



EUCPN news

## EUCPN Newsletter September 2013

This Newsletter is a platform for policymakers, practitioners and everyone who is interested in crime prevention. We are interested in your news, research, good practices and experiences on crime prevention in the Member States and in Europe. Please send your documents in English accompanied by an abstract of 100-150 words to [eucpn@ibz.eu](mailto:eucpn@ibz.eu).

### Specific topics

- Editorial
- Feedback on attended events
- Research and publications
- Good practices in Member States
- Upcoming events
- Preview

### Editorial

Dear Reader,

On behalf of the European Crime Prevention Network, I have the honour to introduce to you the EUCPN Newsletter September 2013.

As mentioned in the March edition of the newsletter, 2013 is an important year for the Network. Last year an external evaluation of the EUCPN was carried out and the Commission submitted a report to the EU Council which sets out the results of the evaluation and its recommendations. During the Irish Presidency, the Action Plan Responding to the Evaluation of the EUCPN was finalised. Now Lithuania's Presidency, together with the Trio and EUCPN partners, intends to continue the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations, focusing on improving its functioning and visibility.

The theme of Lithuania's Presidency is "Prevention in Domestic violence". Before the Board Meeting in September, Members were invited to visit some Lithuanian institutions and organisations that are active within this field and to discuss their own experience during the Knowledge Exchange afterwards. That way, main strategies and best ways to implement crime prevention activities related to domestic violence could be identified.

Prevention in domestic violence is also the theme of this year's European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) and Best Practice Conference (BPC). Member States were invited to submit their best practices related to this theme. The ECPA Jury will meet on 11-12 November in Vilnius to evaluate the submitted projects and The BPC and ECPA will take place 11-13 December in Vilnius. Based on the submissions to the ECPA-competition, Lithuania's Presidency is planning to issue a good practice handbook containing all the key-note speeches, the project presentations and summaries of the discussions, with some recommendations on

the theme for European practitioners.

I strongly believe that strengthening the collaboration and supporting all efforts made within the crime prevention field is the best way to make our endeavours effective. The EUCPN Newsletter is one of the tools to communicate about our work and spread our best experiences all over Europe.

Have a fruitful reading,

Dalia Kedavičienė  
EUCPN Chair



### Feedback on attended events

#### **Expert meeting on administrative data collection on gender-based violence (GBV) in the EU (4-5 July 2013, Lithuania)**

The collection of data on gender-based violence (GBV) remains challenging and multifaceted. In 2012, the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) launched two studies which will provide a comprehensive review of existing administrative data in all Member States, EU bodies and international organisations. The results, which are expected in November this year, will lay the ground for EIGE's strategic framework for its work with GBV. The first step in improving the collection of GBV data is done through a consultation process (expert meetings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders on the collection of data on gender-based violence. This meeting addressed the following issues:

- Identification of the concrete needs of the Member States and EU bodies in data collection on GBV, and a discussion on which data and statistics the Member States could collect to ensure the comparability of data and indicators across the EU.
- Discussion on EIGE's contribution to the implementation of the Commission's Strategy for equality between women and men (2010-2015) in particular, ending gender-based violence.
- Discussion on Eurostat's engagement in the process and usage of its data on measuring GBV.
- Discussion on how the results of the FRA survey on gender-based violence against women could be best used by EIGE.
- Identification of indicators in areas of GBV, which would be of interest to the majority of the Member States.

The Chair of the EUCPN participated as a national expert and presented the EUCPNs aims, composition, activities and the plans of Lithuania's Presidency to

explore the Domestic Violence theme.

#### **European Society of Criminology (4-7 September 2013, Hungary)**

The main topic of this conference was 'Beyond Punitiveness: Crime and Crime Control in Europe in a Comparative Perspective'. With a very wide focus, research results were presented and discussed in over 200 panel sessions with four to five speakers in each session. In total, six plenary sessions were organized during the course of the two and a half day conference, each with one or two speakers: Klára Kerecsi (Challenges of criminality in Hungary: Anything new under the sun?), Miklós Lévy (Hungarian criminology and development of criminal policy since changing the regime in 1989-1990), Martin Killias (Facts come first: Evidence-based criminology in Europe – 2014 ESC European Criminology Award), Nerea Marteache (Measuring public views on sex offending as a source for criminal policy-making – 2013 ESC Young Criminologist Award), Mike Hough (Trust, legitimacy and compliance: a European test of procedural justice theory), Gerben Bruinsma (Research on trust in the criminal justice system), David Garland (Cultures of control and penal states), Susanne Karstedt (Europe as a normative power: cultural peers and penal policies), Sappho Xenakis (The missing level of analysis: The international in the study of state punitiveness), Damián Zaitch (Researching transnational organized crime: what data, what methods?), Ales Završnik, Surveillance under the rule of law and the rule of financial markets), Hans-Jürgen Kerner (Relationship among crime, criminology and criminal policy: Thoughts about an as challenging as intricate issue in the history, and for the present situation and the future of our discipline), and Irena Rzeplinska (An evergreen or forgotten subject: Relationship among crime, criminology, and criminal policy). Finally, over 60 posters were presented on various topics by researchers from all over Europe.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **Research and publications**

#### **EUCPN SECRETARIAT**

##### **Toolbox Series No. 3 - Evaluation of Crime Prevention Initiatives**

This third toolbox in the series published by the EUCPN Secretariat focuses on one of the themes of the Irish Presidency, which is the evaluation of crime prevention initiatives. The theme is explored and elaborated in various ways through: a literature review; two workshops with international experts and practitioners during which the strengths and weaknesses of programme evaluation in practice were discussed in detail; a screening of existing guidelines and manuals on evaluation; and finally, a call which was launched by the EUCPN Secretariat to the Member States to collect some practices on the evaluation of crime prevention initiatives.

The toolbox will be available on the EUCPN website in the near future.

##### **European Crime Prevention Monitor 2013/1 - Priorities in crime prevention policies in Europe illustrated**

In the European Crime Prevention Monitor 2012/2 (EUCPN, 2012), the EUCPN Secretariat collected information from the Member States on the three priorities in crime prevention policy/strategy in their countries. Obviously, each country has its own strategy and approach regarding crime prevention. Whereas some countries pay specific attention to certain crime types in their prevention strategy, others – like e.g. the Czech Republic, Denmark and the United Kingdom – have a broad and general preventative approach on the national level, with more room to focus on local crime prevention priorities. Overall, the crime types which were considered most in the various prevention policies are: 1. Property crimes (i.e. burglaries, theft); 2. Crimes against the person (i.e. violence, domestic violence); 3. Juvenile delinquency; 4. Drug use; and 5. Violent crime.

In this third Monitor we examined in more detail those crime types which are currently prioritised by the Member States and which were identified in the previous Monitor (2012/2). The Monitor will summarize some of the findings of the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS), Eurostat, and the Statistical Bulletin 2012 from the European Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD).

The Monitor will be available on the EUCPN website in the near future.

#### **EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY**

**Who does what to whom? Gender and domestic violence perpetrators in**

### **English police records - HESTER, M.**

This article discusses findings from the first study in Europe to track domestic violence cases over six years through the criminal justice system and compare cases involving male and female perpetrators. Ninety-six cases involving men and women recorded by the police in England as intimate domestic violence perpetrators were tracked to provide detailed narratives and progression of cases, establishing samples with a single male or female perpetrator or where both partners were recorded as perpetrators. Domestic violence involves a pattern of abusive behaviour over time and the in-depth longitudinal approach allowed similarities and differences in violent and abusive behaviours used by men and women, as recorded by the police, to be explored. Gender differences were found relating to the nature of cases, forms of violence recorded, frequency of incidents and levels of arrest.

For more information, click [here](#).

## **DENMARK**

### **Socio-economic cost-benefit analysis**

This report aims to clarify the economic benefits and costs of crime prevention. It was compiled for the Danish Crime Prevention Council and TrygFonden by senior adviser Rasmus Højbjerg, Copenhagen Business School. As well as offering benefits on the basic human level, a successful crime prevention initiative can also benefit society. This report seeks to highlight these benefits on the basis of three crime prevention initiatives. Further, the report calculates how the benefits of the three crime prevention initiatives break down by state, region and local authority. The breakdown shows that successful crime prevention measures can hold considerable socio-economic potential.

To read the English guide to cost-benefit analysis, click [here](#).

For more information, contact [Rannvá Thomsen](#).

### **Crime in a digitalised world – identity theft and internet fraud**

The report is the first part of a research project that examines the scope and cost of identity theft and internet fraud. The report shows that 1.8% of the respondents had been victim of identity theft within the preceding 12 months and that the number increased in the period from 2009 to 2012. In most cases the perpetrators misused stolen identity information for financial gain by withdrawing or transferring money from the victim's account using pay card or bank account details. Men under 30 have the highest risk of becoming victim of identity theft. The report received financial support from the Danish Crime Prevention Council and the research fund of the Danish Ministry of Justice.

For more information, click [here](#) or contact [Peter Kruize](#).

### **Troublesome youth groups in Denmark**

The report from the Danish Crime Prevention Council illustrates the characteristics of troublesome youth groups and distinguishes between peer groups that may be considered troublesome, territorial delinquent youth groups and criminal youth groups. The categorisation can be used in prevention work to better target initiatives.

For more information, click [here](#) or contact [Henriette Christiansen](#).

### **Crime levels in local authorities and police districts 2011**

A recent report published by the Danish Ministry of Justice tracks the number of reported crime incidents reported in local authorities and police districts. The report shows that differences in crime levels are closely related to differences in social and demographic factors and to differences in social control and opportunities for crime.

For more information, click [here](#) or contact [Britta Kyvsgaard](#).

## **Good practices in Member States**

### **THE NETHERLANDS**

#### **Delinquent youth groups action programme**

In 2011, the Minister of Security and Justice of the Netherlands target problematic youth groups as a major priority, laying great emphasis on the crackdown of criminal youth groups (via a multi-track strategy, which comprise different kind of

measures). He shaped his ambition to tackle 89 criminal youth groups shortlisted in 2010 within two years so that they can be scaled down or removed. In order to provide support, a youth group action programme was set up. The programme's key components are: improving collaboration between all partners, enhancing the information exchange and removing bottlenecks.

The crackdown on the criminal youth groups was evaluated and consisted of three parts:

- Description of how the number of troublesome youth groups developed over 2009-2011
- Description and evaluation specifically of the crackdown on criminal youth groups 2010-2012
- Literature study into the characteristics of and the effective crackdown on criminal youth groups

To read the summary of the youth groups action programme, click [here](#).

To read some of the applied projects in the municipalities, click [here](#).

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

### **Responsibility Deal Domestic Violence pledge launched**

A new Responsibility Deal pledge appropriate for all organisations wanting to help and support staff facing domestic violence, was launched on 25 June 2013 at the Department of Health by Baroness Scotland and Dame Carol Black. With 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men affected by domestic violence during their adult lives in the UK, every workplace across the country is touched by this issue. Several organisations, including British Airways and the Department of Health, are the first to sign up to the pledge. The Department of Health, working closely with Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA), has developed two leaflets: one for employees ensuring they understand their rights and responsibilities within the organisation; and a separate leaflet for employers, giving guidance on how to support those who are in immediate need of help.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **National model outcomes framework for survivors of violence against women and girls**

The Aya Project, an innovative partnership between Women's Aid and Imkaan, is developing a national model outcomes framework for survivors of violence against women and girls (VAWG). The outcomes framework will map and measure a survivor's journey to safety and recovery, map the support provided and evidence the impact of support services. The data reported should inform local authorities' and other funders' commissioning processes: commissioners will have access to consistent information collected

against unified survivor-identified outcomes that will enable benchmarking and evaluation of service quality and outcomes. At national level, the framework will collate data to build an accurate picture of the nature and extent of VAWG, and map the gaps of prevention and support services. It will be piloted in October 2013 and roll out early 2014.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **National Group to Tackle Sexual Violence Against Children and Vulnerable People**

In March 2013, the Government set up a National Group to Tackle Sexual Violence against Children and Vulnerable People. The National Group is a panel of experts brought together by the Home Office to co-ordinate and implement the learning from recent inquiries into historic sexual abuse and current sexual violence prevention issues.

A Risk workshop was held on 9 July to assess the current risks in the range of care settings in which children and vulnerable adults receive health and social services, focusing on why institutional sexual abuse happens and what needs to be done to close any gaps in existing frameworks and systems. The workshop brought together experts and practitioners from health and adult social care, voluntary organisations, the police, some of the Royal Colleges and other Government Departments. The findings from the workshop will be tested with stakeholders before a final report in the autumn.

For more information, click [here](#).

## **SPAIN**

### **New joint instruction on the operation of the units of coordination and violence on women National net of gender based violence units**

Violence against women constitutes a serious violation of their fundamental rights, in particular, of their right to life, freedom, equality, dignity and security. It is the job of the public authorities to prevent, detect, and eradicate such violence and to adopt the necessary measures to make the fundamental rights of the women who suffer this violence and those of their children real and effective. Because of this and in application of the Catalogue of Urgent Measures to fight gender violence, adopted by the Council of Ministers of December 15 of 2006, the Units to fight violence against women were created which is a joint operation of the ministries of justice, interior, finance and public administration, employment and social security, health, social services and equality.

Due to the time elapsed since their creation, the update of their functions becomes indispensable to extend the actions to combat women trafficking for sexual exploitation and to strengthen their role as coordinators, within the framework of the Administration, as well as the actions performed and the resources available in the area of gender violence, working in collaboration and cooperation with the competent authorities in this matter.

For more information, click [here](#).

## **HUNGARY**

### **Best Practices of Community Conflict Management in the Central Eastern European Region**

The general objective of this project was to create a methodological and practical guide to local practitioners of the EU Member States, in which they would be able to find helpful instructions on how to plan, fund and implement programmes aiming at community conflicts prevention and/or management. Our aim was to enhance the regional cooperation within the European Crime Prevention Network in line with its crime prevention priority in order to explore the potential of restorative methods in building safer communities.

Based on the recognition that the communities in the Member States of the Central Eastern European region face similar conflicts, such as neighbourhood or school conflicts, conflicts between members of various ethnic/national minorities and the majority population, religious disputes, intergenerational dissonances, etc., which inevitably affect people's everyday lives and their feeling of security in general, the national experts selected and evaluated programmes that successfully address this specific issue.

For more information, click [here](#).

## **Upcoming events**

### **Seminar Infovictims - The Right of Victims of Crime to Information**

23-24 September 2013, Lisbon, Portugal

The Seminar will focus on cross-cutting issues in the field of victims rights, with special emphasis on the right to information and the challenges it brings up to the judicial and police authorities, at a national and European level. The seminar is part of the Project Infovictims, which aims to contribute to increase the information to victims of crime about the criminal justice system, their rights and ways to exercise them and which was developed by The Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV).

For more information, click [here](#).

### **International Conference on the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation**

23-24 September 2013, Brussels, Belgium

This conference is organised by the Directorate General Security and Prevention of the Belgian Federal Public Service Home Affairs in association with the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS). It intends to cast a glance beyond Belgian practices and exchange points of view between the political, -and the scientific world and the actors in the field, at European as well as international level. The exchange of information is mainly about an effective prevention policy against violent radicalisation, i.e. a policy which relies on essential values such as safeguarding a democratic society. Participants will have the opportunity to become acquainted with many international practices which can serve as a source

of inspiration. Different workshops will be taking place so as to tackle major and current specific issues with regard to prevention of violent radicalisation. During these workshops knowledge can be exchanged and a dialogue may be launched on these difficult matters in connection with the implementation of particular thematic prevention initiatives.

[More information](#) (346KB)

### **The First World Congress on Probation (WCP) - A World of Probation: Perspectives on Community Justice**

8-10 October 2013, London, United Kingdom

This Congress, organised by the European Organisation for Probation (CEP), is a new initiative to bring together practitioners and those with an interest in probation and community justice from across the globe to share their knowledge and experience. The Congress will provide participants with the opportunity to examine and discuss new and changing probation practices, with the overarching principle of changing lives and behaviours.

For more information, click [here](#).

[Flyer](#) (114KB)

### **Symposium: Falling crime rates: causes and consequences A modern law review symposium**

11 October 2013, Sheffield, United Kingdom

For more than a decade, crime rates have fallen in the UK, USA and other countries. What could explain a 'global crime drop'? Will downward trends continue? What are the implications for the UK? The symposium features the leading international experts on the crime drop. Each of the speakers has carried out key research on crime rates and trends, and particularly, the recent decline in crime. In addition to presenting their latest research and thinking about the issues, the discussion will centre on understanding the political and practical implications of falling crime rates.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **Fundamental rights conference 2013**

12-13 November 2013, Vilnius, Lithuania

Dedicated to 'Combating hate crime in the EU', the Fundamental Rights Conference will invite decision makers and practitioners to explore effective strategies to address hate crime through legal and policy measures at the national as well as EU level. Discussions will focus on monitoring and recording hate crime, victim support services, ensuring effective investigation and prosecution, the discriminatory aspects of hate crime, human rights education and remembrance, capacity building for law enforcement and criminal justice systems, the challenges presented by the relatively recent phenomenon of cyberhate, and many other issues. The conference is a key annual event of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and one of the main human rights events on the European calendar. This year the conference is hosted in cooperation with the Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the EU.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **4th European Society for Prevention Research (EUSPR) International Conference and Members Meeting**

13-15 November 2013, Paris, France

The theme of this years EUSPR conference is 'Understanding differences in prevention outcomes' and is co-organised in collaboration with INPES (French Institute for Prevention and Health Education), MILDT (Interdepartmental Mission for the fight against drugs and drug addiction), and INCa (French National Cancer Institute). The Conference will focus on the important role of modifiers of prevention outcome, and examine the best ways in which diversity can be incorporated into research and practice. Keynote speakers will present the latest findings from research investigating modifying factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, family and socioeconomic status.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **69th Annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology 2013**

20-23 November 2013, Atlanta, U.S.A.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **Eliminating violence against women in Europe: intersectoral approaches and actions**

25-26 November 2013, Vienna, Austria

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), an EU agency established in 2007, is committed to promote gender equality within the European Union. Since 2010, it has also contributed to the important work in the area of gender-based violence (GBV) and has initiated various studies on GBV, including on female genital mutilation, domestic violence and mapping the administrative data sources on GBV. Committed to combat gender-based violence against women, EIGE, WHO Europe, and the City of Vienna have decided to organise a joint conference. This conference will gather 200 participants from all sectors from 53 European countries. It will facilitate the exchange of ideas, practices and experiences on data collection, policy actions, prevention strategies and the role of gender equality and the health sector with a view to improve cooperative action in eliminating gender-based violence against women. It will further serve as an opportunity to identify needs for further data collection and analysis to support evidence-based policies and prevention strategies and to ensure a better use of existing resources, particularly, in the effort of developing common definitions and indicators that can be used within the EU and beyond.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **EUCPN Best Practice Conference (BPC) and European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) 2013**

11-12 December 2013, Vilnius, Lithuania

The highlight of the EUCPN year is the Best Practice Conference for sharing and disseminating experience and knowledge of best practices in preventing crime and increasing safety and security in EU Member States. This conference (BPC) is always held in connection with the European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) contest. The conference consists of lectures and seminars as well as the presentation and discussion of the projects nominated for the ECPA contest. The ECPA aims to reward the best European crime prevention project. Policymakers, practitioners and researchers from all EU Member States, candidate countries and relevant organisations are usually present at the conference. The theme for the 2013 ECPA and BPC is prevention of domestic violence.

For more information about the BPC, click [here](#).

For more information about the ECPA, click [here](#).

### **8th Annual International Forum (AIF) within the 19th German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP)**

12-13 May 2014, Karlsruhe, Germany

The AIF will present lectures (in English) of international crime prevention experts. International, non-German speaking participants can also join the GCOCP, hear the opening and closing plenum (English simultaneous translation), experience the exhibition (with over 150 institutions displaying their work), and take part in the evening reception. The GCOCP is one of the biggest congresses in crime prevention with over 3.000 participants every year since 1995 in different German cities.

For more information, click [here](#).

### **2nd International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH2014)**

5-8 October 2014, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

## **Preview**

The next edition of the EUCPN Newsletter in December 2013 will focus on the prevention of domestic violence. We kindly invite readers to share their news and information on European crime prevention issues with the EUCPN Secretariat by sending contributions (in English, 100-150 words abstract) to [eucpn@ibz.eu](mailto:eucpn@ibz.eu).



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