



European Crime Prevention Award and EUCPN Best Practice Conference 2010 Project Entry Form

The theme for this year's European Crime Prevention Award and EUCPN's Best Practice Conference is ***"A secure home in a safe community, through prevention, community policing and restoration"***.

According to this theme, the projects may focus on:

- the protection and the feeling of being protected against crimes (e.g. domestic burglary, computer crime, domestic violence, theft, itinerant groups, ...)
- the protection of the surroundings in the pursuit of a secure home (e.g. the prevention of nuisance, neighbourhood mediation, camera surveillance, environmental design, community workers, community guards, ...).

The list is not exhaustive. The projects may address any question relevant to this year's theme.

Please complete the attached form (the boxes are expandable). Note that the last point is for a one-page description of your project.

As we intend to compile a visual presentation of the entries, we kindly ask you to provide material for this (videos, photos, leaflets, etc)

Entries should be in English, but may be accompanied by a version of the entry in the national language if wished. Each country may enter one project as its ECPA entry and up to two other projects to be presented at the conference. Projects should be submitted only through the National Representatives. The full ECPA rules can be found at www.eucpn.org

Deadline for entries is **October 15th, 2010**.

Send your entry or entries to: eucpn@ibz.eu .

If you have any questions, please contact Anneleen Van Cauwenberge at eucpn@ibz.eu .



ECPA/BPC 2010

Please answer the following questions in English.

1. Is this your country's ECPA entry or is it an additional project? (Only one ECPA entry per country plus up to two other projects.)

This is Hungary's ECPA entry.

2. What is the title of the project?

Magdolna Quarter Programme II - Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme (Budapest-Józsefváros)

3. Please give a short general description of the project.

The project is delivered by the Józsefváros District Local Government (Budapest) jointly with its partly-owned affiliate Rév8 Józsefváros Rehabilitation and Urban Development Company (Rév8 Zrt.). The Magdolna Quarter Programme II¹ (hereinafter MNP II) is an integrated social urban renewal program supported by the EU and implemented over Budapest's largest continuous social and economic crisis area between November 2005 and April 2011.

The population of Józsefváros district faces serious social and security problems. According to criminal statistics between 2002-2008, the number of recorded crime/100 000 persons in the district is one of the highest in comparison with other Budapest districts. This applies both to violent and property crime. The number of reported cases of crimes in public spaces shows continuous increase since 2003.

The Magdolna quarter of Józsefváros district, where the project was implemented, accounts for 5% (34 hectares) of the district's territory with 15% (12 thousand people) of its full population.

One-third of the residents have only received elementary education (see Table 1). Only 1 of each 10 residents has graduated, this is 50 % less than the district average. The unemployment rate is high, 13 % of the economically active population is unemployed, which is twice as much as the unemployment rate of the capital (6 %). According to a survey carried out within the project, 1 in each 10 family is concerned by unemployment. Half of the homes in the quarter are single-room apartments (55%) while every-fifth home has no basic amenities (21%; see Table 1). According to EU indicators the 40% of the flats are overcrowded in the quarter, while the same rate is 28% in Hungary and 23% in Budapest. One-third (35%) of all homes are social rental flats owned by the local government (hereinafter council flats), this rate is high even in comparison to the district or to the Budapest rate.

Approximately half of the entire population living in the quarter is of Roma descent, which is - according to estimates - five times as much as the rate of Roma population in the whole capital.

¹ Entry ID No KMOP-5.1.1/B-2008-0001. The preceding stage of the programme is known as Magdolna Quarter Program I (MNP I) and was implemented in 2005-2009 with the support of the Budapest Municipality.

Table 1. Main social and economic figures of Magdolna quarter

indicator	data
Population rate with elementary school as highest completed education between the age group of 15 and 60 years of age	35.0% ¹
Rate of the economically active population to the total population	40.3% ²
Rate of the unemployed people to economically active population	12.6% ²
Households with at least one unemployed member to the total number of households	11.0% ¹
Location indexes calculated from the regular local social subsidies	1.25-2.4 ³
Flats without comfort (no wc and/or bathroom)	21.0% ¹
Rate of the overcrowded flats 1. (more than 1 person/room)	39.9% ¹
Rate of the overcrowded flats 2. (more than 2 person/room)	13.8% ¹
Rate of the arrears	16.8% ¹
rate of the arrears between public tenants	21.1% ¹
rate of the arrears between owners	12.0% ¹
rate of the households who became victims in last year	11.7% ¹

¹ Magdolna Quarter Questionnaire Study, 2007

² Central Statistical Office, Census, 2001

³ Budapest, Józsefváros District Local Government, Social Welfare Department, Mayor's Office, 2007

According to criminal statistics, the number of criminal procedures started in cases of robbery, public nuisance and bodily injury crimes in the quarter is the highest in the district. The number of property crime is high as well. According to a questionnaire study conducted in 2007, 12% of all households in the quarter had at least once been victims of some form of crime during the previous year.

The problem of homeless people is significant, as most of their transitional residences are located in the quarter: 40 % of the districts capacity is situated here, so they keep wandering around seeking for services. The high concentration of homeless people and the way of their living in the public spaces of the quarter disturb the residents and diminish their feeling of security.

Beside crimes, the consumption and trafficking of drugs and alcohol cause serious problem in some buildings, especially in those owned by the councils. Criminals, drug and alcohol users often threaten or get into conflicts with other residents, these conflicts may vary from making noises to verbal or physical violence.

MNP II is an integrated social and urban rehabilitation programme addressing the above problems with the following components:

- 1) renovation of council flats with the involvement and contribution of the tenants;
- 2) renovation of apartment houses;
- 3) renovation of public spaces;
- 4) operation of the Kesztyűgyár Community Centre offering programmes primarily to children and youth;
- 4) education, training and employment programmes for adults;
- 5) Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme.

We would like to enter the ECPA project with this last one, namely with the Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme, which is delivered between 2007 and 2010 (October), consisting of the following components (projects):

- (i) crime prevention classes for elementary-school students;
- (ii) restorative group training for students and teacher training;
- (iii) low-threshold services extended to addicts and drug addicted youth (drop in service and street outreach work);
- (iv) neighbourhood policing project;
- (v) intensive family preservation services – experimental project;
- (vi) street social work and casual employment for the homeless;
- (vii) closed-circuit television installation (CCTV) in some council buildings owned by the local government;

(viii) operating a professional team dealing with crime prevention.

4. Please describe the objective(s) of the project.

One of the comprehensive social aims of the regeneration program of the MNP II is to improve the quality of life in the quarter. The general aim of the Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme was to prevent the further deterioration of public safety (or even achieve improvement if possible) using direct and indirect means of crime prevention with results tangible both in statistics and the opinions of the inhabitants.

Further aims of the sub-programme included:

- 1) The application of innovative crime prevention means and methods, that are new in Hungary, such as restorative techniques, neighbourhood policing, intensive family preservation services.
- 2) The concentration and penetration of certain social services within the quarter which may reduce the risk of crime: services provided for drug users, care for the homeless.
- 3) Developing cooperation between local professionals engaged in crime prevention and public safety.

5. How was the project implemented?

Rév8 Zrt. has been entrusted with the implementation of the MNP II and in particular of the Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme. The implementation of the projects of the sub-programme is coordinated and managed by two employees within Rév8 Zrt, while the specific actions are being implemented by partner organisations and local professionals. Partner organisations include the local district police, the local social service providers (family carers, child welfare service), schools, and NGOs.

(i) Crime prevention classes for elementary-school students: in each year since 2007 the project provided possibility for classroom sessions dealing with addictions and crimes that may threaten young people (either as victims or offenders in focus). These dealt with subject matters such as drug abuse, alcoholism, crime against property and violence, sexual abuse, mobbing and bullying, and anti-social behaviour, according to preferences by the schools themselves. The classes were held by the professionals of the partner organisations.

(ii) Restorative group training for students and teacher training: through this activity, the implementing foundation has worked together with teachers and students of 4 schools between July 2009 and May 2010. Information was shared on restorative conflict management and community building techniques on one hand and these methods were applied on the other. 400 group programmes were held for socially disadvantaged students, 100 hours were spent on individual case management and 90 hours were provided for teacher training and consultation. This activity needed close cooperation with teachers and students on a daily basis. After closing the project two schools agreed to continue cooperating with the foundation.

(iii) Low-threshold services extended to addicts and drug addicted youth (drop-in service and street outreach work): the "drop-in" service has been provided between July and October 2010 by a non-profit organisation. Services might be used in the premises of the NGO or are implemented in public spaces in 4-8 hours each day. Street outreach work in the quarter heavily infested with drug abusers. Young people availing of services intended to reduce drug-related harm can, if they want, join therapeutic treatment. Runaway kids are also provided with sport facilities at night (table tennis on weekdays between 8.00 p.m. and 00.00 a.m.).

(iv) Neighbourhood policing project: pedestrian police in pairs patrol the area of the quarter 12 hours a day with the aim of building relations with the residents, getting an understanding of their feelings and opinions, and providing help with the management of their problems. Inspired by the results of this activity, the local government provides the necessary finances since the available EU funds were exhausted in April 2010.

(v) Intensive family preservation services – experimental project: in the framework of this experimental project carried out between summer 2009 and May 2010, 20 families have been contacted and involved through identifying their problems. Intensive care was provided for 11 disadvantaged, and/or even anti-social families with small children. As part of the care

provided – based on written agreement – social workers keep daily contact with the families and provide them with 24-hour availability service. The service was available for a period of 4 weeks during which the aims of the contract were to be attained. Care could be extended by further 6 weeks maximum once. As a result of this service, an improvement in the situation of each family has been achieved.

(vi.) *Street social work and casual employment for the homeless*: the institution system in the quarter provides the many hundreds of homeless various services day after day. The street care of idle homeless people spending their time in public areas is enhanced by the street social work performed by our non-profit partner. This work is supplemented with providing “local” homeless people with casual employment since July 2010, which usually means the cleaning of public areas of the quarter two days a week in eight-hour shifts. The implementing NGO provides remuneration and lunch for the homeless in return to their work.

(vii) *Closed-circuit television installation (CCTV) in some council buildings owned by the local government*: With a view to preserving the state and condition of the tenancies renovated under the MNP I-II and improving the safety of the tenants, CCTVs are installed in the gateways and courtyards of 16 buildings with consent of the tenants to provide protection against trespassing/unauthorised entry.

viii) *Operating a professional team dealing with crime prevention*: experts and professionals partaking in the development of the Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme regularly meet up to discuss the results and outcomes of the programmes and the possible failures. With the participation of the crime prevention team set up during the MNP I, an in-depth analysis of the public safety of the quarter and the related strategic plan was completed in September 2007. Elements of the strategy were integrated in the MNP II – Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme.

6. Were partners involved in planning and/or development and/or implementation of the project? If so, who were they, and what were their roles?

The working group - set up within the framework of the MNP I (see point viii under the previous question) - invited leading officers from the district police as well as managers of offices and institutions of the local government and the mayor's office, who directly or indirectly deal with the questions of public safety and crime (e.g. family support services, child welfare services, caring for the aged, kindergartens, schools, housing office, Guardianship and Child Protection Office, property and real estate management, etc.). Last year the team was joined by representatives of the local residents and local NGOs.

The regular working group meetings (twice a year) provided a multi-agency platform for the mutual understanding of the point views of the different professions and for the permanent information exchange.

Operative decisions related to the Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme (call for proposals, concluding contracts, controlling, monitoring, financial report) were made by the professionals of the Rév8 Zrt.

Since 2009 representatives of the local inhabitants and of the NGOs were invited to the working group meetings. We are looking forward to work together with the Magdolna Quarter Neighbourhood Council which was set up within the framework of MNP II in order to represent the interests of local inhabitants during the joint efforts to improve public security in the quarter. The representatives regularly participate in the activities of the sub-programme open for everyone.

7. How did you build in plans to measure the performance of the project? Has the project been evaluated? How, and by whom?

The projects of the Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme (1) must be constantly evaluated during implementation by the implementing partners (reports); (2) we require regular feedback from the target groups of the projects; (3) we collect all available statistical data (police statistics), (4) we carry out a public survey to assess public opinion on the project results.

Given the fact that the sub-programme is part of the EU-supported MNP II, the indicators set forth in the grant contracts must be met and also measured.

8. What were the results? How far were the objectives of the project achieved?

MNP II. Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme ends in October 2010, and project evaluation will be completed thereafter. On the whole, we can say that the projects applied direct and indirect crime prevention means that are considered new in Hungary; some of these techniques are expected to be integrated into the system of education and social services (restorative techniques, intensive family preservation services). Based on police statistics, it seems that the number of crimes committed have not increased in the quarter. Police data show that the number of criminal procedures started in crimes falling under the categories mentioned by the description of the quarter's crime situation (under question 1) have not increased in the last 2 years. We are going to control this fact as well by analysing the victimisational block of the questionnaire study soon-to-be-ended.

According to the preliminary findings of the data basis completed in the last few days, a comparison to the same data of 2007 is possible. Surveys were conducted in Magdolna and Orczy quarters, this latter one is another continuous social and economic crisis area of the district, which was studied as control sample. The sample was identified by the coincidental selection of flats, resident household-heads or their spouses/partners were questioned. (See the exact numbers in Table 2. at the end of this question). We emphasize that these are preliminary findings which will be further analysed and controlled.

8.1 The opinion of residents in the Magdolna quarter on their fear of falling victim to a crime, or their fear that their relative may fall victim to a crime has gone through a significant change in the last 3 years (please, see Table 3 at the end of this question). The number of those having expressed a very strong fear shows 8-12 % decrease by all types of crime. At the same time, the number of those having no fear has as well decreased, the rate of decrease may vary between 2-16% depending according to the specific crime type. We consider the reduction of those having strong fear a significant success, according to previous studies the ones feeling themselves most vulnerable are the women and elderly. It is also noteworthy that the ones having no fear before became unsure, which might have been inspired by the fact that the public dispute on the security of the quarter became more intensive and visible measures were taken to improve public security.

8.2 By comparing the 2010 data concerning the 2 crisis areas, we found that the data by the Orczy quarter is similar to the less prosperous ones measured in the Magdolna quarter 3 years before. By this the geographical diversion of the answers related to the fear of specific crime types could be measured as well. In the Orczy quarter, which was drawn under survey as control sample, none of the actions of the MNP II project were implemented.

8.3 Our other indicator for measuring the fear of crime shows also a positive result (see Table 4 at the end of this question). The rates of household-heads having fear walking alone by night and day have both shown decrease. Just like above, these rates in the Orczy quarter are as well similar to the ones measured in Magdolna quarter in 2007 (fear walking alone by night: 58%, by day: 28%).

8.4 The rate of household fallen victims to crime shows a slight decrease in comparison to the data of 2007 (9% and 12%, see Table 5.). This might be interpreted as the victimisation rate has not increased in the quarter. The same rate in the Orczy quarter was 14% this year. The rate of crime reports to the police has not changed, 50 % of crimes are reported to the police.

Table 2 Numbers of data records

	Magdolna quarter	Orczy-quarter
2005	523	377
2007	495	-

2010	507	407
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Table 3 How much are you afraid of that in the quarter ... (Magdolna-quarter's data)

	very much	slightly	not at all	total
someone breaks in to your flat?				
2007	28%	39%	33%	100%
2010	16%	63%	21%	100%
someone misleads or does harm to you ?				
2007	25%	37%	38%	100%
2010	14%	50%	36%	100%
your values will be stolen?				
2007	25%	41%	34%	100%
2010	15%	63%	22%	100%
one of your relatives will be attacked?				
2007	25%	39%	37%	100%
2010	17%	61%	22%	100%
someone will rob you?				
2007	25%	41%	34%	100%
2010	14%	66%	20%	100%
you will be assaulted, injured?				
2007	24%	41%	35%	100%
2010	17%	63%	19%	100%

Table 4 Is there any area around your home, ... (Magdolna-quarter's data)

	van	nincs	összesen
where you fear of walking alone by night?			
2007	60%	40%	100%
2010	48%	52%	100%
where you fear walking alone by day?			
2007	32%	68%	100%
2010	22%	78%	100%

Table 5 Did it happen to you or someone else in your household that ... (Magdolna-quarter's data)

	yes	no	total
you fell victim to any crime in the last 1 year?			
2007	12%	88%	100%
2010	9%	91%	100%
Have you report it to the police?			
2007	52%	48%	100%
2010	50%	50%	100%

9. Are there reports or documents available on the project? In print or on the Web? Please, give references to the most relevant ones.

The most important documents of the sub-programme are available at Rév8 Zrt.'s website (www.rev8.hu) (application, overview of public safety, strategy, research findings).

10. Please, write a *one page* description of the project:

The *Social and Crime Prevention Sub-programme* was delivered by the Józsefváros District Local Government (Budapest) jointly with its partly-owned affiliate Rév8 Józsefváros Rehabilitation and Urban Development Company (Rév8 Zrt.) as part of the Magdolna Quarter Programme II between 2007 and 2010.

The project aimed at handling the manifold problems over Budapest's largest continuous social and economic crisis area. Magdolna quarter is known of its serious social (high rate of under-educated and unemployed inhabitants, high rate of social council flats of poor living conditions, high rate of homeless, addiction problems of population) and security (high rates of violent and property crimes) problems. The various activities implemented in the framework of the sub-programme aimed at the complex solution of these problems.

Crime prevention classes for elementary-school students have raised awareness on addictions and crimes that may threaten young people either as victims or offenders. Selected by the schools themselves in consideration of the specific problems they may be facing, the subject matters were presented by experts in a free and easy atmosphere that helped create a legitimate and credible dialogue between the presenter and the young audience. Speakers from government offices and NGOs held classroom dialogues on 105 occasions in the past three school years including the crime prevention theatre performances of one of Budapest's child theatres.

The *restorative group training for students and teacher training* on the one hand shared information on restorative conflict management and community building techniques and their application in four district schools. On the other hand, the project applied such restorative means in practice in the most notoriously difficult student groups in schools of the district. The implementing foundation is primarily engaged in the operation of a special secondary-school designed for young people who are difficult to handle, and are doing this using restorative principles.

Low-threshold services extended to addicts and drug addicted youth provided "drop-in" service and street outreach work in the quarter. The implementing non-profit organisation also provides runaway kids sport facilities at night (table tennis on weekdays between 8.00 p.m. and 00.00 a.m.) and they also collect drug-related litter.

By *neighbourhood policing*, pairs of pedestrian police officers patrol the area of the quarter 12 hours a day with the aim of building relations with the residents, getting an understanding of their feelings and opinions, and providing help with the management of their problems. Having been suppressed in the Hungarian "policing strategy", the application of "community policing model" in Józsefváros had won the appreciation by many of the residents.

Part of the social supply system in western countries for many years now, Hungary's first experimental project for *intensive family preservation services* involved the intensive care of disadvantaged and/or even anti-social families with small children. As part of the care provided – under the basis of a written agreement – social workers keep daily contact with the families and provide them with 24-hour availability service.

Street social work and casual employment were provided for the homeless.

In some council buildings owned by the local government *closed-circuit televisions (CCTV)* were installed with a view to preserving the state and condition of the tenancies renovated under the Magdolna Quarter Program I-II and improving the safety of the tenants.

Under the whole duration of the project a *multidisciplinary working group* of the cooperating partners met up regularly to discuss the results and outcomes of the programmes and the possible failures. By the end of the project, representatives of the inhabitants were involved in the meetings and activities to assure that the local population's interests are well expressed.

Based on comparing preliminary evaluation results to data measured in 2007, we can conclude that the project successfully handled many problems. Police statistics shows that the

number of crimes have not increased in the quarter. The number of those inhabitants, who expressed a very strong fear of crime, shows 8-12 % decrease by all crime types. The rates of those having fear walking alone by night and day have both shown decrease. The victimisation rate of households has not increased in the quarter.

There is a good chance for the sustainability of many activities: the restorative group trainings will continue in two schools and negotiations are underway to further provide intensive family preservation services with the support of the local government. The neighbourhood policing activity is funded already by the local government, its operation is assured for one more year.

Annexes (see in zip file attached):

Annex 1: Hegedűs, Judit – Pintyi, Zoltán: Child Abuse in Brief for Teachers

Annex 2: A foldout prepared using the billboards of the crime prevention travelling exhibition

Annex 3: Door sticker and telephone list

Annex 4: Survival guide for young people in Budapest in the winter of 2008/2009

Annex 5: Flyers and name cards (stickers) of the Neighbourhood Policing programme