



New Developments in the Netherlands

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Karel van Duijvenbooden

Manager Safety-House Region Utrecht the Netherlands



New Developments in the Netherlands

An introduction to

three main new developments in the Netherlands since 2000:

- (1) Safety Houses (since 2004)
- (2) Fast criminal settlement of simple criminal matters
(since 2010)
- (3) Follow up care for ex detainees (since 2004)



(1 ->) SAFETY HOUSES IN THE NETHERLANDS

- What is a Safety House ?
- Safety-houses, a usefull concept anywhere?



Safety-houses in the Netherlands

- First concepts about 14 years ago
- Today 32 Regional Safety-Houses in the Netherlands
- Financed by the Ministry of Justice and financial contribution by the participating municipalities
- Main objective: increasing public safety by combining/matching criminal justice, (health)care and municipal services in complex cases



Safety House Region of Utrecht

- A Region with 26 municipalities
- 1.2 million inhabitants
- Largest cities in the region:
 - Utrecht: 350.000 inhabitants
 - Amersfoort: 150.000 inhabitants



The concept of safety-houses

A safety house is a concept in which cooperation and coordination on individual complex cases is organised between various parties involved in social safety.

The main working form is the case-meeting in which individual cases are discussed led by an independent Chairman.



Objectives

- Decrease number of criminal offences and misdemeanours
- Work more efficiently; combining (health) care, criminal justice and municipal services
- Work more effectively



Participating Organisations

Chain Partners / Participating organisations

- Police polizei
- Public Prosecution Office Staatsanwalt
- Municipalities within the region of Utrecht (26)/municipal services Gemeinden
- Probation and after care services Bewährung
- Child care and protection boards Jugendschutz
- Prison service Justizvollzugsanstalt
- Institutes for psychiatric consults / psychiatric care Psychiatrische Pflege
- Various institutions for addiction and psychiatric treatment Behandlung Einrichtung
- Various institutions for welfare and social services Soziale Dienste

Governing Board/ Steering group

- Compiled of directors of the key chain partners



How we operate target groups (until 2015)

Focus on complex target-groups (until 2015);

- Persistent Offenders (18+)
- Young (multiple) offenders (12 – 18)
- Domestic Violence
- Youngsters who are (negative) leaders in criminal youth groups
- Multi problem Families
- actual complex safety-problems



How we operate target groups (from 2015)

Focus on complex target-group (from 2015);

- 'Top X'
(X = about 300 complex cases in the region of Utrecht)
- Each Municipality can provide their most difficult problem-cases, (according to certain criteria)
- Focus on High Impact Crimes (housebreaking/ street robbery, violent crimes)
- Police, municipalities and Public Prosecution-office atune cases
- Domestic Violence is a seperated target group



Exchange information

Input; Information is collected on different aspects as:

- Criminal records / recent criminal behaviour
- school/ work
- leisure time
- housing
- Family / finances
- care/psychiatric situations
- debts



Outcome

- A personal programme/ intervention on the specific case with preventive and/or repressive components including 'enforce & urge' elements ('dwang & drang') such as school attendance laws / family supervision / probation supervision.
- an advise for judicial intervention in case of a new offense
- objective is a perspective and support for changing behaviour



Profile targetgroup Top X Region Utrecht (1)

- Based on research on 250 Top X casus (2015)
 - 246 male, 4 female
 - Youngest = 15 years old, the oldest = 80, 52% between 17 and 24 years old
 - 34% from city of Utrecht stad, 22% city of Amersfoort, 44% from 24 smaller municipalities
 - Total of 6.744 registered criminal records (first registrations in 1989), 76,7% of de registered criminal records are related tot the region



Profile targetgroup Top X Region Utrecht (2)

- Age of starting the criminal career (first registrations):
 - -> 74,3% between 12-16 jaar
 - 13 years old (21,8%) / 14 years old (20,5%)
- Highest offense frequency on age between 16 and 19
- Great variety of offenses
- Last five years **4.021** registrations as suspect of crime in the police system



Safety figures in Utrecht Region

A reduction in the number of housebreaking (**Einbruch**) in region Utrecht by 27 %

2014	2015	2016	2017
6207	5232	5056	4511

A reduction in the number of mugging (**überfall**) in de region Utrecht by 48%

2014	2015	2016	2017
284	257	209	146

A reduction in the number of robberies (**raub**) in de region of Utrecht by 24%

2014	2015	2016	2017
67	67	68	51



Crime figures Top X target group (1)

Number of police registrations as suspect of criminal offenses compared one year before inflow to one year after inflow

	Number of Top X –cases in Safetyhouse	Number of Police-registrations one year before inflow / agenda	Number of Politice-registraties <u>one year after inflow/ agenda</u>	Reduction number of police-registrations
2014	51	380	320	- 16 %
2015	230	1561	864	- 45%
2016	76	512	368	- 28%
Total	357	2453	1552	- 37 %



Crime figures Top X target group (2)

Number of police registrations as suspect of criminal offenses compared 2 years before inflow to 2 years after inflow

	Number of Top X – cases in Safetyhouse	Number of Police-registrations 2 years before inflow / agenda	Number of Politice-registraties <u>2 years after inflow/ agenda</u>	Reduction number of police-registrations over 2 years
2014	51	678	466	- 31 %
2015	230	2726	1476	- 46%
Total	281	3404	1942	- 43 %



Added Value Safety Houses

- Seamless connection of preventive, repressive and (after-) care programmes.
- Central point for gathering information on individual offenders, criminal groups and criminal families
- Centre of expertise for developing integral safety programmes aimed at specific issues



New 'targetgroups' in Safety Houses 2018 ->

- people with serious mental problems and risks on violent behavior
- People involved in radicalisation and extremism
- Criminal families
- Youngsters with fast criminal careers / 'rising stars' (involved in liquidations)



(2 ->) Fast criminal settlement of simple criminal matters (since 2010)

- The Project is named 'ZSM' (A.S.A.P)
- ZSM = 'As Soon as possible' but also 'Carefully Specific Customisation'
- So schnell wie möglich- aber auch Sorgfältig und Spezifische



(2) Fast criminal settlement of simple criminal matters (since 2010)

- Accelerated settlement of sanctions for simple crime, for arrested and summoned accused persons
- Joint initiative public prosecution, police, probation, victims support and child protection service



'ZSM': not after each other, but at the same time



- ✓ Public prosecutor is acting earlier in the process
- ✓ Picking up cases at the same time
- ✓ Decline of administrative work / reduce bureaucracy



ZSM

Focus

To develop a methodology between all the organisations who are participating in the 'justice chain' so they can work together. So cases off criminal law can be settled in an effective and uniform way.

- Raising productivity
- More meaningfull punishment for perpetrator, victim and society
- 'Custumor' satisfaction / fast follow up
- More trust in the government : "Justice must be done, and it must be seen to be believed."
- Involved staff
- Better cooperation and reduction of costs



(3 ->) Follow-up care / re-integration ex detainees

- A new form **since 2004**: close cooperation between prison services and municipalities
- Direct contacts between prison service-employees and municipal employees
- Special municipal employees (with tasks on re-integration) are informed by prison-service employees about their inhabitants



Follow up care ex-detainees

Main objective follow up care system is to provide basic elements to increase chances of re-integration for all detainees:

- Valid Identity documents
- Income from labor or social security on the day of release (+ dept counseling)
- Housing or a place in a social care institution
- Continuity in health care / psychiatric care/ addiction care



Number of outflow from prison-system 2006-2017

	2006	2009	2012	2015	2016	2017
Total Outflow from prison system	37.641	31.862	34.063	33.636	28.838	29.458 (- 22% compared to 2006)
Length of stay in prison < 2 weeks	9141 (24.9%)	8436 (25.9%)	9236 (27.1%)	10.970 (33%)	8744 (30%)	8216 (28 %)
Length of stay in prison < 1 month	16496 (44.8%)	15.190 (47.7%)	17.339 (50.9 %)	19.400 (58%)	16.246 (56%)	16.106 (55%)
Length of stay in prison < 2 months	22315 (60.7%)	19.968 (62.7%)	22.154 (65.0 %)	23.724 (70%)	20.257 (70%)	20.311 (69 %)
Length of stay in prison < 6 months	30287 (80.5%)	26.297 (81.4%)	28.388 (83.3 %)	28.780 (85%)	25.122 (87%)	25.183 (85 %)



Example: Outflow from prison-system per municipality 2017

- Rotterdam 2125
- Amsterdam 2051
- Den Haag 1818
- Utrecht 675

Total G-4 6669 (= 23 % of total outflow in 2017)



nature and extent of problems

	Research 2006 n= 3260	Research Beke 2007 n = 2800	Monitor WODC 2009 n = 15.365	Monitor WODC 2014 N = 23.553	Monitor WODC 2018 N= 23.687
Problems with Identity documents	16%	17.4%	16.3%	15 %	15 %
Problems with housing / accomodation	22%	30.2%	17.3%	15% -20 %	13 %
Problem with income/ work	30%	42.7%	23.9%	15%-20%	31 %
Dept problems	56%	62.7%	70.2%	57%	78 %
				Slechts 14-18% in schuldhulpverlening	Slechts 13% in schuldhuplverlening
Mental health care by inflow in prison	29%	31.6%	31.5%	25%	13 %
				Bij ontslag slechts 8%	(alleen verslavingszorg gemeten)



Follow up care ex-detainees

- When a person from a municipality comes into a prison then it is reported by the prison staff to the municipality
- In prison a screening on the basis topics for re-integration is carried out
- Cooperation between prison staff and specialised municipal re-integration employees
- Re-integration centre in prison where inmates can prepare their own re-integration



New developments in the Netherlands; common features

- Cooperation between parties who would not normally work together naturally
- Safety-Houses : criminal justice organisations, (health)care and municipal services
- ZSM : Public prosecutor , police, probation , victimsupport and child protection service
- Follow up care ex-detainees: Prison-services and municipalities



Neue Entwicklungen in die Niederlande

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

Fragen ?