

## Cutting Crime Impact

**Practice-based innovation in preventing, investigating & mitigating high-impact petty crime.**

What is the role for predictive policing, community policing, designing out crime and measuring citizens' feelings of insecurity in doing this?

How can we better prevent crime and reduce its impact on citizens?

How can we encourage adoption of more effective approaches to safety and security across Europe?

24 October 2018  
CCI Kick-off

25 October 2018 - 28 February 2019

State of the art

March 2019 - September 2019  
LEA requirements capture

September 2019  
CCI DesignLabs

October 2019 - September 2020  
LEA Toolkit development and prototyping

October 2020  
LEA Toolkit demonstration

January 2021 - December 2021  
Toolkit implementation & exploitation

March 2021 - December 2021  
Expansion of European Security Model

December 2021  
CCI Final Conference

### Project Overview

The aim of the Cutting Crime Impact (CCI) project is to support law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and relevant local and national authorities (i.e. security policymakers) in reducing the impact of crime and, where possible, preventing crime from occurring in the first place.

The CCI project focuses on crimes that impact negatively on citizens and their communities – such as violent assault, robbery, burglary and anti-social behaviour – and the feelings of insecurity that such problems can create.

### CCI will address four 'focus areas':

The project will develop tailored support tools, resources and guidance materials — what we term "toolkits" for each focus area. These will enable police forces and policymakers in the UK, the Netherlands, Germany, Estonia, Portugal and Spain to implement effective practice.

CCI also aims to encourage the wider adoption of effective approaches to safety and security across the EU through the integration of good practice within European security policy models.



#### Predictive Policing

"Predictive policing is the collection and analysis of data about previous crimes for identification and statistical prediction of individuals or geospatial areas with an increased probability of criminal activity to help developing policing intervention and prevention strategies and tactics" (Meijer & Wessels 2019: 3). Predictive policing also uses data from other sources, including socioeconomic data and traffic networks. The CCI project is looking at the current use of predictive policing in Germany and the Netherlands.



#### Community Policing

Community policing is a strategy of policing that focuses on working closely with the community through interactions with local agencies and members of the public, as well as creating partnerships and strategies for reducing crime and disorder. The CCI project looks at the use of community policing to date in Greater Manchester (UK) and Lisbon (Portugal).



#### Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning

CP-UDP incorporates evidence-based design, planning and management measures within urban development proposals to prevent crime and reduce feelings of insecurity. Urban crime prevention attempts to integrate protective physical features and promote pro-social behaviour by designing a location. The implementation of urban crime prevention to date varies considerably from country to country. In this respect, the CCI project is mainly concerned with the services of the Police Architectural Liaison Officer (UK) and the use of CD-UDP in Estonia.



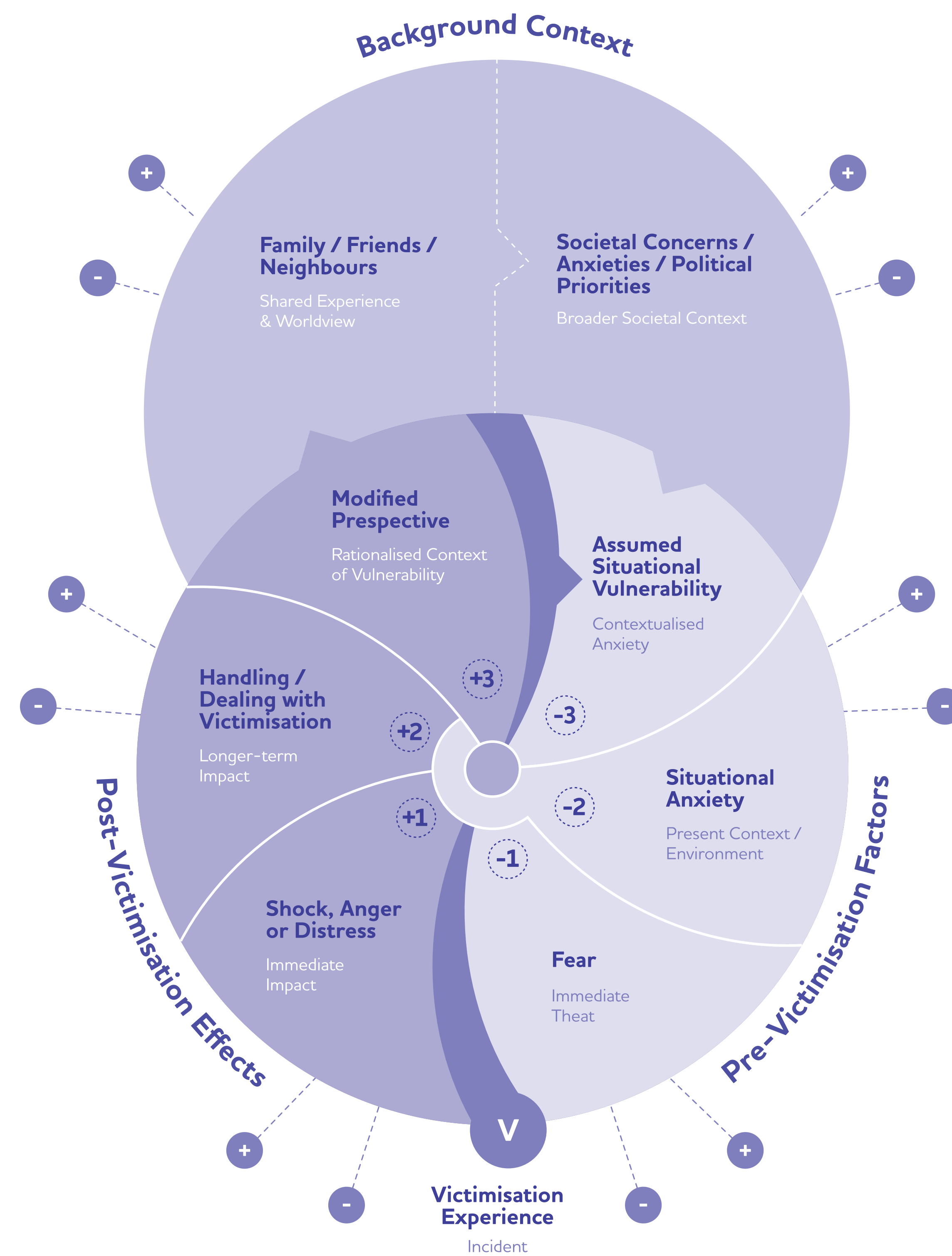
#### Feelings of Insecurity

As an overarching focus area, which is related to each of the three above-mentioned areas, the CCI project is also concerned with the measurement and mitigation of citizens' feelings of insecurity. For this purpose, a look will be taken at the relevant survey methods used to date, as well as their possibilities and limitations.

### The CCI Insecurity LifeCycle Model

The CCI Insecurity LifeCycle Model is an alternative approach to conceptualising feelings of insecurity, designed to support improved measurement and mitigation. The Insecurity LifeCycle Model reserves the term 'fear of crime' for the situation immediately before victimisation, when the person is aware of an immediate threat and feels afraid. By considering the different levels of insecurity and reflecting on the stages that relate to both the pre- and post-victimisation factors and effects, a

more precise understanding of what is meant by fear of crime and feelings of insecurity can be developed. By then considering potential positive and negative mediating factors it is possible to develop targeted intervention concepts to reduce feelings of insecurity and so improve wellbeing. Furthermore, the model may be used to identify and also potentially develop more method to enable the more precise measurement of a richer conception of feelings of insecurity.



### Strengthening European security models

European-wide agendas on security often lack grounded approaches that support implementation. CCI will research and develop methods to integrate effective consideration of high-impact petty crime and citizens' feelings of insecurity into the European Security Model.

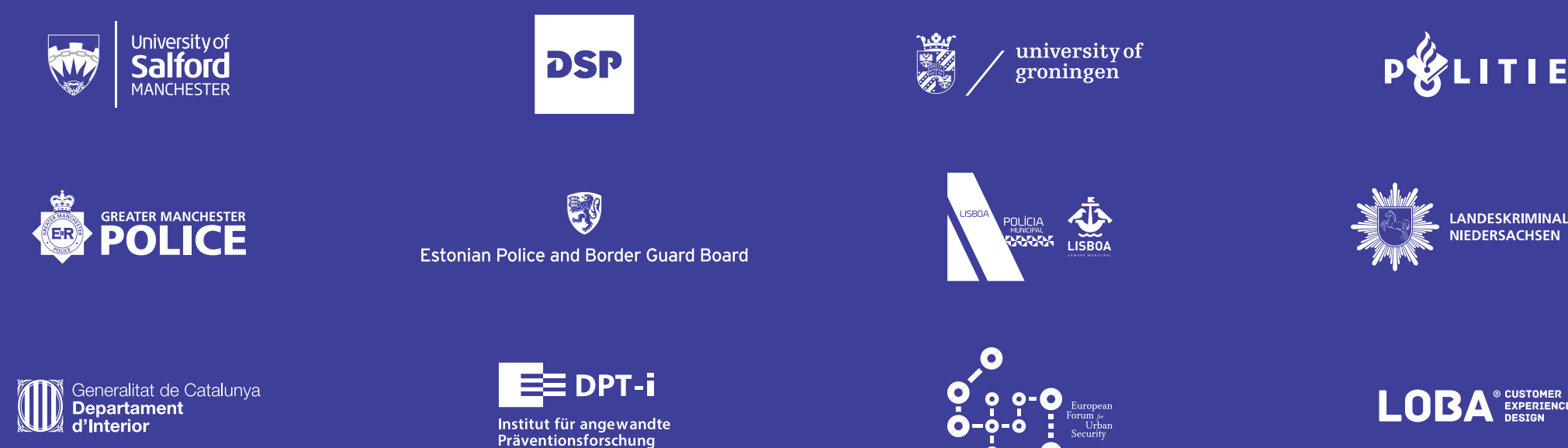
Tackling crime and reducing feelings of insecurity are priorities for citizens. LEAs and security policymakers would benefit from strategic, EU-level support for the prevention, investigation and mitigation of petty crime.

### Supporting LEAs by design

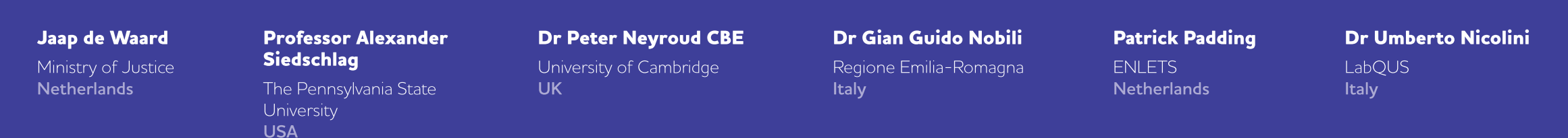
Using social science methods and innovation tools from the design industry, CCI will support six LEAs in researching and innovating practical, evidence-based tools that meet end-user needs and operational contexts.



#### CCI Consortium



#### CCI Advisory Board



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