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EUCPN news

## EUCPN Newsletter October 2011

Under the Polish Presidency, the EUCPN currently focuses on ***“Sport, science and art in the prevention of crime among children”***. The Best Practice Conference and the European Crime Prevention Award in December 2011 will then also be concentrated on this theme. Moreover, it is also the kick off of the broader theme of the trio Poland, Denmark and Cyprus (2011-2012): ***“Against crime, for safer society – for safer youth”***.

With this issue of the EUCPN Newsletter, we would like to give you a general introduction of the current theme and a view on the work of EUCPN. Discover certainly also our website, on which you can find more information.

This Newsletter is a platform for policymakers, practitioners and everyone who is interested in crime prevention. To improve and to further elaborate this Newsletter, we kindly invite you to give us feedback and to share all your news, good practices and experiences on crime prevention!

A lot of reading pleasure.

### Specific topics

- [Introduction to the theme of the present issue](#)
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### Introduction to the theme of the present issue

Crime prevention projects among children (and young adults) are essential within the field of prevention. These projects not only aim at preventing children from offending in the short run, but they also aim at reducing risk factors in order to prevent children to develop into deviant adults in the future.

The field of youth crime prevention is very broad and covers several domains. While some projects concentrate on individual-level processes, others focus on meso-level (family, peers) and / or macro-level (school, neighbourhood) processes. The specific goals and methodology can vary as well. For example, a broad spectrum of projects aim at preventing youngsters from offending by providing constructive leisure activities (e.g. sport, science, art).

The effectiveness of youth crime prevention programmes is assessed by scientific research. For example, by means of meta-analyses is tried to identify basic principles for good practices. Policy makers use these principles, often referred to as “what works” criteria, as a touchstone to approve new interventions and to develop evidence-based policies. Though not all projects have been scientifically evaluated, there appears to be a growing consensus on at least two findings. Firstly, deterrence-oriented projects such as “scared straight” programmes are ineffective in preventing youth offending. Such programmes can even generate a negative effect on delinquency. Secondly, projects that have shown positive effects in preventing deviant behaviour usually aim at the strengthening of protective factors. Effective or promising youth crime prevention projects include family therapy, parent training, social competency skills curriculums and training or coaching in thinking skills in schools, and community based afterschool recreation programmes.

The Polish delegation and the EUCPN Secretariat hope to further develop and refine this knowledge by collecting more information on local and national good practices in the field of youth crime prevention.

## **Feedback on EUCPN activities and related events**

### **EUCPN Board Meeting**

The Board Meeting was held in Warsaw on September 16th. The Board ratified the “Communication Plan”, which aims at increasing the effectiveness, efficiency and performance of the EUCPN.

The incoming presidency Denmark announced that they will focus on the topic “Cross Sectoral Local Cooperation” during their presidency (January – June 2012). This theme was already introduced at the World Café in September.

The next Board Meeting will take place on December 16th 2011 (Warsaw).

### **11th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (ESC)**

The annual conference of the European Society of Criminology was held in Vilnius, (Lithuania) from 21 to 24 September 2011. The ESC welcomed more than 500 participants from Europe and beyond (USA, Canada, South-Africa, Australia, Japan).

Plenary presentations were given by Kauka Aromaa, Michael Tonry, Frieder Dünkel, Renee Zauberman and others. A special panel on Compassionate Criminology was organised in honour of Josine Junger-Tas (1929-2011).

The ESC annually presents two scholarly awards for career contributions by a European criminologist and for an outstanding article by a younger European criminologist. Inkeri Antilla (University of Helsinki and former director of HEUNI) received the 2011 ESC European Criminology Award in recognition of her lifetime contribution to European Criminology. Sappho Xenakis (University of Oxford) received the 2011 ESC Young Criminologist Award in recognition of her article “Pride and Prejudice: Comparative Corruption Research and the British Case”, published in *Crime, Law and Social Change*.

The 12th annual conference of the ESC will take place in Bilbao (Spain) from 12 to 15 September 2012. For more information, please visit <http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/>

## **Research and publications**

### **Youth Deviance and Youth Violence: A European Multi-agency**

## Perspective on Best Practices in Prevention and Control

Funded by the Daphne III programme of the European Commission ("Prevent and combat violence against children, young people and women and to protect victims and groups at risk"; [more details](#)), partners from Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia, and Spain<sup>[1]</sup> are currently conducting a multi-national comparative study on best practices of preventing and tackling youth crime.

This European study, called "YouPrev", runs from January 2011 to December 2012. The main goal of this research is (1) to synthesise and enhance knowledge on European best practices in prevention and control of young people's deviance, especially of youth violence in public spaces and affecting other young people; (2) to put this knowledge into action by disseminating it to relevant institutions, practitioners and policy makers, enhancing their cooperation, and by integrating knowledge into training and continuing education of key professions, i.e. police officers and social workers.

To attain these objectives, several methods are used in this study (e.g. document analysis of existing approaches, surveys conducted with relevant actors in the field, self-report questionnaires with students aged between 14 and 17). Moreover, a Delphi survey is being conducted with relevant practitioners, researchers and policy makers in order to take an "expert look" into the possible future of juvenile crime prevention and intervention and to sketch future challenges and opportunities.

In the course of the next few weeks, the project website will be available. In the meantime please contact Anneke Evenepoel ([ann.evenepoel@vub.ac.be](mailto:ann.evenepoel@vub.ac.be)) for more detailed information.

## Manual for the administrative approach to organised crime

How to tackle organised crime? The Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention & Safety has – in cooperation with the Regional Centres for Information and Expertise (RIECs) and the Ministry of Security and Justice – created a manual for the administrative approach to tackle organised crime. This manual seeks to inform local authorities about the purpose, structure and application of the administrative approach to organised crime. It is not only a way to prevent crime, the administrative approach can as well be used in a repressive way to combat organised crime.

The translation of the manual is one of the products delivered by the EUCPN this year. Because the manual has been translated recently, municipalities in other countries can use it as well. Drug dealing, illegal prostitution, organised cannabis cultivation, illegal car trade and money laundering are examples of illegal activities which can occur everywhere. All Dutch municipalities have to cope with this sort of criminal activities and so do other cities in the EU.

Local authorities have an important task within the administrative approach to organised crime. The manual describes the benefits and the need for the approach. It also describes the preconditions required for a successful implementation.

The Ministry of Security and Justice charged the RIECs to support local authorities with the administrative approach. The RIECs act as an information node and expertise centre to assist local authorities as well as other organisations involved in the administrative and integrated approach.

[More information.](#)

## The IPACY Handbook

The IPACY project (Implementing Preventive Actions with Children and Youth) was launched by two non-governmental organisations, namely Swedish youth activity centre

Fryshuset and French association Mission Possible in 2010. It aimed to “establish the conditions in which preventive actions can be adapted from one country's example, to construct common procedures and definitions and to prove the efficiency and effectiveness of these actions in very different contexts within the European Union”. To do so the IPACY expert team first had to create a database of relevant projects, focusing on their strengths, yet retaining sufficient flexibility to adapt to different contexts. This has been achieved by a recently finalised IPACY Handbook as the final outcome of the project, which presents the collection of best practices and various approaches from eight EU member states (Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom). The Handbook also fulfils the original idea to offer advice on how to set up early prevention initiatives in a useful, practical and coherent manner.

The Handbook contains a wide variety of topics provided by experts with rather diverse backgrounds (academics, government or NGO employees etc.). Concerning the range or the scope of the topics covered, the Handbook stands as a valuable contribution to fieldwork-oriented collections of experiences and guidelines, which can be used for (further) development of early prevention practices or for the culture of early prevention as such.

The Handbook presents concrete projects which can be seen as local from a European perspective. Still, a cohesive methodology and accurately structured content of the Handbook enables all projects to be used in a more abstract manner, i.e. as replicable guidelines for other countries, regions and communities. What is particularly constructive is the fact that all projects / concepts are written, presented and analysed by their direct authors, managers or practitioners. In other words, the Handbook offers direct experiences and advice to all its potential users / readers. It can be also used as a manual or a source of inspiration for those being engaged in early intervention activities.

For more information about the project (including the Handbook), please visit <http://ipacy.eu>.

### **Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment for Adolescents: Pathways to Self-Discovery and Change. The Provider's Guide (Second Edition).**

This Provider's Guide introduces a comprehensive and developmentally appropriate treatment programme, Pathways for Self-Discovery and Change (PSDC), which provides the specific tools necessary for improving evaluation and treatment of at-risk youth, a particularly vulnerable patient population in the justice system. Using an adolescent-focused format, this protocol identifies psychological, biological, and social factors that contribute to the onset of adolescent deviance, and establishes guidelines for delivery of a 32-session treatment curriculum designed to rehabilitate both male and female adolescents with co-occurring substance abuse and criminal conduct.

Now in its second edition, this guide provides treatment practitioners, programme evaluators, and youth services administrators with the most up-to-date, comprehensive, and accessible information for the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile justice clients. It is built on theoretical and research advances in the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile justice clients, as well as feedback over the past seven years from PSDC counselees, treatment providers, and programme administrators.

Authors: Harvey B. Milkman (Metropolitan State College of Denver) and Kenneth W. Wanberg (Center for Addictions Research and Evaluation – CARE, Arvada, Colorado)

Date of Publication: December 2011

Publisher: SAGE Publications

[More information.](#)

### **Research and publications from The Danish National Centre for Social Research**

## **CHILDREN SHOULD LEARN SELF-CONTROL**

This scenario will be familiar to many: a screaming child, out of control by the candy shelves in the supermarket. The child was refused a piece of candy. New research indicates that intervening against this type of behaviour pays off. Teaching children self-control at an early age can prevent antisocial behaviour and delinquency later on. This is what a new **Campbell systematic review** of the most robust international research results in the area shows.

[More information.](#)

## **FOCUS ON CYBER ABUSE**

The internet and cell phones provide new opportunities for communication, but with new types of communication follow new types of abuse. A new Campbell systematic review examines the effects of interventions implemented to eliminate cyber abuse. The researchers point out that interventions in this area are so new that further research is necessary to demonstrate the effects. They also highlight the need for interventions to provide education for parents to help them help their children and youth with online behaviour.

[More information.](#)

## **News from the research division of the Danish Ministry of Justice**

### **[Report on gang recruitment: The first link of the food chain?](#)**

A study of children and young people in criminal groups and their connection to organised gangs and biker gangs.

The report is based on partly a questionnaire distributed among 1,886 public school pupils in years 7-10 at schools located in socially vulnerable housing estates in the Greater Copenhagen area and partly an interview study with 40 local players who know and work with young people in these areas. By means of the questionnaire you define and examine young people in criminal groupings while through the interviews you gain insight into the contact of these young people with and possible recruitment for organised gangs.

### **[The development in the number of sentences for community service](#)**

Report on developments in sentences with terms of community service, including the nature of the crime the offender committed.

### **[The development in the extent and nature of juvenile crime 2001-2010](#)**

Report on the development in crime committed by respectively 14-year-olds, 15-17-year-olds and by individuals of at least 21 years old in the period 2001 to 2010. The report is based on statistical information about criminal justice decisions.

### **[Will it do? Will it do any good?](#)**

Report on conflict resolution in case of violence in close relationships. The report is prepared by Karin Sten Madsen, the National Institute of Public Health.

### **[Preventative measures 10-13 years. The dialogue group – about prevention as an alternative to placement](#)**

The report, prepared by Mette Lausten, Anne-Kristine Mølholt, Helle Hansen, Lise Heiner Schmidt, and Anne-Cathrine Legendre from the Danish National Centre for Social Research, is the fourth interim report in the series of reports from the dialogue project about local government use of preventative measures. This report describes four specific efforts that in different ways employ preventative efforts among vulnerable 10-13-year-olds.

### **[Statistics for the secure institutions in 2010](#)**

Children and young people charged with or sentenced for an offence no longer need to be sent to prison. The background is that there are more places at the institutions and that fewer placements happen.

New figures from Danish Regions show that the regions have extended the capacity at the secure institutions, and that the number of placements at the same time has declined.

In 2006, there were almost 900 placements, while the number of placements in 2010 is down to 740. There is no exact explanation as to the reduced number of placements – but part of the explanation could be that:

- the reduction of the age of criminal responsibility has yet to manifest the expected significance;
- the local governments use the institutions less than previously;
- the police have less activity in the area in terms of fewer charges;
- crime among the young is down.

#### [New guidelines for the secure institutions](#)

The regions have for the first time made common guidelines for the highly specialised socio-educational work at the secure institutions. The new guidelines are to contribute to the work in assisting children and young people to get out of a life of crime.

#### [New guidelines for psychiatric screening of children and young people at secure institutions](#)

Danish Regions have prepared common guidelines for screening for psychiatric problems among children and young people at the secure 24-hour care centres. An estimated three out of four of the children placed are believed to suffer from psychiatric problems.

### Upcoming events

<p>10-16 October 2011 The Netherlands</p>	<p><b>Week of Security.</b></p> <p>From 10 to 16 October, the national "Week of Security" takes place in The Netherlands. This is a public-private initiative to focus on crime prevention and crime reduction. During this week several campaigns and activities are carried out to inform businessmen about crime prevention measures. Police and prosecution officers are made aware of the impact of crime against companies and the need to fight and reduce this kind of crime. The timing of the event coincides with the beginning of the autumn and winter period and the launch of the public-private "dark days attack" against crime. The Week of Security is kicked off by the Minister of Security and Justice and the Presidents of the national organisations of employers.</p>
<p>19 - 22 October 2011 Segovia - Madrid (Spain)</p>	<p><b>International Congress on Public Safety in a Diverse Society.</b></p> <p>The Public Safety Community Programme, based in Madrid (Spain), aims to define a model of public safety to guarantee the rights of each and every individual and group in our increasingly diverse, complex, technological and interdependent cities.</p> <p>This pioneering international project has received the support of a multitude of organisations and entities from across the world in cities with high levels of social diversity such as Belem and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, San Francisco and Chicago in the USA, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Lisbon and Madrid.</p> <p>Local meetings have brought together experts, professionals from the police, legal entities, social workers, civil society, academics and researchers, NGO's and residents, in order to discuss the challenges faced and to propose solutions for the future of public safety in their own neighbourhoods. As our world is increasingly interdependent, the problems of some may have an effect on many others and a lot can be learnt from the experiences of others. We are therefore organising the International Congress on Public Safety in a Diverse Society in Madrid and Segovia (Spain) from the 19th to the 22nd of October 2011. Representatives and leading experts in the field of public safety from the participating cities will come together to share findings and discuss issues during 12 targeted panel sessions.</p>

	<p>For <a href="#">more information</a> please contact <a href="mailto:thandi.demanet@ie.edu">thandi.demanet@ie.edu</a>.</p>
<p>24 - 25 November 2011</p> <p>Belgrade (Serbia)</p>	<p><b>Second Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia Victims of Crime and Victims of War: International and National Contexts.</b></p> <p>This conference aims to bring together experts and researchers who are dealing with problems of crime and war victims, both theoretically and practically, from the perspective of different disciplines, and to enable constructive discussions, comprehensive exchange and connection of various experiences and knowledge. Experiences and problems of crime and war victims as well as social responses to them will be considered both separately and in their mutual coherence and similarities. Particular attention will be paid to problems of victims in the context of the latest EU and the Council of Europe packages of measures, UN Resolution 1325 as well as in connection with the obligations of Serbia in regard to determining the facts about war crimes and facing the past.</p> <p>Those wishing to participate in the conference, please complete the registration form and send it with a proof of payment of the registration fee to <a href="mailto:infovds@eunet.rs">infovds@eunet.rs</a> (mail), to The Victimology Society of Serbia, Dositejeva 1a, Belgrade 11000, Serbia (post), or to +381 11-3034 232 (fax).</p> <p>Those wishing to present papers at the conference are invited to submit an abstract.</p> <p><a href="#">More information.</a></p>
<p>29 November 2011</p> <p>Brussels (Belgium)</p>	<p><b>Sad Kids, Not Bad Kids: Shaping a Europe-Wide Youth Violence Prevention Strategy. Integrating the European Knowledge.</b></p> <p>A recent report on youth violence reveals that 40 young people are murdered every day in Europe with interpersonal violence, being the third leading cause of death among people aged 10-29, accounting for 15,000 homicides annually. Young people from poorer backgrounds are more at risk than those who are better off, with 9 out of 10 homicide deaths in Europe occurring in low and middle income countries. However, young people are just as likely to be vulnerable to being victims of violence and crime as they are to being perpetrators. It must be acknowledged that the overwhelming majority of young people are law-abiding and throughout Europe, the 'bad kids' are often also the 'sad kids', people most in need of preventative diversionary programmes and support.</p> <p>Measures to prevent crime and tackle persistent offending range from developing and implementing computerised crime reporting systems which predict trouble hotspots to smart citizenship education in schools. Dedicated youth justice teams, developmental activity projects and restorative justice may be found across Europe and much can be learned by sharing from experiences.</p> <p>This special international symposium offers a unique opportunity to identify the most effective youth crime and violence prevention practices across Europe and monitor and measure the impact of partnership working at local, national and international levels. The symposium seeks to integrate the European knowledge in order to help shape a comprehensive EU-wide youth crime and violence prevention strategy.</p> <p>For <a href="#">further information</a> please contact Parvin Madahar on +44 (0) 20 3137 8630, email to <a href="mailto:parvin.madahar@publicpolicyexchange.co.uk">parvin.madahar@publicpolicyexchange.co.uk</a>.</p>
<p>1-2 December 2011</p> <p>Trier (Germany)</p>	<p><b>Annual Conference on EU Criminal Justice</b></p> <p><b>Academy of European Law</b></p> <p>The objective of the conference is to facilitate the exchange of experiences and ideas among legal practitioners on current developments and future initiatives in</p>

	<p>the field of EU criminal justice.</p> <p>Key topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issues concerning the transitional period for changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty and when the changes will occur in practice;</li> <li>▪ The protection of fundamental rights and the impact of the Lisbon Treaty on procedural safeguards in criminal proceedings;</li> <li>▪ Ten years of the European Arrest Warrant (2002-2012);</li> <li>▪ The European Public Prosecutor Office (EPPO);</li> <li>▪ The implications of cloud computing.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">More information.</a></p>
<p>14-15 December 2011</p> <p>Warsaw (Poland)</p>	<p><b>EUCPN Best Practice Conference</b></p> <p>The EUCPN Best Practice Conference will take place in Warsaw (Poland) from 14 to 15 December 2011. The theme of this edition is “Sport, Science and Art in the Prevention of Crime Among Children and Youth”. For further details, please visit: <a href="http://www.eucpn.org/bpc/index.asp">http://www.eucpn.org/bpc/index.asp</a></p> <p>The European Crime Prevention Award will be presented during this Conference. The deadline for submitting projects is October 15th 2011. Applicants need to contact their National Representative. For questions and support, please contact the Secretariat (<a href="mailto:eucpn@ibz.eu">eucpn@ibz.eu</a>). For more information, please visit: <a href="http://www.eucpn.org/eucp-award/index.asp">http://www.eucpn.org/eucp-award/index.asp</a></p>

### Readers' corner

The next issue of the EUCPN Newsletter will be issued in December 2011.

We kindly invite you to share your news and information with the editors of the Newsletter by sending contributions (in English) to [eucpn@ibz.eu](mailto:eucpn@ibz.eu).

[1]The project partners are: German Police University, Muenster (Germany), Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium), Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (Hungary), Centro de Estudos para a Intervenção Social, Lisbon (Portugal), University of Maribor (Slovenia); University of Zaragoza (Spain). Associate partner: CEPOL European Police College (EU agency based in Bramshill, UK).

[FOOTER]

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