

International Perspectives of Crime Prevention 10

Contributions from the 11th Annual International Forum 2017

within the German Congress on Crime Prevention

Eds.

Claudia Heinzelmann and Erich Marks

With contributions from:

Yan-Ru Chen, Ching-Chi Chi, Caroline L. Davey, Johannes de Haan, Dorota Habrat, Anika Holterhof, Chia-Hsien Hsu, Wielant Machleidt, Erich Marks, Sheng-Ang Shen, Wiebke Steffen, Catrin Trautmann, Tao-Hsin Tung, Lucy Winrow, Andrew B. Wootton.

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Introduction

This tenth edition of “International Perspectives of Crime Prevention” includes a selection of the outcomes of the 11th Annual International Forum which took place within the 22nd German Congress on Crime Prevention. The Congress was held on 19th and 20th of June 2017 in Hanover and gathered together about 3.000 people from the field of crime prevention in Germany and worldwide. The main topic of this congress was “Prevention & Integration”. The programme of the 11th Annual International Forum is printed at the end of this book.

The first two articles reflect parts of the opening event of the Congress: The opening speech, held by **Erich Marks**, and the speech on the main theme “Prevention & Integration” held by **Wiebke Steffen**. The third contribution is the so-called “Prevention Speech” held at the closing event of the Congress by **Wieland Machleidt**. In this speech the process of integration is compared with the developmental phase of adolescence, a socio-psychological view that gives new insights into the current challenges of migration.

The following essays of this book contain a range of topics which were presented during the international lectures of the Congress in Hanover. **Dorota Habrat** discusses the issue of criminal corporate liability, in particular with regard to the case law in Poland and the question of individual or collective liability. **Anika Holterhof** and **Johannes de Haan** present the work of the United Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on promoting a participatory approach to crime prevention by highlighting two technical assistance projects. One is on participatory crime diagnosis and policy development and the other on the use of sports for early crime prevention. **Tao-Hsin Tung et al.** have done a meta-analysis of community treatment effects on the rate of child sexual reoffendings. They indicate that while there is reason to believe that these measures are effective, further studies are needed to provide clear evidence. **Catrin Trautmann** presents the outcomes of the pre-conference on Countering Violent Extremism, which took place on the days before the German Congress on Crime Prevention. Besides the exchange of knowledge on prevention measures on radicalisation, the meeting enabled possibilities to develop cooperation structures. And finally ProtectED, a not-for-profit membership organisation and

accreditation scheme, is introduced by **Andrew B. Wootton, Caroline L. Davey and Lucy Winrow**. This supports member universities in the UK to tackle harassment and sexual assault as part of a wider programme of measures to ensure their students' safety, security and wellbeing.

The German Congress on Crime Prevention is an annual event that takes place since 1995 in different German cities and targets all areas of crime prevention: Administration, youth welfare, the judiciary, churches, local authorities, the media, politics, the police, crime prevention committees, projects, schools, the health system, organisations, associations and science. The desired effect is to present and strengthen crime prevention within a broad societal framework. Thus it contributes to combating crime and reducing the risk of becoming a victim. In addition, this is associated with reducing the fear of crime among the population.

The main objectives of the congress are:

- Presenting and exchanging current and basic questions of crime prevention and its effectiveness.
- Bringing together partners within the field of crime prevention.
- Functioning as a forum for the practice, and fostering the exchange of experiences.
- Helping to get contacts at an international level and to exchange information.
- Discussing implementation strategies.
- Developing and disseminating recommendations for practice, politics, administration and research.

Since its foundation, the German Congress on Crime Prevention has been opened to an international audience with a growing number of non-German speaking participants joining. Because prevention is more than a national concern and should be focused internationally this step seemed crucial. Bringing together not only German scientists and practitioners but also international experts in crime prevention and thus developing a transnational forum to foster the exchange of knowledge and experience constitutes the main focus of this approach. To give the international guests a discussion forum, the Annual International Forum within the German Congress on Crime Prevention was established in 2007. For non-German speaking guests this event offers lectures in English language as well as other activities within the Ger-

man Congress on Crime Prevention that are translated simultaneously. International guests are able to play an active role by giving lectures, presenting posters or displaying information within the exhibition.

We hope to find a broad audience, interested in the upcoming events of the Annual International Forum as well as the German Congress on Crime Prevention. For more information please visit our website at www.gcocp.org.

Claudia Heinzelmann and Erich Marks

Erich Marks

**Welcome to Our Annual Prevention Survey
in Prevention-Eager Times –
2017 German Congress on Crime Prevention in Hanover**

Around 3,000 participants and guests have confirmed their attendance of the 22nd German Congress on Crime Prevention in Lower Saxony's capital Hanover. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation that they are participating in our joint effort to perform the 2017 prevention survey in what appear to be particularly prevention-eager times. To begin with, I would like to mention a number of individuals from this year's long list of honorary guests. The high-ranking representatives from civil society, politics, administration, science and non-governmental organisations and the representatives¹ of over 30 partner organisations of the German Congress on Crime Prevention, who deserve my particular gratitude for their factual, material and non-material support, include:

Dr. Andreas Armbrorst, Head of the National Centre for Crime Prevention (Nationales Zentrum für Kriminalprävention, NZK), Bonn

Juma Assiango, Urban Safety Expert, UNHABITAT, Nairobi

Heike Bartsch, German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin

Konstanze Beckedorf, Head of the Department of Social Affairs and Sport of the State Capital of Hanover

Karsten Becker MdL, Member of the SPD parliamentary group at the Lower Saxony Parliament, Hanover

Uwe Binias, Chief of the Lower Saxony State Police, Hanover

Dr. Ludovít Biró, Counsellor at the Slovakian Embassy in Berlin

Bianca Biwer, National Secretary of WEISSER RING, Mainz

¹ As per 12 June 2017.

Prof. Dr. Thomas Bliesener, Director of the Lower Saxony Crime Research Institute (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen, KFN), Hanover

Dr. Stephanie Bradley, Director EPISCenter, Pennsylvania State University

Maren Brandenburger, President of the Lower Saxony Department for the Protection of the Constitution, Hanover

Gerald Busch, Deputy Chief Constable at the Bavarian State Office of Criminal Investigation, Munich

Prof. Dr. Marc Coester, President of the Social Work, Criminal Law and Crime Policy Association (Fachverband Soziale Arbeit, Strafrecht und Kriminalpolitik – DBH), Cologne/Berlin

Stefan Daniel, Executive Director of the German Crime Prevention Foundation (Deutsche Stiftung für Kriminalprävention), Bonn

Marten van de Donk, Director RAN Centre of Excellence, Amsterdam

Johannes de Haan, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna

Ava Diaconu, Attachée for Home Affairs at the Romanian Consulate General in Bonn

Bärbel Dieckmann, President of the Welthungerhilfe Organisation, Bonn

Prof. Jochen Dieckmann, Chairman of the State Crime Prevention Council of North Rhine Westphalia, Düsseldorf

Elizabeth Drake, Supervisory Senior Research Associate, Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Olympia (USA)

Norbert Drude, President of the Customs Criminal Investigation Office, Cologne

Günther Ebenschweiger, President of the Austrian Centre for Crime Prevention (Österreichisches Zentrum für Kriminalprävention), Graz

Ulrika Engler, Head of the Lower Saxony Agency for Civic Education, Hanover

Heinz-Josef Friehe, President of the Federal Office of Justice, Bonn

Joachim Fritz, Section Manager, German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Berlin

Prof. Dr. Helmut Fünfsinn, Attorney General of the State of Hesse, Frankfurt

Prof. Dr. Christian Grafl, Representative of the German Congress on Crime Prevention, Austria, Vienna

Petra Guder, Programme Manager at the Glen Mills Academy Deutschland, Lübbecke

Jens Grote, President of the Lower Saxony State Reception Authority (Landesaufnahmebehörde Niedersachsen), Braunschweig

Prof. Dr. Ute-Ingrid Haas, Chairwoman of the Lower Saxony Crime Prevention Council (Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen), Hanover

Gerald Heere MdL, Member of the Bündnis90/Die Grünen parliamentary group at the Lower Saxony Parliament, Hanover

Dr. Daniel Heinke, Head of the Bremen State Office of Criminal Investigation

Frank-Martin Heise, Deputy Chief Constable at the Hamburg State Office of Criminal Investigation

Thomas Hermann, Mayor and Chairman of the Council of the State Capital of Hanover

Prof. Dr. Theresia Höynck, Chairwoman of the German Juvenile Courts and Juvenile Court Representatives Association (Deutschen Vereinigung für Jugendgerichte und Jugendgerichtshilfen, DVJJ), Kassel

Bernd Holthusen, Section Manager at the German Youth Institute (Deutsches Jugendinstitut), Munich

Gabriele Immen, President of the Regional Court of Göttingen

Uwe Jacob, Director of the North Rhine Westphalian State Office of Criminal Investigation, Düsseldorf

Elizabeth Johnston, Secretary General of the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS), Paris

Bodo Kaping, President at the Federal Police Bad Bramstedt

Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner, Chairman of the German Foundation for Crime Prevention and Offender Support (DVS), Tübingen

Volker Kluwe, Chief of Police, Hanover

Uwe Kolmey, President of the Lower Saxony State Office of Criminal Investigation, Hanover

Robert Kruse, Chief of Police, Lüneburg

Johann Kuehme, Chief of Police, Oldenburg

Dr. Martin Kuhlmann, President at the Federal Police Hanover

Johannes Kunz, President of the Rhineland-Palatinate State Office of Criminal Investigation, Mainz

Stephanie Lee, Supervisory Senior Research Associate, Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Olympia (USA)

Thomas Lenz, State Secretary, Ministry for Home Affairs and Europe of the State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schwerin

Dr. Olaf Lobermeier, Director of proVal, Hanover

Prof. Dr. Wielant Machleidt, Hanover Medical School

Dr. Susanne Mädlich, Department Head at the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV), Berlin

Ingolf Mager, Director of the Mecklenburg-Vorpommern State Office of Criminal Investigation, Schwerin

Helmut Marhauer, International Director (LCI), Hilfswerk der Deutschen Lions, Wiesbaden

Andreas Mayer, Director of Police Crime Prevention at State and National Level (Polizeiliche Kriminalprävention der Länder und des Bundes, ProPK), Stuttgart

Gisela Mayer, Chairwoman of the Foundation Against Violence at Public Schools (Stiftung gegen Gewalt an Schulen), Winnenden

Wilhelm Mestwerdt, President of the Lower Saxony Labour Court, Hanover

Karin Müller MdL, Member of the Bündnis90/Die Grünen parliamentary group at the Parliament of Hesse, Wiesbaden

Roswitha Müller-Piepenkötter, National Chairwoman WEISSER RING, Mainz

Jürgen Mutz, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the DVS Foundation, Bonn

Stephan Nietz, Deputy Chief Constable at the Schleswig-Holstein State Office of Criminal Investigation, Kiel

Prof. Gerd Neubeck, Director of the Board of the German Forum of Crime Prevention (DFK)

Antje Niewisch-Lennartz, Minister of Justice of Lower Saxony, Hanover

Daniel Hark-Mo Park, Representative of the Korean Institute for Criminology, Seoul

Michael Pientka, Chief of Police, Braunschweig

Jutta Rübke, Lower Saxony Representative for the Rehabilitation of Victims of the So-Called Radicals Decree, Hanover

Rita Salgmann, Chairwoman of the Director of Police Crime Prevention at State and National Level (KPK), Hanover

Matthias Schaef, Director at the Federal Police, Potsdam

Dr. Martin Schairer, Chairman of Deutsch-Europäisches Forum für urbane Sicherheit e.V. (DEFUS), Stuttgart

Heiko Schmidt, Deputy Chief Constable of the Thuringia State Office of Criminal Investigation, Erfurt

Jürgen Schmökel, Director of the Saxony-Anhalt State Office of Criminal Investigation, Magdeburg

Harald Schnur, Deputy Chief Constable of the Saarland State Office of Criminal Investigation, Saarbrücken

Stefan Schostok, Mayor of the State Capital of Hanover

Andrea Schröder-Ehlers MdL, Member of the SPD parliamentary group at the Lower Saxony Parliament, Hanover

Jürgen Schubert, Vice President of the Federal Police, Potsdam

André Schulz, National Secretary of the Association of German Criminal Police Investigators (Bund Deutscher Kriminalbeamter, BDK), Berlin

Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Schwind, former Minister of Justice of the State of Lower Saxony, Osnabrück

Dr. Peter Sicking, Programme Manager, Hilfspgemeinschaft Deutscher Lions, Wiesbaden

Andreas Skulberg, Deputy Director General, Competence Center for Crime Prevention, Oslo (Norway)

Dr. Wiebke Steffen, Member of the National Board of WEISSER RING and Research Consultant for the German Congress on Crime Prevention, Heiligenberg

PD Dr. Rainer Strobl, Director of proVal, Hanover

Katrin Stüllenber, Chairwoman of the Crime Prevention Foundation, Münster

Stephan Weil, Premier of Lower Saxony, Hanover

Keisha Kal Witter, Counsellor at the Jamaican Embassy, Berlin

Bernhard Witthaut, Chief of Police, Osnabrück

Norbert Wolf, State Public Prosecutor, Braunschweig

Wolfgang Wurm, President of the Federal Police Department Sankt Augustin

Jörg Ziercke, President of the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation, ret., Vice President WEISSER RING, Mainz

Dr. Tamara Zieschang, State Secretary at the Saxony-Anhalt Ministry of Home Affairs and Sport, Magdeburg

Furthermore, I would like to extend my greetings to the numerous colleagues who have travelled to Hanover from 45 different countries² and have, in some cases, undertaken long and arduous journeys to attend this congress.

It also gives me great pleasure to welcome the over 600 active prevention experts who will present papers and hold presentations at the congress. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to them, as well as to the entire organisational team, for their substantial preparatory work and valuable contributions. It is this outstanding commitment that will once again turn the 22nd German Congress on Crime Prevention into a 'comprehensive crime prevention oeuvre'.

At present, there is a general emphasis on the significance of preventive action. Given the range of undesirable societal conditions and developments, demands for a significant increase of prevention measures, prevention orientation and prevention strategies are intensifying. In many cases, such calls for 'more prevention' do not go beyond well-meaning catchphrases, or are presented as an alleged new panacea without any specific concepts, plans or links to concrete political or practical action.

Specific and concrete preventive action crucially depends on a thorough understanding of the prevailing situation – especially with a view to current social, political and environmental framework conditions at the global level. To quote philosopher and political scientist Hannah Arendt, who was born in Hanover in 1906: "Understanding is not the same as denying the monstrous, comparing the unprecedented with precedents or explaining phenomena with analogies and generalisations that disregard the harrowing reality and shocking experience. Instead, it means investigating and consciously bearing the burden placed on us by the events, and neither denying their existence nor submissively bowing under their weight, as if everything that happened could not have happened any other way. **In other words, understanding means confronting reality without bias, whatever this reality is or was.**"³

² Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, East Timor, France, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Korea, Luxembourg, Marokko, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Syria, Taiwan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

³ Hannah Arendt 1986, Elemente und Ursprünge totaler Herrschaft: Antisemitismus. Imperialismus. Totale Herrschaft, 25.

The interdisciplinary discourse on aims, standards and methods and the systematic development of sustainable and impact-oriented prevention strategies at the national, state and regional levels are of particular importance in these prevention-eager and prevention-dependent times. I am confident that the consultations at the 2017 German Congress on Crime Prevention will make a valuable contribution to the debate on new challenges and extended fields of action; a contribution towards enhanced strategic prevention planning, concerted preventive action and adequate resource endowment.

In 2017, the German Congress on Crime Prevention will once again offer its participants over 500 different and diverse opportunities to gain insights and information and hold discussions. In compliance with the ‘Quality Crime Prevention’ Beccaria standards⁴, we would like to introduce greater clarity and truthfulness into the debate about current problem areas, their (assumed) roots, specific preventive measures and their ongoing evaluation and documentation.

In the light of recent events, I am basing my call for greater clarity and truthfulness in the development of future (crime) prevention strategies on a quote from one of our great German poets and thinkers. In his first lecture at the University of Jena in May 1789, Friedrich Schiller said: “- and what greater gift than truth has any man to give to man?”, and concluded with: “A noble desire must glow in us to make a contribution out of our means to this rich bequest of truth, morality, and freedom which we received from the world past, and which we must surrender once more, richly enlarged, to the world to come, and, in this eternal chain which winds itself through all human generations, to make firm our ephemeral existence. However different the destinies may be which await you in society, all of you can contribute something to this! A path toward immortality has been opened up to every achievement, to the true immortality, I mean, where the deed lives and rushes onward, even if the name of the author should remain behind.”⁵

Perhaps the view expounded by Roger Willemsen in his future speech ‘Who We Were’⁶ may also help us point our preventive action in the right direction. In this speech, he asks ‘who we will have been’ rather than ‘who we are’ or ‘who we will be’. Which assessment of our preventive efforts in 2017 would we like to hear from our children or

⁴ www.beccaria-standards.net.

⁵ Friedrich Schiller 1789 (first published in the German *Mercur*), ‘What Is, and to What End Do We Study, Universal History?’.

⁶ Roger Willemsen 2016, ‘Who We Were’.

grandchildren in twenty or thirty years? Will we have created positive conditions for subsequent generations that we can look back on with satisfaction or even some pride?

In conclusion, I hope that this year's congress will be an insightful and encouraging experience for you all. As is well known, prevention is first and foremost a question of attitude. With this in mind, my chosen motto is:

KEEP CALM AND CARRY ON PREVENTING!

Wiebke Steffen

Opening of the 22nd German Congress on Crime Prevention in Hanover on 19 June 2017

Ladies and gentlemen,

Against the background of the current development of immigration to Germany, with approximately one million people seeking protection in the years 2015-2016 alone, the 21st German Congress on Crime Prevention referred in its Magdeburg Declaration to the potential and actual contributions that crime prevention work can make, and is already making, in terms of the integration of these immigrants.

With the aim of discussing these contributions of crime prevention to integration, of asking how the tried and tested efforts of prevention can be applied to integration, today's 22nd German Congress on Crime Prevention has made prevention and integration its key theme and commissioned a number of reports, whose key concerns, findings and demands I would like to briefly outline for you here.

I shall begin with Chancellor Merkel's well-known phrase from 31 August 2015, "We can do this" ("*Wir schaffen das*") – without, however, stopping there, but rather asking: What is it that needs to be done? What insight does the data give us about the people who have sought refuge in Germany, particularly since 2015? What do we know about their number, their social composition, their circumstances, their prospects, their hopes and aspirations?

Who is to be integrated, and how? And I ask, how is this task of integration to be accomplished? What needs to be done, what needs to be encouraged, fostered, and certainly also overcome? And what about attitudes and responses in the host society and in politics towards this immigration and the challenges it entails?

1) On the first point, the first question: What is it that needs to be done?

Here we already have the first data problem, because not even the exact number of those seeking protection is known. Estimates suggest some 890,000 asylum seekers for the year 2015, and approximately 280,000 in 2016, making a total of almost 1.2 million people, prima-

rily from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. The overall protection rate – meaning reasonably good prospects of remaining in the country – was 50 % in 2015 and 62 % in 2016. There is hardly any reliable data on the circumstances, the individual and social conditions, the hopes and aspirations of those seeking protection, either. From what we know, the refugees are very heterogeneous, predominantly male, have a low average age, approximately 2/3 young men under 30 years of age, including a large number of unaccompanied minors. They have high aspirations when it comes to education and earnings, thus presenting considerable potential for integration into the education system and the labour market; also, however, a great challenge and a great effort if this potential is to be leveraged for the benefit of everyone.

Opportunities for this are also presented by the fact that the number of refugees has been decreasing significantly in recent months. Nevertheless, there are more than 1 million immigrants to be integrated. Even if we assume that perhaps about 60 % of the refugees will stay or want to stay, the task of integration is enormous.

2) How is this task to be accomplished? Unlike some years and decades ago – I recall the xenophobic sentiments and actions against asylum seekers and ethnic German resettlers in the early 1990s – this time the underlying mood among the population of the German host society is, surprisingly for many, very positive. It is true that the so-called “welcoming culture”, which has been and is still expressed, among other things, in a very high level of voluntary commitment, has now given way to a kind of “welcoming realism”, but in my view this is by all means a positive development.

A welcoming culture and a welcoming realism are surprising not only in view of the former attitude in the host society towards migration and towards migrants, but also because of the great public dissatisfaction with politics that has been there from the outset. The cause of this dissatisfaction was and is the, shall I say, indecisive policies, above all of the federal government, its vacillation between irreconcilable intentions, namely between integrating refugees and keeping them out.

On the one hand, failures in migration and integration policies of the past are admitted and are to be avoided; on the other hand, asylum and refugee policy has been steadily tightened, particularly also with regard to refugees’ prospects of remaining in the country – one of the key prerequisites for their integration. Instead of this political shilly-shallying, what has long been needed is an evaluation, commensurate

with the challenge at hand, of the future opportunities and risks from an economic and social perspective, and the development of a viable overall concept for immigration to Germany. And this not least in the context of the shift that has come about in the last 10 to 15 years in terms of attitudes to migration among the population and to a certain extent – here the public seems to be a step ahead of the politicians – to a certain extent in politics, too.

Whereas until at least the turn of the century, the opinion was held that “Germany is not a country of immigration”, in recent years the social reality of migration has been recognised and acknowledged. Germany as an immigration society is the new normal, especially for the younger generation. This has also altered the way in which integration is understood. Integration is no longer a one-way street that demands integration efforts from immigrants only, but is understood rather as set out in the EU’s basic principles of 2004 as a dynamic process of mutual accommodation by immigrants and host country nationals, it is both individual effort and an obligation of the majority society to break down barriers to integration. Integration is understood as equality of opportunity, as equal opportunities for participation, and as an equalisation of the living conditions of people with and without a migrant background.

Integration, as Minister-President Stephan Weil has repeatedly pointed out, is no easy task. But, to quote migration researcher Klaus Jürgen Bade, “We could relax”. One way or the other, he said, integration in Germany had always worked out in the end. Integration is not an administrative measure. It is a protracted process that plays out in the job market, in civil society, and in political values.

As was already the case with the welcoming culture, here, too, the local communities are pivotal in ensuring that the integration of refugees can succeed, because people live together locally, in the cities and municipalities. And the communities are also where preventive strategies, programmes and measures are in the first instance implemented, tested and appraised. Which brings us to the question of how crime prevention can contribute to the integration of those seeking protection.

There is, first of all, its very fundamental contribution that stems from the fact that crime prevention is directed at inclusion, at social participation, that it protects the public sphere, improves the sense of safety and security, and clearly demonstrates the socially binding norms and values. Crime prevention thus creates an atmosphere of solidarity, of

belonging and of social trust, of the reliability of the shared norms and values, and not least of confidence in the institution of the state. Furthermore, crime prevention work has for decades adopted a cross-departmental and interdisciplinary approach that takes in the whole of society and can therefore draw on proven strategies, measures and concepts with the objective of integration. This also means recognising that the crime prevention measures must not relate only to the refugees but also, in at least equal measure, to the German host society itself.

Prevention with the objective of integration must also begin by addressing the uncertainties, the anxieties and fears of the population, by taking them seriously and not immediately stamping them as right-wing. Prevention work has many years of positive experience with these kinds of strategies and concepts of universal prevention that go far beyond crime prevention. There are numerous projects and initiatives across Germany in the communities that are helping to overcome prejudices, engender social interaction and provide concrete assistance to the refugees, for example in terms of language acquisition, the job market, integration, education, etc.

Prevention can, however, not only contribute to integration but also do this in a particularly effective and lasting manner if it itself is integrated. Allow me, therefore, to conclude by emphatically reiterating the German Congress on Crime Prevention's call for the establishment of cross-departmental crime prevention centres, a call that was also made at the 19th and the 21st German Congress on Crime Prevention. In order to meet the challenge of integrating refugees into our society, all stakeholders need to work together and develop integrative prevention strategies. For this purpose, cross-departmental crime prevention centres should be established or developed further at all levels – local authorities, federal states and the Federal Government. All areas of prevention – civil society institutions, youth welfare services, the police and judiciary, education and social policy institutions, the fields of public health, media, business, etc. – could work together in these crime prevention centres and build the foundation for a systematic and, in particular, lasting prevention strategy and prevention policy for the whole of society.

In view of the major task of integration, the German Congress on Crime Prevention calls on policymakers to make appropriate funding available so that such crime prevention centres can be established and tested, particularly at the local level.

I thank you for your attention.

Integration as Cultural Adolescence!

A new perspective on integration

My prevention speech is a plea for a different understanding, a new perspective on integration. What does integration mean for migrants and refugees? Integration sets much more in motion than just cultural processes of learning and adaptation. Integration goes hand in hand with a radical change of identity and personality. All adults, native inhabitants and migrants alike, know this phase from their own biographies, namely as their own normative adolescence in their home country. In “cultural adolescence”, refugees and migrants repeat as adults in the host country – appropriate with their physical maturity – the psychological and social development tasks of adolescence, though at a higher level of maturity than as teenagers. Young people in the immigrant families and unaccompanied minor foreigners, on the other hand, have a double challenge to cope with. They have to cope with their adolescent “coming out” both in the culture of their country of origin and at the same time in the host culture – a double coming of age. And what about us, the nationals of the host country? When we experience a sense of foreignness, or otherness, in our interaction with the migrants, we too are somewhat “adolescent” once again. Because we are all in the process of becoming foreign, foreigners in a world of diversity, with the task of making that which is foreign, “other”, a familiar and trusted part of ourselves. In the following I shall discuss the developments that young and adult migrants have to cope with in the course of integration.

Migration – Integration – Prevention

To begin with, I would like to ask what this understanding of integration as cultural adolescence has in common with crime prevention. It is imperative to actively shape developments at an early stage, where insufficient support could lead to a high-risk outcome such as the failure of integration processes (The 2016 Magdeburg Declaration [2017]). Preventing the failure of integration must be the overriding idea and

motivation behind all efforts when it comes to immigration for a civil society. Effective universal prevention measures are, for example, guaranteeing residence and security, preserving the physical and mental health of the new arrivals, or ambitious goals like managing the task of self-care through education, training and work and, not least, identification with the new home. This makes it indispensable to have social and integration policies with the inclusive goal of equal economic, political, social and cultural participation for all migrant groups. Viewed like this, prevention is a task for the whole of society, where each and every individual has their own contribution to make in contact with the immigrants. This kind of broad social acceptance of immigration is a good but ultimately also essential requirement for successful integration.

What the welcoming, immigrant-friendly culture among broad sections of the population revealed was and is a new quality in how people feel about and treat immigrants and refugees. A great readiness emerged that had not been seen before for the social commitment of taking on a responsible parental substitute role for the welfare of those seeking protection (Machleidt, 2016). This was an epochal turning point in the humanitarian treatment of immigrants, arising from a renewed German spirit. The euphoria that many felt at the time has subsided, as is only to be expected. The new civic quality of active citizenship is a promising prerequisite for the task of integration, a task for the whole of society, that is ahead of us now. “Cultural Adolescence” is the individual energetic centre for this, where the forces develop that can drive a creative integration dynamic.

Cultural Adolescence: Definition

“The concept of ‘cultural adolescence’ postulates that the developmental steps and critical mental states of adolescence resemble in many respects the integration steps and crises that migration processes precipitate in the new arrivals” (Machleidt, 2013). There are parallels between the integration of migrants in the host society and the integration of adolescents in the society of their home country. Migration is, like the driving force of adolescence, a strong stimulus for the development and transformation of the personality in adult immigrants. Migration reactivates and differentiates the normal adolescent development dynamic once again at a more mature age (Machleidt and Heinz, 2018).

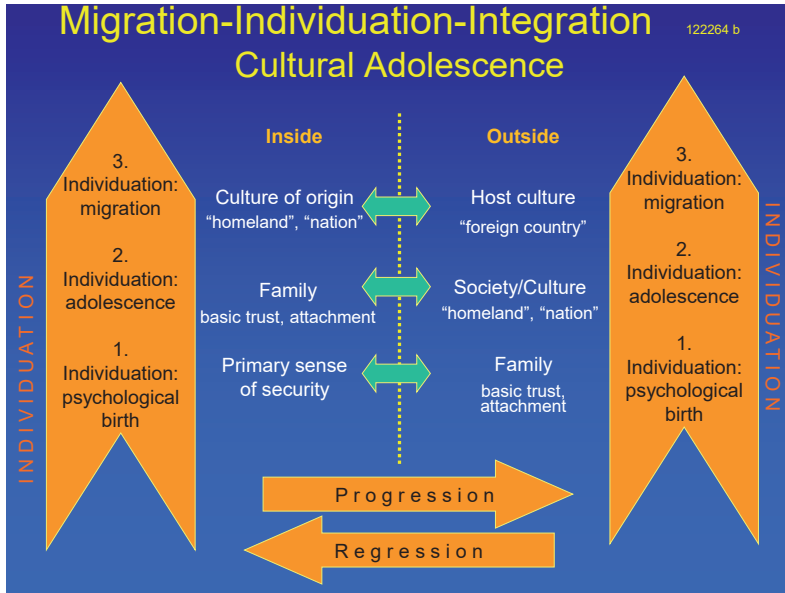


Fig. 1: Instances of boundary crossing between the “inside” and the “outside” are important steps in the development of the individual and characterise the migration process as a third individuation. Growth can be understood as a flexible succession of “regression” and “progression”.

The structural model of Cultural Adolescence illustrates this dynamic (Fig. 1). The horizontal levels symbolise the stages of maturation. The earliest maturation stage, psychological birth, leads to the process of becoming part of the family and the formation of basic trust, normative adolescence to a process of becoming part of society, and cultural adolescence to integration in the host society. What was foreign, “other”, becomes a familiar and trusted part of the self. The arrows represent the mobilised creative energies/forces for each developmental step. For the integration processes, these are the creative forces, the “thrust” or “engine” that must not be throttled! This is the concept we are working with (Machleidt, 2013, 2017).

Transformation of identity through Cultural Adolescence

What changes are the result of Cultural Adolescence? There is a fundamental shift in closeness-distance relations to parental substitute figures in state and society. In the immigrants’ case, what is taking place is the detachment from these symbolic parents, i.e. the representatives

of their home country, and the acceptance of the representatives of the host country. Another drastic change is the geographical and contextual cultural displacement. Because in the case of migration, flight and expulsion, those affected must – voluntarily or under duress – abandon the familiar places that provide a sense of security and find unfamiliar places providing a sense of security with new people offering protection and orientation, such as foreign institutions and contact persons.

In a modern immigration society, it is expected that immigrants integrate into the host society. For all of those who are able to stay, this begins with building and shaping a new home and a new life in the foreign country. This task is a complex challenge in which creative energies and resources can be mobilised for active self-realisation. The new arrivals have to deal with coping with experiences of otherness, with language acquisition, and with forming relationships in an environment that is socially and culturally foreign. In addition, educational and professional qualifications and the securing of a livelihood are to be achieved through work. Creating new forms of family and gender relationships, grieving for losses, and not least the development of a new bicultural identity, are other important necessities. Through the disruption of identity that is inevitable in these processes, in the in-between of countries and cultures, what arises is a creative tension between the place of origin and the new environment and a negotiation of the balance between clinging to the familiar and known and the innovative gain. An oscillation between holding fast and letting go on the one hand and, on the other, rejection and adoption of new habits and values, keeps the identity transformation and integration progress moving. A new identity is then acquired if the individual succeeds in establishing a delicate balance between the loss of meaning vis-à-vis the life that has been left behind and the reconstitution of sense and meanings for a life in the host country (Machleidt, 2014).

The key question here for those affected is: how much of that which is foreign and unfamiliar can I bear or tolerate without becoming unbearably foreign – a stranger – to myself? The ambivalences and doubts to be endured in the course of this process can provoke critical mental states. Like all developmental episodes, this kind of identity disruption goes hand in hand with an increased vulnerability to psychological maldevelopment. These identity crises undergone by migrants are, however, largely developmental crises that run their natural course and whose conflicts and incentives to change contribute to the formation of bicultural identities and to integration in the host society (Machleidt, 2017).

For integration to work, conducive social conditions and in particular support from people with a parental substitute role like mentors, teachers, integration facilitators, volunteers and, not least, reliable institutions are the best means to guarantee success. The first-generation migrants who have grown old in the host country are particularly suited to acting as good, reliable parental substitutes in the ethnic communities. With the knowledge they have gained through experience, they represent a kind of living archive of how to survive away from home – a priceless resource!

Integration is cultural adolescence and as such a transitional, intermediate phase, comparable to a long journey, a “rite of passage”. In today’s postmodern world, in which voluntary migration represents one form of mobility, it is more of a privilege than the stigma it was some years ago. How often in life do you really get the chance to begin anew – a new beginning that is, however, not without risk? Migration is a utopian promise of a better life and contains in equal measure the ambivalence between the hope of Elysian salvation and the fear of deadly apocalypse – as the biographies of the refugees demonstrate.

Disruptive factors jeopardise migrants’ mental health.

These two facts are now scientifically proven: 1.: Migration is an anthropological constant of human existence. Migration has always, and will always exist. Adam and Eve were the first migrants. And they made it by the sweat of their brows. 2.: Migration is not a disease, just as pregnancy is not a disease! Migration is a critical life event but does not as such cause any mental illnesses. There is a temporarily increased vulnerability to mental disorders and psychological maldevelopment during cultural adolescence. This vulnerability has its origin in the loss of the former “cultural envelope”. Culture is like a second skin that protects us from psychological trauma. The new arrivals are still lacking this. Instrumentally, they do not yet possess the cultural techniques and the personal skills to cope with the problems of everyday life. Adverse circumstances and conditions before and during migration, following arrival in the host country and during integration are all the more liable to cause mental disorders and jeopardise integration. Contributing factors include, for example, uncertain residence status, drawn-out asylum proceedings, mass accommodation, perceived discrimination, social defeats, chronic stress, etc. Mental disorders in migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers thus reflect migration and integration conditions in the host country (Machleidt et al., 2018; Machleidt and Graef-Calliess, 2018).

The empirical evidence on mental morbidity among migrants shows that when social, societal and political stakeholders cooperate, this can have a substantial positive impact on the preventive preservation of migrants' mental health. From the perspective of universal prevention, a detailed knowledge of these dynamics is of utmost importance for immigration and integration policy – because universal strategies aim to “overcome prejudice, anxieties, fears, as well as rejection and animosity, and to engender social interaction” (2016 Magdeburg Declaration). The 2016 Magdeburg Declaration (2017) calls for the establishment of interdisciplinary crime prevention centres with representatives from all areas of prevention. These offer the ideal conditions for the early detection of psychologically and socially damaging integration conditions and corresponding increased risks for mental health. Beyond prevention initiatives, the healthcare system must see to the expansion of culturally sensitive medical and psychological healthcare and the development of effective intercultural psychotherapy methods. After all, a responsible immigration society must, in view of its own economic and social welfare, aspire to treat its immigrants with the same high quality and performance standards as it does its own population (Machleidt et al., 2018). There is no other reasonable option!

“We must be like parents to them”

What an ageing, affluent civil society shares with the immigrants is a common desire for integration. What are good conditions for the successful integration of potential new fellow citizens? I spoke of the breakthrough in attitudes and dealings with immigrants brought about by the welcoming, immigrant-friendly culture and the readiness of many individuals to take on a parental substitute role for the new arrivals. This “being like parents to them” implies an attitude of “taking care” both as active citizenship and as an obligation of institutions towards the political goal of integration. In the case of the unaccompanied minor refugees who were sentenced in 2017 in Berlin for attempting to set fire to a homeless man, the institutions responsible proved to be unreliable. But reliable institutions are indispensable for integration to succeed, e.g. a “taking care” of young people to provide guidance *in loco parentis*.

I return here to the beginning, where I spoke of the double coming of age of young people from immigrant families and of unaccompanied minor foreigners. The increased demands of becoming independent

both in one's own family tradition and culture and at the same time in the host culture are often experienced by the young people as a task, complicated by conflicts around migration and culture, which without the support of parents, adoptive parents or volunteers, mentors, teachers or psychotherapists often seems likely to fail. This double coming of age goes hand in hand with an increased risk of mental disorders such as fear of failure, detachment conflicts causing depression, antisocial behaviour, addictive behaviour, failure at school and, finally, the reduction of complexity and ideologisation through radicalisation. During this phase the young people are unsure of themselves and are less tolerant of putting up with ambiguous situations and conflicting cultural norms (reduced tolerance of ambiguity). Instances of being overwhelmed or hurt by supposed or actual exclusion and identity conflicts jeopardise the double coming of age in both reference cultures and increase the risk of uprooting. In order to self-stabilise, this state requires the clearest possible guidance and messages from an attachment figure who provides security and support. With these young migrants it is imperative to recognise future dangers in good time and to pre-empt them with preventive social interventions – as offers to those affected, not as a benefaction they are forced to accept (Machleidt, 2017).

Conclusion

Integration as cultural adolescence requires large-scale, liberal thinking and well-thought-out solutions in consultation with all of the groups involved. Integration is the key to confidence in the Western utopia of a future where people from different backgrounds and of different faiths live together in peace (Münkler and Münkler, 2016). This goal challenges us as an intercultural civil society to be identified with the acceptance of immigration as a long-term social perspective. As well as plenty of patience, we should also have a “robust tolerance of frustration”, optimism, and be neither easily alarmed nor given to discouragement.

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Address for correspondence:
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 18
30559 Hannover
e-mail: wielant.machleidt@t-online.de

Dorota Habrat

The assessment of the model of criminal corporate liability in Poland

Introduction

The subject of criminal corporate liability is one of the most important for the doctrine of criminal law. A huge contribution which in social life have different types of companies, corporations or organizations and the permanent presence of risk as a permanent element of our civilization causes that significant number of offences are committed in the course of the activities of those entities. Corporate entities have an increasingly important role in legal transactions, which comes from steady growth of its number. Thus, their functioning is more and more frequent actual cause of breach of the standards of criminal law.

Today's reality requires to revise the old principle *societas delinquere non potest*, according to which the criminal liability suppose to be limited only to individuals. Corporate entities' activity is often, in fact, threat for a peaceful and secure society greater than the unlawful behavior of individuals. The pursuit of profit, competition can motivate people running companies to unlawful conducts threatening or devastating environment, launching goods creating risk to health, circumventing import bans dictated by health security reasons, or tax evasion, duties to employees, customs duties. Enterprises or other corporate entities can also be cover for illegal activities like money laundering, drug trafficking, human trafficking, production of pornographic videos and items, and so on. Traditionally understood criminal law, focusing on the liability of natural person, is unable to adequately describe the entire contents of the criminal offences, or to respond to it appropriately. Natural person is often only a part of the defective system and contributes only to a certain extent to caused evil. Bearing by individual liability is without much impact on the functioning of that system, since without much difficulty punished for example with prevention from performing function may be replaced by another.

The road to liability of corporate entities in the Polish legal system

In Poland the issue of criminal corporate liability is not new, in fact, already in Interval Period (the twenty-year period between the world wars) discussions about the possibility of holding to criminal liability of legal persons took place. As a first this question was raised by J. Makarewicz, who realized that the community in which the natural persons joined, may as an artificial legal entity perpetrate to crime, which the essence would be in disobedience against orders and prohibitions aimed to this collectivity¹. For a long time there had been discussion going whether the corporate entities can and should bear criminal liability. It was pointed out that terms such as eg. quilt, act may relate only to a natural person. However, on the other hand the fact was pointed that imposition of a financial penalty on the basis of administrative provisions is some oppressiveness for the entity, however, it does not have such stigmatizing nature as criminal sanction, and the ailment is less. In the criminal code some poor substitute for liability of the corporate entities was the article 52 of Criminal Code. According to the regulation if an offender is sentenced for an offence bringing material benefits to an individual, a company or an organisational entity without legal personality, where the offence was committed on its behalf or in its interest, the court will order the party that acquired the material benefit to return all or part of it to the State Treasury; this does not apply to a material benefit to be returned to another party².

It should be noted that Polish criminal law for several years has been changing under the influence of international instruments belonging both to international criminal law and transnational criminal law and undergo to internationalization. Criminal law has been largely internationalized. The standards developed at the international level within international organizations or in the field of criminal law *sensu stricto*, or in the sphere of the protection of human rights have begun to determine constituting and practicing national substantive criminal law, procedural criminal law and executive criminal law³.

¹ J. Makarewicz, *Prawo karne. Wykład porównawczy z uwzględnieniem prawa obowiązującego w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, Lwów-Warszawa 1924, pp. 111.

² This provision has been repealed by the Act of 20 February 2015, *The Official Law journal* 2015, No 396.

³ C. Mik, *Europeizacja prawa karnego gospodarczego*, [w:] A. Adamski (red.) *Przestępczość gospodarcza z perspektywy Polski i Unii Europejskiej. Materiały konferencji międzynarodowej (Mikołajki, 26 września 2002)*, Toruń 2003, pp. 95; see: M. Królikowski, *Pojęcie "europejskiego prawa karnego"*, [w:] A. Grzelak, M. Królikowski, A. Sakowicz, *Europejskie prawo karne*, Warszawa 2012, pp. 25.

When seeking for justification for introduction of the penal criminal corporate liability, we should point out on technological progress, globalization, the emergence of new forms of crime i.e. so-called corporate crime, taking very often trans-border dimension, as well as the fact that the existing administrative-law sanctions have proven to be ineffective. The need to introduce into the Polish system of law the criminal corporate liability resulted also from the international obligations of the Republic of Poland, in particular associated with efforts of getting membership in the European Union. In the course of implementation of international documents Poland faced the need to introduce liability of legal persons for criminal offences. This obligation was fulfilled by adopting the Act of 28 October 2002 on the criminal corporate liability for acts prohibited under penalty⁴ (hereinafter referred to as Act). This law is one of the examples of the impact that international instruments had on the Polish legal system. For particularly important documents, in which it was clearly expressed about the need for the introduction of penal criminal corporate liability should include the Recommendation of the Council of Europe from 1988, considered by many commentators as the “milestone” in this regard. In accordance with the provisions contained in the Recommendation of Council of Europe, criminal liability should be borne by both private and public companies, for offences committed when performing their activities even if the activity is not within the activities of the company⁵.

We can say that the Act was adopted by Polish doctrine and practice quite critically, although generally the need to enact such law was not negated. This criticism was connected with the interpretative problems encountered in the practical application of this Act. This Act was overruled in large part by the judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal of 3 November 2004⁶, and then amended to adapt to the requirements arising from the aforementioned judgment.

In the current legal state the Act applies to the following entities: – corporate entities – the conceptual scope of the corporate entities is designated by the Article 33 of the Civil Code⁷ (there are these entities to whom specific provisions confer legal personality such as State-owned enterprises, municipal legal entities, cooperatives, private limited companies);

⁴ The Official Law journal 2012, No 768, consolidated text with further changes.

⁵ O. Górniok, *Problemy przestępczości gospodarczej w świetle zaleceń Rady Europy*, “Państwo i Prawo” 1991, no 9, pp. 53; G. Rejman, *Odpowiedzialność karna osób prawnych*, “Edukacja Prawnicza” 1995, no 2, pp. 28.

⁶ Judgment of Constitutional Tribunal from 3rd November 2004, files no K 18/03.

⁷ The Act of 23 April 1964 the Civil Code, The Official Law journal 2017, No 459, consolidated text.

- organizational units without legal personality, whom separate provisions confer legal capacity (e.g. partnerships, housing communities);
- commercial companies: with the participation of the State and local government units, the unions of the units,
- private limited companies in the organization,
- entities in liquidation,
- entrepreneurs not being natural persons,
- foreign organizational units (e.g. branches and agencies of foreign entrepreneurs).

The Act does not apply to the following entities: Treasury and local government units and unions.

The legal nature of criminal corporate liability

The legal nature of the criminal corporate liability for acts prohibited under penalty is ambiguous and difficult to classify. This is not an administrative liability, this is not a civil liability, and it is not a classic criminal liability. Criminal liability has its own characteristics and from other types of liability is different in that way, that it is the liability of individuals for their own reprehensible behavior, based on individual guilt of moral character and consist in applying to the offender afflictions of personal nature. The criminal corporate liability specified in the Act of 28 October 2002, undoubtedly has repressive form. It is evidenced by the condition of this liability, and above all repressive purpose and functions of adjudicated to corporate entities penalties and criminal measures. The omission by the legislator in the title of the Act and its content direct indication on the criminal corporate liability can be explained on the legislative grounds, because using of such expression would oblige to use directly the general part of the criminal code due to the Article 116 of Criminal Code⁸. We cannot have doubts that the corporate entities liability in Polish law is not criminal liability *sensu stricte*. It can be assumed that we are dealing with criminal liability described in the Article 42 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, which can be described as criminal liability *sensu largo*. The term “of criminal nature” is intended to distinguish between the criminal corporate liability based on commented act from criminal liability in *sensu stricte* referring to a natural person and for-

⁸ The Act of 6 June 1997 the Penal Code, The Official Law journal 2017, No 2204, consolidated text.

mulated in the criminal code. However, this allows to refer selected institutions known to criminal law and achievements of doctrine in terms of criminal liability referred to in the criminal code.

The conditions of the liability of the collective entity

The main concept of system of the collective entities liability is presented on Fig. 1.

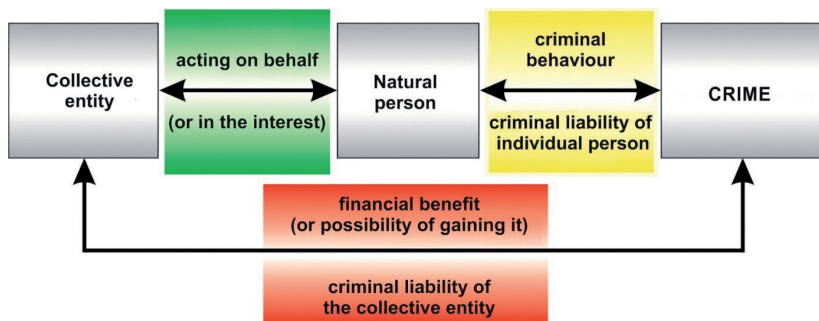


Fig. 1. The concept of system of the collective entities liability

To punish the collective entity for the acts expressly listed in the Article 16 of the Act, which were committed by the indicated entities, the Court must determine that the following conditions for liability have been fulfilled cumulatively:

1. Existence of a specified subject relation between the natural person who is a perpetrator of the crime and the collective entity – the Article 3 of the Act.
2. If there is any increased economic or non-economic benefit for the collective entity or even there is a possibility of such benefit as a result of a criminal act. Economic benefit for the collective entity is any increment in its estate i.e. the increase of its assets or reduction of liabilities. Non-economic benefit is not associated directly with the change of the material status of the entity, it can be e.g. acquirement of a potential customer, obtainment of specific information.
3. The fact of performing a forbidden act by the natural person has been confirmed by a final and enforceable court decision finding such person guilty, a court decision conditionally cancelling criminal proceedings against them or criminal proceedings in the case of tax offence, decision on granting such liability or decision of the court cancelling further proceedings due to circumstances excluding punishment.

4. If the forbidden act has been committed following at least by the lack of due diligence in choice of natural person (fault in the choice) or by at least lack of adequate supervision over such person⁹ (fault in the supervision) – on the part of the body or the representative of the entity, organization of activities of the collective entity has not provided support to avoid commission the forbidden act by the person referred to in the Article 3 paragraph 1 or 3a.

Fault in choice (*culpa in eligendo*) is the lack of diligence in choice of the person who performs the action. Fault in the supervision (*culpa in custodiendo*) is failure to perform on the natural person the adequate supervision¹⁰. Organizational fault is the wrong organization of activities of the collective entity, which causes failure of the required precautions in the behavior of the people mentioned in the Article 3 paragraph 1 or 3a.

The liability of the corporate entities for acts prohibited under penalty is restricted under the Article 16 of the Act. Collective entity is in fact under the liability only for selected acts, in particular for basically all fiscal offences and such crimes, which can be typically associated with the activities of legal persons. The catalogue of offences, for which the collective entity is subject to liability under the Act, is very extensive, contains dozens of different typification, which are constantly changing. Therefore, this provision was repeatedly reviewed. It should be noted however, that the legislator has formulated this catalogue quite arbitrarily, not avoiding, however, imperfections of the editorial nature. The principal disadvantage is that the Article 16 of the Act does not cover all economic crimes and fiscal offences. The position presented in professional literature about lack of consistence of legislator about which offences should be included and which not to the catalogue from the Article 16 of the Act should be considered as accurate.

The main penal measure applied to collective entities is a financial penalty. For the act determined in the Act may be imposed on the collective entity a fine in the amount from 1000 to 5 000 000 PLN, but not more than 3% of revenue achieved in the fiscal year in which the for-

⁹ See more, D. Habrat, *Ustawa o odpowiedzialności podmiotów zbiorowych za czyny zabronione pod groźbą kary. Komentarz*, Warszawa 2014, pp. 36-37; M. Słupska, T. Sroka, Głos do wyroku z 3.XI.2004, K 18/03, "Państwo i Prawo" 2005, no 8, p. 123-124, T. Razowski, *Odpowiedzialność podmiotów zbiorowych po nowelizacji*, "Prokuratura i Prawo" 2006, no. 9, pp. 132-133.

¹⁰ B. Mik, *Charakter prawny odpowiedzialności podmiotów zbiorowych w świetle ustawy z dnia 28 października 2002 r., "Przegląd Sądowy"* 2003, no 7-8, pp. 57; B. Namysłowska- Gabrysiak, *Odpowiedzialność o charakterze karnym podmiotów zbiorowych w najnowszym ustawodawstwie polskim i orzecznictwie Trybunału Konstytucyjnego* [w:] L. Gardocki, M. Królikowski, A. Walczak-Zachowska (red.), *Gaudium in Litteris Est. Księga jubileuszowa ofiarowana Pani Profesor Genowefie Rejman*, Warszawa 2005, pp. 277.

bidden act constituting the basis for the liability of the collective entity, was performed. Against the collective entities may be foreclosed:

1. objects resulting, even indirectly, from forbidden acts or which served or were designated for performance of forbidden acts;
2. economic benefits resulting, even indirectly, from a forbidden act;
3. the equivalent value of objects or material benefits resulting, even indirectly from forbidden acts.

Against the collective entities may be adjudicated:

1. prohibition of promotion or advertisement of commercial activities, production or sale of goods, performed services or consideration tendered;
2. prohibition of use of subsidies, benefits, or other form of financial support from public sources;
3. prohibition of the access to sources determined in the Act on the public finance;
4. prohibition of use of the aid of international organizations, of which the Republic of Poland is member;
5. prohibition of participate in public tenders;
6. publishing the decision.

The practice of applying the provisions of the Act

When it comes to practice of applying of the provisions of the act on criminal corporate liability for acts prohibited under penalty, it is worth noting that in the literature expressed concerns about the practical effectiveness of the Polish model of liability based on the rule of a separate fault of collective entity, which has ancillary nature¹¹. The accessory of liability of the collective entity is based on a prior recourse to action of a natural person, culpable and unlawful. This act of natural person is necessary condition of liability of the corporate entity. According to available statistics¹², Poland recorded very few judgments finding of criminal corporate liability¹³. On the basis of available stati-

¹¹ More about premises of the collective entities liability D. Habrat, *Materiałnoprawne aspekty odpowiedzialności podmiotów zbiorowych w polskim prawie karnym*, Toruń 2008, pp. 84-102; M. Filar (red.), Z. Kwaśniewski, D. Kala, *Komentarz do ustawy o odpowiedzialności podmiotów zbiorowych za czyny zabronione pod groźbą kary*, Toruń 2006, pp. 41-57; B. Namysłowska-Gabrysiak, *Ustawa o odpowiedzialności podmiotów zbiorowych za czyny zabronione pod groźbą kary. Komentarz*, Zakamycze, 2004, pp. 59-132; J. Warylewski, J. Potulski, *Odpowiedzialność podmiotów zbiorowych w prawie polskim i europejskim. Komentarz*, Bydgoszcz-Gdańsk 2007, p. 43-71; A. Bartosiewicz, *Przesłanki odpowiedzialności podmiotu zbiorowego – aspekty praktyczne*, "Przegląd Prawa Handlowego" 2004, no. 2, pp. 40.

¹² <https://isws.ms.gov.pl/baza-statystyczna/>.

¹³ More on this topic, see. C. Nowak, *Odpowiedzialność podmiotów zbiorowych – praktyka stosowania prze-*

stical data, we can conclude that Polish Act on criminal corporate liability, in practice, does not work. The number of cases and judgments about finding of the liability of the corporate entities is at national level basically zero, which makes it practical significance and impact on the operation of legal persons as unnoticeable. The Act is only occasionally used by prosecutors¹⁴. We should positively evaluate the fact of entry into the Polish legal regulations relating to the criminal corporate liability. In this way, as a State we have completed formal obligation under international law and the European Union law. The Act on criminal corporate liability will remain on paper, if the model of corporate entities liability is not changed. The Ministry of Justice is working on a new law on criminal corporate liability. The current rules, although in effect already for 15 years, are rated as obsolete and ineffective.

Since the beginning of the validity of the act on liability of collective entities, pointed out that accepted collective entities liability model could cause that it would not be applied in practice. In fact, there are recorded cases of its application, although they are rare. The first judgments on liability of collective entities are from 2006. According to available statistic data, in Poland there are very few judgments indicating collective entities liability (Fig. 2)¹⁵.

pisów, [w:] *Rola urzędów administracji państwowej w identyfikowaniu nieprawidłowości w zamówieniach publicznych*, Warszawa 2014, pp. 36-47.

¹⁴ C. Nowak, *Odpowiedzialność podmiotów zbiorowych – ewolucja rozwiązań ustawowych, praktyka orzecznicza*, [w:] *Problemy wymiaru sprawiedliwości karnej. Księga Jubileuszowa Profesora Jana Skupińskiego*, red. A. Błachnio-Parzych, J. Jakubowska-Hara, J. Kosonoga, H. Kuczyńska, Warszawa 2013, pp. 740.

¹⁵ D. Habrat, *Criminal Law Instruments to Counter Corporate Crimes in Poland*, "International Journal of Social, Behavioral, Educational, Economics, Business and Industrial Engineering" 2015, no 6, Vol 9, pp. 2159.

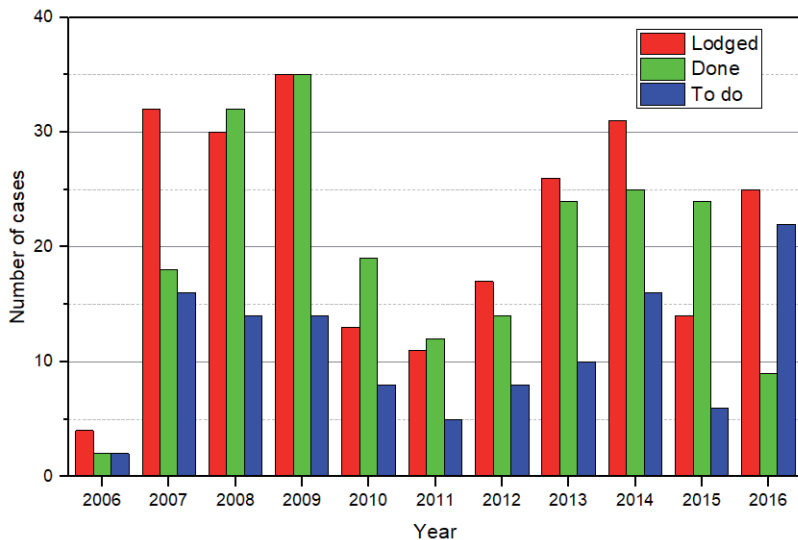


Fig. 2. Summary of the number of cases filed to the courts and solved on the basis of the act on liability of collective entities for actions prohibited under penalty in particular years of the Act being in effect

Conclusion

In conclusion it must be stated that the adoption of the act on criminal corporate liability was justified, even necessary. It contains interesting, often original legal solutions. The law may be regarded as a kind of summary of longstanding discussion in the doctrine of criminal law about the possibility and consequences of introduction to the system of Polish law criminal liability of non-natural persons. This Act has pioneering and comprehensive nature. Collective entity is not in fact the perpetrator of the crime, but only the entity which is simultaneously and alternatively liable for individual, and thus the essence of liability is not assigning to collective entity a crime, but an indication of the correct link between a crime of a natural person and related with that criminal corporate liability. We cannot have doubts that the collective liability of Polish law is not liability *sensu stricto*. We can assume that we are dealing with criminal liability *sensu largo*.

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Participatory and community-oriented crime prevention¹

Summary of presentations made by Anika Holterhof and Johannes de Haan during the thematic session on “Participatory and community-oriented crime prevention”

I. Introduction

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the lead United Nations entity to assist Member States in addressing the threat posed by drugs, crime and terrorism. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention and headquartered in Vienna, Austria, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices covering over 150 countries. The Office facilitates the ratification and implementation of the relevant United Nations conventions, as well as the application of the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as an essential component of the United Nations wide effort to promote human rights and the rule of law globally, through a range of actions including: generating, analysing and exchanging comparative data on transnational threats; promoting cross-border cooperation; ensuring access to technical expertise, global knowledge products and best international practices to prevent and fight crime; and promoting criminal justice reform, law enforcement, drug demand reduction, and HIV and AIDS prevention.

UNODC has participated in the German Congress on Crime Prevention with a view to informing and updating its participants on international developments related to crime prevention and criminal justice.² In early 2017, the Office and the DPT strengthened their cooperation and UNODC became an official partner of the Congress and organized a Thematic Session (‘Themenbox’) on participatory and community-oriented crime prevention at the 22nd DPT, together with the European

¹ The views expressed here are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the United Nations.

² See, for instance, contribution to the 2009 Congress held in Hanover, ‘An Overview of Crime Prevention at the International Level’, available online at http://www.praeventionstag.de/dokumentation/download.cms?id=1545&datei=5-Stolpe_F833-1545.pdf.

Forum for Urban Safety (Efus). This article summarizes two presentations that were made by Anika Holterhof and Johannes de Haan, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officers at the UNODC.

II. Frameworks and principles

The prevention of crime lies at the heart of the work of the UNODC, which is the custodian of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)*, the *United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)*, as well as standards and norms, including the *Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention* and the *Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime* – the guiding framework of the Office’s work.³ The standards and norms reflect what has grown to become the guiding understanding for crime prevention efforts: the knowledge that the factors that cause crime and violence to increase or decline comprise many different social, economic and environmental factors. They outline the considerable benefits that well-planned crime prevention can bring to societies, from enhancing the quality of life of citizens, to reducing expenditures on criminal justice and health, and facilitating sustainable development.

Recognizing multiple causes of crime, UNODC promotes strategies and programmes which are multi-sectoral and evidence-based, and which favour a participatory approach. United Nations guidance, in accordance with what is stated in the *Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime*, rests on a set of basic principles:

- Government Leadership
- Socio-economic Development and Inclusion
- Cooperation and Partnerships
- Sustainability/Accountability
- Knowledge Base
- Human Rights/Rule of Law
- Interdependency (local – international)
- Differentiation/Gender-Responsible Strategies

³ UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolutions 1995/9, Annex, and 2002/13, Annex.

The need for a participatory approach to crime prevention, by taking into account local communities, including youth, in data collection, planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and initiatives runs like a red thread through the above principles. The importance of such participation is also highlighted in the Outcome Document of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha, Qatar, in 2015. This Doha Declaration,⁴ stresses the importance of developing and implementing consultative and participatory processes in crime prevention, so as to engage all members of society, including those at risk of crime and victimization, to make prevention efforts ‘more effective and to galvanize public trust and confidence in criminal justice systems.’ In addition, it stresses the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts, as well as the importance of holistic prevention through addressing social issues and root causes of crime: States should ‘plan and implement comprehensive policies and programmes that foster socioeconomic development, with a focus on the prevention of crime, including urban crime, and violence.’ Member States also highlighted the importance of the sharing of information on innovation and lessons learned, stressing the need ‘to support other Member States in such endeavours, in particular through the exchange of experience and relevant information on policies and programmes that have been successful in reducing crime and violence through social policies.’⁵

Later that year, Member States adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*⁶, recognizing that reducing conflict, crime, violence, discrimination, and ensuring inclusion and good governance are key elements for people’s wellbeing and essential for securing sustainable development. Aiming to build on the Millennium Development Goals⁷ and adding new focus areas, the 2030 Agenda provides for a plan of action guiding its implementation by way of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related targets. It aims at, *inter alia*, combating inequalities within and among countries; building peaceful, just and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; protecting human rights and promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The reduction

⁴ UN General Assembly Resolution 70/174, entitled ‘Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.’

⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 10 (a).

⁶ UN General Assembly Resolution 70/1, entitled ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.’

⁷ UN General Assembly Resolution 55/2, entitled ‘United Nations Millennium Declaration’; United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report* (2015).

of crime and violence (Goal 16) and the creation of safe, inclusive and resilient cities (Goal 11) have been placed at the heart of global efforts to promote sustainable development. In 2016, the importance of an inclusive approach to prevention was also highlighted by Member States in the context of cities during the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador. The Implementation Plan for the *New Urban Agenda*⁸ adopted at Habitat III, calls on States to ‘engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors [...] in the development of policies.’ The New Urban Agenda creates a clear connection between urbanization and development. This demonstrates an explicit commitment to integrate inclusive measures for safety and crime and violence prevention through inclusive measures, closely linked to achieving SDG 16 in ensuring that a new vision of sustainable settlements and cities is grounded in good governance, the rule of law and justice for all.

III. Presentation of two technical assistance projects⁹

Whether developmental or situational, crime prevention measures should be based on a broad, multi-disciplinary foundation of knowledge concerning crime and victimization at the local and national levels and apply promising and proven practices. Within this context, city governments have an important role to play in identifying and addressing risk and protective factors, involving relevant stakeholders, targeting at-risk groups, and monitoring impact of prevention initiatives over time. Indeed, many innovative policies and programmes emerge in cities and inform national strategies. Within the context of the mentioned international frameworks, UNODC, in cooperation with partners, recently initiated two new initiatives to promote more effective crime prevention and strengthen community resilience, including a project on participatory crime diagnosis and policy development, and a project that looks at using sports for early crime prevention.

a. From participatory crime diagnosis to policy development

For many years, UNODC has been promoting safety audits to identify and describe the different dynamics through which violence and crime occur, establishing flows and links between actors and locations. For

⁸ UN General Assembly Resolution 71/256, entitled ‘New Urban Agenda.’

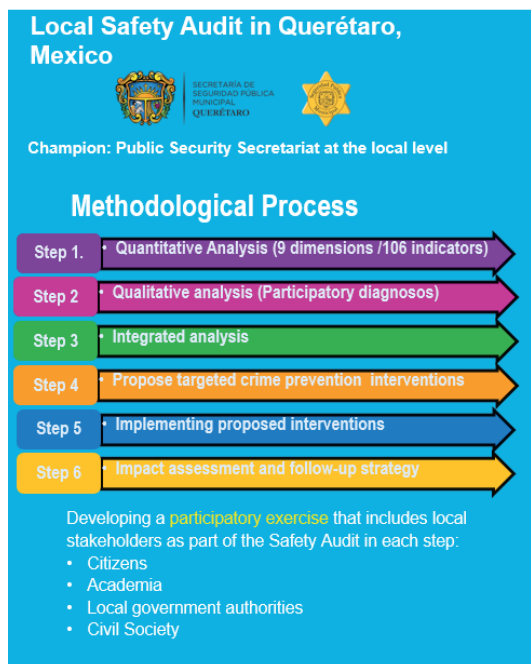
⁹ As referred to in the presentation of Ms. Anika Holterhof, entitled ‘Moving from participatory crime diagnosis to policy change’ of 20 June 2017.

example, researchers look at the occurrence of homicides or other violent crime in a particular neighbourhood, analyse the perpetrators and victims, and the impact on the behaviour of persons. These audits may help city governments to understand the dynamics of crime, determining internal and external causes through gathering of quantitative and qualitative data, analysed with techniques combining academic and field work. Their results enable informed decision-making with a view to formulate evidence-based urban policies, improve the allocation of public resources, and – besides strengthening prevention – ultimately promote local security and the rule of law in the urban context.

More concretely, a number of UNODC Field Offices have implemented local projects that aim at strengthening crime prevention at the city level using safety audits. In Medellín, Colombia, for instance, UNODC's safety audit methodology was implemented successfully by the Country Office, in close cooperation with the local government, in four phases between 2012 and 2015: from extensive analysis and detailed research to the identification of priorities, communication and consultation with relevant stakeholders, culminating with the promulgation of a 10-year public safety policy approved by the City Council. The process involved a range of sectors, including academia, the private sector, civil society organizations and local communities.

In order to enhance and strengthen United Nations guidance on urban crime prevention and participatory approaches, UNODC and UN-Habitat established a joint technical assistance project 'Developing evidence-based policies for improved community safety in Latin American and African cities.' Financed by the UN Development Account. The project involves experts at Headquarters and Field Offices from both organizations, and covers the entire cycle from situation assessment, data collection and analysis, to development and monitoring of implementation of local government-led, evidence-based policies for crime and violence prevention in urban spaces in the cities of Santiago de Cali (Colombia), Querétaro (Mexico) and Durban (South Africa). Under this project, UNODC and UN-Habitat bring together a wealth of experience and expertise on crime and violence reduction, as well as urban safety and city planning.

Recognizing that in addition to collection and analysis of police-recorded crime data, there is incremental use of data generated from participatory crime diagnosis to inform crime prevention and urban safety policies and programmes, this project aims to fill the gap caused by a largely centralized nature of security policies and justice systems



in the target countries by helping local authorities to strengthen their data collection, analysis and monitoring capacity to inform evidence-based policies for prevention in urban spaces. The project ultimately seeks to promote the institutionalization of local government-led crime prevention and urban safety policies and programmes, considering methodological advances in addressing crime and victimization challenges in urban areas. Local safety audits will follow a methodological process from quantitative and qualitative data collec-

tion and analysis, to an integrated analysis, proposed targeted interventions, implementation of selected interventions and impact assessment with recommendations on a follow-up strategy – in cooperation with the local government and other relevant stakeholders. Implementation has begun in all three of the project cities, and results are expected by the end of 2019.

b. Youth crime prevention through sport¹⁰

As part of its efforts to support the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and with support from the State of Qatar, UNODC launched a global youth crime prevention initiative that builds on the power of sports as a tool for youth crime and drug-use prevention by building resilience of at-risk youth.¹¹ The initiative works with government and

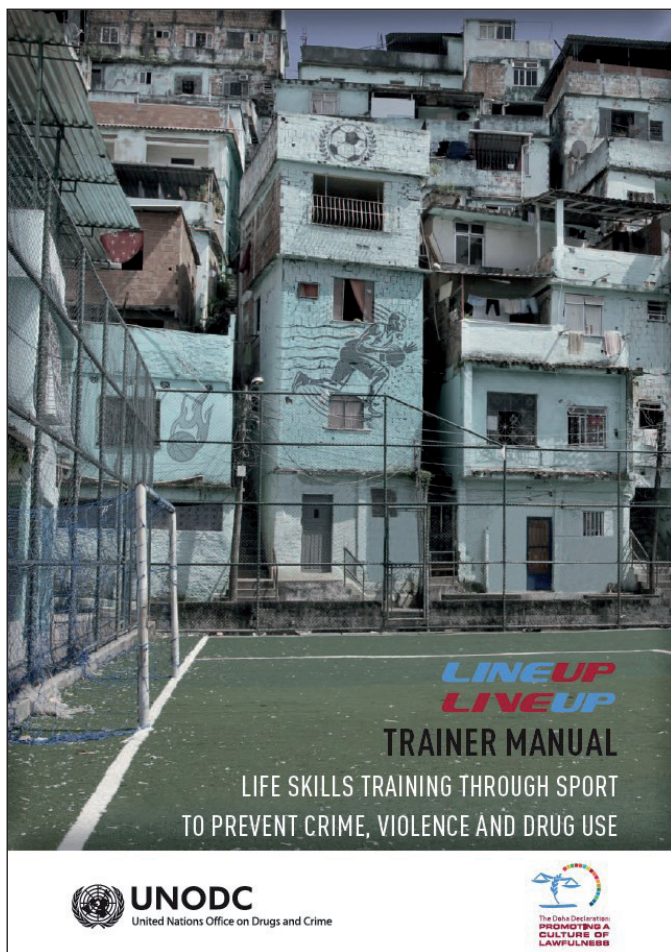
¹⁰ As elaborated on during the presentation of Mr. Johannes de Haan, entitled 'Crime prevention with a focus on youth' of 20 June 2017.

¹¹ The Doha Declaration Implementation Programme (GLOZ82) runs from 2016 till the end of 2019. More information can be found at: www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration.

non-government stakeholders at various levels, targeting youth centres and after school programmes. Through the programme, UNODC offers technical assistance in the form of advisory services and tools to use sport in a meaningful way to address relevant risk factors. In addition, it raises awareness on the use of sports for youth crime prevention by facilitating the sharing of promising practices.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underlines the growing contribution of sports as a tool for peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect. It also highlights the contributions that sport can make to the empowerment of communities, to individuals – particularly women and young people – as well as to health, education and social inclusion. Within this context, and guided by research that shows that child skills training can be effective for early prevention,¹² the UNODC youth crime prevention through sport initiative includes the development and piloting of an innovative sports-based life skills training programme called “Line Up Live Up.” The training manual for this programme was completed by mid-2017 and was translated into Arabic, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

¹² D.P. Farrington and B.C. Welsh, ‘Saving Children from a Life of Crime: Early Risk Factors and Effective Interventions’ (New York, 2007).



Inspired by existing school-based life skills training initiatives¹³ “Line Up Live Up” takes a life skills education and social influences approach, targeting youth aged 13-18 years. It aims to increase knowledge of consequences of crime and substance abuse; develop personal and social skills; positively influence attitudes; and to prevent anti-social, risky and delinquent behaviour.

Through 10 one-hour sessions with physical exercises and sport games, youth can learn skills such as coping with stress and emotions, critical

¹³ In particular the European Union Drug Abuse Prevention (EU-DAP) “Unplugged” programme – www.eudap.net.

thinking, decision making and problem solving, but also effective communication skills, self-awareness and empathy. In addition, several sessions focus on refusal skills to resist negative peer pressure. The programme has been designed so that it can be implemented with mixed-gender groups in sport centres, schools (either as curricular or extra-curricular activities) or other community settings. Each session includes an introduction, one or two sport activities and a debriefing session. Although playing the games will help youth to reach some of the learning objectives, much of the learning needs a debriefing phase that should take place on the sport field immediately after the exercises. The debriefings are about sharing experiences whereby the group becomes a resource for learning.

Following a testing phase in sport centres in Brazil, including the organization of youth dialogues to get input for the design of the training tools, UNODC started piloting the programme in Brazil, South Africa and Kyrgyzstan during the second half of 2017. It is expected that by the end of the year, approximately 1000 youth have been exposed to “Line Up Live Up”. An impact assessment is foreseen for 2018-2019 whereby data will be collected through a structured questionnaire using validated scales to measure the multi-dimensionality of the intended programme outcomes. The findings from the pilots are expected to feed into the adaptation and national or local efforts to scale-up sport-based life skills training.

In order to raise awareness amongst policy makers and practitioners at national and global level about ways to use sport and physical exercise for the prevention of youth crime and drug-abuse, UNODC works with partners to organize a number of events, including sport tournaments, roundtable discussions and conferences. Where possible, and with a view to stimulate the development of new and promising initiatives, UNODC will award small grants to civil society organizations that use sport to address risk factors at the individual or community level in marginalized communities. Throughout the project, youth will be engaged as agents for change. By sharing their experiences on how sports and life skills training helped them to stay away from crime, the project hopes to promote meaningful participation of young people in prevention efforts.

IV. Concluding remarks

Involving communities and individual citizens in the planning and execution of crime prevention measures that effectively target known risk-factors, is paramount to ensure that activities have an impact and

are sustainable in the long term. From initial data collection to implementation and post-implementation measures such as monitoring, citizens have an important contribution to make to ensure that results and action taken are based on and aiming at improving the status quo – while considering as a basis the aforementioned basic principles of effective crime prevention as promoted in the *Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime*.

The growing importance of implementing more effective prevention that is participatory in nature and community-focused, can be observed in the agenda of the upcoming Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Japan in 2020. The substantive focus of this Congress is ‘Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.’ As such, the Congress will allow follow-up on discussions held in 2015 on participatory, evidence-based crime prevention, in particular under its Item 1, ‘Comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development.’ Experts will be given the opportunity to discuss practical approaches and measures and provide guidance in two workshops on ‘Evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators and evaluation in support of successful practices’ and ‘Education and youth engagement as key to making societies resilient to crime.’¹⁴

¹⁴ See UN General Assembly Resolution 72/192, entitled ‘Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.’

**Tao-Hsin Tung, Ching-Chi Chi, Yan-Ru Chen, Chia-Hsien Hsu,
Sheng-Ang Shen**

Effectiveness of Community Treatment on Reducing Recidivism Rate for Child Molesters: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Running title: Meta-analysis of community treatment effects

Abstract

Background: Sexual abuse is a frequent and violent crime and many children were innocent victims. Even many years after the assault, the victims may still suffer from depression or post-traumatic stress disorder. Appropriate rehabilitation efforts should therefore equip offenders with the knowledge, skills, opportunities, and resources necessary to satisfy their life values in ways that do not harm others.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to compare the reoffending rate between treatment and non-treatment and then explore whether child sexual reoffending could be decreased effectively by community treatment or not.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on community treatment to reduce recidivism rate for child molesters. We searched PubMed, Medline, CINAHL, and Web of science from inception to 30th April, 2017 without language limitations for relevant RCTs. The search terms included child sex offenders, child molester, community treatment, recidivism, and recidivism rate.

Result: There were two randomized controlled trials included in qualitative synthesis and one eligible study was divided into two subgroups. These studies were further conducted meta-analysis with 594 participants (260 in the treatment group and 334 in the control group). Subjects who received community treatment had significant lower sexual recidivism rate than the control group. (OR=0.45, 95% CI=0.27-0.74, p-value=0.002).

Conclusion: There is scanty low-quality evidence suggesting community interventions are effective in preventing child sexual recidivism. Further large-scale high-quality randomized controlled trials with long-term follow up are warranted for confirming this finding.

Keywords: child molester, community treatment, recidivism, randomized controlled trial, meta analysis

Introduction

Previous evidence-based studies indicated that around 42% child molesters were reconvicted of sexual or violent crimes during the 15-30 years and 10% were first convicted for sexual or violent crimes between 10 and 31 years after release [1,2]. Being a victim of child sexual abuse has been related to various psychological (such as depression, somatization, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)), social behavioral (such as sexualized behaviors which may lead to HIV infection or nonplanning pregnancy, substance abuse, and bulimia nervosa) and physical problems (such as chronic related diseases and neurobiological effects combined with other negative child experiences) [3-6]. The preventions of child sexual abuse have been considered as an important public health issue because which will induce much negative influences.

It is considered a commonly held belief that the needs for sexual offenders to undergo necessary and compulsory physical and psychological treatments and counseling educations [6]. The timeframe for the related compulsory treatments have changed from before to after prison release. Post-prison release treatments are look forward to not only improve treatment effectiveness but also actually help sexual offenders reintegrate into society and connect with community treatments without suspending the course of treatment, thereby decreasing the possibility of recidivism [7]. It is required to undergo compulsory treatments regardless of whether the assessment is before or after the completion of a sexual offender's sentence an offender identified as at risk of sexual offense recidivism.

For the child sexual offenders, academic researches indicated that community-based programs had somewhat better outcomes than prison-based programs in reducing recidivism [8,9]. However, the intervention efficacy might be confounded by higher risk offenders tending to receive prison-based treatments. Thus, whether community-based programs are associated with recidivism prevention or reduction is an important criminal question warranting investigation. The aim of this study was to compare the reoffending rate between treatment and non-treatment and then explore whether child sexual reoffending could be decreased effectively by community-based treatment or not.

Materials and Methods

Literature Search and Search Strategy

We searched PubMed, Medline, CINAHL, and Web of science from inception to 30th April, 2017 without language limitations for relevant RCTs. The search terms included child sex offenders, child molester, community treatment, recidivism, and recidivism rate.

Study Selection

Studies were included if they met the following inclusion criteria: 1. The study-design was randomized controlled trial. 2. the subjects were human. 3. the experiment group received community treatment and the control group received usual care only. 4. reduction rate of sexual offense recidivism were reported in the article. The title or abstract of all publications which were similar to the outcome were reviewed to evaluate whether to include them. The full texts were checked carefully if there was any potentially related information.

Data Extraction

The following data were extracted from included eligible studies through a data-extraction form: first author, year of publication, country of publication, study period, assigned group, randomly assigned participants, types of participant, type of treatment intervention, intervention time and methods used for assessing the sexual recidivism rate. In addition, we used the Cochrane Collaboration tool to assess the risk of bias of the included trials, and evaluated the following 7 domains associated with bias of intervention: random sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of participant and personnel, blinding of outcome assessment, incomplete outcome data (Attrition bias, it refers to systematic differences between groups in withdrawals from a study lead to incomplete outcome data. Exclusions refer to situations in which some subjects are omitted from reports of analyses, despite outcome data being available to the trial lists.), selective reporting, and other biases (bias due to problems not covered elsewhere) [10].

Statistical Analysis

The Review Manager 5.3 (The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014) was used for meta-analysis. We presented the percentage (%) and odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI)

for categorical data. Heterogeneity in meta-analysis refers to the variation in study outcomes between studies. In this study, we used the χ^2 and I² inconsistency statistics. The I² statistic describes the percentage of variation across studies that is due to heterogeneity rather than chance [11]. A P-value of less than 0.10 indicated significant heterogeneity. The I² values of 0% to 24.9%, 25% to 49.9%, 50% to 74%, and 75% to 100% were considered as none, low, moderate, and high heterogeneity. A 95% CI for I² is constructed using the iterative non-central chi-squared distribution method [12]. In addition, we used the fixed-effect model when the I² was less than 75%, and would have used the random-effects model when the I² was 75% or more.

Results

Literature Search and Studies Characteristics

Figure 1 showed the search process and the final selection of relevant trials by the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines [13]. We obtained 97 records from the PubMed, Medline, CINAHL, and Web of science and further removed 46 duplicated studies and excluded 36 records that did not meet our inclusion criteria. Eventually, two randomized control trials (Lambie et al and Butler et al) with 598 participants were included in this systematic review and meta-analysis [8,14].

The characteristics of the included trials are summarized in **Table 1**. These trials were published from inception to 30th April, 2016. The sample size were 386 and 212, with a total of 598 participants (334 participants in the control group and 264 participants in the community-based treatment group). All two trials were not double-blinded and had a low risk of performance bias. As to attrition bias, the two had a high risk of bias. As for other bias, two trials did not know whether have that other potential bias. There were no explanations about the potential bias for the selected studies. All the included trials of risk were assessed by the Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing the risk of bias appraisal (**Figure 2**). In all trials, the participants of experiment group accepted community-based treatment, but the follow-up time of one selected study was only four years to estimate the recidivism rate.

The Effects on Reducing the Child Sexual Reoffending

We pooled the data from the included trials using the fixed-effect model because of no heterogeneity (Chi-square value =0.43, $P=0.81$, $I^2=0\%$) (**Figure 3**). The pooled OR was 0.45 (95% CI, [0.27, 0.74]). And the test for overall effect obtained $P=0.002$. There was significant difference in community-based treatment-reducing recidivism effect between community-based treatment group and control group.

Discussion

The Implications of Child Sexual Assault Recidivism

To the best of our knowledge, few systematic review and meta-analysis were conducted to examine associations between community-based treatment and reducing recidivism effect between psoriasis and suicide. Ordinary meta-analyses on the efficacy of interventions obtain relative higher quality evidence from randomized controlled trials only [15]. However, randomized controlled trials often are not the best source of evidence on harm as the study duration is often too short to detect long-term or rare adverse outcomes [15,16]. Although our study results did support the hypothesis that offenders with community treatment of post-prison released had an decreased risk of child sexual reoffending, only evidence from two randomized controlled trials indicating community interventions are effective in reducing child sexual recidivism.

For most sexual offenders, appropriate treatment programs to reintegrate them into the community after incarceration is widely accepted [17]. In terms of child sexual reoffending prevention, in addition to the efforts should be directed toward the criminal, the strengthen links with social control mechanisms and focus on the impact of the external community environment on opportunities for sexual crime is also essential. Based on the perspective of situational crime prevention, empirical evidence increasingly showed that sexual offenses against victims are significantly mediated by opportunities and other environmental factors [18]. For sexual offenders already released from prison, connection with their prison therapists and community therapists should be strengthened, careful and coherent community monitoring should be maintained, regular long-term tracking should be established, community security and maintenance measurements should be strengthened, and chances of victimization should also be severed [6,19].

The approaches of systematic reviews and meta-analysis aim to collate and synthesise all studies that meet prespecified eligibility criteria using methods that attempt to minimize potential bias [20]. Regardless of the extent of heterogeneity across studies, we still believe that all these studies are attempting to measure the same effect, even though with varying success. The varying success in estimating this is then a consequence of systematic and random error [21]. In this study, the meta-analysis included two randomized controlled trials that compared the outcomes which community treatments and control groups. About the quality of two trails, we evaluate the risk of bias by the Cochrane Collaboration's tool (Figure 2), there are many questions about how to allocate the participants and application of blind. Nevertheless, two trials are still important evidences in the area of reducing recidivism effects. In the statistical analysis, we found that there were significant differences in recidivism reduction between the community treatment and control groups. In addition, based on the previous results, there is few published literature that provides a sound rationale for the use of community treatment as a intervention for reducing child sexual recidivism. The finding in this study may be confounded by retention in the program of offenders who are less successful at acquiring the required skills, and these sub-population may remain at higher risk.

From the methodological viewpoint, there were still several limitations in this meta-analysis. The major one was the amount of trials which could be search were too insufficient, the statistical power could be lower due to smaller sample sizes. Another bias in this study is the controversy surrounding random-effects models, that is, the assumption of normally distributed random effects violates the basic principle of randomization in statistical inference [22]. The hypothetical common variance of these so-called random effects would serve only as a nuisance variable if there were no random effects. The end result of the application of this nuisance variable to meta-analytic weights would then be to markedly increase estimator variance and equalize the weights through penalizing the larger studies [23]. A further limitation is that the study lacked one more equivalent treatment control group to estimate the superior effectiveness of treatments. Therefore, it is not clear whether the positive effects were due to the community treatment, other compulsory treatment, or both.

Conclusion

In conclusion, although the available best evidence does support an association between community-based treatment and reducing recidivism effect. However, there is scanty low-quality evidence suggesting community interventions are effective in preventing child sexual recidivism. Further large-scale high-quality randomized controlled trials with long-term follow up are warranted for confirming this finding.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors certify that, within the past 5 years and in the foreseeable future, all affiliations or financial involvement with any organization or entity with a financial interest in, or financial conflict with, the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript are fully disclosed (eg, employment, consultancies, honoraria, stock ownership or options, expert testimony, grants or patents received or pending, and royalties).

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Figure 1 PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) flow diagram

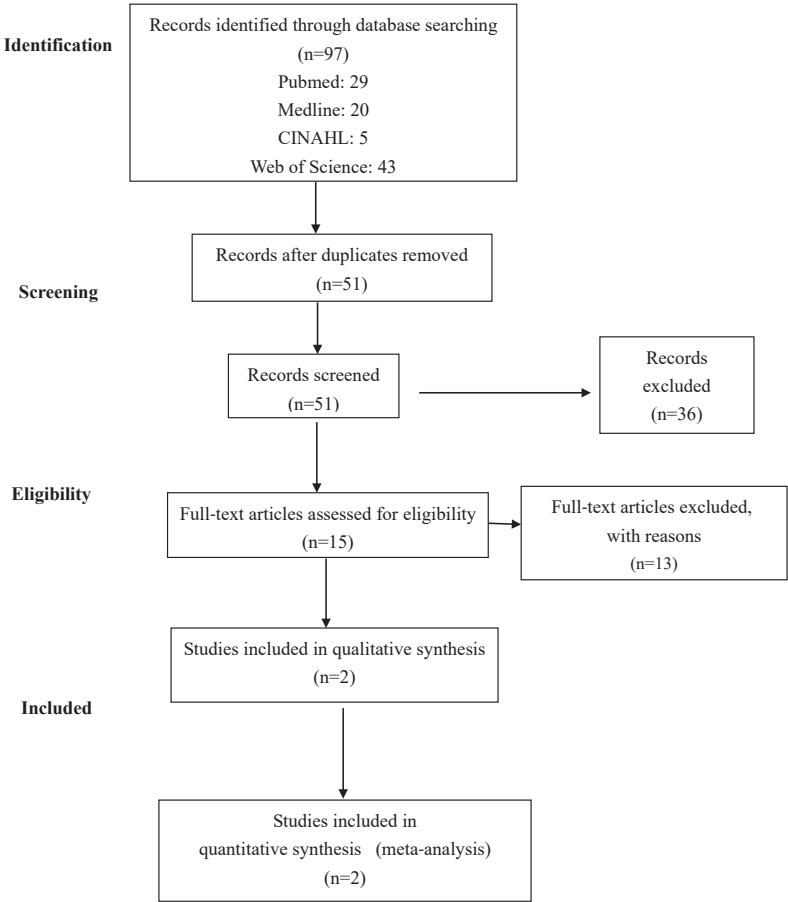
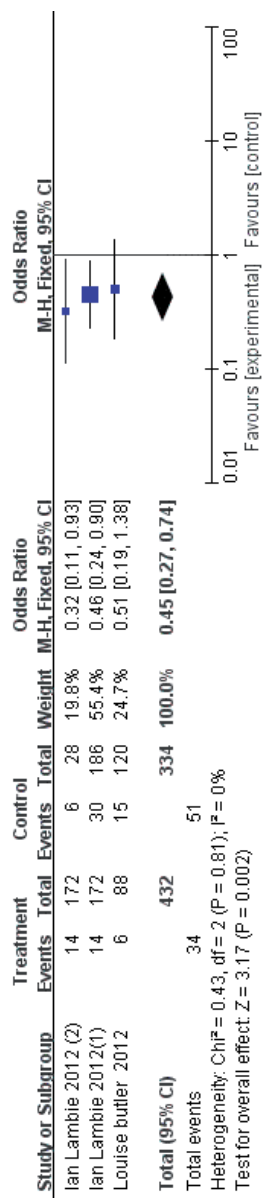


Figure 2 Risk of bias summary: authors' judgments about each risk of bias item for each included study

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Ian Lambie 2012	⊖	⊖	?	?	+	+	?
Louise butler 2012	⊖	⊖	⊖	?	+	+	?

Figure 3 Meta-analysis based on the difference of recidivism rate between community treatment and control group



Correspondence: Prof Ching-Chi Chi, Department of Dermatology,
Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou, Taoyuan, Taiwan

Tel: 886-3-3281200 ext 3556

E-mail@chingchichi@gmail.com

Co-correspondence and reprint requests to: Prof Sheng-Ang Shen,
Department of Crime Prevention and Correction, University Police
University, Taoyuan, Taiwan

Tel: 886-3-3282321-4754

Fax: 886-3-3284118

E-mail: shen@mail.cpu.edu.tw

International findings of Countering Violent Extremism

Since the attacks in 2015, radicalization and (especially Islamist) extremism are playing a more crucial role in Europe and it seems to be a great challenge, any longer. As a consequence, a lot of prevention measures and programs have been developed and implemented as well as there are any terms and approaches which have been reconsidered. Thus, it is not surprising that the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism in common ranks high on the international political and social agenda.

If one take a short look at crime prevention in common, it encompasses the notion of an active approach and great variety, i.e. to enhance an adequate community awareness, to develop, to implement and offer measures and programs or to call for a (national) prevention strategy etc. Further on various actors in the field of crime prevention have to handle with a lot of causes and circumstances to avoid attacks, criminal / terrorist acts or other kinds of negative effects and activities. There are also suitable approaches and ideas in other countries which could be transferred or implemented into a national context and help tackling this state of affairs.

Against this backdrop, the international conference “Countering Violent Extremism: Building an evidence-base for the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism” took place on June 16-17, 2017 in Hanover. The main aim was to discuss the challenges of evidence-based approaches and measures in this field of work.

There are three central ideas, which led to the implementation of the conference. Firstly, there are national and international actions, findings, scientific knowledge etc. which are worthy to be shared and discussed. Secondly, there are a lot of insufficient covered or shared indicators, benchmarks and possible metrics to improve or transfer successful and effective ideas. Thirdly, practitioners, researchers and policy makers, which are engaged in the field of crime prevention, need space to discuss regional, national and international solutions and challenges concerning countering radicalization and violent extremism to adapt processes and actions for the conditions they encounter.

The Conference

During the conference, a lot of international and national experts have contributed to six panels and facilitated their knowledge and time to foster the prevention and intervention in the field of radicalization and violent extremism. (For some impressions, go to our website at www.pve-conference.org.)

Each panel started with a short introductory statement of four participants followed by a moderated discussion initially between the four contributors and then opened for full board.

The six panels directed their spotlight onto different requirements and initial findings in the field of countering violence and extremism.

Panel I (How to become a jihadi and how to prevent it?) and II (What to prevent? Extremist behavior, extremist ideas or both?) focused on fundamental and progressive topics: the influence, interdependences and quality of ideological, individual, political and social impacts. These panels should also give an answer about the question ‘(How) Is it possible to identify and influence (highly) vulnerable persons?’

The aims of panel I were the discussion of the value of ideology and of different approaches (for instance empirical models, theories, continuity of content etc.) of ‘radicalisation’ and ‘violent extremism’ in common. Firstly, it could be enable an identification of possible commonalities, distinctions between different types of extremism or patterns to present the characteristic properties of ‘radicalization’ and extremism. Secondly, the panel wanted to examine the state of the art, possible content, importance and aims of extremist ideas and ideology.

The second panel should bring to light pivotal social, psychological, cultural, individual, ideological or religious determinants of the process of radicalization. It should weight the importance of ideological or individual factors for prevention approaches.

This even raises the question of a viable foundation of measures and projects. Therefore, panel III (What works? The virtue of evidence-based practices) and IV (Where do we stand? Strengths and weaknesses of existing evaluation metrics) embedded this topic into a scientific context.

Further, defending radicalization and violent extremism has to be underpinned and legitimated by scientific findings or ‘Best Practices’ in certain ways. The interdependence between scientific approaches, theoretical aspects, solid literature and professional action are essential aspects for evidence-based work. Therefore, the statements and the discussions should extract commonly shared criteria for good practice

and the meaning of evidence-based practice, because the understanding about the impact of preventive programs and measures is still limited.

The aims of Panel III were therefore to explore what distinguishes ‘evidence’ in this context and why this kind of strategy is needed? Further on, it was important to determine which sustainable value and potential offers evidence-based prevention as well as which basic conditions have to be created for an evidence-based work.

The panel IV focused on the one hand on opportunities and limitations of the effectiveness of prevention or intervention programs and on the other hand on possible metrics, benchmarks and indicators. Examined in this context are approaches of evidence-based prevention or empirical methods, which are a suitable basis for further evidence-based prevention as well as positive and negative impacts.

At least, panel V (What characterizes “best practices”? The design and criteria of (successful) programs of CVE) and Panel VI (How to prevent violent extremism online? Digital possibilities and specificities of CVE) referred to practical experiences and measures.

It is already known, that during the last years the projects and measures of de-radicalization, distancing and especially of the reduction of ideological ideas have thrived and become more heterogeneous. For understanding and defending radicalization Panel V sketches the experiences, knowledge and key levers of social workers, pedagogues, scientists etc. are a very important resource.

Panel VI rendered the theoretical foundation and the scientific background of measures or projects. The participants presented and debated several approaches with roots in scientific research, psychological concepts, countering several kinds of extremism, findings of social work or media-related ideas.

Central findings and discussions

To a certain extent, it may seem to be ambitious to promote and bring out the mentioned aspects of the last chapter, but it is a visionary idea, which provides greater clarity, evolution, insights into specific areas and multiple perspectives in CVE/PVE themes.

Panel I brought to light, that the changeability of islamist radicalization is a very important aspect, because people become radicalized within a shorter period or the scene by itself became increasingly fragmented. Actors have to handle with these developments and need therefore proved concepts and inspiration to tackle these challenges effectively.

On an individual perspective, there are no consensuses about single factors which mainly support a specific kind of radicalization. It is an interaction between various social, individual and environmental circumstances. For instance, a lot of radicalized persons have only a hazy knowledge of ideological aspects. The reasons could be manifold like insufficient or consciously incorrect transfer of knowledge etc. as a response to curiosity and youthful enthusiasm.

Moreover, we are not able to give reliable statements about the impact of the social environment and movements which promote Islamist ideas, because we do not have an adequate empirical foundation which shows that the affiliation to a specific milieu, group, religion, etc. determinate vulnerability for extremist ideas.

In accordance with the first panel, panel II especially directs the attention to the question on the subject matter of prevention, the individual. There are coherent aspects which support approaches aimed at extremist ideas and approaches aimed at extremist behaviour.

In the first instance, one mentioned aspect is the absence of an exact definition of the terms “extremist behaviour” or “extremist idea” in contrast to ordinary behaviour or ordinary ideas or in other word: At which degree one can speak of an extremist expression? Further on, there are no empirical data of causal relations between ideas and behaviour.

Secondly, if we take a gander at the roots and factors of radicalization on the European or international agenda, there are different social levels or important local factors noticeable. It is essential to look at structural conditions which promote the process. It is not possible to have an impact on social modification by itself, but the social environment and political conditions have to be considered by all actors.

Thirdly, extremist narratives and networks are foundations which lead to a deviant development of a person in modern societies and these aspects can be addressed directly. These are starting points, because radicalisation processes are characterized by compensating personal desires and provides only a small period of time to intervene with rational arguments or social interventions. Therefore, it is important to analyse the local and social settings (unemployment rate, crime rate, social capital and relationships, etc.).

The third panel addressed mainly the scientific aspects of prevention. Prevention measures or projects need scientific references which allow implementing age and client based appropriated intervention. Risk and protective factors, ideology etc. or to deduce deviant deve-

lopments in the youth from aspects in the early childhood. These are only some approaches which have been discussed and have been taken into consideration.

To transfer scientific findings into practice is also a mission to promote evidence-based ventures and to translate practical, scientific findings or political ideas from one area of activity to another.

The strengths and weaknesses of evidence-based evaluation metrics were discussed in panel IV. It was a common sense, there are no really comprehensive evaluated programs and that a lot of projects and measures do not have enough financial resources to implement an appropriate evaluation. Therefore, policy has to take into consideration the needs of practices, their proximity to the society and the economic conditions to forestall divergence.

A further aspect, which was repeatedly addressed, is the role and the perspective of the policy. Firstly, evaluation are difficult in connection to financial funding and implementation of CVE measures, but policy provides the conditions for evaluation efforts. Secondly, political decisions and activities have often an indirect impact on practice. For example decisions regarding refugee arrangements or the access to safety-related information can promote or destroy support aspirations. The most important difficulty which impedes the evaluation of the impact or effectiveness of prevention measures is not the existence of relevant data foundations, it is the access. All actors have to handle with most sensitive data, the not existence of the continuous record of working processes and the slight endowment with financial, personnel and material resources impede the building of an scientific standard appropriated data foundation. In addition, there are no long-term evaluation of measures and programs and appropriate metrics, which allows the deduction of consolidated risk and protective factors.

Practical experiences are an important source for the implementation and development of programs and measures and it is worthy to take a gander at measures and key factors in this field of work. Panel V focuses these thoughts.

Firstly, the use of Counter Narratives is a crucial element of prevention work. It was expressed that these Narratives are a natural way to face extremist ideas. One reason is that norms and values are important for everyday life, because they are structuring aids to understand and organize reality. During the panel the statement was also expressed that most conclusive strategies are made by former extremist people. But it has to take into consideration that there are no scientifically

validated knowledge about the efficiency of Counter Narratives in short or long-term.

Besides Narratives, prevention and intervention measures have to take into account the importance of the definition of precise objectives, more precisely the existence of operationalizable items and aims, an extensive knowledge of social and political circumstances, continuity of mentoring and cooperation with other actors.

One field of practical work, which came into view, is the prevention of radicalization in the World Wide Web. The most relevant aspect of panel VI was that the WWW provides several possibilities to spread extremist ideas, for instance the influence of individuals by people in social networks. The design and language of ideological ideas in the web are aligned with the interests of the youth. Emotionalizing elements like children and pain, visual effect-intensive films, youth appealing or everyday life topics are only some examples. Approaches range from the personal addressing in social networks, in compliance with the strategies which are used by the opponents till the examination of contents of websites or prohibition. Like panel V, the personal devotion was favoured by all discussing people.

Conclusions and further considerations

Central challenges of the coming years will be to deal with the changing phenomenon or new developments as well as the decimation of the impact of extremist groups in the long term. There are still a lot of unexplained questions and several starting points, but the panels of the international conference PV&E'17 "Countering Violent Extremism: Building an evidence-base for the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism" showed that addressing the individual level and the social and local environment are crucial aspects for the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism and all aspects are linked with each other. An analysis of the immediate social proximity is further a key element of successful prevention or intervention aspirations and enables "tailor-made solutions" for different conditions like economically disadvantaged regions, urban/rural regions, regions with a high unemployment rate, etc. It also contributes to the changeability and variety of the phenomenon as well as the demand of effective approaches.

If someone can refer to findings of similar conditions, which are made in foreign countries or other kinds of crime prevention areas like right and left wing extremism, amok etc., different developments and challenges can be tackled more effectively or faster. Good prevention needs

therefore collaboration between all actors, for example to transfer the knowledge of sciences into pedagogical, psychological, social units, to respect and integrate the needs of the other actors in the own work. Radicalization is a complex and continuously developing process, which needs the participation of different fields of work and a clear definition of the role and the responsibilities of each actor. Moreover, it is important to develop a trustful relationship and system of a permanent exchange between different actors like Muslim communities, social workers, local authorities etc.

Further on, there are different kinds of dependences and obligations between practice, policy and science. Practitioners, scientists and policy makers have special tasks which enable successful prevention and intervention, but it requires patience and perseverance to implement adequate relationships and structures as well as priority setting.

Therefore, it is also important to build a network with representatives of different actor in the field of prevention of radicalization and violent extremism. Policy makers, practitioners and scientist have to share, discuss and disclose their views, competences, finding and possibilities to build a solid foundation for prevention and intervention and have to think about the role and the integration in prevention enforces of the society.

Communication and exchange by itself do not make solid prevention work but enables possibilities to develop cooperation structures, which can be tapped, if required. There are also often interdependences and similarities between partly very heterogeneous kinds of extremism and crime prevention.

In this context, it raises questions of a suitable and organised communication structure for the conference and between the different actors in the field of the prevention of violence and extremism in common. How should communication be designed? Do we need a kind of translation service between the different players? Which communication platforms should be used (also in reference to the addressed target group)? How could a transfer of information and findings be enabled (documentation of the discussed issues, structure of the conference, development of database etc.)?

It also needs cultural and religious understanding as well as the willingness to accept and give appropriate critic. To reduce the threat of terrorism and (political) violence effectively and to develop a sustainable foundation for prevention, policy makers, researcher and practitioner need space to discuss, regional, national and international solutions and challenges as mentioned above.

Measures which influence individuals with the aim to forestall or avoid extremist behaviour operate with protective or risk factors, which are also relevant for other kinds of crime or violence. In contrast to Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) applied at a juncture where violent or ideological factors are not manifested at all. It is a more positivist approach than CVE, which refers to a reactive concept and relates not or less to terrorism or national security policy. Therefore, the name of the conference is changed to “Prevention of Violence and Extremism”.

Henceforth, the abbreviation “PV6E” invites to think about the ordinary meaning of “PVE” and to the ‘smooth side’ of tackling violence and extremism, but the addition “&” implicit the meaning “Preventing Violence & Extremism” and looks also to other actors and fields of violence. Existing structures of early support, social work, counselling etc. also promote the implementation, development and work of measures. Experiences in the field of violence against the elderly and children, gender based violence, violence in sport, radicalization etc. are valuable resources and closely linked with PVE/CVE and these approaches enables to address different perspectives like the local/regional/national/international, structural perspective etc.

Therefore, the conference wants to provide a framework to promote the exchange of international and interdisciplinary knowledge and facilitates participants to present and discuss innovative and promising approaches, methods and findings and to extend their networks and competences for countering violence and extremism.

To ensure the mentioned requirements, the conference has to continue and to broaden the content focus as mentioned above and has further to develop and provide different formats to get in contact with each other. Panels with enough time for topic related aspects of different contributors followed by a discussion which will also be opened for all participants. A poster exhibition which enables to display projects, approaches or ideas in a compact format, possibilities for being together in an informal setting as well as workshops should extent the previous concept.

Protecting students from harassment and sexual assault: A human-centred design approach

1.0 Summary

Student harassment and sexual assault are key concerns for universities. The impact that such incidents have on student victims can be significant – and can have consequences for a university's reputation. Female students are particularly at risk during nights out, where unsafe routes home increase vulnerability and alcohol may fuel risky, transgressive and/or abusive behaviour.

Design researchers at the University of Salford (UK) have developed a Code of Practice and accreditation scheme to improve student safety, security and wellbeing in higher education. *ProtectED* (www.Protect-ED.org) was developed through a human-centred design research and innovation process. Investigations highlighted the need for universities to adopt a more 'joined-up' approach to tackling student harassment, as incidents may occur on and off campus as well as online, and students may be targeted for a wide variety of reasons, including their gender, race, religion or sexual orientation.

In 2017, *ProtectED* launched as a not-for-profit membership organisation and accreditation scheme. *ProtectED* supports member universities in tackling harassment and sexual assault as part of a wider programme of measures to ensure their students' safety, security and wellbeing. To this end, *ProtectED* promotes partnership working at all levels of an institution – both internally and externally – and uses aggregated and anonymised member data to inform service improvement across the *ProtectED* membership.

This paper firstly describes the research and development of *ProtectED*, and its approach to tackling student safety, security and wellbeing. Secondly, this paper presents *ProtectED* Instrument 3 on student harassment and sexual assault, giving examples of good practice in this area. This paper contributes to a wider body of literature on the practices, policies and initiatives for improving practice and raising

standards in the higher education sector and enhancing the student experience (The Drinkaware programme, 2016, 2018; Equality Challenge Unit, 2015 – Athena SWAN; NUS, 2011; NUS Alcohol Impact, 2018; Revolt, 2018; The 1752 Group, 2017, 2018; Universities UK, 2016, 2018;). The paper concludes with a discussion of the challenges facing Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) seeking to tackle student harassment and sexual assault.

2.0 Introduction

Harassment and sexual assault are key concerns for universities due to the serious psychological (Rape Crisis, 27.08.2018) and academic impact that such incidents can have on student victims, and the consequential damage to an institution's reputation. The risks for a female student from a male student or acquaintance on a night out are well-documented. The NUS *Hidden Marks* report found that 81 percent of victims of serious sexual assault knew their attacker, compared to 53 percent of women subjected to less serious forms of sexual assault (NUS, 2011a – 2nd Edition). It is becoming increasingly apparent that staff-to-student sexual misconduct is also an issue for universities. As recent findings show, over 40 percent of students have experienced sexualised behaviour from staff (NUS, 2018). This is set against the backdrop of the #MeToo movement, which has seen the mainstream media highlight the problems facing women not just at university, but across many different sectors.

There are a number of initiatives and practices to prevent and mitigate the impact of harassment and sexual assault, but the higher education sector has yet to implement a consistent and effective approach.

Researchers at the University of Salford (UK) have developed the *ProtectED* Code of Practice and accreditation scheme to improve student safety, security and wellbeing in higher education. *ProtectED* has been established as a membership organisation and is recruiting Founder Member institutions who will be supported by the *ProtectED* team to tackle harassment and sexual assault as part of a wider programme of measures designed to raise standards in student safety, security and wellbeing and improve the student experience.

3.0 Background to ProtectED

ProtectED is the first membership organisation and national accreditation scheme to assess student safety, security and wellbeing at

UK universities. Launched in February 2017, the *ProtectED* Code of Practice is the first higher education guidance document to take a comprehensive view across the student experience. Structured in five parts, the *ProtectED* Code of Practice consists of a central section entitled “Core Institutional Safety & Security” – what might be considered ‘traditional’ university security – together with four issue-focused ‘instruments’.

- Instrument 1: Student wellbeing & mental health
- Instrument 2: International students
- Instrument 3: Student harassment & sexual assault
- Instrument 4: Student night out

The *ProtectED* Code of Practice is designed with an extensible structure to enable the scheme to continue to develop, as well as to respond to emerging issues. In 2019, the *ProtectED* team will begin research on Instrument 5, around student living, accommodation and housing.

The *ProtectED* Code of Practice identifies minimum requirements relating to university policies, processes and practice. It draws on expert recommendations and existing good practice guidance, and is illustrated with relevant case studies from the higher education sector.

Partnership working is at the heart of efforts to address student safety, security and wellbeing. *ProtectED* members are encouraged to work across internal departments, as well as to collaborate with external agencies – including local authorities, police and health services. Collaborative working of this kind is enabled by the establishment of a *ProtectED* Safety & Wellbeing Partnership (PSWP) (see Figure 1).

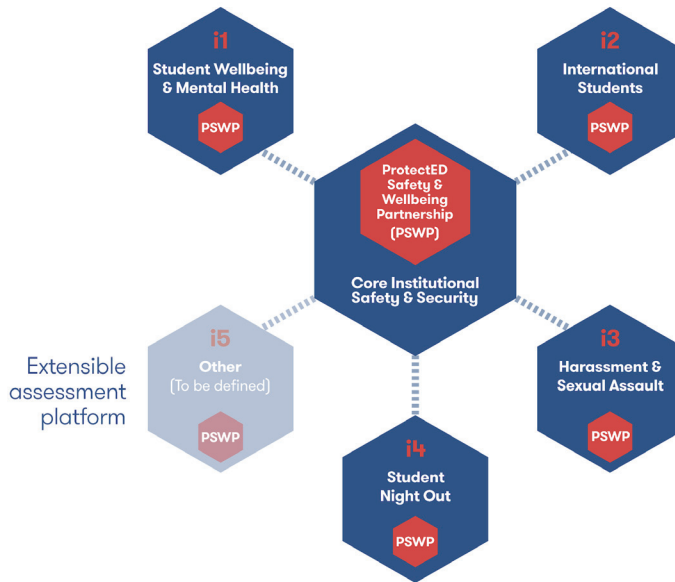


Figure 1. *The ProtectED structure, centred around the PSWP*

The Code Practice is available for download in PDF format from the *ProtectED* website (www.protect-ed.org). The option to submit for *ProtectED* Accreditation is only available to *ProtectED* member universities. Such member institutions are required to sign up to the *ProtectED* Principles (see Figure 2) and pay an annual membership fee. This membership fee covers the financial costs of delivering the accreditation process and enables *ProtectED* staff to support member institutions in improving standards.

The ProtectED Principles

1. Students cannot reach their full potential when impeded by issues affecting their safety, security and wellbeing.
2. Higher education institutions have a duty to develop and implement appropriate policies, processes and procedures that support student safety, security and wellbeing.
3. Ensuring the safety, security and wellbeing of students requires a ‘joined-up’ approach across the student experience – partnership working is essential.
4. The importance of all higher education staff and students in nurturing a positive, caring and inclusive learning environment for all students in the institution.
5. Effectively tackling issues of student safety, security and wellbeing requires well-founded intelligence.

Figure 2. The ProtectED Principles

As they work towards accreditation, *ProtectED* member institutions are supported by the *ProtectED* team and given access to members-only support materials – including Self-Assessment Workbook Guides relating to each area of the Code of Practice. The Workbook Guides provide advice and clarification on meeting the criteria outlined in the Code of Practice, and explain how an institution should evidence this in their application for accreditation.

ProtectED Member institutions will be provided insights into ‘what works and why’ when addressing key student welfare issues, obtained from analysis of aggregated and anonymised data derived from universities going through the *ProtectED* accreditation process. Member institutions can also access the *ProtectED* Exchange; a knowledge sharing platform on the *ProtectED* website that includes a directory of university case studies to support student safety, security and wellbeing. It is also a live forum where member institutions can share ideas, experiences and expertise to better support their students.

4.0 The design and development of ProtectED

The idea for *ProtectED* came from security practitioners working in the higher education sector. This was developed into a Code of Practice and accreditation scheme through a process of creative design research involving:

- Problem framing
- Establishing an Advisory Board
- Action research – including identification of issues/themes
- Concept generation, development and prototyping.

4.1 Problem framing

In early 2014, the *Design Against Crime Solution Centre* at the University of Salford was approached by the institution's Head of Security, Trevor Jones, and the Director of K7 Compliance Ltd., Brian Nuttall, a security auditor. The security practitioners wanted to discuss their concerns about security across the education sector, and present their thoughts on a possible way forward. This involved a standard for university security oriented towards security managers, which drew on the Security Industry Authority's (SIA) Approved Contractor Scheme.

The *Design Against Crime Solution Centre* offers a distinctive approach, considering 'design' as relating not only to the form of physical products and environments, but also to the creative formulation of research concepts, methods and analyses. The *Solution Centre's* mission is:

To apply rigorous social science research and innovative 'design thinking' to crime, security and related social challenges, to deliver human-centred, design-led solutions that reduce victimisation, improve wellbeing and meet the needs of stakeholders.

Over the past fifteen years, the *Solution Centre* has developed and utilised design research methods to address problems related to crime, insecurity and wellbeing (Davey and Wootton, 2014, 2016, 2017; Davey; Wootton and Davey, 2016).

The researchers proposed extending the original concept to consider the student experience related to safety, security and wellbeing – both on and off-campus. The new concept was branded *ProtectED*.

A research plan was developed with the aim of understanding existing fragmentation of practice across the sector, and also – in view of its human-centred design perspective – exploring potential solutions. Importantly, *ProtectED* is designed to respond to the 'problem context' – working from a clear understanding of the issues, circumstances and context related to higher education in the UK that are preventing students from reaching their potential. A Research Fellow was recruited by the Solution Centre to undertake the research.

The process of design and development is summarised below – see Figure 3, *ProtectED Development Timeline*.

Time period	Activity
PROJECT SET UP	
2014	Security practitioners (B. Nuttall, K7 Compliance & T. Jones, University of Salford) approach the <i>Design Against Crime Solution Centre</i> ; to discuss their idea for a university sector security standard
2014	Solution Centre proposes extension of initial security concept to address student safety, security and wellbeing. Design concept for <i>ProtectED</i> brand developed
2015–to date	Community of Interest event held for HE sector professional bodies and relevant external agencies to validate concept and input into research and development plans. Attendees agree to establish <i>ProtectED</i> Advisory Board.
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	
2015	Solution Centre conducts research into HE student safety, security and wellbeing, exploring perspectives of different HE stakeholder groups: (i) HE security practitioners; (ii) student support services; and (iii) students
2015–16	Research findings analysed to identify major issues and themes. Results summarised in a series of reports
2016–17	Solution Centre develops initial structure and format for <i>ProtectED</i> Code of Practice, working with practitioners and Advisory Board to develop and validate content for “Core Institutional Security” and four <i>ProtectED</i> Instruments
2016	<i>ProtectED</i> Code of Practice, assessment process and Verification Visit prototyped with two universities
From 2016	Communications Manager employed to support stakeholder engagement, edit <i>ProtectED</i> blog, communicate via social media and publish articles in the HE and national press.
From 2016	Development and refinement of <i>ProtectED</i> membership and accreditation model
IMPLEMENTATION / RECRUITMENT OF MEMBERS	
Nov 2017	Appointment of <i>ProtectED</i> Patron–Baroness Ruth Henig CBE
March 2018	House of Lords event (19.03.18) and campaign to recruit twelve <i>ProtectED</i> Founder Member institutions
July–Nov 2018	Spin-out of <i>ProtectED</i> as not-for-profit Community Interest Company (CIC)

Figure 3. *ProtectED* development timeline

4.2 Establishing an Advisory Board

A Community of Interest event was held for higher education sector professional bodies and relevant external agencies to validate the *ProtectED* concept and provide input into research and development plans. Attendees agreed to participate in the *ProtectED* Advisory Board.

Advisory Board members represent organisations central to the delivery and improvement of higher education and cover the different issues related to the student experience, including: the Security Industry Authority (SIA); Association of University Chief Security Officers (AUCSO); International Professional Security Association; British Council; Association of Managers of Student Services in Higher Education (AMOSSHE); University Mental Health Advisors Network (UMHAN); Greater Manchester Police (GMP); Police Association of Higher Education Liaison Officers (PAHELO); College & University Business Officers (CUBO); the British Security Industry Association (BSIA); National Landlords Association; and Endsleigh Insurance.

4.3 Action research

To better understand the main safety, security and wellbeing issues facing universities, empirical research was conducted in 2015. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected.

4.3.1 Quantitative data

Survey data was collected using an online survey. Participants were recruited through links with professional bodies in the sector and the National Union of Students, as shown in Figure 4.

Survey target	Participants	Survey content
HE security professionals	47 HEI Security Managers	Role of security manager
	15 Police Higher Education Liaison Officers	Role of police higher education liaison officer
Student support representatives	19 Students' Union Sabbatical Officers	Role of Student Union Sabbatical Officer and issues facing students
Students	Around 800 student respondents	Crime victimisation, mental health issues and reporting / support

Figure 4. Survey participants

4.3.2 Qualitative data

Focus groups were conducted with:

- Those responsible for higher education institution safety and security – university security managers and police officers working with higher education institutions
- Students’ Union officers providing support to students in relation to issues of safety and wellbeing.

Focus group participants were recruited with the support of three professional bodies: (i) Association of University Chief Security Officers (AUCSO); (ii) Police Association of Higher Education Liaison Officers (PAHELO); and (iii) the National Union of Students (NUS). More details regarding focus group participants are provided in Figure 5, below.

Focus group participants	Number of participants	Number of focus groups (across England)
Security practitioners	21 HEI Security Managers 21 Police Higher Education Liaison Officers	6 focus groups (plus 2 interviews of those unable to attend a focus group)
Student representatives	19 Students’ Union Sabbatical Officers	5 focus groups

Figure 5. Focus group participants

Focus group question routes were developed for each group, following a semi-structured format (Marselle, 2016).

4.3.3 Identification of themes

Issues or themes relevant to student safety, security and wellbeing were identified from a frequency analysis and content analysis of the qualitative and quantitative data (Marselle, 2016). Six issues / themes were identified:

1. University security – crime and incident data; police higher education liaison officer role; partnership working
2. Student wellbeing and mental health
3. International students
4. Harassment and sexual assault

5. Late night economy and travel off campus
6. Living off campus and student accommodation

4.4 Concept generation, development and prototyping

In collaboration with K7 Compliance Ltd. and the Salford Security Manager, the *ProtectED* researchers refined the Core Institutional Safety and Security component of the Code of Practice – which draws on the Security Industry Authority Approved Contractor Scheme published in 2012. Informed by the research findings, the structure and format for the Code of Practice and accreditation scheme was designed. The scheme’s design included resources – referred to as ‘instruments’ – to enable universities to review their capacity to address specific issues. Instruments were developed to address issues 2 to 5 emerging from the research. The criteria and examples presented in the Code of Practice were identified from existing publications and guidance materials.

The structure of the Code of Practice and its content was reviewed by the Advisory Board, and revisions made based on their feedback. In February 2016, the *ProtectED* accreditation process was prototyped with two UK universities. After further revision, the final *ProtectED* Code of Practice was formally launched February 2017.

The next section presents the instrument to tackle Student Harassment and Sexual Assault.

5.0 Harassment & Sexual Assault

As mentioned above, *ProtectED* instruments were developed in response to action research with university security managers, police officers, students and student representatives.

5.1 Research findings

Community safety, safe routes home at night, harassment, stalking and sexual assault were considered priorities by Student Union Sabbatical Officers – who provide support to students and were able to represent their concerns. Security managers said that sector priorities included: drugs or legal highs; alcohol and vulnerability due to alcohol. Sexual assault was identified as being a high-impact problem for the sector. Focus group participants pointed out that incidents of harassment might relate to gender, ethnicity or sexuali-

ty, and that harassment via the Internet was increasingly a problem (Marselle, 2016).

Focus group participants identified that a university failing to deal sensitively and effectively with incidents of harassment and sexual assault can result in a victim dropping out of their course (Marselle, 2016).

However, problems of harassment and sexual assault in the UK higher education sector are not new. In 2011, a National Union of Students (NUS) report found that 68 percent of female students had experienced verbal or physical sexual harassment. In addition, the scale of the problem was starting to be highlighted by the media. In 2015, a Telegraph headline stated: “*One in three UK female students sexually assaulted or abused on campus*” (Goldhill & Bingham, 2015).

Research also highlighted links to the late night economy, as harassment and sexual assault often occur during a student night out. An online survey found that 54 percent of female students and 15 percent of male students had been sexually harassed on a night out (The Drinkaware Trust, 2016).

While some security managers were primarily concerned about problems that occurred on campus, others said that their responsibility extended to student safety and security off-campus – when in the city centre, during a student night out, or when travelling home to their accommodation. In some universities, security managers are prepared to organise transport for students that are at risk of victimisation:

“You know, our CCTV at night is watching students that are drunk. You’re vulnerable... and part of our role is to make sure they get home safe – And if it means sending the van, that’s exactly what we’d do.”

(Security Manager, Focus Group participant)

According to security managers, incidents of harassment and sexual assault have the greatest impact on the victim and wider implications for the institution. Media coverage of a university admitting to even tackling such incidents may damage its reputation – a point discussed in a focus group:

“If the University publicly acknowledged the problem, then – unless every University does it – it makes it look like there’s a specific issue with [University X] and their sexual harassment

problem. And I think they think it will impact on prospective students. I don't think it does. I personally think that I'd rather the University... put their hands up and be like, 'This is an issue – we're tackling it!'"

(Security Manager, Focus Group participant)

Unfortunately, the majority of incidents never come to the attention of relevant authorities – therefore limiting opportunities to support the victim or deal with the perpetrator. A *ProtectED* survey of students administered in 2016 via the National Union of Students (NUS) member database revealed that 90 percent of respondents who experienced sexual harassment did not report the incident to the police; and 86 percent did not inform their university (Davey, Wootton and Marselle, 2016).

5.2 ProtectED approach to student harassment & sexual assault

The Solution Centre developed a conceptual model to help communicate the *ProtectED* approach to harassment and sexual assault, as well as structure the specific measures and criteria in an effective way. The focus of Instrument 3 is on *preventing* harassment and sexual assault, and on promoting reporting options and support services should an incident occur. The Student Harassment and Sexual Assault instrument is divided into six sections (see Figure 6).

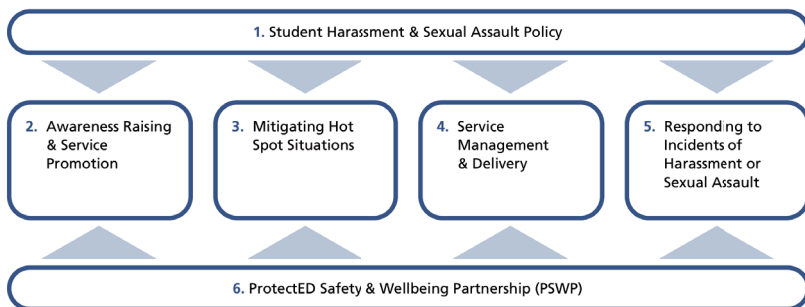


Figure 6. Structure of *ProtectED* Instrument 3: Student Harassment & Sexual Assault

Section 1, 'Student Harassment and Sexual Assault Policy' and Section 6, '*ProtectED* Safety & Wellbeing Partnership (PSWP)', provide the foundation and support for activities in Sections 2 to 5.

Section 2 of the Instrument focuses on raising awareness of the problem of harassment and sexual assault and providing information about relevant support services. Section 3 continues the prevention focus by concentrating on mitigating hot-spot situations and locations in and around the university campus.

Section 4 of the Instrument, ‘Service Management and Delivery’ – focuses on ensuring that support is available to students who need it. Section 5 specifically addresses the HEI’s response to incidents of harassment or sexual assault.

The criteria, guidelines and examples were identified from a review of published literature and existing guidelines and practical case study examples – including NUS, 2011; Universities UK, 2016, 2018; The Drinkaware programme, 2016, 2018; Equality Challenge Unit, Athena SWAN, 2015.

5.3 Criteria: Harassment and Sexual Assault

In Section 1, the Student Harassment and Sexual Assault instrument requires member universities to have a formal written policy on harassment and sexual assault, including an equality and diversity policy. The policy should extend to coverage of harassment and bullying via email, social media, Internet, etc.–i.e. cyberbullying. The UK government universities minister, Sam Gyimah, recently emphasised the impact of social media and cyberbullying on the mental wellbeing of young people, and the need for social media companies to take their duty of care to users seriously (Turner, 2018).

Formal written procedures covering harassment and sexual assault are recommended in the NUS’ (2011) ‘*Hidden Marks*’ report and the University UK (2016) ‘*Changing the Culture*’ report.

ProtectED expects universities to go beyond simply having a formal policy, and to embed appropriate behaviour into everyday practices. As explained in Section 2 of the instrument, this involves the institution promoting initiatives to raise awareness of harassment and sexual assault and promote relevant services. Students should be made aware of standards of behaviour that are expected, and disciplinary sanctions in cases where a student fails to maintain such standards. Students also need to be clear on what behaviour constitutes sexual harassment, as the fear that their experience is “not serious enough” is a barrier to reporting and seeking support. *ProtectED* members are expected

to run sexual consent workshops for new students, as well as provide training in the appropriate use of social media. Universities UK (2016) advocates that standards of behaviour should be communicated and enforced through a partnership agreement between the student and their university or through a code of practice. Importantly, universities are also expected to provide training for students' friends on how to respond effectively if a friend tells them about an experience of sexual assault, such as the Student Minds 'Look After Your Mate' workshop.

In addition, universities must take a 'whole institution' approach to disseminating information and providing training to raise awareness of problems of bullying, harassment and sexual assault, which can take different forms, including: organising events that celebrate diversity and encourage integration; running campaigns that communicate a zero-tolerance message; and educating the university population on what constitutes hate crime and harassment. Training on how to respond to a report of harassment or sexual assault is particularly relevant for staff responsible for supporting students or providing pastoral care.

'We Get It' campaign – Zero Tolerance to Bullying and Sexual Harassment

The University of Manchester and their Students' Union have launched a campaign of zero tolerance towards any form of bullying, sexual harassment and discrimination that occurs on or off campus – including in bars, nightclubs, halls of residence, public transport and online.

The campaign encourages reporting of harassment and for the victim to talk confidently to a trained Harassment Advisor, as well as access support services. To show support for the campaign, staff and students are invited to sign an online pledge against sexual harassment of any kind: "Manchester gets it – harassment isn't acceptable", as well as wear a We Get It wristband to show their support.

The campaign was runner-up in the 2015 NUS Awards.

[SOURCE: University of Manchester Students' Union website (accessed 3 May 2018), <https://manchesterstudentsunion.com/wegetit>]

HEIs or Student Unions in the UK run 'Active Bystander Workshops' whereby individuals learn techniques to challenge harassment. Such workshops train someone who observes unacceptable behaviour – a bystander – to act or challenge that behaviour (Vidler, 2018).

Section 3 of the Instrument focuses on mitigating hot spot situations – specific geographic areas and locations where crime and insecurity tend to be concentrated. For example, venues frequented by students – especially during the first few weeks of the first year, or in social spaces and events. The Revolt Sexual Assault survey (2018) found that 23 percent of incidents of sexual assault or harassment took place in university social spaces and 24 percent at social events.

ProtectED expects universities and students' union venues to sign a zero-tolerance pledge in relation to hate crime, harassment and sexual assault, and to engage off-campus venues that are frequented by students in this initiative. Venue staff should be trained to recognise and address harassment, and to assist vulnerable adults – for example, to intervene if a heavily intoxicated woman is approached and escorted from the venue by a male student, acquaintance or stranger.

Section 4 of the instrument, 'Service Management and Delivery', seeks to assess whether an institution provides, widely promotes and encourages the use of support services for victims of harassment or sexual assault – as well as alleged perpetrators. The institution must provide adequate support for all those involved, especially for the reporting student and the alleged student perpetrator, as well as handle alleged student misconduct that may also constitute a criminal offence (Universities UK, 2016, p. 6).

If hate is directed towards a student on the grounds of his or her religious beliefs, *ProtectED* universities must offer accessible ways for students to report such behaviour. Harassment and sexual assault services must also be adequately resourced and available out of hours.

Incidents need to be recorded and collated in a centralised recording system, to ensure institutions can track the nature and prevalence of harassment in the university community. Universities are encouraged to provide an anonymous online form where students can create a secure, time-stamped record of their report. This is to make the process as accessible and user-friendly as possible. The university is also required to develop working links with the police to allow students to easily report a harassment or a hate incident. In order to understand the level of unreported incidents of harassment and sexual assault, universities are expected to conduct regular victimisation surveys of students.

Technology to support victims of sexual assault and harassment – an innovative good practice example

The Callisto App lets a victim report a sexual assault anonymously – and alerts the victim if someone has previously named the same perpetrator. The App facilitates the saving of a time-stamped written record of harassment or sexual assault.

Under the Callisto system, a victim inputs the identity of the perpetrator(s) under the precondition that, if a match is found, a Callisto Counsellor will reach out to each victim individually. The Callisto Counsellor advises each victim on the options available following a match, including formally reporting the perpetrator – if this is the right route for them.

The Callisto website reports that an estimated 20 percent of women, 7 percent of men, and 24 percent of trans and gender nonconforming students are sexually assaulted during their college career. It is important to note that an estimated 90 percent of sexual assaults are committed by repeat perpetrators – and the assailant is, in most cases, known to the victim.

Less than 10 percent of victims report to their university or the police. Callisto encourages reporting, and leads to harassment or sexual assault being reported faster – over average, after 4 months rather than 11 months.

[SOURCE: Callisto website (accessed 08.05.18) Tech to combat sexual assault & harassment. <https://www.projectcallisto.org>]

Section 5 of the instrument covers ‘Responding to Incidents of Harassment or Sexual Assault’. Following an incident, *ProtectED* requires universities to have support measures in place for the victim. This could include a dedicated counsellor or support officer. Such support services must be clearly promoted to students, ideally during awareness-raising initiatives and campaigns.

As part of *ProtectED*’s student safety measures, a campus safety audit must be conducted – preferably on an annual basis. This needs to include student input so as to allow the university to clearly understand which areas of the campus students feel are particularly unsafe, and the types of problems that they face. This process should inform campus improvement plans, which might include, for example, additional lighting, CCTV or security patrols.

Section 6 of the instrument refers to the *ProtectED* Safety and Well-being Partnership (PSWP). Universities are asked to establish a *ProtectED* Safety and Wellbeing Partnership (PSWP) comprising internal university staff and external groups such as the police, local council, NHS representatives and relevant charities, agencies and experts. This group should meet regularly and have information sharing agreements in place to help them to collectively direct their knowledge and resources in their efforts to tackle all forms of harassment and support student victims and to ensure an efficient, effective response, following a disclosure from a student.

Finally, *ProtectED* member institutions are required to share data they collect on student safety and wellbeing with *ProtectED*. This data is anonymised, aggregated and analysed to create a more reliable evidence base to work from when tackling these important student experience issues. Such research will also help generate a more accurate picture of student safety, security and wellbeing issues across the HE sector, where the problems lie, and what solutions are effective. Ultimately, this research will benefit *ProtectED* member institutions and the university experience of their students.

6.0 Conclusion and discussion

The recommendations and requirements addressing student harassment and sexual assault contained in *ProtectED* Instrument 3 draw on existing published guidelines, good practice recommendations and expert advice – rather than being invented by *ProtectED*. The difference between *ProtectED* and other approaches to tackling harassment and sexual assault lies in how the guidance is implemented and presented. In relation to *ProtectED*, member universities must address student harassment and sexual assault as part of a comprehensive programme of measures dealing with student safety, security and wellbeing issues.

ProtectED members are supported to work towards *ProtectED* accreditation through: access to detailed Workbook Guides on each aspect of *ProtectED*; the provision of case study examples; access to peer-support via the *ProtectED* Exchange members online forum; consultation with experts in the *ProtectED* team. In this way, *ProtectED* offers universities a practical and sustainable approach to tackling student harassment and sexual assault, as well as other issues facing their students.

6.1 Public awareness of the problem – a driver for change

Media coverage of student victimisation results in reputational damage for the institution, while publicised incidents at one university can impact negatively on neighbouring universities.

In recent years, UK universities have increasingly come under the media spotlight regarding a range of student security and welfare problems – much to the unease of university leaders. A campaign by The Guardian newspaper gathered over 100 accounts of staff-to-student sexual harassment, reportedly revealing “a hidden pattern” of abuse in the HE sector (Weale and Batty, 2016a). Controversially, in some cases institutions ask the victim to sign a Non-disclosure Agreement (Weale and Batty, 2016b).

In 2017, a number of newspapers reported “Sexual harassment, at epidemic levels in UK universities” (Batty, Weale and Bannock, 2017a).

Media reports suggest UK universities are not doing enough to address sexual violence, and need to do more – a point echoed both by campaigners and politicians (Weale & Bannock, 2017; Weale & Batty, 2017b). For example, a report in December 2017 suggested that 39 percent of UK universities do not provide any staff training around sexual misconduct and of those that do, this training is optional. Such reports have seen UK institutions accused of “*complacency over sexual misconduct*.” (Batty, Bengtsson and Weale, 2017).

Universities are also being accused of lacking a strategic approach to safety and security problems facing students and failing to support victims (Winrow, 2017). It is argued that this contributes to the minority of students who actually report harassment “feeling inferior and degraded” (Weale and Bannock, 2017).

6.2 Improving the student experience

UK universities compete to attract fee-paying students from the UK, European Union and internationally. Improving student safety, security and wellbeing enables institutions to improve the ‘student experience’ they provide, and attract, recruit and retain students. Ensuring a positive student experience has become a focus for UK universities, with institutions seeking to ensure satisfaction across all aspects of student life: on campus and off; academic and social.

“Supporting and enhancing the student experience throughout the student lifecycle (from first contact through to becoming alumni) is critical to the success in higher education today for both the student and the institution.”

(Student Experience Website,
<http://www.improvingthestudentexperience.com>).

6.3 Active leadership

The organisation *Universities UK* is the collective voice for higher education in the UK, comprising vice-chancellors and principals of 136 universities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Universities UK 2018b).

In March 2018, Universities UK published the “*Changing the Culture: One year on*” report, reflecting on progress made in the HE sector since 2016 to address sexual misconduct, hate crime and harassment affecting university students. The report highlights that “significant but variable progress” has been made, and that more needs to be done. As discussed earlier, addressing the widely varying standard of student support in UK universities was a primary motivation for the development of *ProtectED*.

The Universities UK 2018 report identifies “active senior leadership in this area” as being vital to progress. *ProtectED* recognises the importance of senior leadership in enabling the ‘whole institution approach’ required to effectively address student safety, security and wellbeing (Universities UK, 2018a). For this reason, *ProtectED* membership requires a letter of commitment from the institutional lead (Vice Chancellor, Principal or equivalent) to adopt the principles of *ProtectED* within their policies, structures and processes.

The sharing of good practice is also identified in the report as having contributed to progress made (Universities UK, 2018a). *ProtectED* membership aims to create a community of universities, focused on collaborative working as they implement the good practice recommendations contained within the *ProtectED* Code of Practice. Members are supported in this by the *ProtectED* Exchange online forum and case examples provided within the *ProtectED* Workbook Guides.

6.4 Incident reporting and recording

Experience suggests that incident reporting and recording presents a number of challenges for UK universities – particularly in relation to sensitive issues such as harassment and sexual assault. Universities UK reports that centralised systems and processes for the collection and recording of data on sexual misconduct, hate crime and hate-based harassment remain underdeveloped across the sector (Universities UK, 2018).

Universities that introduce better policies and practices to tackle harassment and sexual assault tend to experience an increase in students reporting incidents – either to the university or the police. This risks deterring improvement action by universities as media reports of increased incident numbers may be misinterpreted as evidence of increased problems (Dixon, 2018; Weale, 2018). Thus, increased incident reporting should be seen as a step forward in identifying and responding to harassment and sexual assault. However, even when journalists attempt to correct the misunderstanding, news headlines about harassment and sexual assault carry potential risk to an institution's reputation.

For example, one 2018 newspaper headline read: “University of Cambridge admits significant sexual misconduct problem: Institution receives 173 complaints of improper behaviour in nine months” (Weale, 2018). The article went on to state that the University of Cambridge recorded the most incidents compared to other institutions, only later mentioning that Cambridge is one of only a handful of institutions to introduce anonymous reporting for students – and the first to report any results. While the article does point out that a high number of reports was to be expected due to the anonymous nature of the reporting system, anyone scanning the headlines and opening paragraphs would have been hard pressed to view the report as a good news story on improving university practice.

University of Cambridge Anonymous Reporting System

On its website, the University of Cambridge offers a form to enable anyone who is or has been a student, staff or visitor to the University to anonymously report harassment, hate crime and sexual misconduct. The University provides such a system because people may find it difficult or will not want to report this type of behaviour.

The University of Cambridge does not offer direct advice or investigate a matter reported through the anonymous reporting tool. An individual can formally report an incident to the College, University, or the Police.

The University provides a Counselling service that includes a full-time specialist support worker for those who have experienced sexual violence.

[SOURCE: System accessed via student complaints section of the University of Cambridge website – <https://www.studentcomplaints.admin.cam.ac.uk/anonymous-reporting-harassment-hate-crime-sexual-misconduct>]

6.5 Transferability of ProtectED

ProtectED was developed to improve practice in UK universities across a number of student issues, including student harassment and sexual assault. Problems of harassment and sexual assault are certainly not limited to higher education in the UK, however. They exist across a number of different but related contexts, including Further Education and even the school sector. Furthermore, higher education institutions in other countries are also experiencing problems of student harassment and sexual assault (see for example: Baumgartner and McAdon, 2017; Bedi, 2015; South China Morning Post, 2017). Transplanting *ProtectED* to such different contexts is possible – the principles on which it is based remain true and the means by which accreditation is delivered are practicable. Specific indicators may need to be added or amended, but the potential benefits to students of improved and more effective institutional practice are substantial.

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8.0 Acknowledgements

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Programme of the 11th Annual International Forum

Monday, 19 June 2017

11:00-12:30 – Opening Plenum of the German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP)

Venue: Hannover Congress Center, Kuppelsaal

(German with interpretation into English)

- **Erich Marks**, Executive Director of the GCOCP
- **Stephan Weil**, Prime Minister of the Federal State of Lower Saxony
- **Stefan Schostok**, Lord Mayor of the City of Hannover
- **Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner**, Congress President and President of the German Foundation for Crime Prevention and Assistance of Criminal Offenders
- **Prof. Dr. Ute Ingrid Haas**, Chairwoman of the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony
- **Dr. Andreas Armbrorst**, Head of the National Center for Crime Prevention
- **Dr. Wiebke Steffen**, Scientific Consultant of the German Congress on Crime Prevention

13:15-14:00 – Guided Tour through the exhibition area in English language

Limited access, if interested please contact: aif@praeventionstag.de

14:00-16:00

Venue: Neuer Saal

(German with interpretation into English)

Chair: Prof. Dr. Marc Coester, Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany

Prevention of human trafficking in the refugee crisis

- Dr. Karin Bruckmüller, Austria

Migration and crime in Austria – What do we really know?

- Prof. Dr. Christian Grafl, Austria

GCOCP's contribution to the international integration of crime prevention

- Prof. Dr. Dr. Grygorii Moshak, Ukraine
- Wadim Skriptschenko, Ukraine
- Dr. Irzhina Solopova, Ukraine

16:30-18:30

Venue: Neuer Saal

(German with interpretation into English)

Chair: Prof. Dr. Christian Grafl, University of Vienna, Austria

Security report of the city of Lucerne: Integral security in (demographic) change

- Dr. Lilian Blaser, Switzerland
- Maurice Illi, Switzerland

Corruption prevention advice in the public administration

- Olivia Aro-Wagerer, Austria
- Isabella Spazierer-Vlaschitz, Austria

The Prevention Monitor – Developments and trends on the fear of crime in Austria

- Gerald Furian, Austria

14:00-16:00

Venue: Runder Saal

(in English language)

Chair: Petra Guder, Glen Mills Academie Deutschland e.V., Germany

4. US Juvenile Justice Forum

- Dr. Stephanie Bradley, USA
- Hon. Judge Ernestine Gray, USA
- Dr. Robert L. Listenebee, USA
- Dr. Shawn Marsh, USA
- Prof. Dr. Bernd-Rüdiger Sonnen, Germany

16:30-18:30

Venue: Runder Saal

(in English language)

Chair: Tim Brockmann, Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany

Protecting female students from harassment and sexual assault: A human-centred approach

- Dr. Caroline L. Davey, UK
- Andrew B. Wootton, UK

Corruption: punishment without practice of the desired act? The Portuguese singularity

- André Ferreira de Oliveira, Portugal

The assessment of the model of criminal corporate liability in Poland

- Dr. Dorota Habrat, Poland

From 19:00 – Evening Reception of the German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP)

Venue: Neues Rathaus, Trammplatz 2

The city of Hannover invites all registered congress participants to the New Town Hall for evening Reception. Please identify with your congress badge.

Tuesday, 20 June 2017

9:00-10:00

Venue: Neuer Saal

(German with interpretation into English)

Migration and integration – Findings of current research projects

- Dr. Dirk Baier, Switzerland

Moderation: Dr. Bettina Doering, Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany

10:30-12:30

Venue: Neuer Saal

(German with interpretation into English)

Chair: Christian Müller, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany

GIZ – Experience with violence prevention in development cooperation

Youth violence prevention on local level

- Kristina Beck, Jordan
- Sami Mura, Palestine
- Anne Lang, Timor-Leste
- Maximilian Vogt, South Africa
- Dr. Linda Helfrich, Germany / South Africa

Relevance of violence prevention and conflict transformation approaches for the prevention of violent extremism

- Maximilian Vogt, South Africa

Human trafficking - support for the police in Africa as prevention work

- Hanna Meyer, Germany
- Dr. Marion Popp, Germany

13:30-15:30

Venue: Neuer Saal

(German with interpretation into English)

Chair: Susanne Wolter, Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany

“Jugendlohn” – A debt prevention model from Switzerland

- Andrea Fuchs, Switzerland

Impact of tolerance limits on traffic safety

- Klaus Robatsch, Austria

Criminal preventive assessment of railway stations of the Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)

- Thomas Schärer, Switzerland

9:00-10:00

Venue: Runder Saal

(in English language)

Local institutions against violent extremism (LIASE 2) – Efus European project

- Elizabeth Johnston, France

Moderation: Dr. Burkhard Hasenpusch, German Congress on Crime Prevention, Germany

10:30-12:30

Venue: Runder Saal

(in English language)

Chair: Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner, German Foundation for Crime Prevention and Assistance of Criminal Offenders

A group-based trajectory analysis of sexual offenders' criminal history in Taiwan

- Dr. Chien Huang, Taiwan

Defining prediction variables for theft crimes by applying data mining techniques

- Prof. Pei-Fen Kuo, Taiwan

Investigation on strategy of enhancing surrender of untracked foreign workers in Taiwan

- Dr. Chyn-Bey Tsai, Taiwan

The efficacy of community treatment on reducing recidivism rate for child molesters

- Dr. Tao-Hsin Tung, Taiwan

13:30-15:30

Venue: Runder Saal

(in English language)

Chair: Dr. Burkhard Hasenpusch, German Congress on Crime Prevention, Germany

UNODC – Participatory and community-oriented crime prevention

Crime prevention with a focus on youth

- Johannes de Haan, Netherlands

Moving from participatory crime diagnosis to policy change

- Anika Holterhof, Germany

Citizen participation in Urban Security - Efus' approach and local practice examples

- Elizabeth Johnston, France
- Moritz Konradi, France

15:45-16:15 – Prevention Speech 2017

Venue: Niedersachsen Halle B

(German with interpretation into English)

Integration as cultural adolescence!

- Prof. em. Dr. med. Wielant Machleidt, Center for Mental Health, Hannover Medical School

Authors

Yan-Ru Chen

Department of Public Health, Kaohsiung Medical University,
Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Prof. Ching-Chi Chi

Department of Dermatology, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital,
Linkou, Taoyuan, Taiwan
College of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan, Taiwan

Prof. Dr. Caroline L. Davey

Design Against Crime Solution Centre, University of Salford,
United Kingdom

Johannes de Haan

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna,
Austria

Dr. Dorota Habrat

University of Rzeszow, Poland

Anika Holterhof

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna,
Austria

Chia-Hsien Hsu

Department of Public Health, Kaohsiung Medical University,
Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Prof. Dr. med. Wielant Machleidt

Centre for Psychological Medicine, Hanover Medical School,
Germany

Erich Marks

German Congress on Crime Prevention, Hanover, Germany

Prof. Sheng-Ang Shen

Department of Crime Prevention and Correction, Central Police University, Taoyuan, Taiwan

Department of Clinical Psychology, School of Medicine, Fu-Jen Catholic University, New Taipei, Taiwan

Dr. Wiebke Steffen

German Congress on Crime Prevention, Hanover, Germany

Catrin Trautmann

German Congress on Crime Prevention, Hanover, Germany

Dr. Tao-Hsin Tung

Department of Crime Prevention and Correction, Central Police University, Taoyuan, Taiwan

Department of Medical Research and Education, Cheng-Hsin General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Dr. Lucy Winrow

Design Against Crime Solution Centre, University of Salford, United Kingdom

Andrew B. Wootton

Design Against Crime Solution Centre, University of Salford, United Kingdom

