



## **Some German Experiences In Crime Prevention**

- **Thanks for invitation**
- **Congratulation**
- **Additional information via links**
- **Structure of the lecture**

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background

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# Nelson Mandela



**“If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy. Then he becomes your partner.”**

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# Urho Kekkonen

(1900–1986)



**“We do not achieve safety,  
by setting up fences.  
We win safety, by  
opening gates.”**

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**Cesare Beccaria**  
**(1738 – 1794)**



**„It is better  
to prevent crime  
rather than to punish it“**

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# background

- Crime figures & statistics
- Crime prevention structure
- Crime prevention is ....
- Municipal task
- Police
- Concerning all society

## Police Crime Statistics 2008 (Federal Republic of Germany)

recorded cases 2008	Change in % to 2007	offense categories
694	-5,40 %	murder
2550	-3,30 %	other offenses against life
56.784	0,90 %	offenses against sexual selfdetermination
791.414	1,20 %	acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom
1.277.295	-2,80 %	theft without aggravating circumstances
1.165.985	-6,50 %	theft committed under aggravating circumstances
1.103.637	-2,50 %	fraud-type property offenses and forgery
1.301.146	0,00 %	other criminal offenses (PC)
414.623	-7,60 %	supplementary criminal legislation
<b>6.114.128</b>	<b>-2,70 %</b>	<b>total offenses</b>

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# Federal Republic of Germany



## Federal Parliamentary Republic

Reunification: 1990-10-03

Population: 82.000.000

Area: 357.000 km<sup>2</sup>

Capital: Berlin

President: Horst Köhler

Chancellor: Angela Merkel

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**16 different  
crime prevention policies  
and organizational structures**



1. [Baden-Württemberg](#)
2. [Bavaria](#)
3. [Berlin](#)
4. [Brandenburg](#)
5. [Bremen](#)
6. [Hamburg](#)
7. [Hesse](#)
8. [Mecklenburg-Vorpommern](#)
9. [Lower-Saxony](#)
10. [North Rhine-Westphalia](#)
11. [Rhineland-Palatinate](#)
12. [Saarland](#)
13. [Saxony](#)
14. [Saxony-Anhalt](#)
15. [Schleswig-Holstein](#)
16. [Thuringia](#)

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## Crime Prevention Council Lower Saxony (LPR)



### mission:

1. reduction of crime occurrence in Lower Saxony
2. improvement of the subjective feeling of security of the Lower-Saxon citizens

Since its founding in 1995, the LPR is orientated to the society as a whole. Crime prevention is thus a joint task for governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations and various action groups established by citizens and civil society.

The LPR has continuously grown since its founding. The approx. 250 LPR member organisations include government departments, authorities, associations, scientific institutions and above all almost 200 municipal crime prevention bodies and supporting associations.

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## Crime Prevention Council Lower Saxony (LPR)



### Objectives: The Crime Prevention Council .....

1. strengthens crime prevention at the municipal level.
2. develops concepts and describes the framework
3. conditions for their implementation.
4. promotes quality assurance and improvement in crime prevention.
5. offers a platform for information and knowledge transfer.
6. co-ordinates and supports the network formation for crime prevention.
7. co-operates with crime prevention institutions outside Lower Saxony.
8. imparts prevention competence.
9. makes public the objectives, contents and methods of crime prevention of the society as a whole.
10. encourages the citizens' commitment to crime prevention.

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# crime prevention ....

- ... is today primarily a municipal task
- ... requires an interdisciplinary network
- ... is a responsibility concerning all of society
- ... is an approach for nearly all criminal offences
- ... is economically successful
- ... requires close cooperation with other areas of prevention (health, childwelfare, etc.)
- ... is a problem-oriented solution strategy
- ... above all, is a process-like attitude
- ... is applied subsidiarity
- ... demands an enlightened crime policy
- ... is proving to be a qualified occupational field

- ... has an important intersection with restorative justice
- ... needs transnational cooperations
- ... needs civic commitment
- ... develops its own standards
- ... needs specific prevention management
- ... needs evaluation
- ... also works through adaptation
- ... needs exchange and benchmarking
- ... reduces unreported cases
- ... has a strong internet impact
- ... works evidence based
- ... is a long term strategy and oriented towards sustainability
- ... is a global cooperation and coordination process

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# A municipal task



- 70 % = „local crime“
- ~ 2.000 local advisory boards for crime prevention
- increasing in the last 20 years
- Mayor's responsibility
- High rates of voluntary work



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# Police



- Crime prevention and repression
- Programme Police Crime Prevention of the federal states and the federal government (ProPK)

**Crime prevention works neither without, nor exclusively by police**

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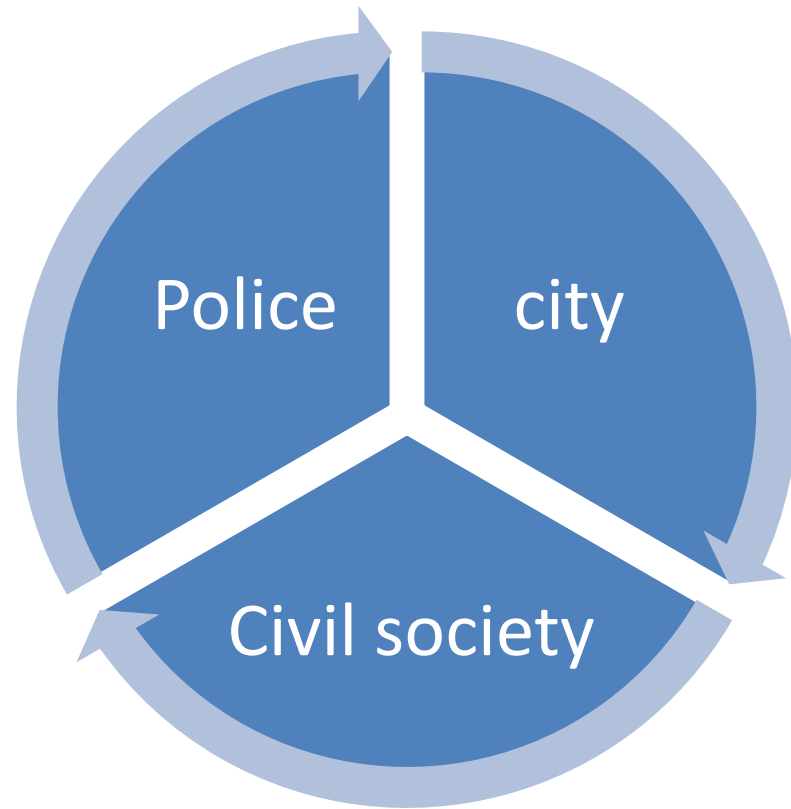
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# Public Private partnership



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# Concerning all society



- Interdisciplinary cooperation (police, justice, school, health care, juvenile and social authorities)
- [Community foundations](#)
- Professionals & volunteers



**Only the active integration of non-governmental organisations, private relief organisations, federations, religious associations and the economic sector lead to a mutual responsibility concerning all of the society.**

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# Crime Prevention = interdisciplinary teamwork



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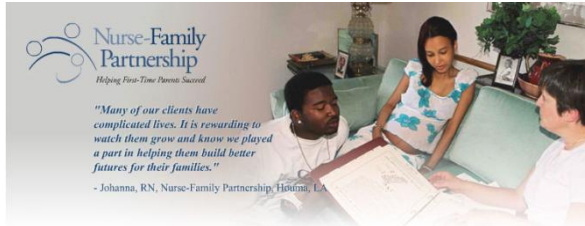
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## examples

- Early prevention
- Domestic violence
- Buddy
- Socially Integrative City
- Tertiary prevention

# early prevention



**pro kind**  
WIR BEGLEITEN JUNGE FAMILIEN



- The example of Olds Nurse Home Visiting Program
- More than 20 years experience in [USA](#)
- Theoretical based by
  - Ecological Systems Theory (Urie Bronfenbrenner, 1979)
  - Self-Efficacy Theory (Albert Bandura, 1977)
  - Attachment Theory (John Bowlby, 1969)
- 3 major goals:
  - Improving womens prenatal health
  - Improving child's health and development
  - Improving the mother's life course
- High (long-term) impact and best practice (e.g. Stockholm Prize)
- „Foundation Pro Child“ in [Germany](#) since 2006

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# domestic violence



## A paradigm shift: Whoever beats must leave !

1. The **victims should no longer be forced to have to flee from a threatening situation**; women and men who are battered, maltreated or threatened at home can apply for an expulsion of the culprit from the joint home on the basis of the German Violence Protection Act.
2. In addition, **the courts can order further protective measures** like a restraining order forbidding the abuser from getting within a specific distance from the victim or a contact ban.
3. **Violence in relationships is no private matter** and no peccadillo but a crime. To this extent, the Act also has a great symbolic meaning and can become the starting point for a general improvement of the social climate towards battered women (and men).

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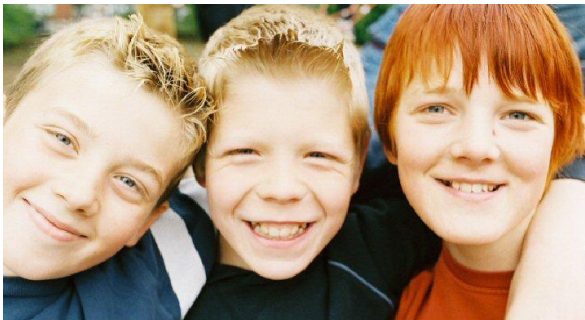
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**Looking out for each other. Being there for one another. Learning together.**

**a peer group-focused educational programme to foster and develop personal skills**



## **The Buddy project wants .....**

- **to foster school pupils' personal skills**
  - In practical Buddy projects, pupils assume responsibility for themselves and others and help to shape school life and lessons.
- **satisfied teachers**
  - In training courses, teachers are prepared for their new role as coaches and are given support in setting up practical projects at their schools.
- **better schools**
  - The Buddy project supports schools in meeting their principal quality objectives and incorporates school development, using pupils as the starting point.

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# Socially Integrative City

In 1999 the federal and state governments extended urban development support by adopting the "Districts With Special Development Needs – the Socially Integrative City" [programme](#).

Soziale  Stadt



Its goal is to counteract the widening socio-spatial rifts in the cities. The programme fosters participation and cooperation and represents a new integrative political approach to urban district development.

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# Tertiary prevention



- Help for victims of crime
- Probation & parole
- Prison: social rehabilitation & reintegration
- Victim-offender-reconciliation

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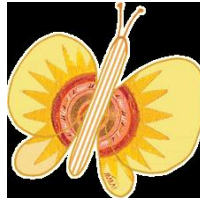
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# Some more examples



## Papilio

Primary prevention social competence  
in preschool education



## EFFEKT

parents-childrens-training



## ctc

Communities that care



## GFE

group-focused enmity



## kompetent

projects against hate crime

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# how to manage

- Some prevention tools
- Beccaria Programme
- Beccaria Standards
- A permanente cycle
  - Problem
  - Causes
  - Goals
  - Activities
  - Review





**„To the man  
who only has a hammer,  
everything he encounters  
Begins to look like a nail“**

**Abraham H. Maslow**  
**1908 - 1970**

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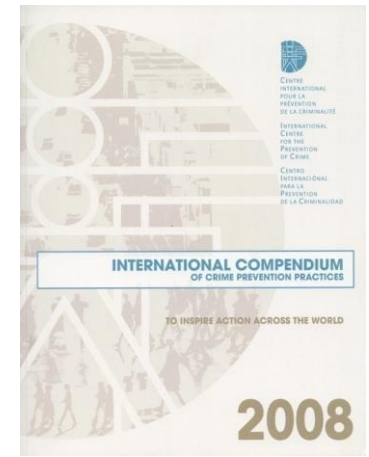
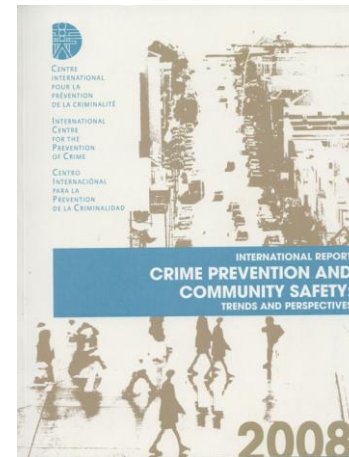
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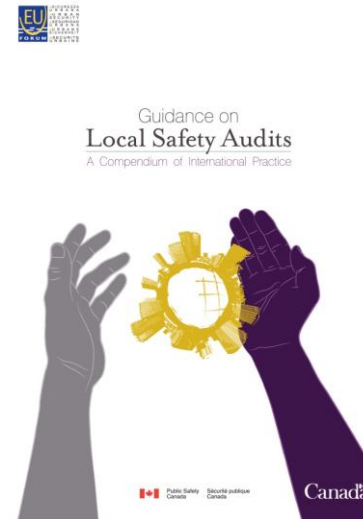
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# some important prevention tools

[ICPC](#) – International Centre for the prevention of Crime



[EFUS](#) – European Forum for Urban Safety



Ronald V. Clarke & John Eck:  
Become a problem-solving  
crime analyst in 55 steps

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# Beccaria – Programme



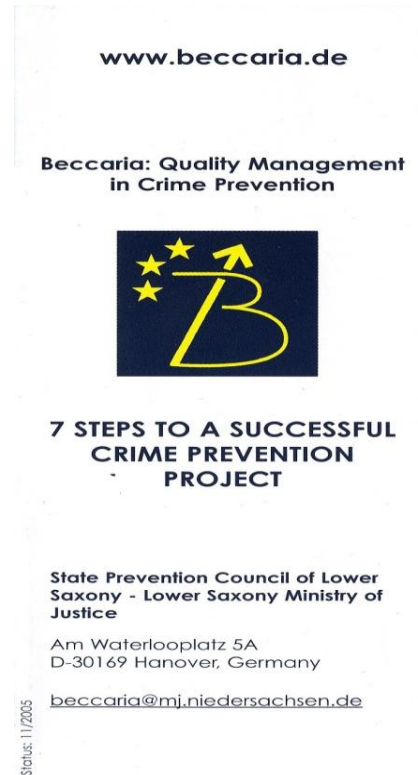
- Quality management
- Beccaria standards for ensuring quality in crime prevention projects
- Qualification
  - 200 hours programme
  - Master in crime prevention
  - Summer school
  - Distance learning
- Toolbox
- Knowledge management

# Beccaria – Standards



1. Description of the problem
2. Analysis of the conditions leading to the emergence of the problem
3. Determination of prevention targets, project targets and targeted groups
4. Determination of the interventions intended to achieve the targets
5. Design and execution of the project
6. Review of the project's implementation and achievement of objectives (evaluation)
7. Conclusion and documentation

# Beccaria – Standards



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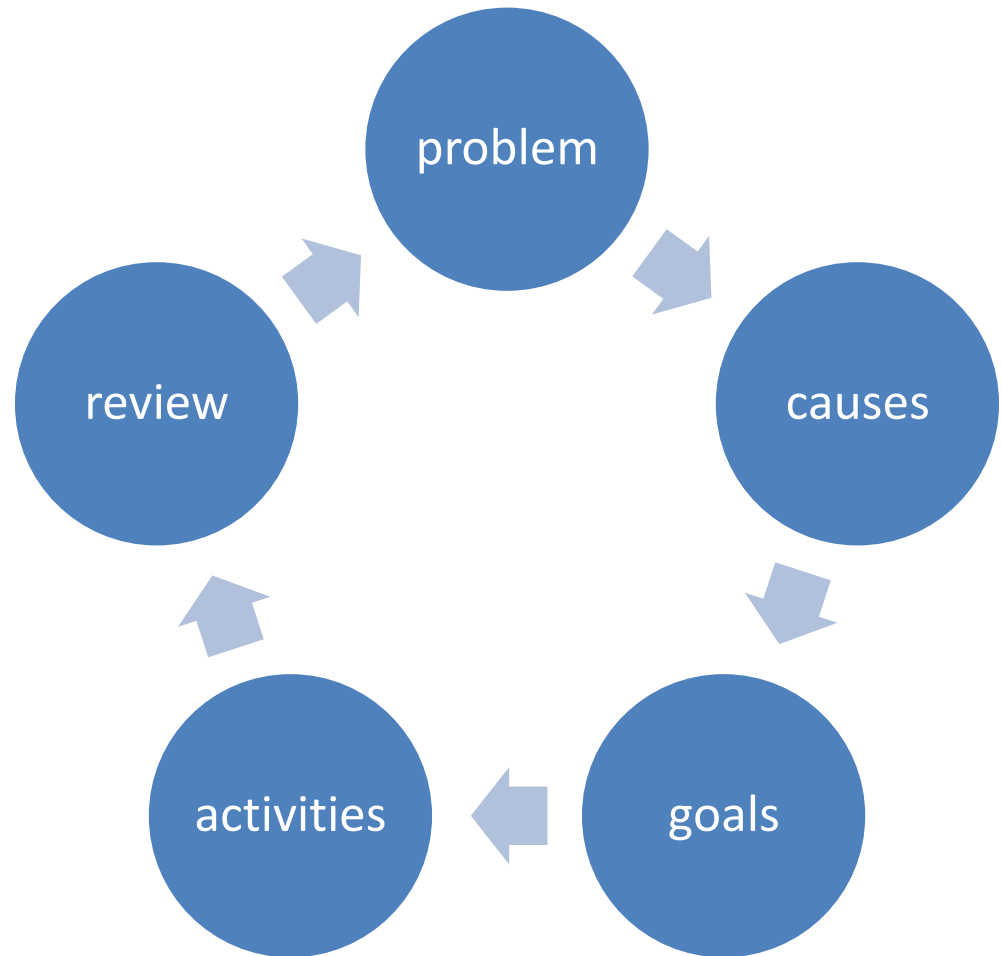
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# a permanente cycle



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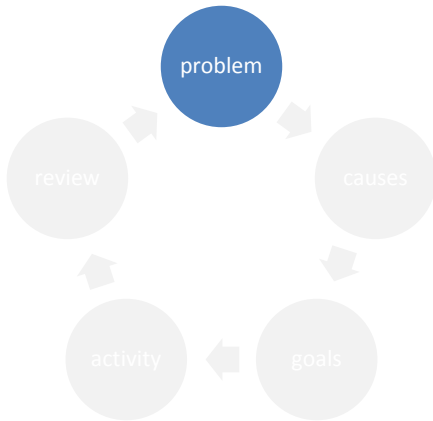
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# problems



*“Well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens”*

Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime  
Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, [UNODC](#)

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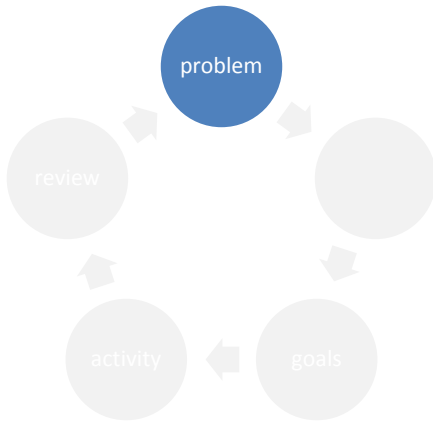
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# the problem

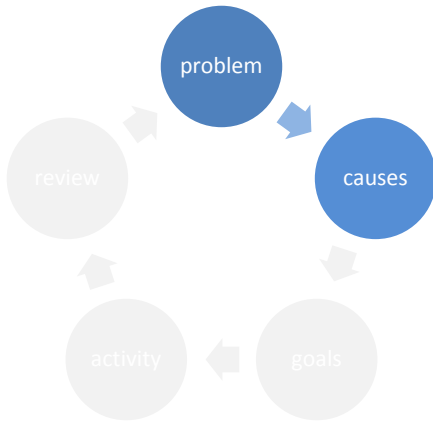


## Step 1: Describing the problem

- ✓ What is the problem?
- ✓ Where does it exist?
- ✓ Who is affected by it?
- ✓ Is there an urgent call for action?



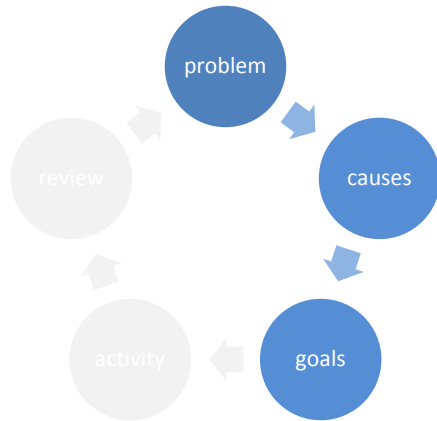
# causes



## Step 2: Analysing the conditions leading to the emergence of the problem

- ✓ What are possible causes of the problem?
- ✓ Theory and empirical research results are of great assistance

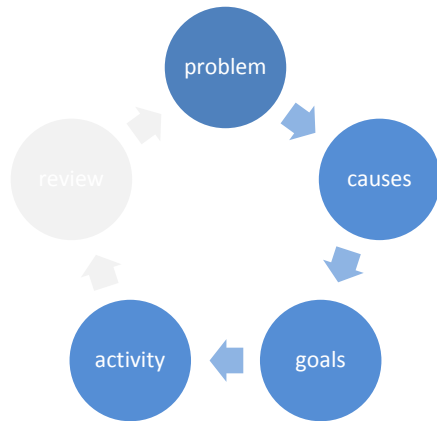
# goals



## Step 3: Determining prevention goals, project goals and target groups

- ✓ What are the project goals?
- ✓ Which target group has to be reached? Define the groups
- ✓ Specify criteria for reviewing the goals. Measurable indicators for success should be available.

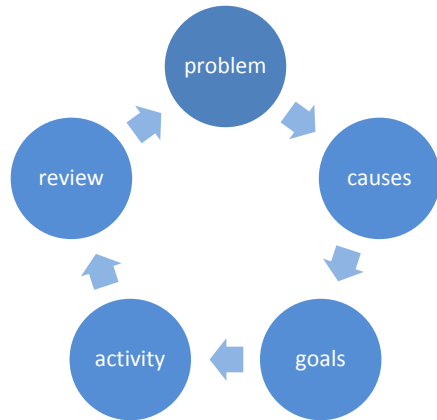
# activities



## Step 4: Determining measures to achieve the objectives; Design and implementation of the project

- ✓ Measures are derived from the project goals
- ✓ Are the measures suitable for the project goals and for the target groups?
- ✓ Is there time enough, are there funds, is sufficient personnel at hand.
- ✓ A project design in written form is an important basis for the evaluation.
- ✓ This includes measures for the implementation, responsibilities, cooperation and funds.

# review



## Step 5: Reviewing the implementation and achievement of goals; Conclusion and documentation

- ✓ to which extent have the goals and target groups been reached?
- ✓ how far has the situation changed in the direction of the desired goals?
- ✓ If not: why have the goals and target groups been reached?
- ✓ The project ends with a review.
- ✓ What are the crucial results of the project?
- ✓ What do the results mean?
- ✓ Which difficulties occurred during planning and implementation?

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# German Congress on Crime Prevention

The [German Congress on Crime Prevention](#) was founded in 1995 as an annual national convention for the field of crime prevention.



The aim of the German Congress on Crime Prevention is to present and strengthen crime prevention within a broad societal framework. Thus it contributes to crime reduction as well as reducing both the fear of crime, and the number of victims of crime.

As an annually organised congress, the main objectives 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 of crime prevention and for fostering the exchange of expertise
- Helping to get into contact at the international level and to exchange information
- Discussing implementation strategies
- Developing and disseminating recommendations for practice, politics, administration and research in the field of crime prevention

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# Annual International Forum



We believe that while the world is growing closer research as well as experience should be disseminated within a broad professional framework.

Therefore we ask international experts from all areas of crime prevention to introduce, share and discuss their ideas, goals, outcomes, projects and speeches with other experts and to experience the German modality of crime prevention.

**Next Annual International Forum: Berlin 2010-05-10-11**

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# Antoine de Saint-Exupery

(1900 – 1944)



"If you want to build a ship,  
don't drum up people to  
collect wood  
and don't assign them  
tasks and work,  
but rather teach them  
to long for the endless  
immensity of the sea."

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