

European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA)

Annex I

Approved by the EUCPN Management Board in 2018

Please complete the template in English in compliance with the ECPA criteria contained in the Rules and procedures for awarding and presenting the European Crime Prevention Award (Par.2 §3).

General information

1. Please specify your country.

Poland

2. Is this your country's ECPA entry or an additional project?

National (additional) project

3. What is the title of the project?

National Security Threat Map (NSTM)

Krajowa Mapa Zagrożeń Bezpieczeństwa (KMZB)

4. Who is responsible for the project? Contact details.

Biuro Prewencji Komendy Głównej Policji ul. Puławska 148/150 02-624 Warszawa

5. Start date of the project? (data-dd/mm/yyyy) Is the project still running? (YES/No) If not, please provide the end date of the project.

Introduced on October 5 2016, in use since then.

6. Where can we find more information about the project? Please provide links to the project's website or online reports or publications (preferably in English).

www.policja.pl/pol/mapa-zagrozen-bezpiecze/33880,dok.html

7. Please give a **one page** description of the project. (**Max. 600 words**).

Although the idea of a „threat map” had been functioning in the Polish Police for many years, in the context of dislocation of patrols, the proposed solution activates the society in a matter unknown before, in order to make the society also responsible for the condition of security in the living area. For this purpose, the interactive part of the NSTM had been created, and every person using it, with no charge, may anonymously indicate a place where the threat occurs which in his/her assumption does negatively affect the sense of security. The Police does ensure, that every such indication will be taken care of with proper seriousness and the effect of this action will be visible on the map. The Police via Internet, supported by modern technology, does reach to a vast population of receivers.

Information gathered by NSTM are the basis of defining courses of action of different units within the uniformed (prevention) Police service, including community officers, and also indicate eventual needs of changes within the organisational structure of the Police.

This initiative had been widely consulted with the society.

On the basis of propositions reported during discussions about the shape of the NSTM a set of 25 categories of most commonly reported threats has been developed.

In addition to this, a catalog of crimes, traffic accidents, Police interventions related to misdemeanours had been developed which is presented on the statistical part of the map as an indicator per 10 thousand inhabitants (in case of crimes), as squares of 1 km² for Police interventions related to the number of inhabitants or the sum of the length of roads for traffic accidents. Furthermore, it presents information about results of public opinion surveys for the sense of security. A description of different categories is present in different tabs.

This is the way of presenting quarterly:

- threats of crimes including: 7 general categories, drug, sexual, „grandson” and „police man” scam, driving under influence of intoxicants (crimes registered in the moment of initiation of legal preparatory proceedings)
- threats related to misdemeanours particularly burdensome to the society (Police interventions for reported acts, registered into the Police Command Support System)
- traffic accidents, victims of fatal traffic accidents, list of poviats and parts of roads most endangered by accidents.
- Results of public surveys for the sense of security.

This application was built in a way that the user, in a simple manner, could be able to utilise it. The only requirement is access to a computer or smartphone with Internet. Access to the NSTM is available via the Policja.pl webpage and also from webpages of Police units. As an effect of its evaluation, this application is available also on mobile devices. It is becoming more common that other institutions provide links to the NSTM on their webpages. The process of indicating a threat on to the NSTM should not last longer than a dozen or so seconds. The user, after choosing one from 25 threats available in the catalog, should indicate the localisation where it is present and then, with the ZGŁOŚ (report) button presents the threat on the map. The reporting person may also add details of the threat occurrence. The users have also an instruction at their disposal, available also in English. The user may also send his/her opinion regarding the functionality of the NSTM on the special e-mail address dedicated for this purpose (kmzb@policja.gov.pl) or by filling the anonymous survey. (periodic survey)

The verification process of reported threats is done by Police officers performing their daily duties in the area where the threat occurred. It should be noted that these actions are performed within the legal actions of the Police. The NSTM in this case stands for another source of information on the needs of the society in the area of security. This source is used for current analysis of the condition of security in order to dislocate police services. The established rules, define that there is a 5 day timeframe for verification from the moment the Police is informed on the reported threat. This provides that officers are not suddenly diverted from urgent duties, and the fact that the verification process is spread in time allows for a detailed verification. It should be noted that confirmation or elimination of a threat occurrence does not end Police actions on this subject. The value of the map lies within the fact that the information is sent from a person that is directly interested in neutralisation of threats.

Popularity of the NSTM (data from 3.08.2018)

Number of openings - 4 568 676.
Number of users - 1 348 712.
Number of indicated threats - 835 305.

I. The project shall focus on prevention and/or reduction of everyday crime and fear of crime within the theme.

8. How does the project contribute to crime prevention and/or reduction of crime or the fear of crime? Does it focus on raising citizens' awareness or does apply other mechanisms? (**Max. 200 words**).

The NSTM users utilise it in order to share their remarks on threats existing in their living area. Owing to this, the Police can direct its resources to areas, not only shown as dangerous by police statistics, but in the first place – where local inhabitants expect. But the NSTM is not only a tool used by Internet surfers to indicate threats. As the surveys made among Internet users revealed, most of the users entered the NSTM in order to familiarize with the threats indicated by other persons. This proves the existence of a need of access to updated information regarding local threats. Such information may be used for avoiding threats in everyday life and to make important decisions regarding living like purchasing a home, choosing a school for the child or locating a business estate. This is the way to confirm the society belief, that by active actions, like cooperation with the Police, it can have an influence on safety of local living area. It should be noted that some categories of threats may have a direct relation to crimes like „use of intoxicants“ or „cruelty to animals“. Police reaction to such information eliminates perpetrators or prevents their occurrence.

II. The project shall have been evaluated and have achieved most or all of its objectives¹.

9. What was the reason for setting up the project? Was the context analysed before the project was initiated and in what way (how, and by whom? Which data were used?) In what way did this analysis inform the set-up of the project? (**Max. 150 words**)

The initial assumptions, developed in the Bureau fo Prevention of the NPHQ have beed presented to the society during social consultations that had been held on 21.01-22.04 2016. On the basis of information from citizens, who, in the number od 217 775 have participated in 11 990 consultations, a catalog of threats was elaborated, which, as assumed by the society, influence the sense of security in an important manner. On the basis of reported requirements a set of 25 cathegories of threats was selected from the threats mostly repeated during discussions

1. Traffic safety:

- incorrect road signs,

¹ For more information on evaluation, see Guidelines on the evaluation of crime prevention initiatives (EUCPN Toolbox No.3) <http://www.eucpn.org/library/results.asp?category=32&pubdate>

- speeding,
- incorrect traffic organization,
- inappropriate road infrastructure,
- incorrect parking,
- illegal car races,
- unsecured railway crossings,
 - o unauthorized railway crossings,
 - o locating traffic accidents with wild animals on the map.

2. Demoralization of under aged persons:

- places where underage persons group together in the context of demoralization (smoking tobacco products, acts of vandalism)

3. Misdemeanours:

- drinking alcohol in prohibited areas.

4. Homelessness, social pathology:

- homelessness,
- beggary,
- use of intoxicants.

5. Safety in near water areas:

- drowning,
- dangerous areas,
- unauthorized swimming/bathing areas.

6. Environment protection:

- poaching,
- illegal logging,
- cruelty to animals,
- devastation of greenery/plants,
- illegal trash dumps,
- driving i.e. quads in forests,
- burning grass.

10. What were the objective(s) of the project? Please, if applicable, distinguish between main and, secondary objectives. Max. 150 words.

According to the assumptions the NSTM should:

- act as an information exchange platform between the Police and the society regarding threats,
- reflect threats already indicated and registered by law enforcement and other services,
- present threats noticed by the society – activation of local societies,
- serve for verification and optimisation of present organisational structures of the Police,
- enable „verification“ of survey results on sense of security of citizens published by public poll research centres compared to own data and analysis from the Police.

11. Has there been a process evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?) and what were the main results? Which indicators were used to measure the process? Did you make changes accordingly? (**Max. 300 words**). for more information on process evaluation, see EUCPN Toolbox No.3, p.9-10 & part 2 - section 2A

The introduction process of the NSTM began on July 1 2016 by initiating this solution in 3 Police Voivodship Police HQ's: Warsaw, Białystok and Gdańsk. After 2 months of testing, noticing no technical errors and accepting this solution by users from the society as well as Police officers, it had been consecutively introduced in other voivodships until reaching the final result – covering the whole country on October 5 2016. This project has no ending date, it functions 24/7. The functioning process is being monitored by the National Coordinator for The National Security Threat Map, who is a Police officer in the Bureau of Prevention of the NPHQ.

It should be noted that the effects of functioning of the NSTM are being discussed during social debates organized with inhabitants by competent, local Police units. During such meetings, people are being familiarized with the functioning of the NSTM and the effects of Police actions undertaken on the basis of indicated threats.

12. Has there been an outcome or impact evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?), which data and evaluation method were used and what were the main results? Which indicators were used to measure the impact? (**Max. 300 words**). For more information on outcome or impact evaluation, see EUCPN Toolbox No.3, p.7-9 & part 2 - section 2A

Despite the short term of functioning of this application, it is being currently bought up to date. The modifications resulted from requests reported by users via e-mail: kmzb@policja.gov.pl and as a result of reports from Police officers. Moreover, an assessment of the tool proposed by the Police had been presented by users who filled surveys.

The evaluation had been carried out by the National Police HQ in cooperation with the Main National Geodesist office.

On July 28 2017 a new version of application National Security Threat Map was presented to users and it contained the earlier changes and modifications.

The modifications referred to i.e.:

- adding a possibility for users to add a short text description (up to 500 letters) and enclose up to 3 files (JPG, PDF, 3pg, mov, doc, txt) up to 5 MB capacity to the report;
- adding a „confirmed (eliminated)” and „hoax or mistake” statuses;
- adding a functionality that allows to present threats of an „unconfirmed” status for a week from the date the status was given and for a month when the threat was given a „confirmed (eliminated)” status. Threats defined as „hoax or mistake” are immediately removed from the map;
- enable the users to add the date and hour of the threat occurrence as well as time of the day and days of the week when it happens;
- adding in the dossier ID of the threat and date of its indication;
- issuing a version for mobile devices;
- issuing a training version of the application for Police officers;
- merging threat categories „inappropriate road infrastructure” and „incorrect road signs” and creating a category named „inappropriate traffic infrastructure”;
- adding a new category named „homeless, roaming dogs”.

The usefulness of the introduced modifications was confirmed by surveys among the NSTM users.

Moreover, as a result of an internal audit, new modifications are planned, that should expand the present functionalities, i.a. will introduce a new status

informing about handing the case over to an institution other than the Police.

III. The project shall, as far as possible, be innovative, involving new methods or new approaches.

13. How is the project innovative in its methods and/or approaches? (**Max. 150 words**).

This project utilises new technologies as well as the widespread access of the society to the Internet. It activates the society in an unseen manner in order for the society to act for the benefit of public security. Simultaneously, in an interactive way, it allows the user to familiarize with police actions resulting from the threat he/she indicated. This makes this solution a platform of information exchange instead of a one way channel where only one side provides information. Information acquired via NSTM are used for daily verification of threats, to dislocate police services and to forecast the possibilities of threat occurrence in the future. The process of introducing threats does also play a role in the creation of new Police organizational structures. In a specific way, the Police becomes socially evaluated by the NSTM.

IV. The project shall be based on cooperation between partners, where possible.

14. Which partners or stakeholders were involved in the project and what was their involvement? (**Max. 200 words**)

1. Citizen who during social consultations have reported their expectations as well as threats that affect the sense of security in a subjective manner.
2. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration in the area of supervision and promotion of this tool.
3. the Main National Geodesist office – in the area of providing map layers and technical support in the realisation of the project,
4. Voivodship/Metropolitan Police HQ, poviat/municipal/area Police HQ's, Police stations.

V. The project shall be capable of replication in other Member States.

15. How and by whom is the project funded? (**Max. 150 words**)

The project has been created without any cost sustained by the Police, the initial assumptions have been developed by Police officers and the realisation of actions related to the NSTM is performed within daily police duties, so the financial part of this initiative is borne by the National Budget.

16. What were the costs of the project in terms of finances, material and human resources? (**Max. 150 words**)

Within this project, the National Police HQ had acquired only promotional materials: posters, leaflets, gadgets for the complete cost of circa 15 thousand

PLN.

17. Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out? If so, describe the analysis, including how and by whom it was carried out and list the main findings of the analysis. (**Max. 150 words**)

The benefit analysis is being carried out on a current basis at the level of the National Police HQ and at the level of Voivodship/Metropolitan Police HQ's as well. Furthermore, such analysis had been carried out within the framework of an internal audit, that had been carried out in December 2017 – March 2018.

The cost analysis had not been carried out yet.

18. Are there adjustments to be made to the project to ensure a successful replication in another Member State?

It is not required, although in order for it to be carried out it would need to identify the social expectations in the space of threat areas that exist in a given locality and how do they influence the sense of security.

19. How is the project relevant for the other Member States? Please explain the European dimension of your project.

The solution in the framework of the NSTM is a universal project created in order to activate the society into actions for improvement of the security and public order that does really influence the improvement of the sense of security of inhabitants. It builds local coalitions for building common security. Introduction of this solution would enable all the EU Member State citizens a current familiarisation with threats present in given areas and would allow actions aiming at their limitation. This solution could also make possible to share observations regarding threats from persons being temporarily in a given area who would be witness of actions, behaviours and circumstances that influence human sense of security.

Please provide a short general description of the project (abstract for inclusion in the conference booklet – max. 150 words.)

The National Security Threat Map stands for a solution that activates the society in a manner unknown before, for the reason that the society should also take responsibility for the condition of security in its living area. The map consists of two equally important parts: the interactive and statistical. the interactive part of NSTM allows for a free of charge, anonymous indication of areas where threat occurs, that in the opinion of the user does negatively influence the sense of security. The Police does ensure that every such indication will be taken care of with proper seriousness and the effect of this action will be visible on the map. The Police via modern technologies, does reach to a vast population of receivers.

The project was preceded by vast social discussions.

On the basis of propositions reported during discussions about the shape of the NSTM a set of 25 categories of most commonly reported threats has been developed.

Popularity of the NSTM (data from 3.08.2018)

Number of openings - 4 568 676.

Number of users - 1 348 712.

Number of indicated threats - 835 305.