

INSiGHT

Einblicke in subjektive
Sicherheit

Cutting Crime Impact – On the trail of citizens' feelings of insecurity

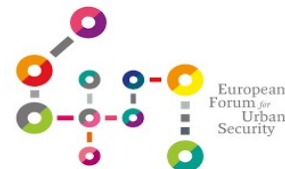
Tuesday, 13. July 2021, 16:00 – 17:00 pm

Dr. Anke Schröder, Melanie Schlüter



Cutting Crime Impact

- Duration: October 2018 to December 2021
- Funding: Horizon 2020-Programm of the European Commission





Cutting Crime Impact

- Supporting LEAs in developing a preventive and sustainable approach to tackling high-impact everyday crime.
- Measuring / mitigating citizens' feelings of insecurity
- Development of toolkits in four areas
- Focus is human centered and oriented in “every day life” situations.



**Predictive
Policing**



**Community
Policing**



**Crime Prevention through
Urban Design & Planning**



**Measuring and
Mitigating Citizens'
Feelings
of Insecurity**



Public space ...

- as a mirror of society
- is located in the area of tension between long-term design and dynamic social change
- Can be a recreation or transfer area, green space, urban square, but also a traffic area
- has a physical and a social meaning



Public space and fear of crime

Situations that produce feelings of insecurity

Social fear of crime:

- Micro, meso and macro levels

Personal fear of crime:

- affective dimension, cognitive dimension, conative dimension

(Boers 1991, Gabriel/Greve 2003, Bornewasser/Köhn 2012)



Places generating feelings of insecurity

- Lack of design (lack of clarity, darkness etc.)
- Undefined transitions (private - semi-public - public)
- Anti-social and deviant behaviour (swearing, shouting, etc.)
- Unfamiliar situations or groups that appear threatening
- Undefined areas of responsibility and accountability

(SIPA 2009, SenStadt Berlin 2009, Stadt Wien 2011)





Perception of safety and neighbourhood / residential environment

"What influence does neighbourhood intensity and the quality of the residential environment have on the perception of safety?"

The perception of safety correlates only low with the intensity of the neighbourhood, but higher with the quality of the residential environment.

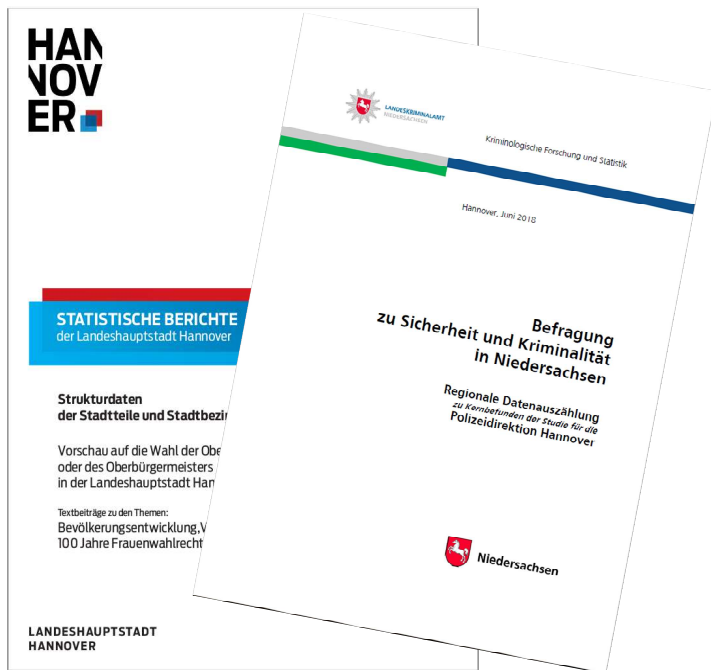
	Region	Lüneburg	Lüneburg-Mittelfeld
Perception of safety during the day / neighbourhood intensity		0,312 (N=212)	0,311 (N=332)
Perception of safety during the day / residential environment		0,428 (N=200)	0,432 (N=324)
Perception of safety in the neighbourhood		0,187 (N=246)	0,233 (N=206)
Perception of safety in the residential environment		0,473 (N=233)	0,512 (N=322)

All correlations are significant ($p < 0,01$)

Problem identification

- Gaining information on perception of unsafety: Data analysis, media analysis and built environment

➤ Assessing perceptions of safety only from an external perspective



Aus der Stadt / Räuberische Jugendbande

02:11 Uhr / 10.03.2018

Nach Überfällen: Polizei erhöht Präsenz im Sahlkamp und in Vahrenheide

Die Polizei Hannover reagiert mit mehr Präsenz und Kontrollen auf die drei bewaffneten Überfälle einer Jugendbande in den Stadtteilen Sahlkamp und Vahrenheide. Anwohner berichten von Halbstarcken, die entlang der Stadtbahnlinie 2 herumlungern. Die CDU fordert mehr Polizisten im Quartier.

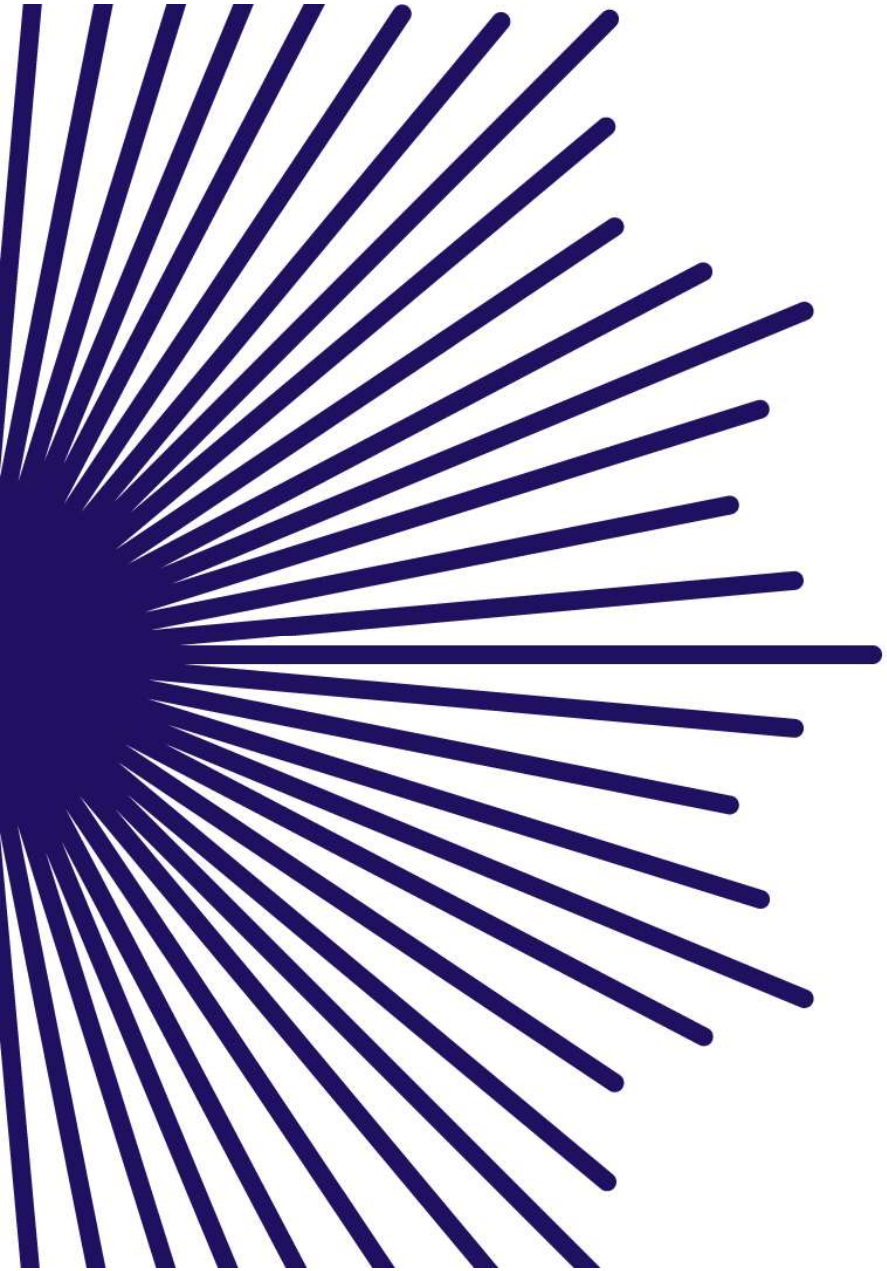


Meine Stadt / Vahrenheide

Saufen, pöbeln, urinieren: Obdachlose Ärger rund um den „Papenwinkel“

Saufen, pöbeln, urinieren: Obdachlose aus der Notunterkunft an der Straße Alt-Anwohner rund um die Haltestelle „Papenwinkel“ (Vahrenheide) weiter für Ärger gegeben – die Situation hat sich bis heute nicht gebessert.





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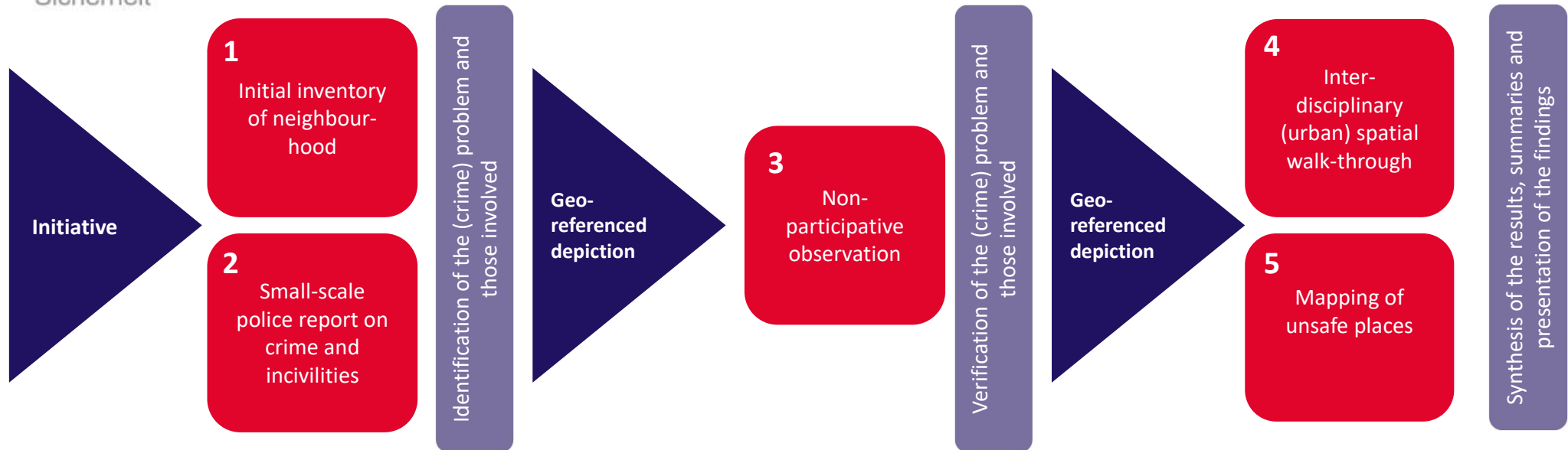
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IMPACT





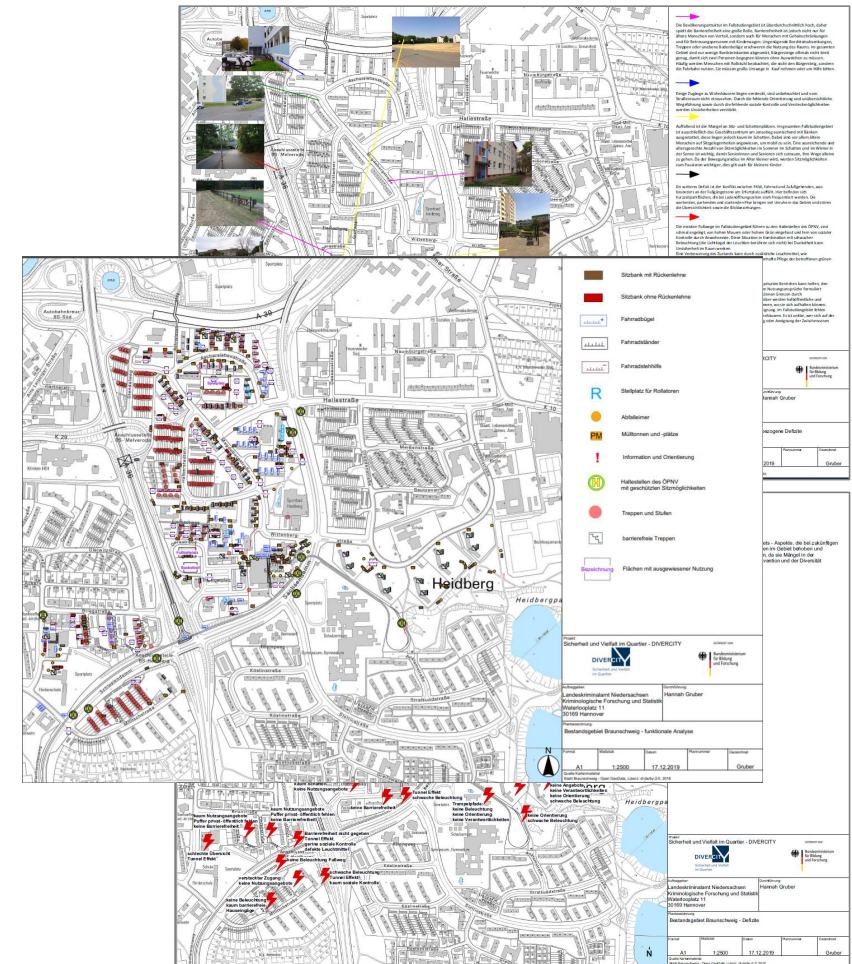
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1 Initial inventory of neighbourhood

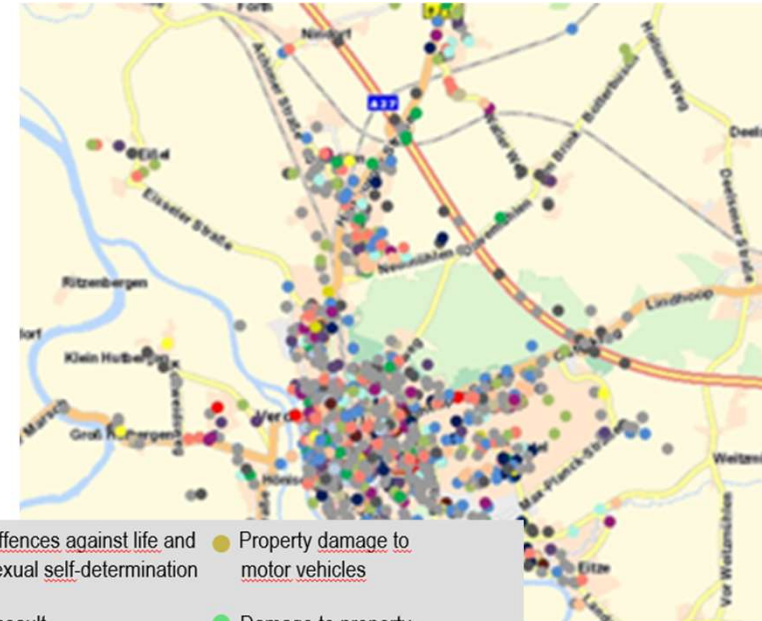
- Recording / mapping of the current situation considering safety-relevant criteria such as:
 - Orientation, visibility, routing, lighting, hiding places, activities, cleanliness in the area, vandalism
- Summary of potentials and deficits
- Taking photos or videos of the current situation (day/dark)
- Assessment of the users' assumption of responsibility, enquiry about participation possibilities
- Identify areas of fear, situations that trigger fear





2 Small-scale police report on crime & incivilities

- Determining actual crime load and incivilities in a specific local area: Which offences take place where?
- Offender-specific consideration: Which circumstances favour which modus operandi?
- How can crime opportunity structures be recognised and improved? By the police, socially, structurally-spatially, organisationally?
- Space-specific consideration: What characterises the location so that specific offences are possible?

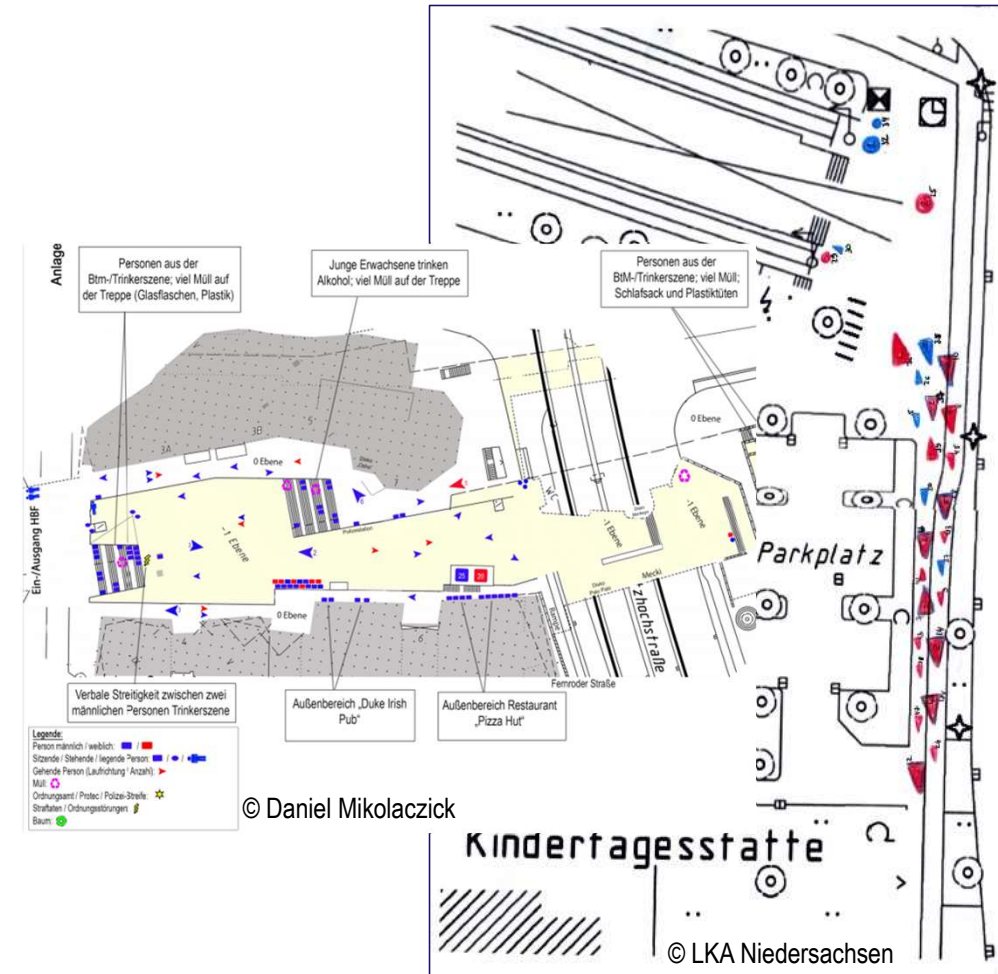


● Offences against life and sexual self-determination	● Property damage to motor vehicles
● Assault	● Damage to property
● Arson	● Drug abuse/dealing
● Robbery	● Insult
● Threat / coercion	● Physical incivilities
● Petty theft	● Social incivilities
● Aggravated theft	● Domestic burglary
● Bicycle theft	● Other offences related to space

Source: LKA Niedersachsen

3 Non-participative observation

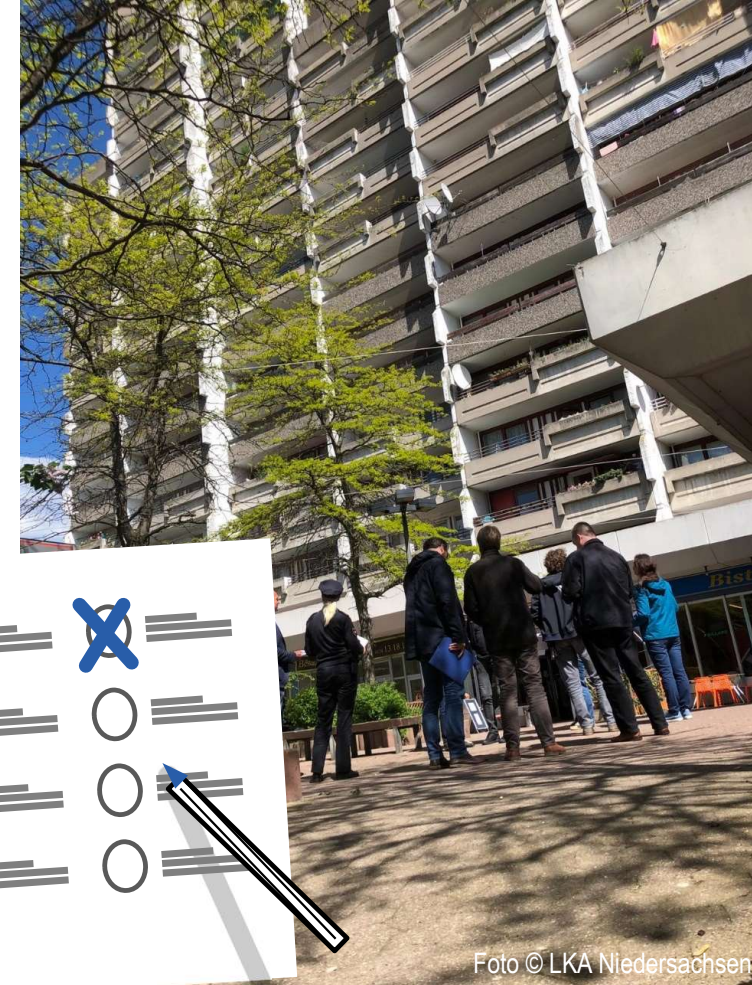
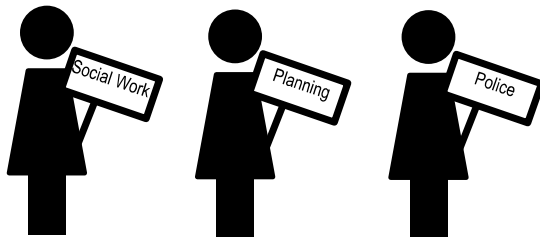
- Observation of different usage patterns of different groups of people, transit traffic, interactions at different times of the day (*Burano Method*)
 - Identification of preferred, little used or avoided places and routes
- Mapping gender, age, number of people, direction of walking or driving
- Detailed analysis of patterns of use in a specific socio-spatial situation





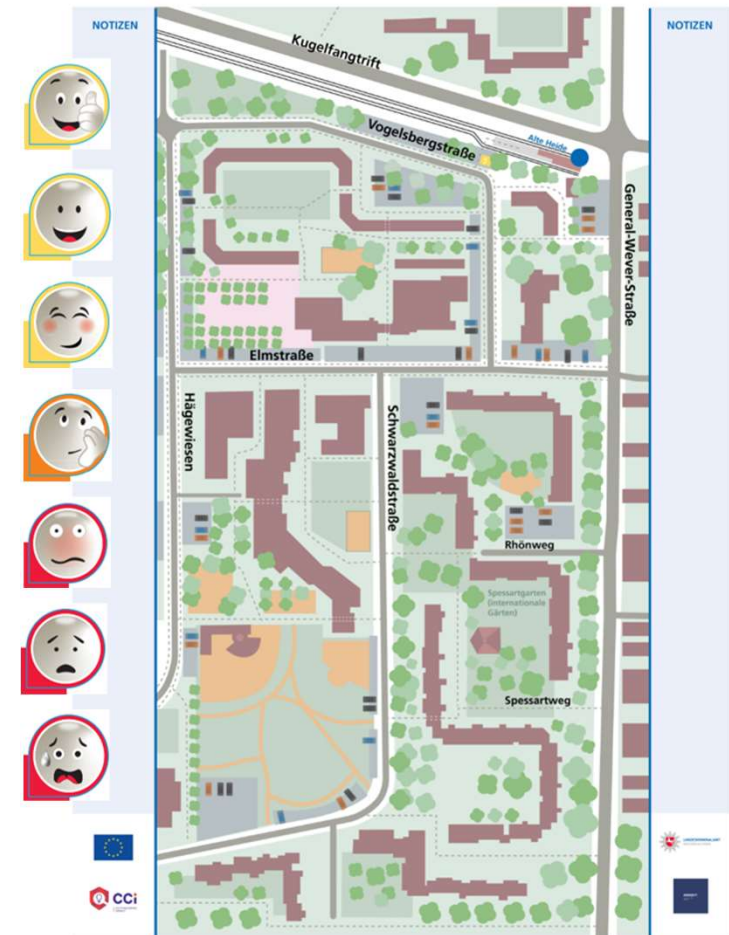
4 Inter-disciplinary (urban) spatial walk-through (Walk around your Hood)

- On-site inspection with experts / stakeholders on qualities and risks of a space under safety-relevant aspects
 - Checklist of key criteria and questions enables systematic consideration of key security-related factors
 - Scenarios: Participants adopt the personas of users to try to view the space from their perspective
- Representation of the interests of specific groups of people
- Focus on both professionalism and daily use, discussion at eye level



5 Mapping of unsafe places (Emoji Mapping)

- Recording the lived experience of residents in a small area
- seven emojis (good, safe, happy/comfortable, I don't care/don't know, uncomfortable, unsafe, anxious) on a map
- Accessing target group via stakeholders (retirement homes, youth centers, schools, etc.)
- Digitally walking through the area using photos and videos (day/dark)
- Open discussion about favourite and avoided places and routes using emojis



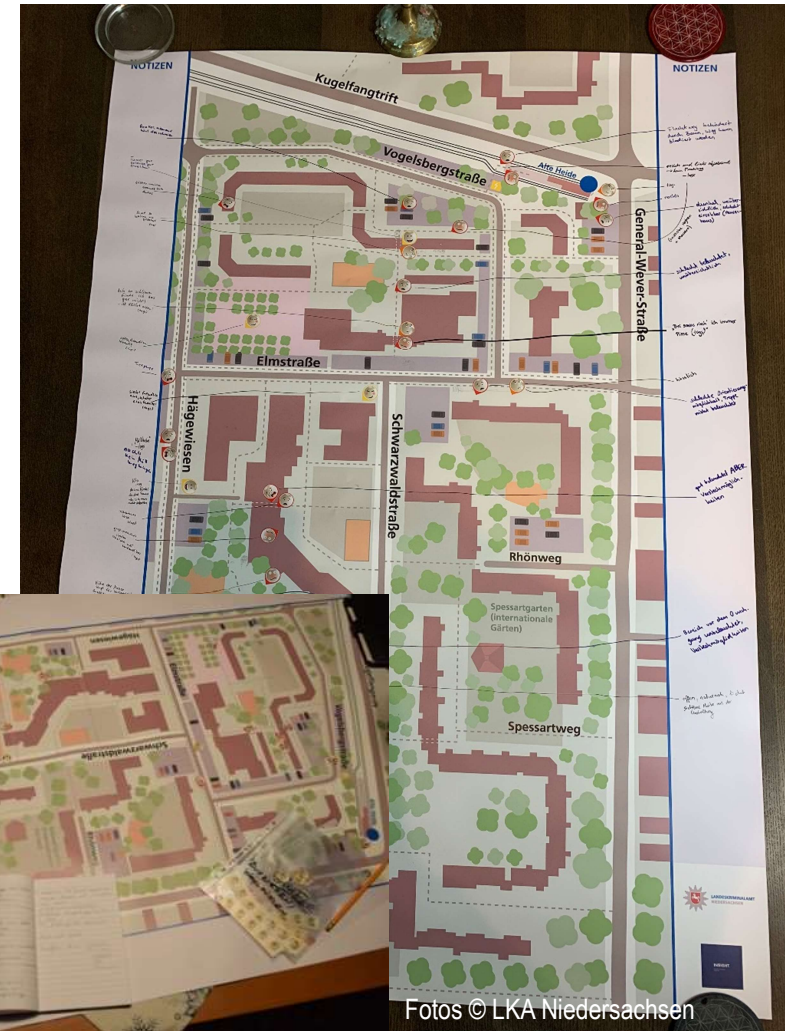


5 Mapping of unsafe places (Emoji Mapping)

- Pretest of prototype (under Covid-19 restrictions): Readability of the map, handling of the emojis, understanding of the photos and videos, and usability

Results:

- Easy use of emojis and quick understanding of the plan material
- Good overview of the area through pictures and videos
- Quick entry into discussion
- Differences in daytime and darkness!
- Sensitisation for good and avoided places

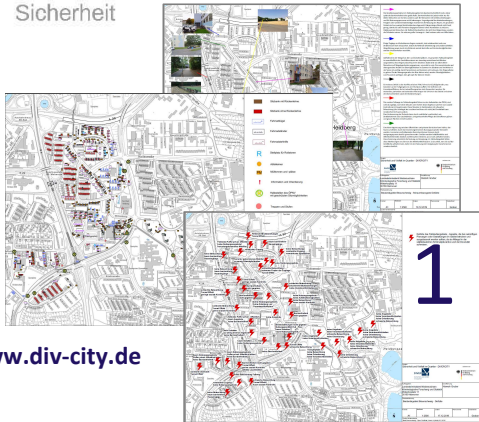


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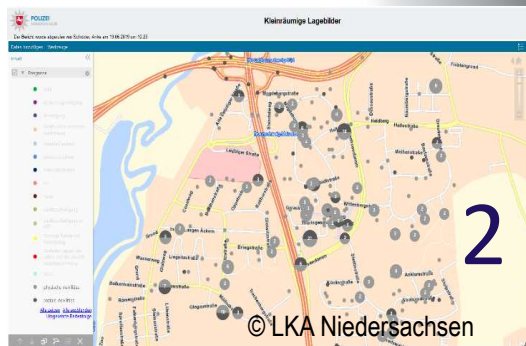


INSIGHT – Toolbox

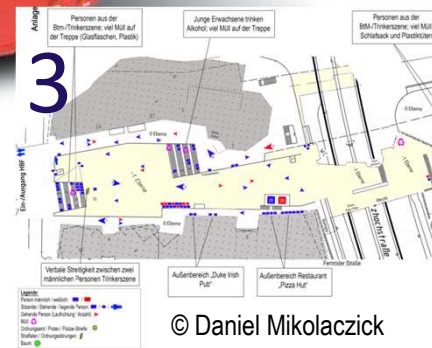
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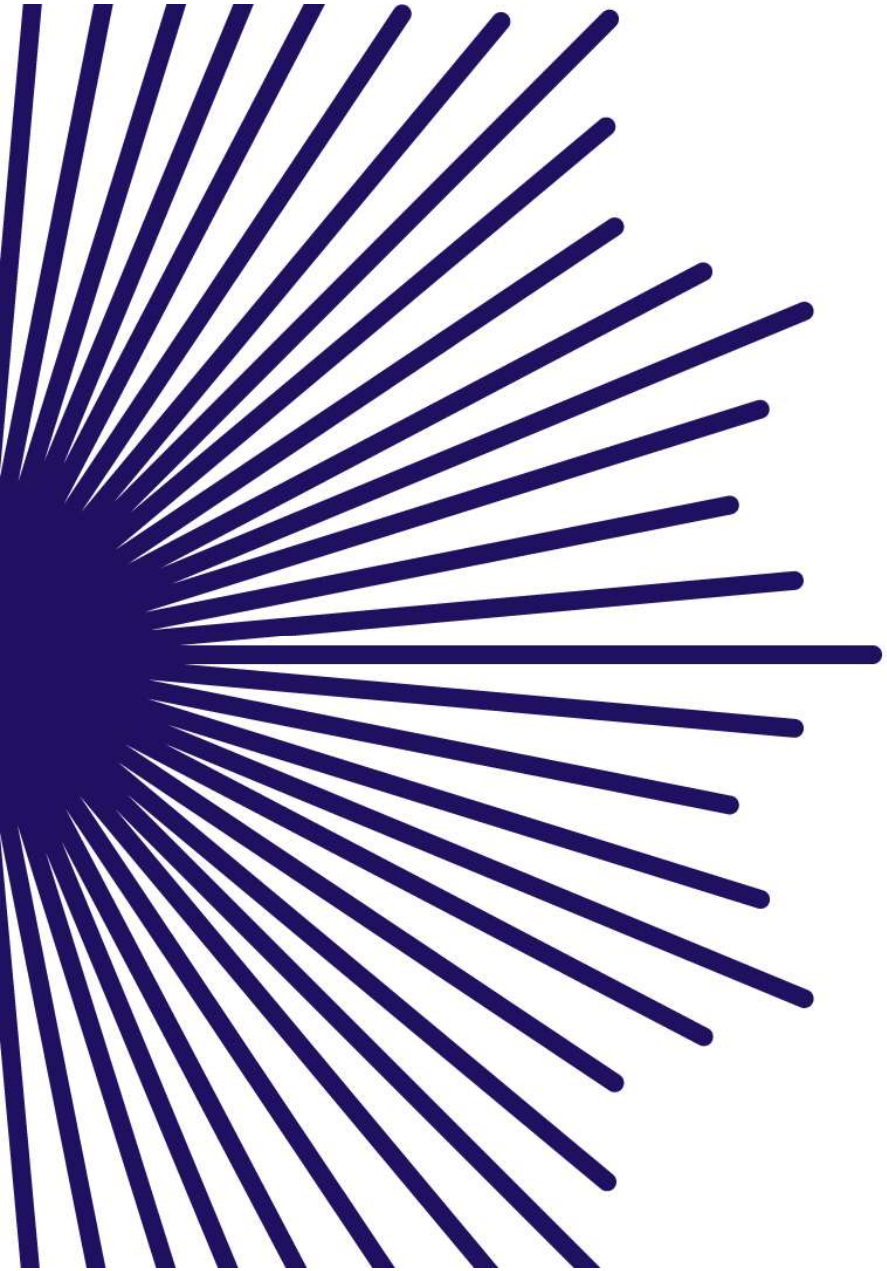
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Thank you for your attention!



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