

When policing meets care; a Dutch approach to preventing crime

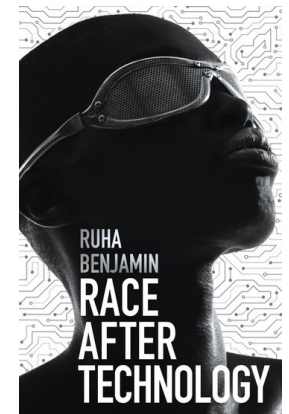
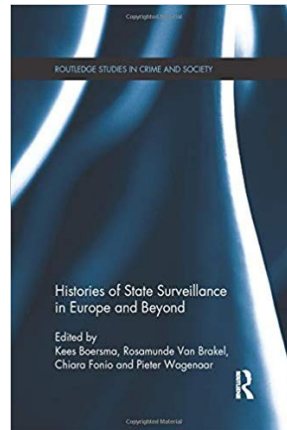


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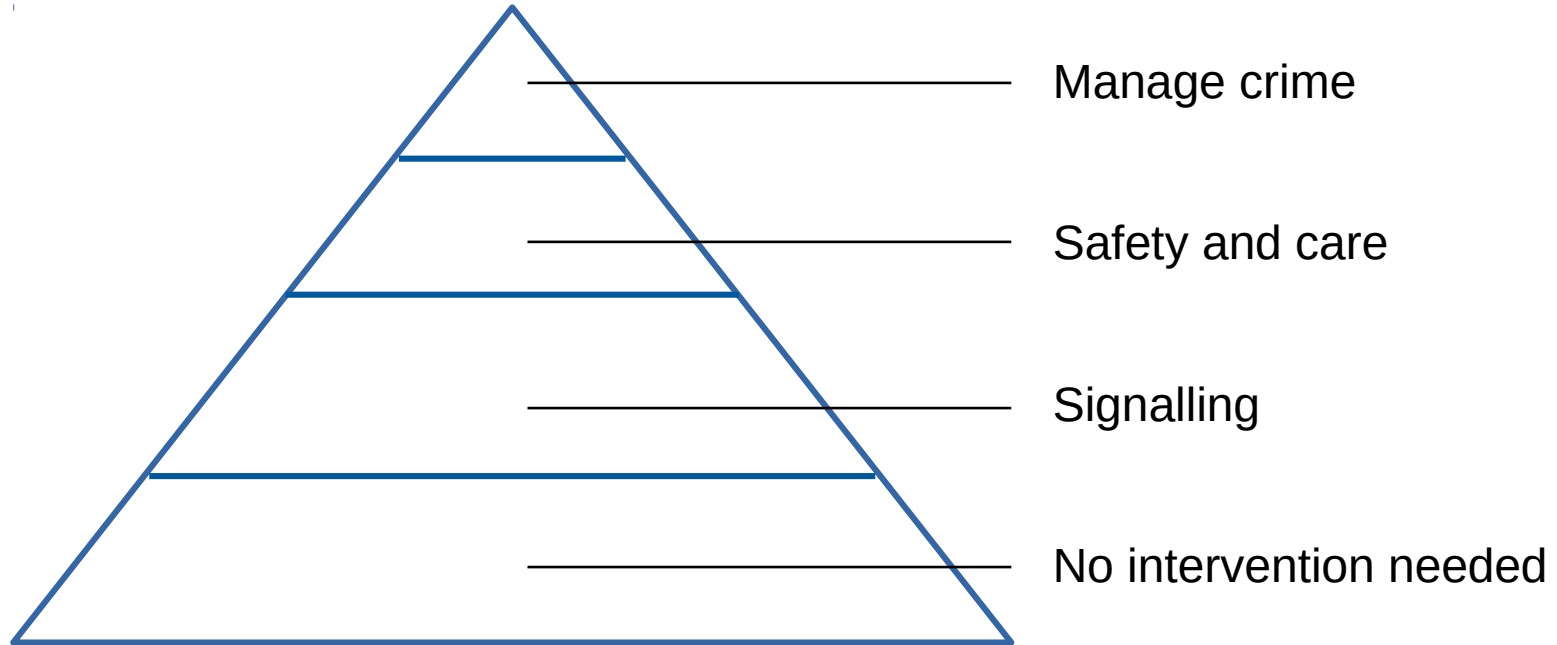
Positioning prevention

- Predictive policing; police are turning to data and technology to increase their efficiency and effectiveness. Emerging issues:
 - Changing the nature of police from reactive → pre-emption
 - Predict not who will commit crime but who will be arrested
 - Technology of oppression → perpetuating, reinforcing and obscuring existing inequalities

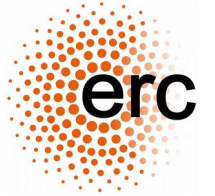


Program	Country	Crime area	Status	Status
Gang Matrix	U.K.	Gang Violent	Identify and tracking individuals involved with gangs	Temporarily suspended
Offender management system	U.K.	Acquisitive crime	Identify and predict that a known crime offender will move to high harm offences	In development / testing
Qlik Sense	U.K.	o.a HIC, vulnerable communities, stalking, domestic violence	Identification and risk assessment of victims and perpetrators	Active
Domestic violence machine learning	U.K	Domestic abuse	Identify and predict the risk of escalating repeat offences	Development
Top 600	NL	HIC and drug & violence	Identification of prolific repeat HIC offenders and those at risk of being recruited by drug cartels	Active
Top 400 ProKid -12	NL	HIC	Signalling and identification of young adults who need care	Active, Prokid -23 is in development
RTI-Geweld	NL	Violent crime	Identification of violent offenders	Active
Radar-IT	Germany	Terrorism	Selection of individual on watch-list most likely to commit violent crime	Actice

Pyramid of increasing complexity

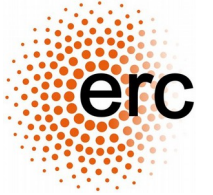


Top 600



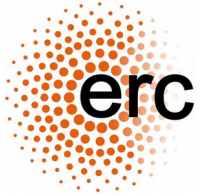
- **Political response** by the the Mayor and the city of Amsterdam
- Cycle of enforcement and investigation is not successful
- Top 600 aim to reduce the number of HIC by identifying the most prolific repeat offenders and structurally intervening in their lives;
 - 1) **preventing** crime by assessing the risk and then see how you can make it smaller,
 - 2) **changing the conditions** of someone's life with the focus on care
 - 3) **prevent the inflow** of younger siblings by minimizing the impact of negative elements of a young criminal's life on their family.
- Housed in the **city and collaboration of public authorities**
- Data-driven risk scoring:
 - 15.000 HIC offenders > 2000 – 3000 on police criteria > final 600 **public prosecutor** criteria

Person-oriented



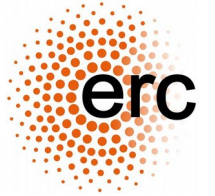
- Challenge is to **translate abstract problem** to concrete criteria
 - “There is a small group of big time drug criminals and cartels who **recruit** relative young guys, with minor criminal offences on their name, to sell drugs. Within **no time they are given a gun** and are involved in liquidations or told to hang a hand-grenade on a wall, a door handle or something like this” (CIO Top 600)
- Person-oriented approach
 - Not an exact science
 - A focus on ‘riskiness’ flattens the approach
 - Individuals with complex problems
 - Coordination between public authorities is key - ‘one government’
 - Expensive; public authorities need to invest a number of FTE, money and resources

Profiling the other



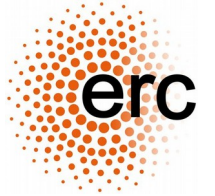
- Data-driven risk scoring primarily used to **identify** the most prolific HIC offenders and most at risk of being recruited by drug cartels
- Response is **tailor-made and personal** and should not be informed by data
- Limited evaluation on successfulness of interventions
- Anecdotal evidence shows
 - The more **positive factors** the more effective the intervention
 - **Coordinating and streamlining** of public assistance to the individual
 - **Debt relief** is often crucial

‘One government’



- Happens in a context of relatively **little austerity**
- **Collaboration** across public authorities is complex and challenging
- Need to find synergies across organizational mandates, cultures and approaches
- **Hesitance** in the top of police; responsibility and ownership
- **Questioning** the role of police in pre-emptive intervention
- How to ensure **proper safeguards**
 - Focus primarily on procedural safeguards
 - Justification and legitimacy of pre-emptive interventions
 - Recourse possibilities for affected communities

General observations



- **Data-driven risk scoring** is primarily based on police data;
 - Signal and refer to other public authorities
 - Safety and care: identify and coordinate with other public authorities
 - Repression: managing crime and keeping it small
- Data us used to **profile the other** not understand police's actions
- Safeguards are **primarily procedural**
- One government approach; coordination or oppression?
- **Responsibility** is placed on politicians and society to discuss