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1. Introduction

The Cutting Crime Impact (CCI) project is a project that will enable a preventative, evidence-based and sustainable approach to tackling high-impact crime. Cutting Crime Impact is a 3-year project (started 1 October 2018) funded by the European Commission's Horizon 2020 Programme, the EU's largest Research and Innovation programme. CCI will result in greater openness to innovation and design approaches amongst Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and security policymakers across Europe. For more information about the CCI-project, please visit www.cuttingcrimeimpact.eu.

The University of Salford in partnership with LEAs and Security Policy makers from across Europe are delivering the CCI Project. The six LEAs participating in CCI are: Greater Manchester Police, UK; National Police of the Netherlands; Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet, Estonia; Policia Municipal de Lisboa, Camara Municipal de Lisboa, Portugal; Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen, Germany; and Departament d'Interior – Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain.

The other members of the CCI project consortium are: University of Salford, UK; DSP-groep bv – the Netherlands; Rijksuniversiteit Groningen – the Netherlands; Deutscher Präventionstag Institut (DPI) – Germany; European Forum for Urban Security (Efus) – France; Globaz SA – Portugal.

Members of the advisory board are: Ministry of Justice and Security in the Netherlands, Italian Forum for Urban Security, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Chair of Homeland Security and Public Health Sciences, The Pennsylvania State University, European Network of Law Enforcement Technology Services – the Netherlands, Chair of EU COST Action TU1203, Crime Prevention Through Urban Design & Planning (CP-UDP) – Italy.

The Dutch research and consultancy bureau DSP-groep (www.DSP-groep.eu) is a research partner in the CCI project and is responsible for the **review of existing toolkits in use by LEAs and security policymakers** (task 2.2. in the CCI work plan).

2. The review

Task 2.2 of the CCI work plan is the review of existing toolkits in use by LEAs and security policymakers. The first step for the CCI consortium LEA partners was to collect examples of practical toolkits used by LEAs and/or security policymakers to prevent, investigate and/or mitigate high-impact petty crime. This task involved each LEA partner contacting relevant LEA staff and managers, and (where necessary) national LEA and security policymaker networks.

Task 2.2: Review of existing toolkits in use by LEAs and security policymakers

CCI consortium LEA partners will collect examples of practical toolkits used by LEAs and or security policymakers to prevent, investigate and/or mitigate high impact petty crimes. This task will involve each LEA partner contacting relevant LEA staff and managers, and (where necessary) national LEA and security policymaker networks (e.g. Efus). Collected toolkits will be analysed against criteria established in Task 2.1. Findings of this task will result in a report: 'Inventory & review of existing PIM toolkits in use by LEAs & security policymakers' (D2.2), which will identify strategies for the maximising the uptake and utility of toolkits developed to support LEA practice.

Task leader: DSP (Paul van Soomeren)

The toolkits were collected between mid-December 2018 and mid-January 2019, as well as during the CCI kick-off meeting in Manchester at the end of October 2018). The results of the kick off meeting workshop on toolkits are presented in appendix 1.25 of this report. The participants of the CCI consortium focussed on available toolkits relating to the four CCI focus areas: (i) predictive policing; (ii) community policing; (iii) crime prevention through urban design and planning (CP-UDP); and (iv) measuring and mitigating feelings of insecurity.

Later on, through various channels, information about toolkits was sent to the authors of this report. The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) that we contacted mid-December 2018 in Brussels will in the future also be of great help by sending CCI information on practical LEA toolkits.

A special extra review of sources—including toolkits—was made by Jaap de Waard (ministry of Justice and Security of The Netherlands and former director of the European Crime Prevention Network EUCPN). This review will be published in the state-of-the-art reviews due March 2019.

The information for the inventory & review of toolkits was collected in a fairly open fashion. The task leader did not impose a strict format for busy practitioners to deliver tools or toolkit to DSP. The advantage is that the information received is a very good reflection of the state of the art within an LEA and/or country/work area. The disadvantage is that it is sometimes difficult to compare the tools and approaches.

The collected toolkits have all been analysed against criteria established in Task 2.1. (review of relevant EU-funded research projects that have produced toolkits) undertaken by Efus. These criteria are:

- 1 Crime focus of tool;
- 2 Target end user/audience;
- 3 Intervention strategy;
- 4 Ethical guidelines;
- 5 Format (internet-based, paper, etc.);
- 6 Technology employed in tool delivery;
- 7 Scope of dissemination (local /national/EU-wide/international);
- 8 Staff involved (as a rough indication of importance/workload); note: this criterion was added later on.

It was not always clear for each tool if – and how – a criterion was met. For example, information about ethical guidelines were often missing. However, in this report we can present a general overview of an impressive set of practical tools that are in use by law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and/or related security policymakers.

The report is structured by presenting the tools for each of the four CCI focus areas (predictive policing, community policing, crime prevention through urban design and planning (CP-UDP) and measuring and mitigating feelings of insecurity). Under each focus area, we present the six LEAs and the tools they use themselves and/or tools that are in use by others in their country/work area.

- 1 LKA
- 2 National Police Netherlands
- 3 Municipal Police Lisboa
- 4 Generalitat de Catalunya
- 5 National Police and Border Guard Estonia
- 6 Greater Manchester Police

General information on each of the participating LEAs is presented in the next chapter, which is on Predictive Policing, under the heading 'Organisation of police and crime prevention'. We do not repeat this information in the subsequent chapters.

The number of tools available in some of the countries is huge. Information on practical use of these tools is often difficult to find and serious evaluations, impact studies, cost-benefit studies and tests are almost non-existent.



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In this report we use the words ‘tool’ and ‘toolkit’ interchangeably. However, it should be noted that the CCI partner may not necessarily use this term.

3. Predictive policing

7.1 Landeskriminalamt (LKA) Niedersachsen Germany

Organisation of police and crime prevention

Germany and the German police is decentralized due to federalism with each state responsible for their police forces. Lower Saxony as one of these states and its police is divided into the State Office for Criminal Investigation (LKA), the Central Police Directorate (ZPD), the Police Academy (PA) and six Police Directorates (PD) (see appendix 1.26). Within the police directorates, department 11 is responsible for crime prevention and the fight against crime. 33 police departments (PI) are assigned to six police directorates. The police departments always have a Commissioner for Crime Prevention, a Commissioner for Youth and a Commissioner for Traffic. Each head of department is primarily responsible for crime prevention.

There are also 155 police commissariats (PK), as well as several police stations assigned to the 33 police departments. At least one, and up to three, contact officers (KOB) in these police commissariats and police stations establish direct contact with the citizens. The LKA is developing predictive policing approaches and tools.

PreMAP

Lower Saxony Police has developed a predictive policing process around the software PreMAP. This process seeks to prevent burglaries by providing predictions via the software, which are empirically based on the phenomenon of near repeat victimisation, to operational forces that then carry out appropriate measures. The development of PreMAP and the whole predicting-process started in October 2016. About a year later, a first test in a couple of police departments started. This test ended in March 2018 and led to the conclusion that the PreMAP process is worth continuing. However, some modifications, especially concerning the algorithm used, were identified. Nevertheless, it was decided to roll-out PreMAP in 15 local police inspections by November 2018.

Predictive Policing is currently being worked on in different areas within Lower Saxony Police. The full-time equivalents (FTEs) within the different departments are: Scientific personnel (criminologists, sociologists): 2 FTEs to come up with new prediction models. IT-personnel: 1,5 FTEs to implement the requirements into the IT infrastructure. Operational personnel: 15 FTEs in all 15 local police inspectorates to evaluate the predictions and to coordinate measures. (Note: The forces who then carry out the measures are NOT included). Administrative personnel: 1 FTE to administer the roll-out and to coordinate further developments.

For more information on PreMap: see further information from the CCI kick off meeting and a subsequent meeting between the LKA and other CCI partners.¹

7.2 National Police of The Netherlands

Organisation of police and crime prevention

The Dutch National Police was recently reorganised from 24 regional forces to one commissioner in charge of the “National police force of the Netherlands”. There are now 11 units (eenheden) with a Chief Constable subordinated to the national commissioner. There is one ‘national unit’ and 10 regional units. Each unit has several districts (43 in total in the Netherlands) and at the basis of the pyramid are 167 basis teams. The total Police Force has 65,000 police employees of which 51,000 operational for a population in the Netherlands of 17 million people. The National Police is accountable to the ministry of Justice and Security.

Several crime prevention tools are developed and published by the national Centre for Crime prevention and Security (www.hetccv.nl; see also <https://hetccv.nl/english/>²). The police is one of the participants in CCV but there is an array of institutes participating in CCV: Ministry of Justice and Security, Verbond van Verzekeraars (Insurers), VNO-NCW/MKB-Nederland, Koninklijke Horeca Nederland, Detailhandel Nederland, Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten (Umbrella organisation for all 350 municipalities), Bureau Inspectieraad, Dutch Institute for Technology, Safety & Security, Brandweer Nederland (Firebrigade)

Crime Anticipation System (CAS)

The Crime Anticipation System (CAS) was developed by the Dutch Police (Dick Willems data scientist Amsterdam) and collects reported crime information from the police in squares of 125 by 125 metres. CAS was developed first (2015) by the Amsterdam police as a kind of hot spot analysis system 2.0. Later in the pilot project, the police in the cities of Groningen, Enschede and Hoorn joined the programme and recently CAS was rolled out to the whole Dutch police force (to the 167 basis teams).

CAS predicts high impact crimes like burglaries, car theft, robberies, theft of bicycles, reports to the police of youth nuisance, pickpocketing. Each type of crime is indicated on prediction maps in a different colour.

¹ The summary of PreMap was presented during a meeting of LKA, National Police of The Netherlands and DSP-groep held in Hannover January 16th 2019.

² CCV operates almost exclusively in the Dutch language. Their main aim is to provide knowledge, practical tools and information on crime prevention, safety and security in The Netherlands

First all squares with a low probability (e.g. water or meadows) are deleted. For each square where there is a real crime probability data is collected on for example, crime history, distance to known offenders, distance to highway exits, type and number of companies, and demographical and socio-economical information of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). For each square, CAS predicts the probability for a two-week period of a crime incident and high-risk squares are shown on maps. Later CAS compares the prediction with a longer period of crime history (3 years) and the reality of reported crime in the two weeks period. In this respect, CAS is a self-learning system. The processing time is decreased by using state of the art technology (Hadoop/BVI-LT).

In each of the 167 basis teams of the Dutch police CAS-prediction maps are available, including: (i) an overview map for 7 days, (ii) number of incidents per day of the week, (iii) part of the day maps (in 4-hour blocks), (iv) history (last three weeks):



For more information on CAS: see the appendices in this report and see: <https://web.archive.org/web/20161220094904/https://time.tno.nl/en/articles/how-big-data-is-reducing-burglaries-in-amsterdam/>

Other Risk Taxation Instruments

CAS is an example of a system that—though it also uses information about offenders—is mainly focussing on the prediction of crime in space and time: hotspot analyses 2.0. Hence, “hot spots” and “hot times” are identified, but not so much the repeat offenders or repeat victims. The Dutch police—and Dutch national and local authorities—also use several instruments that are more offender-oriented—and sometimes also victim-oriented. Such instruments try to predict the probability of a person committing a crime. These instruments focus, for example, on youth or on specific crimes like terrorism.

An overview of about 20 of these instruments was made by DSP-groep in 2017 (Advies risico-taxatie instrumenten binnen de politie; DSP-groep June 2016. Not public). In a follow up (2018) a set of 7 'leading principles' has been formulated for 'person oriented risk taxation'³ instruments':

- Build on the worldwide standard of Risk management (ISO 31000) so everyone will use the same terminology and the same process approach.
- Risk Taxation Instruments (RTIs) should focus on persons that are a real actual danger for others and/or themselves and focus on persons that are at risk.
- The police follow a continuous process of learning and improving (see also ISO 31000 and Quality management (e.g. ISO 9000 standard) following the plan-do-check-act learning cycle).
- Risk taxation is based on cumulative empirical research
- The police work together with other partners (multi agency approach/partnership approach)
- Risk taxation/assessment always leads to a decision about risk treatment
- Employees of the police identify and register risks

Systems for multi-agency crime/incidents analyses: police/transport (TRIAS)

All systems presented under this heading essentially use a '*one agency analysis -> reaction approach*'. In other words: there is crime incident; the police have data on the incident, the police analyse their police data (in combination with other data); the police use the data analysis to predict new, or future crime; and then the police follow up with a response. In most cases, the reaction involves sending a patrol car or providing greater police surveillance. Unfortunately, this may not be an effective approach. Summers and Rossmo (2018) showed⁴ from interviewing 137 chronic offenders who had multiple convictions for burglary, robbery and/or vehicle crime that: "When encountering police patrols, criminals were initially more likely to displace (e.g. committing crime elsewhere and/or later in the day) than to desist from offending." (Summers and Rossmo, 2018).

In the Netherlands a combined multi-agency data analysis system on crime incident in public transport exists in large parts of the country (TRIAS). The system is a combined system using police data as well as data from public transport. Research commissioned by the ministries of Justice and Security and infrastructure concluded⁵:

- Though national politicians wanted to have one national combined police/transport data analysis system it proved impossible to do that in an obligatory way. If the transport companies

³ Risk taxation or risk assessment.

⁴ Lucia Summers, D. Kim Rossmo, (2018) "Offender interviews: implications for intelligence-led policing", Policing: An International Journal: <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-07-2018-0096>

⁵ <https://www.dsp-groep.nl/projecten/gezamenlijk-landelijk-data-analysesysteem/>

– for example, in cities like Amsterdam or Rotterdam and the national railroads – do not want to cooperate, a nationwide system is unlikely to work;

- The added value of a multi-agency system is that different data sources may be combined and thus solving research biases through triangulation;
- It is always crucial to enrich the data in joint analysis/interpretation meetings in a combination with planning (re)actions; a combination between analysis and action to implement together well thought out approaches and measures

7.3 Policia Municipal de Lisboa

Organisation of police and crime prevention

The Lisbon Municipal Police (LMP) is a specialized body of armed and uniformed police officers and a civilian staff, integrated in the structure of the Lisbon Municipality (8,178 workers), Portugal's capital, with near 550,000 residents and a daily presence in the city of approximately 2.9 million inhabitants. Currently the LMP is composed of 672 workers, (86% police officers and 14% civilian personnel), and has the main mission to ensure in the city of Lisbon, compliance with all laws and regulations relating to local authorities' responsibilities (e.g. Urban Mobility, Public Space, Lodging, Trade and Supply, Protection of Nature and the Environment, Public Health, Urban Construction). The LMP has also the mission to cooperate with other security forces in maintaining public order and in protecting local communities. Under the community policing strategy, the LMP, has been developing in the last years a preventive approach to improve security responses in the city, placing emphasis on citizens' participation as co-producers of community safety. Community Policing is implemented in several territories in Lisbon by the LMP with local safety partnerships, setting strategies and actions to jointly tackle insecurity problems at a local level.

Crime Prediction

Tools on predictive policing are in a phase of development.

Smart City Sense

Regarding Predictive Policing, LMP participates in the Project "Smart City Sense" that aims to explore the use of technology to improve citizen participation in the process of collecting and sharing information about the state of Lisbon, namely in the area of security and safety. Through the design of a digital platform for cooperation between citizens and local authorities (being tested with community policing teams and local partners), the project proposes an approach to the concept of Smart Cities that places the citizen as the focal point of the data collection and information sharing process. The project involves the conceptualization, design and implementation of an IT platform, supported on a set of technologies and knowledge (Big Data and Data Mining, Statistical Reasoning, Social Sciences or

Human Factors) that will allow the system to cover: the information collection and interface process (human and physical sensors), analysis and evaluation of the quality of the collected data, aggregation and analysis of heterogeneous data, city modelling including its physical and functional relationships, interface and information presentation mechanisms to citizens and authorities and mechanisms to engage and stimulate the participation. The plan is that the platform will be able to create an adequate environment (physical and virtual) for cooperation between citizens and the authorities enabling the information entered by one party to be available to all stakeholders, namely to support decision making for the Municipal police and also to support the design of strategies discussed in the meetings of local security partnerships (Community policing and local partners). Link:

<http://smartcity.isr.tecnico.ulisboa.pt/>

Intelligent Management Platform of Lisbon

The LMP is also testing a system that manages the predictability dimension, the “Plataforma de Gestão Inteligente de Lisboa” (PGIL) – “Intelligent Management Platform of Lisbon”. This is an urban platform that integrates and processes data from different systems and makes it available to all the municipality stakeholders, in order to improve the strategical and operational management of the city.

Link: <https://lisboainteligente.cm-lisboa.pt/explore/>

7.4 Generalitat de Catalunya

Organisation of police and crime prevention

Catalonia (7.5 million inhabitants) is divided administratively into four provinces, the governing body of which is the Provincial Deputation (Catalan: Diputació Provincial, Spanish: Diputación Provincial). The four provinces and their populations are: Barcelona: 5,507,813, Girona: 752,026, Lleida: 439,253 and Tarragona: 805,789. The Mossos d'Esquadra (in English: Troopers, literally "Squad Lads", "Squaddies") are the police force of Catalunya. The territory of Catalonia is divided into 92 territorial police stations (territories).

The Department Interior is responsible for the security within the territory of Catalonia which implies:

- 1) the management of the Generalitat Police-Mossos d'Esquadra (about 17,000 police officers);
- 2) the coordination of local police services;
- 3) the training of all police officers and fire brigade personnel in Catalonia;
- 4) the management of public order (video surveillance, demonstrations);
- 5) Civil protection, emergencies and fire brigade (with the exception of the municipality of Barcelona);
- 6) Traffic;
- 7) Spectacles;
- and 8) Supervision of private security.

Crime Prediction in Catalu a

The first thing to mention about crime prediction in Catalonia is that there is no methodology or specific corporate tool to make predictions. However, most of the territorial police stations use their own methodologies, adapted to their environment, to predict the most frequent crimes, especially robberies in public spaces and home burglaries. To collect some of these local crime prediction initiatives, the Catalonian CCI participants have interviewed various heads of territorial police units. A summary of the interviews is provided below:

Locally, common crime is predictable, space-time patterns are repeated and are usually known: In different cities and towns of Catalonia there are space-time crime patterns that are repeated one year after another. Spatial patterns indicate areas of criminal concentration, and temporal patterns, different annual, weekly and daily or seasonally. The local security managers often know these patterns well, and they act and plan according with this knowledge.

Local prediction is based on subjective knowledge rather than objective data: the way in which criminal patterns have been discovered is based on years of experience in the territory. Investigations carried out, contact with citizens and police statistics helps to identify specific criminal patterns. The leaders have a deep strategic knowledge of the crime in their territory: they have identified the main factors that explain the local criminal problem and follow their evolution to be able to undertake diagnoses and predictions. This knowledge is not usually contrasted by statistical methods or models, but by the daily monitoring of its criminal reality.

Locally, crime hotspots are known, especially the static ones: The different territories know the most sensitive areas for crime such as thefts, robberies or home burglaries. While robbery hotspots are more static and bounded, burglary hotspots are more dynamic and extensive.

Space-time prediction of robberies is simple, the difficulty is to prevent them. The criminal opportunity for the robberies is generated, basically, by the agglomeration of people. In this sense, it is easy to foresee where and when there will be agglomerations of people, but, nevertheless, the preventive police actions are insufficient to reduce the criminal activity. The criminals know how to offend despite the police presence.

Space-time prediction of burglaries is more complicated. Homes are often distributed in extensive areas. Despite knowing the areas with the greatest risk of home burglaries, it is difficult to determine, day by day, which of these will be more sensitive than others and, therefore, where to focus preventive attention. In the most attractive areas to steal (greater criminal opportunity), the number of burglaries is conceptualised in the form of waves. There may be several weeks without burglaries and, suddenly, two or three consecutive weeks with a high number of them. Zones that have less incidence of burglaries, the time distribution has a more random and so more unpredictable aspect. Such zones tend to have low density of homes, large areas with scattered or small population centres. This environment makes the police prevention task more complicated.

The debate or interest at the local level is not so much "what will happen?" But "what can we do with what we know will happen?" In general, there is some discouragement with the real possibilities of addressing criminal opportunities. Police strategies tend to be ordinary police-oriented prevention services, such as police controls on main roads, especially the ones that access to the most victimized points, or special police security operations that focus attention on one of the possible victimized areas. These actions need more resources and are only planned when its possible—which doesn't occur often. Strategies of proximity are also carried out, to address the social feelings of insecurity, prioritizing the visualization of patrols by the citizens of the victimized areas.

Several methods are used at the local level to make predictions, according to the interviews that have been made, some can be mentioned, which are usually combined to make the forecast:

- Statistical prediction based on the space-time distribution of the crime in recent years.
- Projection of the trend of the last five days or week to one month: Prediction according to the core idea "what happened yesterday is what will happen today".
- In the case of crimes with a more dynamic space-time behaviour, observation of the criminality of the neighbour territories with similar characteristics. In this regard, some itinerant criminal patterns of specialized crime activities have been observed, so when a nearby and similar territory is victimized, there is a high likelihood that their own territory will be victimized soon.
- Use of operational investigation information. Investigations units often have information about the criminal behaviour of specialized crime and the areas that may be victimized, thus alerting the territories that may be affected. They also provide information on modus operandi and, in general, description of the offender profiles, the objectives they consider more attractive, etc. This also help to predict which areas could be victimized in the coming days.

At the daily meetings, local chiefs discuss the information provided by these different models or ways to interpret the criminal data and predict what is expected to happen in the coming days. This allows police actions to be adjusted to the criminal reality of the moment.

In addition, rather sophisticated models (e.g. for prediction of burglaries in dwellings) have been developed or are under construction. See appendix 1.30 for all available information.

7.5 National Police and Border Guard Estonia

Organisation of police and crime prevention

Estonia has a population of approximately 1.3 million people. There are more than 5,000 people working in the name of internal safety of Estonia in Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB). Thus, it is one of the biggest state agencies in Estonia.

The main tasks of Police and Border Guard Board are the securing of the external border of the European Union; the determination of citizenship and issue of documents; security and public order in the state; and the investigation and prevention of offences.

According to its core principles, the police are a servicing organisation and the police consider it their main duty to do their best so that law-abiding people feel as safe as possible in Estonia. To that end, the police cooperate with partner organisations of public authorities as well as private sector and non-profit associations. Their core values that they uphold in their daily work are trustworthiness, openness, cooperation, human-centeredness, safety, professionalism, integrity and humanity.

The Estonian Police give priority to working directly in the community, promoting constable work so as to be accessible to the people, patrolling in order to be seen, and supervising traffic to protect people from traffic problems caused by irresponsible drivers.

The prevention work in PBGB is directly linked with many services being offered by the police.

Hot spot analysis system

- (i) Crime focus of tool;
For crime, as well as for traffic
- (ii) Target end user/audience;
Patrol police officers
- (iii) Format (internet-based, paper, etc);
Electronical tool in police system called ALIS. The system is guided by the analysis and also by the police officers' remarks.
- (iv) Technology employed in tool delivery;
The information is gathered with analysis
- (v) Scope of dissemination (local /national/EU-wide/international) + added later
The tool is used in national level. All the regions are using the map.



Maakond: Harju maakond

Koordinaadid: 542417 6588139 100
 Otsi koordinaatide järgi (X,Y,raadius m)

Kvalifikatsioon: Kõik kvalifikatsioonid

Alg- ja lõpp kp, : 01/01/2012 31/12/2012

Otsing faabulast: vargus

Andmemahu tõttu kuvatakse kuni 3000 sündmust, palun seda päringu tegemisel arvestada! Kui päringu tulemuseks on üle 3000 sündmuse, antakse hoiatus ning päringutingimusi tuleb kohendada. Kuvatakse ainult kuriteod, millel on märgitud x,y koordinaadid. Märksõna faabula sisu otsingul (on tõstutundlik) pole kohustuslik, selle kasutamisel võib päring veidi aeglasem olla... Tulemusel kaardi suurendamiseks võib SHIFT-i ja vasakut hiirenuppu all hoides joonistada suure [Kanna kaardile](#)

AJAVAHEMIKUL 01.01.2012 KUNI 31.12.2012 PÄRINGUTINGIMUSTELE VASTAVAD KOORDINAATIDEGA 1111 SÜNDMUST. KLIKI SÜNDMUSEL ANDMETE NÄGEMISEKS!

Map data [CCBYSA](#) [www.creativecommons.org] 2012 [OpenStreetM](#)

7.6 Greater Manchester Police

Organisation of police and crime prevention

Information to be included in the final state of the art deliverable

4. Community policing

7.7 Landeskriminalamt (LKA) Niedersachsen Germany

The contact officers (KOB) are estimated to be about 100 officers in charge of community policing, neighbourhood policing. The crime prevention councils are a special feature of Lower Saxony. The so-called Crime Prevention Councils exist in around 200 municipalities and towns. The topic of crime prevention is dealt with by these councils as a task for society as a whole. The councils are always made up of municipal representatives and others, as well as the police.

7.8 National Police of The Netherlands

Community Oriented Policing in general

There are several tools in use in the Netherlands on community or neighbourhood policing. The most important one is probably the fact that the police was and still is organized very locally: 'gebiedgebonden politiezorg' or Community Oriented Policing (COP). COP is embedded in society and is organised close to the community, it focusses on distinct areas. Police officers are in close contact with citizens and organisations in the community in order to involve them and to be informed by them. They have a broad responsibility for dealing with a variety of problems. Their involvement is proactive and preventive, as well as repressive. See also: https://www.wodc.nl/binaries/2798_Summary_tcm28-249284.pdf for trends affecting COP in the Netherlands.

More concrete tools are listed below:

Neighbourhood watch (also using Whatsapp)

Buurtpreventie/neighbourhood watch. See also for Europe: <https://eunwa.org/>⁶ A modern version that quickly became very popular in the Netherlands was neighbourhoodwatch using Whatsapp. According to an academic evaluation by the University of Tilburg this approach works to prevent burglaries (<https://www.tilburgresearch.nl/en/neighborhood-watch-app-prevents-burglaries>)⁷

⁶ And see the CEPOL webinar on CP-UDP and neighbourhoodwatch: <https://www.cepola.europa.eu/tags/organised-property-crime>

⁷ Full report see (in Dutch):

https://hetccv.nl/fileadmin/Bestanden/Onderwerpen/Woninginbraak/Documenten/Effect_van_het_WhatsApp-project_in_Tilburg_op_het_aantal_woninginbraken/tilburg-whatsapp_191015.pdf

Burgernet (reactive civilian eyes and ears on the street)

Burgernet (civilians-net) is a scheme in which all citizens participate as extra eyes and ears of to police when they are called in by SMS or app to do so. A participant receives a phone message (voice or sms) to be alert for specific persons or cars in the area the participant lives in⁸. If you have seen or noticed the person or car that was mentioned you can call or app direct to the police. In most municipalities Burgernet also uses e-mail to inform or question citizens. See (in Dutch): <https://www.burgernet.nl/>. The persons might be offenders after a crime or for example missing persons (e.g. dementia, children).

Note that Burgernet is mostly reactive: people are asked after a crime took place to help the police to catch the offenders.

Buurt instrument verward gedrag (neighbourhood tool emotionally disturbed behavior)

Disturbed behaviour might affect the quality of life in a neighbourhood. It might also generate feelings of insecurity. This neighbourhood tool helps professionals to make civilians better prepared to deal with persons showing emotionally disturbed behaviour. In a 'carré' the most important roles and options for action are indicated (see figure; source: <https://hetccv.nl/onderwerpen/buurtinstrument-personen-met-verward-gedrag/>).

There is the local authority (upper left), the security professional (upper right), the health and care professional (lower left) and the neighbourhood resident (lower right).

⁸ The message does not reckon with the real place/coordinates where the participant is. Hence you may get a message during holidays in Honolulu to be alert for a missing old woman a few streets from home. Note there is also a system which uses the real location of you/your phone to warn for disasters: NL-alert. See: <https://crisisprodwe.azureedge.net/media/57907/bb154-004523-00-nl-alert-factsheet-a4-eng.pdf>

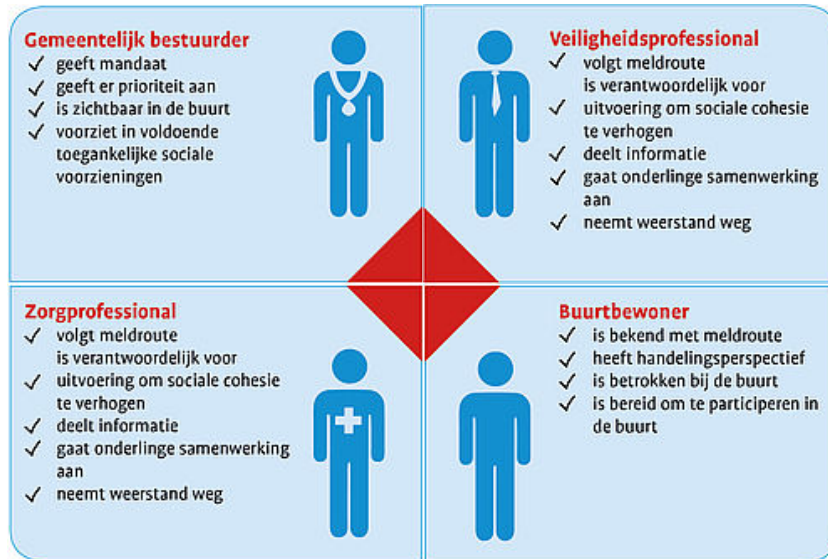


Figure 1: Neighbourhood tool emotionally disturbed behavior

Communities that Care® (CtC)

In the Netherlands the approach of Communities that Care (CtC) is well developed. CtC is a longstanding, effective preventive approach to multiple youth problems at the neighbourhood/community level. Originally developed in the USA (which also explains the ‘registered trademark symbol), CtC was brought to the Netherlands in 1999 and has been implemented in > 30 local communities (map). Nowadays only few communities still make use of CtC.



Figure 2: CtC in the Netherlands (2010)

Around 2010 this tool was implemented, with some assistance from NJI and DSP-groep, in Niedersachsen in Germany:

From: <https://www.ctc-info.de/nano.cms>

“Communities That Care - CTC“ ist eine Methode, die Kommunen zur Planung und Steuerung ihrer Präventionsarbeit einsetzen können. Vorhandene Bedarfe und Ressourcen in der Prävention können mit CTC ermittelt, sowie effektive Maßnahmen und Programme "nach Maß" eingesetzt werden.

Mit der Anwendung von CTC können Kommunen ihre Präventionsaktivitäten im Bereich der sozialen Entwicklung von Kindern und Jugendlichen zielgenau, wirksam und im Erfolg überprüfbar gestalten. Der in den USA entwickelte Ansatz wurde vom Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen nach Deutschland übertragen.

Evaluations have shown that CtC is a cost-effective approach⁹ which is successful in mobilizing local policy makers, youth care workers and community services in aiming effective preventive interventions at identified risk factors. Optimal use is being made of local resources.

CtC aims to create safe and secure neighbourhoods in which children and youngsters are encouraged to develop their capacities in an optimal and positive manner. With CtC municipalities learn more about—and are able to monitor—the youth problems in neighbourhoods. The basic assumption of CtC is that the prevention of problematic behaviour of youth has to involve tackling risk factors and strengthening protecting factors. The CtC methodology follows a 3-step model:

1. A survey amongst youngsters aged 12-17 maps the behaviour as well as the risk/protecting factors in a given neighbourhood. Then a comparison is made with the national mean figures (baseline). The survey is mostly done via schools and used a web based design.
2. A steering group analyses the results and priorities are given to specific risk/protective factors.
3. In the following approach only evidence-based intervention from the National Youth Institute database on effective interventions are used (<https://www.nji.nl/nl/Databank/Databank-Effectieve-Jeugdinterventies>; see also: <http://www.youthpolicy.nl/>). All interventions that are used are well evaluated according to international academic standards.

The approach also applies a handbook (<https://www.nji.nl/nl/Producten-en-diensten/Publicaties/NJi-Publicaties/Werken-met-Communities-that-Care-CtC-handboek>)

⁹ Cost-Benefit Analysis of Communities That Care Outcomes at eight grade, Margaret R. Kuklinski, Briney J, Hawkins D. and Catalano R.(2011)) (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3305832/>)

Buurtbemiddeling (neighbourhood mediation)

Not so much a tool as an approach to solve and prevent conflict between neighbours:

<https://www.problemenmetjeburen.nl/buren/en>

If there is a conflict with neighbours that can't seem to be resolved 'Buurtbemiddeling' might be a useful approach. The organization Buurtbemiddeling helps to solve arguments between neighbours with voluntary and objective mediators who will listen to the story of both neighbours. The goal is for the neighbours to work out a solution by themselves. That is much more effective than when somebody tells them what to do. Buurtbemiddeling is free of charge. There is an array of practical problems that may end up in serious conflicts: noise, children, gardens, intimidation, parking, animals, incivilities, renovations/building, vandalism, etc. A resident encountering one or more of these problems might go to the Buurtbemiddeling-website and fill in his or her post code and then fill in name/address etc. Other projects nearby are then shown and if one wishes a mediator responds and action is taken. Neighbours are expected to cooperate in finding a solution that is acceptable to both parties.

The website also gives some basic advice which gives insight into the deeper layers of the silent majority of 'The Dutch soul':

From <https://www.problemenmetjeburen.nl/buren/en>

Tips and hints:

Introduce yourself. A normal relationship between neighbours starts with a friendly acquaintance. Ring your neighbours doorbell and tell them who you are.

Keep it decent. Dutch people appreciate it if you keep your house and the area around it nice and tidy.

Keep it calm. Dutch people expect it to be quiet after sunset and on Sunday morning. They do not appreciate loud talking, children running around and other disturbances.

Curtains? Dutch people like to keep them open. They don't like it when neighbours have their curtains closed during the day. You don't like your curtains drawn? Then use net curtains.

Communicate with your neighbours. Party? Tell your neighbours when it starts and finishes. Feel free to invite them. Ask them to contact you when they experience an inconvenience.

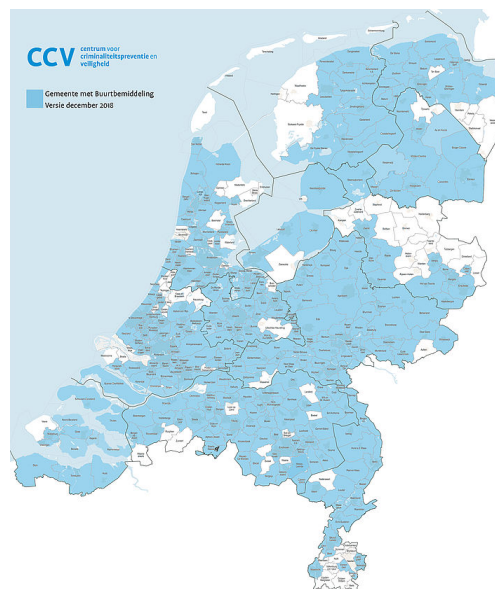
Dutch directness. Dutch people communicate in a very direct manner. When something bothers them or they dislike something, they will tell you. Whatever they say, is what they mean. Do not take this as an insult, but as a Dutch way of communicating!

Don't make your mind up. It is very normal to approach your neighbours and tell them what is bothering you, or what you don't understand. Don't wait too long to tell them! It all comes down to one concept:

The golden rule: treat other people the way you want them to treat you.

About 80% of all Dutch municipalities (more than 300) have projects and mediators that are available. These can be viewed at the map below in blue and at this link:

https://hetccv.nl/fileadmin/Afbeeldingen/Onderwerpen/Buurtbemiddeling/adreslijst_bb_december_2018.pdf



B3W Best of 3 Worlds

<https://www.politieacademie.nl/actueel/Paginas/Onderzoek-aanpak-woninginbraken-met-veiligheidsstrategie-B3W.aspx>

The B3W approach was developed by Peter Versteegh, a Dutch police officer in the district Haaglanden, (Versteegh, P., Van der Plas, T. en Nieuwstraten, H. 2010) and consist of three key elements: Problem-oriented, Information-led and participation of civilians.

-The SARA-model (Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment) is used to determine which measures must be implemented to reduce petty crime in specific areas with serious problems.

-The process of scanning is used to determine the area(s) where crime reduction measures are most needed and which problems have priority.

In the selected area(s) the analyzing stage is directed to establish the main causes of the crime problems and to find out what the police, other organizations and civilians can contribute to reduce

these problems. As a result of this analysis, an action plan is made in which the main goals regarding the reduction of the problems and the measures that are directed to these problems are recorded.

-In the Response stage the measures are implemented. When most of the measures are implemented the assessment of the measures starts. The goal of the assessment is to establish if the measures lead to the intended results, and, if not, what can be done to improve the results.

A practical manual for the implementation of the B3W approach in other districts was published by the Dutch Police Academy (Van Dijk, B, Van den Handel, C. en Versteegh, P. 2011). A few Years later the B3W approach was successfully implemented in the district North Holland where a lot of attention has been given to the participation of civilians in the reduction of crime.

7.9 Policia Municipal de Lisboa

Tools to plan the implementation of Community Policing projects	Who uses the tool?	Nº	Role	How?	Link	Target end user/audience	Ethical guidelines	staff involved (as a rough indication of importance/workload)
Manual de Diagnósticos Locais de Segurança (Guidance on Local Safety Audits)	LMP Prevention team and partners from the Security Partnership	1-4	Facilitators	Applied to partners to select the participative methodologies to engage community in the implementation of the Community Policing Projects	https://efus.eu/files/fileadmin/efus/Publications/Manual_Seguranca_milo_166pp_23_12_09.pdf	The Manual is used by partners to have guidelines when planning community activities targeting residents (e.g. key-questions, sources to search for information; methods of collecting data...)	Information and advice on best practices	2 sociologists from the LMP Prevention Team
MAPA-Manual de Planeamento e Avaliação de Projetos (Schiefer, U. et al, 2006)	LMP Prevention team and partners from the Security Partnership	1-4	Facilitators	Applied to partners/organizations representatives/residents, to implement community policing (areas of intervention, priorities, Community Policing Officers desirable profile)	https://books.google.pt/books/about/MAPA_manual_de_planeamento_e_avaliao.html?hl=pt-BR&id=mvi3ss-FvnkC&redir_esc=y	The Manual is used by partners to have guidelines planning participatory methodologies targeting stakeholders/residents (e.g. focus group; Brainstorming; Objectives trees; SWOT analysis...)	Information and advice on best practices	2 sociologists from the LMP Prevention Team
Focus Group	LMP Prevention team and partners from the Security Partnership	1-4	Facilitators	Applied to partners/organizations representatives/residents, to implement community policing (areas of intervention, priorities, Community Policing Officers desirable profile)		stakeholders/ residents	Authorization to voice/image recording	2 sociologists from the LMP Prevention Team
SWOT Analysis	LMP Prevention Team and partners from the Security Partnership	1-6	Facilitators	Applied to partners and residents to make participative diagnosis (implementation area, priorities, periodicity of meetings)		stakeholders/residents	Authorization to image recording	2 sociologists from the LMP Prevention Team

Whiteboard with police image and the question "What is important to you in a police officer?"	LMP Prevention Team	1-4	Facilitators	To be used in community events, to draft the profile of the community policing officer, in which the population of a certain territory is challenged to reflect on the characteristics that they consider important in a police officer to be placed in their territory, by putting post-its with their answers on the white board	stakeholders/residents	Authorization to image recording	2 sociologist from the LMP Prevention Team
Training courses on community policing	LMP Prevention Team	1-4	Trainers	To prepare police officers and local partners to implement together a community policing project, through the development and training of police-citizens technical, relational, intercultural and mediation skills	20 trainees: Community policing team Police officers Residents Local partners	Authorization to image recording	2 sociologist from the LMP Prevention Team 1 psychologist 1 police officer
SARA Model	LMP Prevention Team	1-2	Trainers	To be used in the security partnership meetings and in training courses on community policing	20 trainees: Community policing team Police officers Residents Local partners	Authorization to image recording	1 sociologist from the LMP Prevention Team 1 police officer
Heisenhower Model	LMP Prevention Team and partners from the Security Partnership	1-6	Facilitators	Applied to partners and residents to prioritization processes	Stakeholders/residents	Authorization to image recordings	2 sociologists from the LMP Prevention Team

Objectives trees	LMP Prevention Team	1-4	Trainers	To be used in the security partnership meetings and in training courses on community policing		stakeholders/residents		2 sociologists from the LMP Prevention Team
Dotmocracy	LMP Prevention Team and partners from the Security Partnership	1-10	Facilitators	Applied to residents to select community policing methodology (implementation area, priorities, periodicity of meetings)	http://dotmocracy.org/steps/	stakeholders/residents	Authorization to image recording	2 sociologists from the LMP Prevention Team
Maps	LMP Prevention Team and partners from the Security Partnership	1-6	Facilitators	To be used in the security partnership planning meetings		stakeholders/residents	Authorization to image recording	2 sociologists from the LMP Prevention Team
Tools to operationalize the Community Policing projects	Who uses the tool?	Nº	Role	How?	Link	Target end user/audience	Ethical guidelines	staff involved (as a rough indication of importance/workload)
Workshops "Safer Communities"	LMP Prevention Team/ Community Policing Teams / Partners from the Security Partnership	4-8	Facilitators	Customized raising awareness actions targeting vulnerable groups, where participants are given some recommendations and good practices on safety adapted to their everyday life and to their neighborhoods		General population	Authorization to image recording	3 technicians from the LMP Prevention Team 3 police officers 2 local partners

<p>Toolkit of the Project “Atentos à Rua”: Poster sticker (to be displayed in shop windows) Handbag hooks with police contact number Flyers for shopkeepers Flyers for tourists</p>	LMP Prevention Team/ Community Policing Teams / Partners from the Security Partnership	1-(...)	Facilitators	<p>Preventive materials that are distributed to shopkeepers and tourists, built under the IMPPULSE Project - Improving Police Population Understanding for Local Security, an international project promoted by EFUS.</p> <p>https://efus.eu/en/topics/responses/police/efus/10688/ (p.70)</p>	Tourists	<p>Authorization to image recording</p>	<p>1 sociologist from the LMP Prevention Team 2-3 police officers 1-... shopkeepers</p>
<p>Flyers with safety recommendations</p>	LMP Prevention Team/ Community Policing Teams / Partners from the Security Partnership	1-(...)	Facilitators	<p>Preventive materials that are distributed to residents to promote security behaviors</p>	Residents	<p>Authorization to image recording</p>	<p>2 technicians from the LMP Prevention Team 1-...police officers 1-...local partners</p>
<p>Safety walks</p>	LMP Prevention Team/ Community Policing Teams / City Council Services (e.g. Urban Planning, Mobility, Urban Waste), Local Partners	6-8	Facilitators	<p>Urban walks that promote the involvement and capacity of the population, especially vulnerable groups. Through a predefined route, participants are challenged to identify in the public space, critical situations / problems / obstacles, which interfere with a good circulation in a certain part of the city and the presentation of possible solutions / suggestions for improvement, contributing to participatory citizenship on safety issues</p>	Residents	<p>Authorization to image recording</p>	<p>2 technicians from the LMP Prevention Team 1-...police officers 1-...local partners</p>

Sets of photos on community safety problems	LMP Prevention Team/ Community Policing Teams / Partners from the Security Partnership	1-...	Facilitators	Residents observe and select the photographs which identify the problems that they consider most urgent to be solved in the neighborhood by the responsible services	Residents	Authorization to image recording	2 technicians from the LMP Prevention Team 3 police officers 2-... local partners
Quiz	LMP Prevention Team/ Community Policing Teams / Partners from the Security Partnership	4-6	Facilitators	Promoting in a playful way the connection of a given population to its neighborhood and the theme of security, through a set of questions made along a pedestrian path or in the context of a preventive activity	Residents	Authorization to image recording	2 technicians from the LMP Prevention Team 3 police officers 2-... local partners
Book "Polis & Maria"	LMP Prevention Team/ Community Policing Teams	1-6	Facilitators	Preventive and playful material, used in awareness-raising actions aimed at children, which facilitates the police-citizen approach and addresses safety recommendations (eg safety in street, home, internet and road safety contexts) https://issuu.com/camara_municipal_lisboa/docs/polis_maria	Children (6-10)	Authorization to image recording	2 technicians from the LMP Prevention Team 4 police officers
Police Vests for children	LMP Prevention Team/ Community Policing Teams	4-6	Facilitators	Preventive and playful material, to be used by children, to promote police-citizen approach and trustful relationship	Children (6-10)	Authorization to image recording	2 technicians from the LMP Prevention Team 4 police officers



7.10 Generalitat de Catalunya

Community policing in general

The police model of Mossos d'Esquadra is inspired by the proximity or community policing model. This is the model adopted in 1994, when this police force started to replace the National Police and the Civil Guard. "This replacement was considered not only as a change of police forces but as a change from a more traditional police model to a community one" (Guillén, 2015, 392).

Each Mossos Esquadra police station in Catalonia has a Community Policing Office (ORC) managed by a coordinator and some officers. They have direct contact with the chief of the police station in order to communicate with him the fears or concerns of different stakeholders in the communities. Thus the chief can orientate and plan the patrol services following these community feelings or based on the facts or offences that have happened. Mossos d'Esquadra differs from the rest of the police forces for this type of work.

Community policing should not be an exclusive task of ORC police officers, but should be an overarching vision for the entire police organisation. Community policing should not be exclusive for a few officers but plural to the whole police organisation. It was suggested that this should be improved and that it could be considered a weak point in performance. Community policing is essential because it adds quality value to ordinary police duty. It contributes in security working together, in a transversal way and in collaboration with citizens. The strengths and benefits include: (1) Creates confidence, (2) Approach, (3) Quick resolution of the conflict, (4) Mediation, (5) Increase of the perception of security. As weak points or opportunities to improve: (1) Not achieved or integrated by the entire organisation, (2) Lack of speciality, (3) The close and continuous relationship with citizenship can introduce partiality factors in the resolution of conflicts, (4) More pressure on the demand for the resolution due to the trust generated.

Police actions are aimed at the whole society, but we emphasize the social groups that, due to their specific characteristics, can be more vulnerable or exposed to more risks: older people, minors, people with disabilities, immigrants, women, LGTB, traders/merchants, rural environment, tourists

There are concrete aspects that can generate more concern among citizens. For this reason the police carry out different actions to help prevent crimes or conflicts and reduce the perception of insecurity in different areas, in particular: (1) educational community and families, (2) commercial and business activity, (3) associations, (4) companies, (5) malls, (6) small business people, (7) rural world, (8) hate and discrimination, (9) network security and devices.

Prevention

Mossos d'Esquadra police force define prevention as all the measures designed to avoid criminal offenses or those trying to decrease the number of incidents in order to restore public security. Crime prevention aims to reduce the opportunity for the population to commit a crime, increase the risks and costs of being arrested and to minimize the benefits of the offender.

The transfer of information to citizens through safety advice and preventive campaigns should be an implemented process designed by a specialised department. As an advertising tool, its success will depend on whether information has been received by the target audience and whether it has managed to influence their behaviour.

On many occasions the success of prevention materials will depend on how the contents are presented. Understanding the message is determined by the type of resources used: images, billboards, social networks, brochures, posters, audio-visual media, etc. as well as the communication channel used. The election of the resource must be well examined and those that are more effective at attracting citizens' attention should be used.

It is very important that citizens remember the message in order to produce a change of their potential criminal misconduct, so that awareness and education campaigns are continuous. Mossos d'Esquadra police force considers these advertising campaigns – in a proactive tone - fundamental for a change in culture and citizen practices.

Mediation

This is another approach to prevention. Barcelona is one of the cities in Europe with a large number of demonstrations all through the year. Most of them are peaceful, but in order to avoid incidents seven years ago a department was created that manages the development of a demonstration.

The mediation of Mossos d'Esquadra is one of the pioneers at the international level in this field, where the resolution of the problems through positive management reduces social conflict. The police maintain continuous contact with very diverse groups with the aim of identifying valid partners and establishing reliable communication channels. The goal is not only to avoid and solve problems, but also to avoid the escalation of clashes, as well as to know and influence their causes in order to reduce conflicts.

7.11 National Police and Border Guard Estonia

Community policing manual

- (i) Crime focus of tool: Community related crimes
- (ii) Target end user/audience: Community police officers, youth police officers
- (iii) Format: Internet based document for Estonian police organisation
- (iv) The tool was compiled in the frame of community policing service design development. Service designers compiled this document taking into account internal security development plan goals.
- (v) The scope of dissemination and the activities guided by the community policing manual are mainly at the local level.
- (vi) This manual is the main tool for community police officers, to give them an introduction to how the work in communities should be done, what are the goals, what are the responsibilities of community police officers in preventing crimes etc.

Handbook: Community policing. Overview of theory and practice. (kogukonnakeskne politseitöö)

- (i) Crime focus of tool: Community related crimes
- (ii) Target end user/audience: Community police officers, youth police officers, local authority officials
- (iii) Format: Internet-based document for Estonian police organisation
- (iv) An overview of the community policing literature was undertaken and examples were given from Estonian police real cases.
- (v) The scope of dissemination and the activities guided by the community policing manual are mainly at the local level.
- (v1) This manual is the main tool for community police officers, to give them an introduction to how the work in communities should be done, what are the goals, what are the responsibilities of community police officers in preventing crimes etc.



www.cuttingcrimeimpact.eu

7.12 Greater Manchester Police

Information to be included in the final state of the art deliverable.

5. Crime prevention through Urban Design and Planning (CP-UDP)

7.13 Landeskriminalamt (LKA) Niedersachsen Germany

Within the framework of the Crime Prevention Councils, CP-UDP is also dealt with. Work is underway to implement a separate CP-UDP working group in all municipalities. Currently about 20 councils are equipped with this thematic focus. The CP-UDP topic therefore occupies a special position in the LKA.

At the Central Office for Prevention, three people are involved in technical and urban crime prevention issues. In criminological research and statistics (KFS), CP-UDP is one of the main topics. Research projects on this topic are carried out in the KFS. EU projects "Planning Urban Security" (2009-2012), currently CCI (2018-2021; funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research Project "transit" (2013-2017) and DIVERCITY (2018-2020), application UIA 2019. The projects are currently being worked on with approximately 300 percent of jobs plus student assistants. One result of the successful research is the development of the "Urban Security Competence Centre", which has been established since the end of 2017. A full-time position, a 15% position and two 20% positions from the Central Office for Prevention are permanently anchored here.

Within the framework of the security partnership in Lower Saxony, three employees are permanently represented with approximately 10% each and the LKA is represented at management and departmental level at events.

MANUALS ON CP-UDP

Due to the federal system in Germany there is no single application for the implementation of CP-UDP. For 16 years, the LKA has had a working security partnership in urban planning in Lower Saxony (www.sipa-niedersachsen.de). The LKA has developed two main manuals during this partnership. There are two different approaches for the application of the two manuals (1 and 2) :

1. Secure housing: criteria / approaches for planning new buildings and self-evaluation of housing projects – the manual is for the residential neighbourhood – and useful for housing companies.
 - Involves an application process for housing companies to get a quality seal “secure housing”
 - The quality seal labels residential properties in cities and communities that have a high quality of life and actively work on a positive social environment.
 - Within the audit, all three dimensions of protection (architectural and technical equipment must be considered)
 - The procedure is comprehensive and includes a preliminary examination, an audit with experts from police and planning and is subject to a subsequent assessment by the jury members from the SIPA (see Article: Schroeder – Wolter)

2. Secure spaces (incl. evaluation) – for public places, parks and spaces (see Article: Behrmann/Schroeder and PP-Presentation)
 - In addition, the LKA has developed another manual in the Transit-Project (www.transit-online.info), which intends to sensitize the stakeholders for security issues and explain why a collaboration between police, housing companies and municipalities is essential.
 - For new construction projects: The LKA consults with municipalities in the preparation of development plans and urban planning projects.
 - For existing buildings: The LKA conducts a systematic security audit and has developed a method to foster interdisciplinary collaboration. If expertise for a potential risk area (Gefahrenort) is needed, the LKA provides a small-scale report on district level not only from the PKS-Data but the system (NIVADIS) utilized by the police of lower Saxony. Then the LKA has a look at the specific place as experts, because the LKA understands when a space is developing into an “Angstrraum” —i.e. a location where users feel afraid or worried.
 - Based on the juxtaposition of risk and fear spaces (Gefahrenort vs. Angstrraum), a route is established in which stakeholders, experts and police analyse environmental factors and their potential solutions. During this site inspection, stakeholders are put into different scenarios/roles (old man with walker, woman at night on a bike, young boy who recently moved to the district with his family). Equipped with the shortened working tool “secure spaces“, safety-relevant aspects of the locations are examined according to aspects such as orientation, storage facilities, walkway hierarchies, visibility and usage options.

- In a direct consensus-oriented exchange, improvements are developed and responsibilities clarified. Based on the on-site analysis, the interdisciplinary exchange and the concrete key questions, the method of on-site visits was described as very valuable by all parties involved (see Securityaudit “walk around the hood” Power Point in attachments).

- This method, established by the Center for Urban Security at the LKA, is highly requested, so we will launch it in six police headquarters of Lower Saxony and further in the federal republic.

3. Security in the living environment and neighborhood: providing impulse for the collaboration Between police, housing companies and municipalities (for the process structure on specific planning levels).

Sources:

Transit: Sicherheit im Wohnumfeld und in der Nachbarschaft. Impulse für die Zusammenarbeit von Polizei, Wohnungsunternehmen und Kommune

SICHERE RÄUME Arbeitshilfe für die Planung und Bewertung öffentlicher Räume unter Sicherheitsaspekten (<http://www.sicherheit-staedtebau.de/>).

Erprobung der Arbeitshilfe „Sicherheit für wohnbezogene Infrastrukturen in der Kommune“ in der Praxis der städte-baulichen Prävention, Prof. Dr. Herbert Schubert, Forschungsschwerpunkt Sozial • Raum • Management.

Walk Around Your Hood – Interdisciplinary Security Audits to identify feelings of (in)security and hot spots In 7 Steps, European Crime Prevention Award Dr. Anke Schröder 05.12.2018.

Und plötzlich ist die Angst ganz nah!, Sicherheit gestalten – Neue Analyseinstrumente für die Kriminalprävention im Städtebau, Dirk Behrmann, Anke Schröder (RaumPlanung 194/6-2017).

Sicherheit im Stadtraum, Angriffssicherheit, Betriebssicherheit, gefühlte Sicherheit. (Transforming cities, urbane Systeme im Wandel - Das technisch wissenschaftliche Fachmagazin, 4-2017).

7.14 National Police of the Netherlands

Several CP-UDP tools that are in use in The Netherlands can be found on the CCV website: <https://hetccv.nl/onderwerpen/veiligheidsbeleving/praktijkvoorbeelden/inrichting-gebouwde-omgeving/> and at www.e-doca.eu

For this report a few examples have been selected that are mostly evidence-based.

Police label Secure Housing

The Police Label Safe and Secure Housing (Politie Keurmerk Veilig Wonen¹⁰) is a Dutch crime prevention instrument aiming to reduce crime and fear of crime through environmental design, architectural measures, and target hardening. This tool has a separate website (in Dutch): <https://www.politiekeurmerk.nl/> Information in English: <http://www.veilig-ontwerp-beheer.nl/publicaties/a-successful-cpted-approach-the-dutch-2018police-label-secure-housing2019/>

In Spanish: <http://www.veilig-ontwerp-beheer.nl/publicaties/certificado-policial-de-casas-seguras/>

The Dutch police label is awarded to new as well as existing dwellings, estates and neighbourhoods that are fully built in line with the guidelines for Safe and Secure Housing. The label stands for a safe and secure house in a safe and secure neighbourhood. Several studies have demonstrated that application of the label reduces the risk of residential burglary by 80% - 90% on the level of the individual household. Application of the label clearly also has a positive effect on the residents' feelings of safety, their satisfaction with the safety situation in their neighbourhood and their crime preventive awareness and behaviour.¹¹

To compile the requirements for the label about 40 patterns of design elements that could have possible crime preventative and fear reducing effects were derived from Alexander's pattern language (A Pattern Language, Alexander et al., 1977). Crime and the fear of crime are not isolated acts. Instead they can be seen as a consequence of a series of spatial patterns and the requirements/patterns summarized in the Police label manuals – one for new and one for existing housing/neighbourhoods - have been arranged for all levels of the process of building a new estate (from macro to micro) and all labels important for existing houses and neighbourhoods. Secure living is more than just living in a secure house. It includes being able to move in the neighbourhood, to arrive by car, by bicycle, on foot or by public transport. It also includes putting your bicycle away, parking the car, playing in the street, shopping, going to school, walking in the park, and so on.

The approach followed in the manual could be compared to a parachute jump: in the beginning one has a good overall view of the area, later on more details are revealed. In the manual, patterns are divided into categories: Urban Planning and Design, Public Areas, Layout, Buildings and Dwellings/houses.

¹⁰ The Dutch word 'veilig' is somewhere in between the English words safe and secure. Compare the French Sûreté and sécurité. In translation the Dutch police label is sometimes called 'safe housing' and sometimes 'secure housing'. Just to be sure we use the wording 'safe and secure housing'. The requirements of the police label refer to crime, anti social behaviour, incivilities but also to fire safety.

¹¹ See: Manuel J.J. López, Chris Veenstra, Erik van der Eijk, Eric Seuren (2010) Een veilige wijk, een veilig gevoel? Onderzoek naar de veiligheidsbeleving van bewoners van PKVW gecertificeerde nieuwbouwwijken. This report contains a short summary in English

https://hetccv.nl/fileadmin/Bestanden/Onderwerpen/Veiligheidsbeleving/veilige_wijk_veilig_gevoel.pdf

While assessing the macro and micro design of the proposed development, the (certified) Building Plan Advisors can use the manual as a safety device to guarantee that they consider safety and security at an early stage in the design process. Acting too late – e.g. only checking target hardening of the houses – makes it impossible to gather enough points to award the label.

Nowadays about 10% of all houses in the Netherlands have a label. The problem is that there is hardly any growth in that number and even a bigger problem is that every label has to be renewed after 5 years but this is hardly ever done¹². It proves extremely difficult to contact (new) residents because the registration is dependent on the person/resident. A recent evaluation by DSP-groep¹³ recommends significantly changing the system and to start working with registration of houses (not the inhabitants)—such an approach is adopted in relation to sustainability approaches for houses.

VER: Veiligheids Effect Rapportage (The Safety Effect Report)

This tool is designed to get a deeper insight into the security and safety risks of spatial plans and building plans. Even before the actual construction takes place, possible risks are mapped out and safety measures are suggested. The tool resembles the obligatory Crime Impact Statement (CIS) approach followed by the Greater Manchester Police, the Etude Sûreté et Sécurité (ESSP) that is an obligatory tool in France and the European standard CEN/TR 14383-2:2009 (voluntary tool). The original tool was developed in cooperation with the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) and representatives of Emergency Services. The VER more or less follows the European Standard CEN/TR 14383-2:2009 and refers to the work of the Technical Committee (TC) 325 of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) which has been adopted after approval of 22 European countries. The VER is voluntary—contrary to a few other comparable instruments (CIS/ESSP) — while in the Netherlands the Environmental Impact Report is an obligatory tool.

Advantages of implementing the VER:

¹² Number of houses in The Netherlands: 7.787.732. Number of houses having a label: 702.289, of which still an up to date label: 429.392 and of which the label is officially outdated: 272.897 (figures 2015; more recent info not available)

¹³ Politiekeurmerk Veilig Wonen onder de loep. Oberon Nauta, Paul van Soomeren, Vincent de Goeij & Perihan Özgül. DSP-groep for the ministry of Justice and Security June 2018 (not yet published)

1. It creates a basis for risk-sensitive plans;
2. It reduces management problems (including extra costs) prior to the start of a project;
3. It increases the durability and the economic value of a project;
4. The integral approach serves the interests of all parties concerned, but also that of the safety issue as a whole;
5. Repressive means are targeted selectively;
6. Afterwards it can be shown that the safety issue has been handled with care.

As an instrument the VER is directed on the cooperation process. The operation is based on the use of a structured safety dialogue between the public and private parties involved in the project. The method brings the stakeholders in security and safety together and ensures that each of them take their responsibility. The underlying goal is to make security/safety, from the beginning of the project, a part of the decision-making processes in spatial plans and building plans. The VER is a flexible instrument. The stakeholders involved decide themselves how content is given to a VER and which ambition level is aimed for. This makes the VER extremely attractive for a larger number of realisation trajectories. However, this strength is also the weakness of this tool. The responsible bodies – often the planning department of a city or the local authorities – are reluctant to ‘sign’ for the risks that result from the initial risk assessment. Because the tool is voluntary it is flexible, but it is also weak compared to the Manchester CIS and French ESSP.

There is a translation of the VER manual in English available: <http://www.veilig-ontwerp-beheer.nl/publicaties/safety-effect-report> In Dutch (including a more up to date manual, best practices and evaluations: <https://hetccv.nl/onderwerpen/veiligheidsbeleving/praktijkvoorbeelden/alle-praktijkvoorbeelden/veiligheidseffectrapportage/>).

Bouwbesluit (burglary resistance in the national building code): minus 26% burglaries.

Since 1999, all new-built homes in the Netherlands have to have burglary-proof windows and doors. The regulation of built-in home security came into force on 1 January 1999. From that date, home builders could only obtain a building permit if they met the legal requirements for built-in security. This was due to a minor change in the Dutch national building code. Only one sentence was added: *doors and windows that are accessible according to NEN standard 5087 should be burglary resistant in compliance with NEN standard 5096*¹⁴. The effect was remarkable. An evaluation and cost benefit

¹⁴ In Dutch the full article in the Dutch national buildingcode (Bouwbesluit) reads: “Deuren, ramen, kozijnen en daarmee gelijk te stellen constructieonderdelen in een scheidingsconstructie van een niet-gemeenschappelijke

analyses 10 years later conducted by an econometrist proved: “We find the regulatory change to have reduced burglary in new-built homes from 1.1 to 0.8% annually, a reduction of 26%. Even though the regulation of built-in security does not target preventative measures at homes that are most at risk, the social benefits of the regulation are likely to exceed the social costs.”¹⁵

Another effect is that since burglary resistant doors/windows (the frames including locks) are obligatory since 1999 the complete door & window industry changed to burglary resistant frames/doors/windows/locks for all their products and due to the economies of scale the costs became lower and lower.

Conclusions by Van Ours and Vollaard 2011 (page 503)

“In our empirical analysis, we find that regulation of built-in security in homes is highly effective in reducing victimisation from burglary. Through the application of better burglary-proof windows and doors, the burglary risk in new-built homes has been reduced by 26% compared with homes built in the years prior to the regulatory change. Our results are robust to various model specifications, including the time window around the structural break, the year the regulatory change went into effect, and changes in characteristics of households, homes and neighbourhoods that coincided with the change in regulation. The introduction of the Building Code does not seem to have had a negative effect on burglary rates in homes built before the regulatory change. We do not find evidence for displacement of burglary to other property crimes either. Leaving these externalities aside, we find that the social benefits of the regulation exceed the social costs, even though application of the measures has not been targeted at homes that are most at risk (...).”

Safety walks/audits

According to a Swedish manual (<http://www.veilig-ontwerp-beheer.nl/publicaties/safety-and-security-walks>)¹⁶: “A safety and security walk is a structured method that involves people in the local community in investigating both the physical and social environments. The basic idea is that those who live and are active in the local community have the greatest knowledge of it and that it is important to make use of this fact. Creating a feeling of security, preventing crime and accessibility are important perspectives to take into account in this work. During a walk, people also meet, which in

ruimte die volgens NEN 5087 bereikbaar zijn voor inbraak, hebben een volgens NEN 5096 bepaalde inbraakwerendheid die voldoet aan de in die norm aangegeven weerstandsklasse 2.”

¹⁵ Van Ours, J.C. and Vollaard B.A. (2011) Does regulation of built-in security reduce crime? Evidence from a natural experiment. *Economic Journal*, Volume 121, Issue number 552, page 485-504.

¹⁶ Brottsförebyggande rådet (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention). (2009). Safety and security walks. Stockholm: The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention.

itself creates a sense of security. Safety and security walks involve a group of people going through an area and carrying out a systematic inventory from the point of view of safety and security. The group usually consists of residents of the area, but also representatives of local associations, housing enterprises, politicians and the police. During the inventory, a note is made (PvS: or photos/films; there are apps also available) of locations and areas that are felt to be insecure or at risk of becoming the scene of a crime as well as the actual physical circumstances contributing towards the problems. The process involves formulating proposals for solutions and the safety and security inventory can later form the basis for both big and small measures. Although the walks are a tool for identifying locations felt to be particularly exposed and insecure, it is also important to make a note of those places felt to be secure and congenial. This may concern lighting, attractive greenery, well-maintained footpaths, litter bins and park benches, and sometimes surveillance cameras or good locks.”

The idea for safety and security walks was already known in the female emancipation movement in the 1980s in The Netherlands¹⁷. The focus was upon ‘feeling safe and secure for women’. This approach also emerged in Austria (Stadt Wien, Frauenbüro) and Canada a few years later¹⁸.

Though the strong focus on women disappeared gradually it might find a comeback with the ‘me too developments’. E.g. in Amsterdam there is renewed attention in the bigger cities in the Netherlands for what is nowadays called street intimidation: <https://www.amsterdam.nl/wonen-leefomgeving/veiligheid/aanpak/> and https://assets.amsterdam.nl/wonen-leefomgeving/veiligheid/aanpak/downloads/?PagClsIdt=13571387#PagCls_13571387

Safety walks/audits are an extremely simple instrument, but highly effective. It is a real grassroots approach in which practical inventory and analyses are coupled with quick start implementation (only if all relevant stakeholders participate).

More information also available from:

Crime Opportunity Profiling of Streets (COPS) A quick crime analysis – rapid implementation approach, Building Research Establishment UK, 2005 (an EU AGIS project. See page 30: Visual Inspection)

A method using colour¹⁹ (applied in the Red Light District of Amsterdam): https://hetccv.nl/fileadmin/Bestanden/Onderwerpen/Veiligheidsbeleving/folder_veiligheidsschouwen.pdf

¹⁷ Hajonides, T. (1987) Buiten gewoon veilig. Also: Soomeren, P. van, and P. de Savomin Lohman, H. Caron, A. de Savomin Lohman, B. van Dijk. (1987) Criminaliteit en Gebouwde Omgeving. DSP-groep, Amsterdam, for the ministry of Public Housing, Urban Planning and the Environment, The Hague

¹⁸ Safe Cities: Guidelines for Planning, Design, and Management. Gerda R. Wekerle and Carolyn Whitzman, 1995

¹⁹ Veiligheidsschouwen in kleur. Overlast terugdringen door kleur te bekennen (Bewoners, ondernemers, politie en stadsdeel Amsterdam-Centrum werken samen aan het veiliger maken van de beroemdste buurten van Nederland!). City of Amsterdam, Stadsdeel Centrum (undated but probably 2008)



www.cuttingcrimeimpact.eu

7.15 Policia Municipal de Lisboa

Tools	Who uses the tool?	the	Nº	Role	How?	Link	Target user/ audience	end	Ethical guidelines	staff involved (as a rough indication of importance/workload)
CPTED – Prevenção Criminal através do Espaço Construído: Guia de Boas Práticas/ CPTED - Criminal Prevention Through Environmental Design: A Guide to Best Practices	LMP team	Prevention	1-20	Report writer	Used to in reports on Local Safety Contracts and in peddy papers for identification of areas that require sustainable intervention	http://ncpc.org.sg/images/media/CPTED.pdf (original ENG) https://www.dgai.mai.gov.pt/files/conteudos/livro.pdf (PRT)	Space managers			Space managers, students interested in CPTED, police training
CPTED Checklist	LMP team	Prevention	1-3	Report writer	Used to support information in reports on Local Safety Contracts defined by the Ministry of Interior and to produce a CPTED rating checklists	https://www.chandlerpd.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/Chandler-C3-CPTED-Handbook-2016-1.pdf	10-20			City Council responsible for space management, police, professionals responsible from the local parish
CPTED and School Assessment	LMP team	Prevention	1-3	Report writer	Used to support information in reports on Local Safety Contracts defined by the Ministry of Interior and to produce a CPTED rating checklists	https://rems.ed.gov/docs/CDC_CPTEDSchoolAssessment.pdf	10-20			City Council responsible for space management, police, professionals responsible from the local parish
CPTED: Addressing Crime through Urban Design and Programming in the Tenderloin Neighbourhood of San Francisco, Rogelio Foronda, Jr. San José State University, Master of Urban planning, Spring'15	LMP team	Prevention	1-3	Report writer	Used in reports on Local Safety Contracts defined by the Ministry of Interior and to produce a CPTED rating checklists	https://issuu.com/rogelio26/docs/20150509_planningreport_forondas15	10-20			City Council responsible for space management, police, professionals responsible from the local parish

CPTED Checklist	LMP team	Prevention	1-3	Report writer	Used to rate areas for intervention, for Local Safety Contracts defined by the Ministry of Interior	10-20	City Council responsible for space management, police, professionals responsible from the local parish
Training courses on CPTED	LMP team	Prevention	1-3	Trainers	For awareness on CPTED in a multidisciplinary and preventive approach	30-40	City Council space managers and police
Workshops on space and behaviour (or CPTED)	LMP team	Prevention	1-3	Facilitators	For awareness on CPTED in a multidisciplinary and preventive approach	20-40	City Council space managers and police
CP-UDP Workshops	LMP Team/ Community Policing Teams / Partners from the Security Partnership	Prevention	20-30	Trainers / Facilitators	For awareness on CP-UDP methodology in a multidisciplinary and preventive approach	20-30	City Council space managers, police, local institutions and residents
Heavy Duty Light Meter	LMP team	Prevention	1-3	Report writer	For reports on lighting to improve its effectiveness when necessary	10-15	City Council space managers, local institutions responsible for the territory and police

7.16 Generalitat de Catalunya

Regarding the study of the relationship between urban design and crime, there is no corporative strategy or specialized units relating to this approach. There is also no toolkit as such in the area of Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning (CP-UDP), Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), Designing Out Crime or Situational Crime Prevention²⁰. However, this does not mean that there are no experiences or awareness of the topic. When discussing CP-UDP in Catalonia, one must distinguish between the overall Catalunya level and the municipal level.

Catalan level

At the Catalan Level, the main obstacle to promote CP-UDP strategies is that urbanism, environmental and security are located in different departments (ministries) and that makes the design and implementation of common strategies difficult. Nevertheless, the former Police School of Catalunya (now Institute for Public Security of Catalonia), organised in 2000 a working group on Urban Design and Crime Prevention with experts from municipal and Catalan level and from different professional perspectives (police officers, urbanism, security administration). That group revised most of the literature existent at the moment and the experiences that had taken place in Catalunya and the results were diffused by an open workshop at the Police School and a number of the Public Security of Catalonia review (available in <https://www.raco.cat/index.php/RCSP/issue/view/9862/showToc> in Catalan and Spanish versions). This knowledge was also a valuable contribution for the process of making the European Standard on CP-UDP (CEN standard ENV – later TR – 14383-2)²¹

Later on, when the law concerning the rebuilding of deprived areas was enacted, it was established (compulsorily) that any, reconstruction of a neighbourhood should be supported with a security report drafted by the Interior's Authorities. When plans are drafted to re-urbanise a deprived area, the opinion of the security authorities should be taken into account before plan-implementation.

Actually, it was only formally executed in the sense that a (political) authority was called to support new plans or urbanisation but no technician or expert took part in that. So, no ideas from the security area were incorporated to those urban renewal projects.²²

²⁰ Of course there is the set of manuals on CP-UDP of which one is also available in Spanish:

<http://www.costtu1203.eu/downloads/other-documents/>

²¹ See for more info on the history of 'the making of ...' also <http://www.costtu1203.eu/the-only-crime-prevention-standard-in-europe-since-the-roman-empire/> The CEN 14383 standards 1 and 2 are at the moment revitalized by CEN Technical Committee 325 under the chair of the Czech standardization institute UMTZ

²² Lately, and a bit surprisingly, the Department of Interior was called to take part in some of the meetings to assess the proposal of new Director Urban Plan for the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona. The participation was a

Municipal level

At the Municipal Level, several municipalities have refurbished specific areas to improve the security of the public spaces and the activities that take place in them. Probably one of the most famous and well known is the new design of the Raval neighbourhood in the city centre of Barcelona. The new design has transformed a very unsafe neighbourhood with very narrow streets into a safer neighbourhood around a wide avenue (Rambla del Rabal²³) and a widening of some neighbouring streets. It implied also the demolition of buildings and the construction of new ones with better equipped apartments. Altogether, the Raval redesign has facilitated that the people who live in the neighbourhood have diversified and the neighbourhood has become fashionable for ludic activities (music, bars, etc.). In the same city of Barcelona, there are similar experiences such as in the district of Nou Barris. However, it is currently not known whether the City Hall has developed a toolkit/manual to be used in those projects.

7.17 National Police and Border Guard Estonia

CPTED manual: Crime prevention through urban design

- (i) Target end user/audience; Community police officers, local authorities city design officials
- (ii) Intervention strategy; Rather than the police officers or local authority officials detecting some aspects that could possibly lead to a criminal act, cooperation is required and possible threats need to be eliminated. After the manual was published, the training sessions were delivered to the police officers and local municipalities officials to improve their knowledge and cooperation in relation to urban design.
- (iii) Format : Internet-based, pdf-document.
- (iv) To get the best use from the manual several training sessions and network meetings are being held.
- (v) Mainly community police officers, but also youth police officers and other EPBGB officials.

Prevention of crime. Urban planning and building design. Part 1: Definition of specific terms.

- (i) Target end user/audience: Community police officers, local authorities' city design officials

technical one, and some amendments were posed to the original document. Let's see how they incorporate them into the final Plan.

²³ Artigues, J. (2009). Ciutat Vella. Reforma Interior i creació de nous espais públics. 1985-2008). Ajuntament de Barcelona.

- (ii) Format : Internet based pdf-document compiled by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation on the basis of European Standard. (translation of European Standard CEN/EN 14383-1)

Prevention of crime. Urban planning and building design. Part 1: Urban planning

- (i) Target end user/audience: Community police officers, local authorities' city design officials
- (ii) Internet based pdf-document compiled by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation on the basis of European Standard.

Sources:

Master thesis (Kuritegevuse ennetamine keskkonna planeerimise kaudu: protsessi kasutusvõimalused avalikus ruumis Tallinna näitel)

https://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/katrin_lipp_kuritegevuse_ennetamine_planeerimise_kaudu.pdf

Crime prevention through environmental design: the use of process in public spaces, example of Tallinn (not official translation to Estonian version)

The purpose of the Masters thesis is to find out the views on crime prevention via environmental planning in the public space of Tallinn and to give recommendations for planning of safer public spaces. Four questions were posed for solving the research problem, which were answered by carrying out the empirical research, statistical data and non-participant observation.

7.18 Greater Manchester Police

Design for Security service, GMP

Design for Security is a police crime prevention consultancy service integrated within the regular urban design and planning process in Greater Manchester. Design for Security builds on the UK Secured by Design scheme (see box Secured By Design) and was originally developed in collaboration with the Design Against Crime Solution Centre at the University of Salford.

Secured By Design (www.securedbydesign.com)

In 1989, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) established Secured by Design (SBD). This is an accreditation scheme for homes and commercial buildings. The scheme supports Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) through use of effective crime prevention and security standards. Developers and architects interested in achieving Secured By Design accreditation for a development, apply to ACPO. In some cases, a client may make it a planning condition that a development achieves SBD. However, SBD was – like the Dutch Police Label Safe and Secure Housing - not made compulsory, and was not implemented on a wider scale up until the 2004. Nevertheless, the existence of an accreditation scheme resulted in crime prevention standards being developed, validated and accepted in the UK.

Financially the Design for Security is a self-supporting service in which the developer/builder commission and pay for the production of a Crime Impact Statement (CIS). The CIS is a document that provides the architect or designer with information on crime risk for a development site, reviews development plans against crime prevention principles and makes design recommendations on how crime risks might be mitigated. The CIS draws on data and intelligence unique to the police, including accurate location-specific crime incident data and intelligence on offender modus operandi (MO) and emerging crime risks.

The CIS is a required document for submission with all applications for Planning Consent (permission to build) made to the Local Planning Authority. The requirement for the CIS means developers must contact Design for Security (or other similar organisation) prior to submitting finished plans to the local planners and encourages engagement with Design for Security consultants earlier in the design process.

The service has advantages for both crime prevention and building developer. Early-stage consultation enables architects to more effectively integrate crime prevention at the concept design stage, and to develop more sympathetic design solutions that prevent crime and security issues arising.

Consultation with police Design for Security consultants prior to application for planning consent reduces the likelihood of the police raising a formal objection with the local planners during the planning approval process. Any issues are able to be raised by Design for Security consultants and

addressed by the designer prior to planning submission. Thus, the CIS minimises the risk of delay — and additional cost — for the developer during the planning process.

Providing a timely and professional service, tailored to the needs of architects, developers and planners, that reduces the risk of planning delay has allowed GMP to charge developers for the CIS service. This has resulted in Design for Security becoming a self-financing unit within GMP. In turn, this has insulated delivery of crime prevention services in GMP from the effects of public sector austerity that have affected police forces in England and Wales since 2010.

Through the CIS consultation process, Design for Security gain early insight into all new developments planned for the city. Design for Security consultants are able to screen developments against counter-terrorism priorities and risk factors. Relevant projects can then be followed up by GMP counter-terrorism officers.

6. Measuring and mitigating feelings of insecurity

7.19 Landeskriminalamt (LKA) Niedersachsen Germany

The LKA regularly conducts a survey on crime and security (Dunkelfeldbefragung Akronym N-Pod). Within the scope of this survey, the topic "Feeling of insecurity" and "fear of crime" is also examined. 40,000 people from Lower Saxony are interviewed for this purpose. In the LKA, 50% of the KFS office works on the evaluation of the results. Depending on the demand, special evaluations are carried out for the police headquarters and inspections. Service contracts are awarded for these special evaluations. Otherwise, these topics are always dealt with as part of the above-mentioned research activities and other police issues.

7.20 National Police Netherlands

Since 1979 a yearly victim survey²⁴ has been done including questions on feelings of insecurity. See e.g. for 2017: <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/publicatie/2018/09/veiligheidsmonitor-2017>

This information of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is merged with information of the Documentation and Research Centre of the ministry of Justice and Security (WODC), de Raad voor de Rechtspraak, het Openbaar Ministerie and the National Police. From this merged information knowledge is produced on the website Crime in Focus: <https://www.criminaliteitinbeeld.nl/>.

An example of such knowledge is

<https://www.criminaliteitinbeeld.nl/documenten/publicaties/2018/10/15/criminaliteit-en-rechtshandhaving-2017> (on feelings of insecurity in The Netherlands 2005 till 2017 see paragraph 3.3 of this publication).

Hence crime as well as feelings of insecurity (perceived risk as well as feelings) are measured on a (bi-yearly basis—i.e. every two years. More in-depth scientific analyses are possible by using the statistical micro data from the CBS. This is often done for specific studies.

²⁴ First called WODC-victim surveys, later CBS victim surveys and Police Monitor, IVM and nowadays the Safety/Security Monitor of the Central Bureau for Statistics (CBS, veiligheidsmonitor). Till 2017 done on a yearly basis and from then on a bi-yearly basis (no survey in 2018). Nowadays the number of participant is 65,000 and it has always been big numbers.

A more specific tool is 'The Table of 12', described below:

De Tafel van 12

Modelled after an earlier 'compliance check instrument called Table of 11'²⁵ this feelings of insecurity table of 12 presents factors that might be relevant for feelings of insecurity in a specific situation. Factors that also may be influenced by approaches in crime and fear prevention/reduction. As a result, factors such as gender are not included, since gender is not easily changed.

There are 3 groups or headings, each including 4 factors:

Reduce insecurity

- 1) Signal crime and incivilities, 2) Decay (broken windows, graffiti, cleaning, maintenance, urban management), 3) Unknown others, 4) The talk of the area (neighbour talk, meaning of problems, media).

Strengthen security and safety

- 1) Social quality, 2) Input and influence of residents, 3) Design of the build environment (CPTED/CP-UDP), 4) Trusted help and reassurance (back up for residents, eyes on the streets, deterrence and law enforcement if needed).

Public leadership

- 1) Quality of actions and approach, 2) Responses and reactions to serious incidents, 3) Empathic leadership, 4) Communication.

Each of these factors is elaborated upon and do's and don'ts are presented in this instrument. In a specific situation a preliminary analysis will often learn that only a few of these factors really need attention—the focus should be on these factors.

7.21 Policia Municipal de Lisboa

Tools on measuring feelings of insecurity are in a phase of development:

²⁵ Dick Ruimschotel tafel van 11. Eleven factors/dimensions that influence compliance of people with rules and legislation: http://www.sam.gov.lv/images/modules/items/PDF/item_618_NL_The_table_of_Eleven.pdf

Under the Project Smart City Sense, a tool is under development (“City-SAFE”) to map the perception of safety in the city. Link: <http://smartcity.isr.tecnico.ulisboa.pt/CitySAFE/citysafe.html> (see appendix 1.28).

7.22 Generalitat de Catalunya

Victim surveys and security data

The first victim survey in Catalonia was the ‘Victimisation survey and opinions on Security of Barcelona’ (VSB) carried out on behalf of the Barcelona Council in 1984, and continued in yearly terms. In 1990 this survey was extended to encompass the greater Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (Victimisation Survey in Barcelona Metropolitan Area-VSBMA-). In 1999 there was a pilot project of Crime Victimisation Survey of Catalonia (*Enquesta Catalana de Seguretat Pública*- ECSP-). In 2002 the ESPC and the VSBMA merged in one survey and it was implemented yearly until 2013. Samples were about 14,000 and the interviews were made by telephone (Cati System).

In 2013 the two original surveys split up. The Crime Victimisation Survey of Catalonia (ECSP) started to be biannual and to have smaller samples. The Victimisation Survey in Barcelona Metropolitan Area (VSBMA) kept being annual and is carried out by the Regional and Metropolitan Studies Institute (with site at the Autonomous University of Barcelona). The last edition (2017) had a sample of 7,835 interviews. Those that were carried out in the city of Barcelona were carried out mixing the on-li format (up to 64 years old) and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) and personal interview. In the rest of the Metropolitan Area all interviews were carried out by CATI and interviewees get a formal letter informing them that they will be called.

This Regional and Metropolitan Studies Institute carries out also other surveys, among which is necessary to mention the Neighbourhood’s Relationships and Conviviality Survey. Although in general it is not a security survey, it includes neighbours and neighbourhood conflicts and their impact in the feeling of security. It has a sample of 2,500 interviews carried out by CATI (with personal interviews to young people and immigrants, which are difficult to reach by fixed-line telephone) in the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona. It is aimed to be carried out every two years, with the first edition taking place in 2018.

The Regional and Metropolitan Studies Institute is also carrying out—with the municipality of Barcelona—a study and the building of security perception in the different neighbourhoods of Barcelona, using the survey and public demands to the police that have been registered by the municipality.

In parallel, the Department of Interior has carried out specific surveys focused to specific social groups, normally especially vulnerable groups, such as pupils at schools, women victims of violence and seniors.²⁶

Surveys and decision-making

The subjective aspect of security become progressively more relevant in the field of public policies of security. Security managers are aware of the importance of knowing what makes people feel safe or unsafe. The data is used to justify policies and operational strategies, but in a quite general way. There are still police managers that are reluctant to operationalise the results of the surveys and, consequently, there is room for improvement in the use of survey data in order to design policies and strategies that can tackle the security issues that have been identified. Municipalities with a sufficient sample in the survey use the data in order to articulate security policies.

Use of technology

Technology has been introduced to reduce the cost of the survey and the speed to process it. The online questionnaires have meant a step forward in terms of speed and cost-saving. The online methodology has also helped with sensitive questions that may be difficult to deal with when speaking with somebody on telephone or in person.

7.23 National Police and Border Guard Estonia

Survey feelings on living in Estonia

Avaliku arvamuse uuring 2017 (küsitlus 15-74 aastase elanikkonna seas)

The survey was conducted by Market Research Baltics. The survey was carried out with 15-74 years old Estonian citizens. The goal was to obtain an overview about citizen's feelings about living in Estonia. One topic in the survey was also the citizens' feeling about police work.

<https://www.politsei.ee/files/Anal%C3%BC%C3%BCs%20ja%20statistika/avaliku-arvamuse-uuring-2017.pdf?e98cd21d90>

The results of this survey are used by police officers to improve services.

²⁶ **School violence Survey:** 4 editions: 2000-2001, 2005-2006, 2011-2012, 2015-2016, About 100 secondary Schools (pupils from 12 years all); **Violence against Women Survey:** 2 editions: 2010- 14.000 CATI (10% men), 2016-11,000 CATI (10% men); **Security of Seniors' Survey:** 1 edition: 2014—2000 personal interviews (only those who live at home)

7.24 Greater Manchester Police

The UK the Crime Reduction Unit made several toolkits (available from <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20070309120000/http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/index.htm>).

One of these toolkits (April 2005) focusses on Tackling fear of crime & disorder in the community. It is an information pack made to encourage individuals and groups to get involved in reducing crime and disorder and fear of crime in their community. See:

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20070309120000/http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/fc00.htm>

Information about the use of toolkits in Greater Manchester will be presented in the final state of the art report on measuring and mitigating feelings of insecurity.

7. Appendices

7.1 Appendix 1: Mail to LEA partners

Mail to all LEA partners in the CCI project sent December 2018

Dear CCI partner,

We are interested to find out more about any tools, toolkits or similar items that are being used by our partner CCI Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and security policymakers. This work forms part of CCI Task 2.2 "Review of existing toolkits in use by LEAs and security policymakers".

We are seeking to collect examples of practical tools used in the four areas of CCI. I would therefore be grateful if you would kindly forward the below questions to the relevant staff in your organisation working in these four areas, that is:

1. Staff involved in predictive policing or crime forecasting;
2. Staff involved in community policing, neighbourhood policing or proximity policing (or similar activities);
3. Staff involved in Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning (CP-UDP), Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), Designing Out Crime or Situational Crime Prevention;
4. Staff involved in measuring and mitigating citizens' feelings of insecurity, feelings of unsafety or fear of crime.

Please ask staff to email their responses to the below questions to pvansoomeren@dsp-groep.nl. I'm afraid that we have a tight deadline to complete this work, and so will need responses before the end of Friday 11 January 2019.

Thank you for your help with this.

Kind regards,

Paul van Soomeren

7.2 Appendix: Summary Kick Off Meeting

EU HORIZON 2020 SECURITY RESEARCH PROGRAMME

CCI Kick Off Meeting – Day 1 – Workshop 1: Wednesday 24th October 2018, 13.30 – 15.00 BST, University of Salford, Media City UK, Salford, M50 2HE

7.0 Workshop 1. Task 1.1: Developing common language & understanding

Workshop 1. Task 1.1: Developing Common Language & Understanding
Consortium divided into 4 groups to consider for each CCI theme area the following two questions:

1. What are the words and concepts you most associate with this area?

- Short, one or two-word concepts
- Think: negative as well as positive
- Think: old as well as new or emerging

2. To what extent are these words / concepts country-specific?

- Different concepts / perspectives in different EU contexts?

Group 1

- Anke Schröder – LKA
- Bram van Dijk – DSP
- Mari-Liis Mõlder – PJP
- Paul Savill – GMP
- Margo Krenz – DPT
- Tiago Cruz – CML

Group 2

- Anno Bunnik – RUG
- Armando Jongejan – NPN
- Elsa Honrado Calado – CML
- Mercè Soro – INT
- Claudia Heinzelmänn – DPT
- Natalia Gutierrez Trujillo – EFUS
- Andy Riley – GMP

Group 3

- Monica Diniz – CML
- Pilar De La Torre – EFUS
- Alexander Gluba – LKA
- Oskar Gstrein – RUG
- Kairi Ränk – PJP
- Alexandre Almeida – LOBA

Group 4

- Paul van Soomeren – DSP
- Dorel Hir – PJP
- Julia Hill – GMP
- Francesc Guillen – INT
- Myassa Djebara – EFUS
- Markus Walter – EU

	Tool Box Theme											
	Predictive Policing			Community Policing			CPUDP			Feeling of Insecurity		
	General	+	-	General	+	-	General	+	-	General	+	-
Group 1	- Big data analyses - Smart prevention - Algorithm - Resources - Problem Orientated	- Prognosis - Scientific based	- Focused on quantitative issues - Operational use? - Ethical access to data - Use of data	- Cooperation problem solving - Citizens involved - Partnership, engagement, neighborhood, dedicated - Traditionally a geographical physical area but now it is possibly international / interest based = New social media community, bound by interests, different types of community policing. - Opportunity for digital interaction that could also be a barrier	- Chance of inclusion - New social media community	- Danger of exclusion - Resources V's demand - Old neighborhood watch	- Space orientated - Planning process - Cooperation with stakeholders - Multifunctional	- Pure prevention - Evaluated concepts - Old / new European norm	- Hard to evaluate - Willingness of stakeholders	- Theoretical - Subjective - Objective crime = Subjective (in)secure feeling - New feelings of (in)security at home – domestic abuse / cyber crimes	- Gender issue	- Hard to measure

<p>Group 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seasonality - Big data - Big brother / privacy - Minority report - Artificial intelligence - Anticipation - Effective? - Stigmatization - Evidence based - Geographical - Sharing information 			<p>Proximity policing (program from national police & local partners to improve security in cities) is strong in Portugal a long side community policing – main difference is the planning phase is done before officers are in the field. Spain use it & France and Italy only use proximity policing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity - Engagement - Involvement - Trust - Reliable - Team work - Partnership (public/private) / - Multi engage approach - Practical tension - Profiling - Criminalization / stigmatization of neighborhoods - Ownership - Not armed? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation (planners, builders, police, industry, housing association, shopkeepers, citizens.....) - Early in the process - Future orientated - Education - Awareness - Architectural expression - Commercialism - Standards / compulsory - Social cohesion 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security surveys - Social media use as indicator - Poor data - Individual / subjective perception - Manipulated - Influence of media (bad news sells) - Gender - Minorities - Stereotypes - Police visibility - Complex - City ranking 		
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<p>Group 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to measure success? - Prove impact - Algorithms – simulations / factors - Big data – size, quality, availability - Difficult to define as a process - Human rights issues - Limits - Efficiency: identifies risk – how to respond - Collection, prediction but what is reaction? - Acceptance - Evaluation challenges - Measuring crime only? - Planning, strategies & measures - New tec. To address old problems - Diversification of sources 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location - Environmental design - Public spaces - Public authorities - Physical space - Partnerships - Design: solutions of environment for security - Stakeholders - Planning - Standards - Partnerships - Policy level - Specific ideas / observations - Maintenance - Public space organization / function - New challenges - Facilities location effect safety - Uses of space: time / weather / external factors 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tools, subjective / objective perspective - Victim surveys - Self-protection measure: cognitive, emotional, physical - Security = vague term: changes over time / age / gender - Data collection, storing, sharing - Mobile apps - Impact of social media 			
<p>Group 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tool - Statistical info - Analyses of factors - Preventative - Look at location & time, offenders & victim, / season / night or day and will be different! - Perspectives - Multi agency data / approach - Comparisons, focus on locations / using hotspots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning - Efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Garbage in / out = junk data - Using only left data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Public service -Trust, have to work with people - Confidence - Old approach that disappeared and is becoming new again! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasoning/ seeing - Citizens cooperation / involvement - Old / new – make it community led = ideas 'old' but still innovative - Communities = NFS in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obstacles - Community in Europe - Presence where citizens need it – social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise city activities - Physical & social - Crowded management - Mixed use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective when done properly -Multi disciplinary approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focusing only on the physical approach (us) - Should be included tool in the development process - Developers can be reluctant to share plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influences people's behaviors Important -Most important how people feel in environment / community, but this is not most important from side of the police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broader acceptance of online - Old / new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LEA's don't pay a lot of attention to it - Difficulty to remove it - Look at how to measure, can't relate to the square kilometer of crime, social science research is needed 		

7.1 Collated Workshop 1 Feedback Groups 1 - 4

		Tool Box Theme																				
		Predictive Policing			Community Policing			CPUDP			Feeling of Insecurity											
		General	+	-	General	+	-	General	+	-	General	+	-									
GROUPS 1 - 4			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORECASTING - Scientific based - Smart prevention - Planning, strategies & measures - Evidence based - Seasonality - Ability to anticipate crime - Diversification of sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFINITION - Difficult to define as a process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DATA - Big data, size, quality, availability analyses - Ethical access to data - Human rights issues - Use of data - Artificial intelligence - Algorithms – simulations / factors - Statistical info - Analyses of factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INFORMATION -sharing - Geographical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEW TEC. To address old problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PREVENTATIVE / COLLABORATIVE -Multi agency data / approach - Comparisons, focus on locations / using hotspots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOOL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EFFICIENCY: identifies risk but how to respond - Resources - Focused on quantitative issues - Operational use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PERSPECTIVES - Look at location & time, offenders & victim, / season / night or day and will be different! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EVALUATION CHALLENGES How to -measure success? - Prove impact - Measuring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity policing (program from national police & local partners to improve security in cities) is strong in Portugal a long side community policing – main difference is the planning phase is done before officers are in the field. Spain use it & France and Italy only use proximity policing -Public service - Not armed? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INCLUSIVE - Cooperation problem solving - Citizens involved -Partnership, engagement, neighborhood, dedicated -Different types of community policing. - Traditionally a geographical physical area but now it is possibly international / interest based = New social media community, bound by interests, - Opportunity for digital interaction that could also be a barrier - Proximity - Enaagement - Involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUST have to work with people - Confidence - Old approach that disappeared and is becoming new again! - Reliable - Team work - Partnership (public/private) / - Multi engage approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Danger of exclusion - Resources V's demand - Old neighborhood watch - Practical tension - Profiling - Criminalization / stigmatization of neighborhoods - Ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Space orientated - Planning process - Cooperation with stakeholders - Multifunctional - Cooperation (planners, builders, police, industry, housing association, shopkeepers, citizens.....) - Education - Awareness - Architectural expression - Commercialism - Standards / compulsory - Social cohesion - Location - Environmental design - Public spaces - Public authorities - Physical space - Partnerships - Design: solutions of environment for security - Stakeholders - Planning - Standards - Partnerships - Policy level - Specific ideas / observations - Maintenance - Public space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pure prevention - Evaluated concepts - Old / new European norm Effective when done properly -Multi disciplinary approach - Early in the process - Future orientated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hard to evaluate - Willingness of stakeholders - Focusing only on the physical approach (us) - Should be included tool in the development process - Developers can be reluctant to share plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theoretical - Subjective - Objective crime = Subjective (in)secure feeling - New feelings of (in)security at home – domestic abuse / cyber crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hard to measure

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> crime only? - Problem Orientated - Minority report - Effective? - Stigmatization 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organization / function - New challenges - Facilities location effect safety - Uses of space: time / weather / external factors - Organise city activities - Physical & social - Crowded management - Mixed use 					
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9.0 Workshop 2. Directory of key texts and concepts informing practice – online survey

Task 2.2: Review of existing tools/toolkits in use by LEA's and Security Policymakers

Consortium divided into 4 groups to consider & suggest tools used for each CC focus area

Group 1

- Anke Schröder – LKA
- Bram van Dijk – DSP
- Mari-Liis Mõlder – PJP
- Paul Savill – GMP
- Margo Krenz – DPT
- Tiago Cruz – CML

Group 2

- Anno Bunnik – RUG
- Amando Jongejan – NPN
- Elisa Honrado Calado – CML
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- Claudia Heinzelmänn – DPT
- Natalia Gutierrez Trujillo – EFUS
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- Monica Diniz – CML
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- Kairi Ränk – PJP
- Alexandre Almeida – LOBA

Group 4

- Paul van Soomeren – DSP
- Dorel Hlir – PJP
- Julia Hall – GMP
- Francisc Guillen – INT
- Myassa Djebara – EFUS
- Markus Walter – EU

Tool Box Theme				
	Predictive Policing	Community Policing	CPUDP	Feeling of Insecurity
	Tools	Tools	Tools	Tools
Group 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -statistical instruments -Less tools as newer field, research projects trying to develop tools, already tools - Different countries in Germany working with different programs. -Quantitative Data based -Intelligent management – traditional predictive work, how to translate into operational too kits -A lot of research and development -Netherlands have real time policing so you get real time information but is it working? -Note – the longer something exists the more tools there are! DE – Premap / Precop UK – Intelligence management (APP) NL – Objective ranking tool (ORT) Combination of qualitative data & combination Research development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involving community is the main theme DE- CTC Pac – prevention as a chance, Local crime prevention advisory board UK – Neighborhood policing guidance, app engagement & communication, National C P strategy, POP toolkit (problem orientated policing toolkit) NL – Best of three worlds EE – Prevention concept PT – Restorative justice, national strategy – local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DE – Security audits, gender planning, criteria list (housing, public space) UK – Security by design NL – Safety effect report, Kids and space EE – CPTD principles PT – Municipal development plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Same toolkits to deal with security as we use for feeling of insecurity = problem orientated policing, find out by using surveys. -Estonia is welfare focused -Portugal use manual of good practice. DE – Unreported crime periodical survey UK – Neighborhood police guidance NL – Survey EE – Survey welfare PT – Manual of good practice

Group 2	NL - CAS = criminal Anticipation System UK – National intelligence model, DASH (Domestic violence)	- Neighborhood watch - Security App - Awareness actions - Meetings (populations & institutions) - Multi agency approach - Amber Alerts - Foot patrol (PT) - Community policing - Konyahtrame (DE) - Awareness actions social teams in schools - Proximity policing in Portugal example of a bracelet worn by children connected to chip with basic information of parents. - We need to also look at training packages when thinking of toolkits	DE – Sipa, Police label secure housing Secure by design, shared spaces	Police label secure housing Citizen surveys (e.g. DEFUS – Monitor) Advice by publication (online)
Group 3	- 3 sources of tools, developed by Commercial, research and police (in house) organisations - Challenge to measure the effectiveness of the tool! - We need to have a concept in place of what success actually looks like – is it evidence based or is it what you want to achieve in the first place	Physical, local meeting – groups / community leaders Manuals Safety audits Peddy Papers – documenting through images links to apps Cooperation with local government Guidance for working with communities & police organisations Watts App Social media Open source intelligence	Physical barriers (road bumps / bollards) Natural surveillance Workshop training planning & LEAS LEA's advice and consult in urban design and planning stages – handbook (e.g. Handbook of crime prevention)	Surveys – victim / crime Exploratory walks Open source intelligence Focus groups Sensors
Group 4	Estonia - Hotspots GMP – National intelligence model (NIM) O SARA Thrive and strive (offenders) t – SARA + Hotspots France – Hotspot Civil neglect / toolkits NL – CAS	Estonia – Case based, book GMP – SARA, neighborhood watch – Apps, twitter accounts France – Apps,	Estonia – GMP – Crime impact deterrent, secured by design, planning validation check list = partner toolkit that enables police to do their job. – Audit / Efus publication France – Impact studies (legal requirement), research institutions NL – Impact studies, police label	Surveys, questionnaires

9.1 Collated Feedback Workshop 2 Groups 1 – 4

	Predictive Policing	Community Policing	CPUDP	Feeling of Insecurity
	Tools	Tools	Tools	Tools
GROUPS 1 - 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -statistical instruments -Less tools as newer field, research projects trying to develop tools, already tools - Different countries in Germany working with different programs. -Quantitative Data based -Intelligent management – traditional predictive work, how to translate into operational too kits -A lot of research and development -Netherlands have real time policing so you get real time information but is it working? -Note – the longer something exists the more tools there are! DE – Premap / Precop UK – Intelligence management (APP) NL – Objective ranking tool (ORT) Combination of qualitative data & combination Research development NL - CAS = criminal Anticipation System UK – National intelligence model, DASH (Domestic violence) - 3 sources of tools, developed by Commercial, research and police (in house) organisations - Challenge to measure the effectiveness of the tool! - We need to have a concept in place of what success actually looks like – is it evidence based or is it what you want to achieve in the first place Estonia - Hotspots GMP – National intelligence model (NIM) O SARA Thrive and strive (offenders) t – SARA + Hotspots France – Hotspot Civil neglect / toolkits NL - CAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involving community is the main theme DE- CTC Pac – prevention as a chance, Local crime prevention advisory board UK – Neighborhood policing guidance, app engagement & communication, National C P strategy, POP toolkit (problem orientated policing toolkit) NL – Best of three worlds EE – Prevention concept PT – Restorative justice, national strategy – local level - Neighborhood watch - Security App - Awareness actions - Meetings (populations & institutions) - Multi agency approach - Amber Alerts - Foot patrol (PT) - Community policing - Konyahtramte (DE) - Awareness actions social teams in schools - Proximity policing in Portugal example of a bracelet worn by children connected to chip with basic information of parents. - We need to also look at training packages when thinking of toolkits Physical, local meeting – groups / community leaders Manuals Safety audits Peddy Papers – documenting through images links to apps Cooperation with local government Guidance for working with communities & police organisations Watts App Social media Open source intelligence Estonia – Case based, book GMP – SARA, neighborhood watch - Apps, twitter accounts France – Apps, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DE – Security audits, gender planning, criteria list (housing, public space) UK – Security by design NL – Safety effect report, Kids and space EE – CPTD principles PT – Municipal development plan DE – Sipa, Police label secure housing Secure by design, shared spaces Physical barriers (road bumps / bollards) Natural surveillance Workshop training planning & LEAS LEA's advice and consult in urban design and planning stages – handbook (e.g. Handbook of crime prevention) Estonia – GMP – Crime impact deterrent, secured by design, planning validation check list = partner toolkit that enables police to do their job. - Audit / Efus publication France – Impact studies (legal requirement), research institutions NL – Impact studies, police label 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Same toolkits to deal with security as we use for feeling of insecurity = problem orientated policing, find out by using surveys. -Estonia is welfare focused -Portugal use manual of good practice. DE – Unreported crime periodical survey UK – Neighborhood police guidance NL – Survey EE – Survey welfare PT – Manual of good practice Police label secure housing Citizen surveys (e.g. DEFUS – Monitor) Advice by publication (online) Surveys – victim / crime Exploratory walks Open source intelligence Focus groups Sensors Surveys, questionnaires

7.3 Appendix Predictive Policing Netherlands: CAS

PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

- An important requirement for predictive analytics is the use of relevant data (Doeleman & Willems, 2014). The police have the opportunity to collect and store data through 911-call records, GPS tracking, license plate reading and historic crime data (Perry et al., 2013). Even phone ownership, email addresses and computer IP addresses are being stored (Corera, 2014). When the quality of the police data is questionable it may affect the quality of the predictive analysis (Block, Knight, Gould & Coldren, 1987)



Journal, Predictive Policing - Deel van een groter onderzoek, 2016-02-02
 Doeleman, P., & Willems, G. (2014). Effectiveness Analysis of Predictive Policing - Area of Responsibility. The Netherlands: Leidsche Rijn Politie, 20-22.
 Perry, M., Johnson, G., Pines, G., & Singh, S. C. (2013). Predictive Policing: The Role of Crime Forecasting in Law Enforcement Operations. Paper presented at the 2013 International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Data Mining, 1-10.
 Corera, G. (2014, April 16). Predictive Policing: How Police Will Use the Data They Collect. Retrieved from https://www.wired.com/2014/04/predictive-police/



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Crime Anticipation System (CAS)

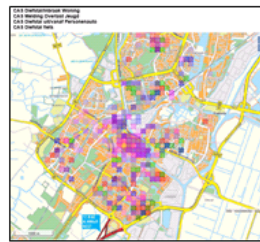
- Method
- Application



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Method

- Squares of 125m by 125 m
- Collect data on these squares
- Record historical associations with crime
 - Two-year period
 - Weekly reference moments



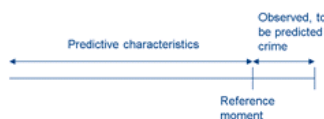
PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Method

- For each square and reference moment, determine:
 - Location-specific characteristics from before the reference moment
 - Crime history from before the reference moment

And:

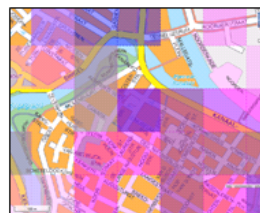
- Crime in the week after the reference moment



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Location specific characteristics

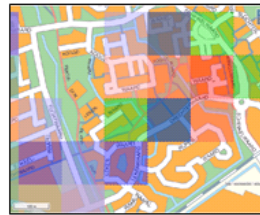
- CBS-data: demographics en socio-economical characteristics
- Distance to address of closest known offender
- Number of known offenders in a radius of 500 meters
- Number of known offenders in a radius of 1000 meters



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Crime history

- Number of criminal incidents number of different time windows:
 - Last week
 - The week before that
 - Etcetera until 12 weeks ago
- Time since last criminal incident
- The same for surrounding squares
- Linear trend in square and surrounding squares
- Season effect



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Purpose

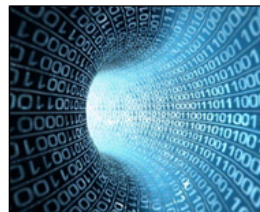
- Optimal selection-rules for high risk squares

Method

- Mathematical classification techniques

Result

- Model that can determine the probability of a future incident using known characteristics



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

CAS-maps can be made for any type of crime, as long as a predictive pattern can be distinguished:

- Domestic burglary
- Pickpocketing
- Car burglary
- Car theft
- Office burglary
- Bicycle theft
- ...High Impact Petty Crimes



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Technical process

- Weekly:
 - Data extraction
 - Data preparation
 - Model building
 - Map generation
- No manual actions necessary
- Users can access the maps through html-pages
- No technical skills necessary



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Technical process

- Processing time decreased by using state-of-the-art technology (Hadoop/BVI-LT)
- Sub-processes of CAS assigned to IT-department
- Ambition (long term): integrate more data sources (more specifically GPS-information)

Work process

- Ambition: integrate advice on most promising police activities
- Ambition: offer information in an interactive way
- Ambition: from information to intelligence



LESSONS LEARNED

- Choose your incident types carefully
- Co-develop with operational teams
- Preventing crime is not visible. Solving crime is!
- Everybody has an opinion on using algorithms



PREDICTIVE POLICING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Critical notes

- The model must be inspiring, but absolutely not leading
- The value of these types of models is in the use and embedding this in the police process. Predictions have no value in itself. It is the actions of **police officers** who can make them valuable
- Note: and other stakeholders
- CAS: not proven effective (Berghuis)



16th January 2019
LKA | Hannover





CCI
CUTTING CRIME
IMPACT



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER



university of
 groningen



Greater Manchester
POLICE



Estonian Police and Border Guard Board



POLICIA
MUNICIPAL



LISBOA



LANDESKRIMINALAMT
NIEDERSACHSEN



Generalitat de Catalunya
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