

Crime Prevention as an ongoing Process of institutional Cooperation and Crime Policy Development¹

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This article reflects some central experiences of the last 15 years in crime prevention projects, activities and strategies in a German and European context. It also gives a short overview of two institutions, the author is working for as a executive director: the German Congress on Crime Prevention (Deutscher Präventionstag – DPT) and the Lower Saxony Crime Prevention Council (Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen – LPR).

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¹ Long version of a lecture by Erich Marks at the inwent conference “Cape Town Dialog 2010” (2010-09-21-22) at the School of Public Health, University of the Western Cape in Cape Town, South Africa. For more information about this conference see <http://www.erich-marks.de/nano.cms/Cape-Town-Dialog-2010>

A

Current Experiences with Crime Prevention in the German and European Context

The style of numerous international studies and publications,² including the UN publications³ issued thus far on crime prevention, show that on the one hand, there exist worldwide an increasing number of fundamental and principal insights, issues and recommendations with general relevance. On the other hand, there is no alternative to having every State, every society and every region develop and continually foster their own culture of (crime) prevention.⁴

We in Europe can look back on the past 30 years as showing a very positive development of projects, programmes and methods of crime prevention. This development, both qualitative and quantitative, has been observable in a largely parallel manner in the various states and in the European Union overall, as well as in scholarly and non-governmental organisations at the European level. Several central European organisations and institutions that focus on the field of crime prevention should be enumerated here. These include the supranational structures of the Council of Europe,⁵ the European Parliament⁶ and the European Union⁷ with the European Network for Crime Prevention (EUCPN).⁸ Noteworthy in the area of academia and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)⁹ and the European Society of Criminology (ESC);¹⁰ and among non-governmental organisations, the European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS)¹¹ and the Annual International Forum for Crime Prevention (AIF)¹² of the German Congress on Crime Prevention. This listing is not meant to be exhaustive; rather, it is designed to make clear the breadth of the existing professional organisations.

The following comments will strive to briefly portray and summarise some central experiences and insights from the point of view of the author:

² On this point, cf. with additional citations the first „International Report Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives (2008)“ of the International Centre of the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), which was published in 2008: http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/publications/pub_201_1.pdf; the second report was published in 2009 at the UN World Congress in Salvador.

³ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/tools.html>

⁴ Cf. Kulach/Whiskin/Marks: Cultures of Prevention – Urban Crime Prevention Policies in Europe: towards a common Culture? (2006) http://www.urbansecurity.org/fileadmin/efus/pdf/gb_pub_justy.pdf

⁵ <http://www.coe.int/DefaultEN.asp>

⁶ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/documents_par_theme/902/default_en.htm

⁷ http://europa.eu/pol/justice/index_en.htm

⁸ European Forum for Crime Prevention <http://www.eucpn.org>

⁹ <http://www.heuni.fi>

¹⁰ <http://esc-eurocrim.org>

¹¹ <http://www.urbansecurity.org>

¹² <http://www.gcocp.org>

1. Crime prevention is primarily a community task

Crime prevention has developed as a primary task for communities and cities. It is organised in a very citizen-oriented manner; in larger cities, this increasingly means at the level of city districts. The following principle has taken hold among the leadership of the numerous established community prevention groups in Germany: Crime prevention is a matter for the upper echelons of leadership and is a mayoral obligation. The Zaragoza Manifesto of 2006 contains more detailed references to the continually increasing significance of community-based crime prevention and its current self-understanding at the European level.¹³

2. Crime prevention is an interdisciplinary network

Central services and professional groups in regional and supraregional networks for crime prevention specifically include the police, justice system, schools, health care system, as well as juvenile and social authorities. The police often assume a special role within the network. In this process, it has been shown that successful crime prevention can be achieved neither alone by the police nor without their active cooperation. Community prevention groups are increasingly receiving financial support through special regional promotional associations, and most recently local citizens' foundations as well.

3. Crime prevention is a responsibility concerning all of society

Crime prevention cannot be the sole responsibility of an interdisciplinary network of state offices. Active involvement by non-governmental organisations, private aid organisations, associations, religious congregations as well as the industrial sector is required in order to achieve a common responsibility of society.¹⁴

4. Crime prevention requires citizen commitment

Concrete opportunities to become involved are becoming ever more complex for citizens, their representatives and experts. More than ever, the principle is that we must think globally in order to be able to take effective action locally. The continued development of our civil society also involves making our society safer and more pleasant for the community, because citizen commitment, democratic participation and civic courage hold our society together and serve to prevent crime as well.¹⁵

¹³ "Security, Democracy and Cities", the Zaragoza Manifesto 2006 <http://zaragoza2006.fesu.org/index.php>

¹⁴ More details, e.g. for the Netherlands, are available from the Netherlands Centre for Crime Prevention and Community Safety www.theccv.eu and in Germany's Leipzig Declaration of the German Congress on Crime Prevention (*Leipziger Erklärung des Deutschen Präventionstages*) (2008)

¹⁵ Cf. On this point with additional authority the Hanover Declaration (2009) of the German Congress on Crime Prevention (*Hannoveraner Erklärung (2009) des Deutschen Präventionstages*) <http://www.praeventionstag.de/nano.cms/de/Dokumentation/Details/XID/868> in English, available as of early Anfang 2009 at <http://www.gcocp.org>

5. Crime prevention requires close cooperation with other fields working on prevention

The goal of crime prevention may be attained only in close cooperation with other fields of prevention, such as addiction prevention¹⁶ and traffic safety.¹⁷ But crime-prevention goals may also be a side effect of other fields working in prevention, such as health care.¹⁸ The definition of expert interfaces and mutual acceptance of the various goals and methods, as well as expert processes and standards among the different fields of prevention has proven particularly important in this context.

6. Crime prevention must be a holistic strategy

Experiences from past years and decades shows that crime prevention must be understood as a systemic and holistic attitude, goal and strategy. No matter how positive developments have been in terms of specialisation and quality enhancement in the various professions and disciplines, special significance must be accorded to continual improvements in networking and a more consistent holistic view of individuals, groups and situations.

7. Crime prevention is a long-term and sustainable form of action

Research results document the outstanding effect of crime-prevention strategies in attaining long-term and sustainable success in reducing crime. Orientation to the principles of sustainability is increasingly being seen and accepted as an immanent and self-explanatory interim goal of all (crime) prevention efforts.

8. Crime prevention is primarily a process-oriented attitude

Even only in the German-speaking countries, crime prevention is defined in various ways.¹⁹ We must take into account that (crime) prevention is primarily an attitude, and a permanent process of learning and development for individuals, groups and the whole of society. This understanding of prevention also

9. Crime prevention is a problem- and cause-oriented strategy for solution

Effective crime prevention is cause-oriented. Concrete projects, strategies and methods of crime prevention depend upon the actual problems on site. More details can be found, for example, under the keyword “Problem-oriented policing.”²⁰ The call for stable, evidence-based crime-prevention measures, which is continually increasing, must be followed with determination. Relevant research results worldwide confirm that crime prevention attains the most possible positive effects when it is oriented to strategies and methods whose effectiveness can be empirically assessed and confirmed.²¹ Most recently, there has been an

¹⁶ More details can be found, e.g., at the German Centre for Addition Issues (*Deutsche Hauptstelle für Suchtgefahren*) http://www.dhs.de/web/bibliothek/onlinerecherche_detail_schlagw.php?page=49&schlagw=Verkehr and, in the European context, at EMCDDA, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction www.emcdda.europa.eu

¹⁷ Cf. e.g. a peer project in cooperation with driving schools <http://www.bzga.de>

¹⁸ Cf. with additional authority Federal Centre for Health Education (*Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung*) <http://www.bzga.de>

¹⁹ On this point, cf. e.g. <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kriminalpr%C3%A4vention>

²⁰ <http://www.popcenter.org>

²¹ Cf. with additional authority: Institute of Criminology of the University of Cambridge <http://www.crim.cam.ac.uk>

increase in the number of evaluated strategies and approaches. Core tasks now include improving acceptance of these strategies and transferring them into practice.

10. Crime prevention is an effective approach to almost all criminal offences

In principle, approaches to crime prevention are not bound to certain criminal offences. The focus of crime-prevention activities continues to be on the areas of mass, violent and youth crime; however, other areas such as economic crime or crimes against senior citizens are increasing in significance. And we must also not lose sight of the fact that our current global and core problems, which are all situations calling for prevention – in addition to war and terrorism, these include climate change, world nutrition, energy supply, and globalised financial transactions – have consequences that will substantially influence new developments in crime prevention.

11. Crime prevention is economically successful

Particularly in the English-speaking world, evaluations and meta-evaluations have shown that crime prevention projects – especially when viewed from a middle- and long-term perspective – may recoup the funds invested several times over by way of savings in the fields of justice, social welfare and health policy.²²

12. Crime prevention requires specific prevention management

Meanwhile, we are able to take advantage of numerous trusted tools and management recommendations to professionally manage crime prevention projects. Some examples include the crime analyses by Ron Clark and John Eck,²³ the “Guidance on Local Safety Audits,”²⁴ the 5 Is approach by Paul Ekblom,²⁵ and the “communities that care” programme.²⁶

13. Crime prevention develops its own standards

Development, application and continued furtherance of standards for quality management in crime prevention are increasing in significance. One concrete example of this are the Beccaria Standards.²⁷ These standards offer guidelines to developers, actors and others responsible for crime prevention for ensuring the quality of their crime prevention activities. They are designed to ensure that planning, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention projects are oriented to quality criteria, i.e. projects are conceived in a way that makes them generally subject to evaluation. As such, the standards include benchmarks and demands in terms of the

²² More details can be found at the North American institutions Campbell Collaboration <http://www.campbellcollaboration.org>, Centre for the Study of Prevention of Violence <http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints> und Jerry Lee Centre of Criminology <http://www.sas.upenn.edu/jerrylee>

²³ Clarke & Eck: “Become a Problem-Solving Crime-Analyst in 55 small Steps” <http://www.popcenter.org>

²⁴ Guidance on Local Safety Audits: A Compendium of International Practice, published by the European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS), Paris 2007, ISBN 2-913181-30-9, <http://www.efus.org>

²⁵ On this point, cf. <http://www.designagainstcrime.com> or <http://www.beccaria.de>

²⁶ On this point, cf. for the USA <http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/features/ctc/resources.aspx>, for the Netherlands <http://www.ctcholland.nl> and for the adaptation currently underway in Lower Saxony, Germany <http://www.lpr.niedersachsen.de>

²⁷ http://www.beccaria.de/nano.cms/de/Beccaria_Standards/Page/1

quality of planning, implementation and evaluation of crime-prevention programmes and projects.

14. Crime prevention requires evaluation

An ever increasing number of projects and programmes in crime prevention are being evaluated, and this contributes significantly to an improved and more effective crime prevention. This is associated with an improved exchange between the often strictly separated fields of policymaking, practice and academia regarding the goals and effects of crime-prevention measures; and it benefits all participants²⁸. One important condition for increased evaluation of activities in crime prevention is a solid advance description of problems and data to be collected.

15. Crime prevention requires exchange and benchmarking

Projects, programmes and specific crime-prevention measures should not only be evaluated more systematically; rather, benchmarking processes should be compared and improved at both the national and international levels. In addition to “good practice” and “best practices” processes, relevant interdisciplinary congresses²⁹ as well as awards and prizes³⁰ also have a quality-enhancing effect.

16. Crime prevention is applied subsidiarity

Today, crime prevention is undertaken at a total of five levels: local, regional, national, continental, and global (international as well as supranational). It has become clear that defined work division and coordination between all organisations and institutions working at the various levels are particularly important for successful crime prevention. Actors at the various levels have different tasks which, to the extent possible, should be structured based upon an underlying fundamental understanding and therefore result in an effective overall concept.³¹

17. Crime prevention is developing into a qualified professional specialty

The necessity of additional specialisation in the areas of planning and management, as well as new challenges in the area of knowledge management, have resulted in initial plans for specific training courses in crime prevention. In the past several years, specialised advanced training programmes have been developed in several European countries for full- and part-time employees in various fields of crime prevention.³²

²⁸ More details may be found, e.g., at the site of the CRIMPREV European initiative (Assessing Deviance, Crime and Prevention in Europe) <http://www.gern-cnrs.com> as well as at <http://www.crimereduction.org>

²⁹ For example the annual German Congress on Crime Prevention <http://www.gcocp.org> or the annual Colloquium of the ICPC http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/menu_item.php?code=annual_colloquium

³⁰ Examples include the Stockholm Prize in Criminology www.criminologyprize.com, the European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) www.eucpn.org and the German Prize for Crime Prevention (*Deutsche Förderpreis für Kriminalprävention*): http://www.stiftung-kriminalpraevention.de/index_home.html

³¹ Information regarding the definition of the subsidiarity principle can be found, e.g., at Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subsidiarity>

³² Cf. on this point the article by Meyer/Coester/Hasenpusch/Marks in this publication as well as at www.beccaria.de

18. Crime prevention is oriented toward enlightened crime policies

The statement by Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794) still holds true: “It is better to prevent crime rather than to punish it.” Crime prevention is most successful where it is a firm portion of a rational and enlightened policy and criminal policy and is built upon human rights and a democratic state following the rule of law.³³

19. Crime prevention has an important connection to restorative justice

The approaches of mediation, conflict management and offender-victim mediation have developed very positively in the past several years. The restorative justice approach³⁴ meanwhile makes an important contribution to the continued development of modern societal cultures of conflict. The concepts of victimology,³⁵ restorative justice and crime prevention are complementary approaches and concepts.

20. Crime prevention needs cross-border cooperation

The European Union has been carrying out specific funding programmes on crime prevention for more than ten years (e.g. within the scope of the GROTIUS, AGIS and ISEC programmes, among others)³⁶; and this has shown the necessity – and above all the opportunities and advantages – of supranational cooperation within the Third Pillar of the EU.³⁷ Of equal significance are the various proposals adopted by the Council of Europe³⁸ in the past decades.

21. Crime prevention also works through adaptation

Like in all other areas, the wheel does not constantly need to be reinvented in crime prevention. Examples of the adaptation of successful programmes and projects from other countries are the Nurse Family Partnership Programme (NFP)³⁹ by David Olds and its adaptation by the Pro Kind Foundation in Germany,⁴⁰ as well as the programme Communities that Care (CTC) in the Netherlands and Germany (Lower Saxony).⁴¹

22. Crime prevention is not a punishment

As the term implies, crime prevention is an attitude of anticipation and strives to preclude the criminal offence; as such, it should not be equated or confused with a reaction to or punishment for crime. Stated differently, crime prevention is neither a substitute nor an

³³ Regarding the principles of enlightened crime policy, cf. Lawrence Sherman: Enlightened Justice: Consequentialism and Empirism from Beccaria to Braithwaite, in: Marks, Erich & Meyer, Anja & Linssen, Ruth (Eds.): Quality in Crime Prevention, Hanover 2005, ISBN 3-8334-4194-1,

http://www.beccaria.de/Kriminalpraevention/en/Documents/beccaria_quality%20in%20crime%20prevention.pdf

³⁴ www.restorativejustice.org

³⁵ On this point, cf. World Society of Victimology <http://www.worldsocietyofvictimology.org>

³⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding

³⁷ Pursuant to the Lisbon Treaty of 2007 (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Lisbon), the former “police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters” of the current “3rd pillar” is now termed the “area of freedom, security and justice” as a portion of the “internal policies and measures of the European Union.”

³⁸ www.coe.int

³⁹ www.coe.int

⁴⁰ Lower Saxony Criminology Research Institute (*Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen*) <http://www.kfn.de> and the Pro Kind Foundation <http://www.stiftung-pro-kind.de>

⁴¹ Narcis <http://www.narcis.info> and the Lower Saxony Land Prevention Council <http://www.lpr.niedersachsen.de>

alternative to sanctions imposed after crimes have been committed. Nonetheless, the principle applies that in cases of doubt, less intrusive sanctions exhibit a better tertiary preventive effect.

23. Crime prevention serves to increase reporting of crime

Using the example of the new manner of dealing with the problem of domestic violence in most European countries, we can see that measures at the interface between intervention and prevention are also suitable to allow more criminal offences to be reported and included in criminal statistics, thus reducing the number of unreported crimes.⁴² Extensive scientific research confirms these findings.⁴³

24. Crime prevention is strongly influenced by the Internet

The rapid and irrevocable expansion of the Internet has manifold effects on crime prevention. The spectrum ranges from improved approaches to information, counselling and communication in the area of crime prevention, to addressing new offences and forms of criminality, to the problems resulting from new forms of addiction.

25. Crime prevention is an effective form of victim protection

Within the past two decades, we have gained the insight that victim protection and assistance on the one hand, and crime prevention on the other, are not opposites; rather, they supplement and condition one another. One significant example of this development and attitude is the mission statement and institutional self-understanding of the largest German victim assistance organisation, WEISSER RING,⁴⁴ at the European level Victim Support Europe,⁴⁵ and at the international level the World Society on Victimology.⁴⁶

26. Crime prevention has limits

Going forward, crime prevention will require a more precise, concrete formulation of personal and societal purposes, goals and visions. In this, we cannot lose sight of the area of tension between freedom and prevention. Prevention must not be confused with an attitude of risk elimination in principle. The ethical basic principle of dual effect must thus always be taken into account in the field of crime prevention.

To conclude, reference should be made to the continued development of deliberations for concrete strategies and cooperative projects for an increasingly global crime prevention which must be globalised. Crime prevention strategies and concrete projects exist throughout the world and are, dependent upon their respective local societal, state and economic realities, extremely diverse in terms of their problems, goals and resources. Nonetheless, in the World Wide Web, these diverse approaches are only a few mouse clicks away from one another.

⁴² More information is available at http://www.coe.int/t/pace/campaign/stopviolence/default_EN.asp

⁴³ For example the student surveys taken by the Lower Saxony Criminology Research Institute at http://kfn.de/home/Forschungsbericht_107.htm with additional authority

⁴⁴ <http://www.weisser-ring.de/internet/index.html>

⁴⁵ <http://www.victimsupporteurope.eu>

⁴⁶ <http://www.worldsocietyofvictimology.org>

More than ever, the principle is that we must think and communicate globally in order to be able to act effectively locally. Another important principle is that we must learn and gain experience in the field of crime prevention; that we must better share and consolidate efforts to work on the problems that exist worldwide; and that we must refine existing strategies to improve and resolve problems.

B

The Lower Saxony Crime Prevention Council - CPC

In Germany, crime prevention is the responsibility of all three levels of government:

Federal, State and Municipal. At the Federal level, there is an interdepartmental working group of several Ministries, the German Forum for Crime Prevention in Berlin, the German Congress on Crime Prevention (with its secretariat in Hanover) and the German Youth Institute in Munich and Halle. Among the joint Federal/State activities in the field of crime prevention, the conferences of ministers (primarily of justice and the interior), the Centre for Criminology in Wiesbaden and the Programme for Police Crime Prevention are most prominent.

At the level of the 16 individual States, there are state crime prevention bodies with tasks similar to the one in Lower Saxony, although not always as differentiated and as resourceful. The majority of crime prevention efforts takes place at the municipal level, either by individual public or private organizations, or in concert with a local crime prevention board. All in all, there are approximately 2000 crime prevention bodies and networks at all levels of government in Germany.

The Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony (LPR)⁴⁷ was founded in 1995 on the basis of a resolution of the Lower-Saxony State Government and was given the following mission:

- The reduction of crime occurrence in Lower Saxony
- The improvement of the subjective feeling of security of Lower-Saxon citizens

Since its founding, the LPR is oriented to society as a whole. Crime prevention is 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.

Advice to Measure! - Municipal prevention efforts

The Secretariat of the Crime Prevention Council supports the municipalities in the field of crime prevention. Among the services provided are

- on-site consulting on issues relating to the establishment of a crime prevention council
- project-planning and related advice
- moderating events and workshops

⁴⁷ www.lpr.niedersachsen.de

- advancing and funding crime prevention projects
- information and dissemination of knowledge by an electronic newsletter, a website and by large-scale congresses

The objectives of the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony:

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

Domestic Violence⁴⁸

One out of four women in Germany is at least once in her life a victim of violence by an intimate partner. Many of these women suffer for a long time from an abusive relation and its consequences. Children, too, can be seriously affected by witnessing such violence. In order to protect and support abused women and their children adequately, police, justice, social services, and counselling centres have to work hand in hand. As a consequence, the government of Lower Saxony has joined several measures concerning the intervention against and the prevention of domestic violence in an interdepartmental plan of action for combatting domestic violence. It has also established a coordinating office within the Crime Prevention Council for executing this plan of action. The Coordinating Office "Domestic Violence"

- supports practitioners in the development of local and regional cooperative structures
- organizes and supports training for social services, women's counselling centres, police, and justice
- works as a clearing-house for information between the municipal and the state level
- develops concepts for intervention against and prevention of domestic violence.

Against Right-Wing Extremism – for Democracy and Tolerance⁴⁹

The Crime Prevention Council's work on right-wing extremism focuses on:

- the administration of the federal programme "Youth for Diversity, Tolerance, and Democracy – against Right-Wing Extremism, Xenophobia and Antisemitism"
- a series of events called "Assuming Responsibility in the North"
- the project "Red-Colourful-Card Against Right-Wing Extremism – For Democracy and Justice"

⁴⁸ <http://www.lpr.niedersachsen.de/nano.cms/de/Aktivitaeten?XAction=Details&XID=34>

⁴⁹ <http://www.lpr.niedersachsen.de/nano.cms/de/Aktivitaeten?XAction=Details&XID=21>

- participation in the implementation of local analyses in the research project

“Group focused Enmity” conducted by the Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflicts and Violence at the University of Bielefeld by administering the federal programme “Competent. for Democracy – Consulting Networks against Right-Wing Extremism”, the CPC can also react immediately and efficiently to problematic situations arising in the context of right-wing extremism, xenophobia, and antisemitism in Lower Saxony. Citizens, representatives of municipal or state politics, youth- and social workers and others being confronted with a problem related to such attitudes may contact the CPC directly.

Social area-based Prevention in Networks⁵⁰

With the pilot-project “SPIN – Social area-based Prevention in Networks” funded largely by the European Union the CPC will test and adapt the “Communities That Care” (CTC) concept for use in the federal state of Lower Saxony to encourage evidencebased prevention in communities and promote an exchange of experience with other European countries using the CTC approach.

The CTC-process is a long-term prevention strategy developed in the USA. It is underpinned by research evidence on factors of risk and protection, connecting certain conditions in children’s lives and the likelihood of subsequent problem behaviour. It helps communities to select proven prevention programmes to address the most pressing risk factors. CTC provides communities with a manualized operating system including:

- assessment tools to identify and measure the level of risk- and protective factors in an area, to prioritize and then to target them with interventions,
- a data bank providing evidence and information on programmes that are effective in reducing risk factors or showing promise of doing so,
- on-site training and assistance in a step-by-step process to foster joint prevention planning and to define measurable outcomes that can be tracked over time.

International Relations of the CPC

International contacts are necessary today to profit from experiences abroad, learn about new developments and find partners for cooperative efforts. Due to projects co-funded by the European Commission (SPIN and Beccaria), partnerships with organizations in a dozen EU-member states have been established.

Apart from these relations, the CPC is part of the European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS) and its German chapter DEFUS, has close links to the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), the Annual International Forum (AIF) within the German Congress on Crime Prevention, and the international working group on Communities That Care, to name but a few examples.

⁵⁰ <http://www.lpr.niedersachsen.de/nano.cms/de/Aktivitaeten?XAction=Details&XID=80>

Several of the CPC staff are members of international scientific societies such as the European and the International Society of Criminology.

Conferences and Events for the Public

In order to disseminate recent scientific findings and examples of best practice concerning crime prevention, but also to provide opportunities for informal networking among researchers, administrators and practitioners, the Crime Prevention Council regularly organizes or participates in large scale conferences and public events. Among them were the “Conflict Management Congress” and the conference on “Society engaged in Prevention” in 2008 and the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention in Hanover in 2009.

The CPC is in close contact with the German Congress on Crime Prevention, which has its secretariat in Hanover. It is the largest European annual conference on crime prevention and related issues – there were more than 3000 participants in 2009 and some 300 presentations, lectures, workshops etc. The Congress includes an international platform for an interdisciplinary exchange in English, the Annual International Forum. The 15th Congress will be held in Berlin in May 2010, focussing on the role of education in crime prevention.

The Lower Saxony Crime Prevention Conference is a bi-annual meeting of experts involved in societal crime prevention in Lower Saxony. It demonstrates the wide spectrum of current approaches and initiatives in Lower Saxony and serves to facilitate contacts, networking and the exchange of experience among practitioners in municipal crime prevention. New practical, scientific and political or legal developments are presented in lectures and workshops as well as an extensive exposition.

The Beccaria-Programme: Quality through Competence⁵¹

The issue of quality in crime prevention work is closely related to the issue of what we can achieve and what we want to achieve. Effective and lasting / sustainable crime prevention presupposes professional competence and knowledge. The teaching of special prevention knowledge is the concern of the Beccaria-Programme.

The Beccaria-Programme:

- stands for three subsequent EU-projects
 1. Quality-Management in Crime Prevention (2003 – 2005)
 2. Training in Crime Prevention (2005 – 2007)
 3. Knowledge-Transfer in Crime Prevention (2008 – 2011)
- offers the Beccaria-Standards for planning, administering and evaluating intervention or prevention projects in more than a dozen languages
- teaches professional knowledge for crime prevention work
- trains people active in crime prevention in the Beccaria-Qualification-Programme
- advances quality in crime prevention with a view to the future.

⁵¹ <http://lpr.niedersachsen.de/nano.cms/de/Aktivitaeten?XAction=Details&XID=42>

C

BECCARIA-STANDARDS⁵²

for ensuring quality in crime prevention projects Preface⁵³

Quality criteria for planning, implementing and evaluating crime-prevention projects have hardly existed up to now. The professional exchange on this complex of topics is also still at the very beginning nationally as well as throughout Europe. Standards as a yardstick for checking project scheduling and implementation are an initial step on the way to checking the effectiveness of crime-prevention projects and to an increased quality orientation.

The present Beccaria standards have been developed in the framework of the “Beccaria Project: Quality Management in Crime Prevention”. This project was supported by the AGIS programme of the European Commission. The Beccaria standards are intended as a recommendation for an increased quality orientation in prevention work. They are an initial outline for discussion and should be consistently improved and developed further through the widest possible debate. Working aids (7 steps) for the concrete implementation of the Beccaria standards can be downloaded for free.⁵⁴ The Beccaria standards are available in 16 languages.⁵⁵

The Beccaria standards include measures and requirements for quality planning, execution and assessment of crime prevention programmes and projects.⁵⁶ They apply to the following seven key steps of a project:

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.

⁵² The standards are named after the philosopher Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794). Beccaria was an advocate for criminal law reform and is considered a pioneer in modern criminology. He emphasized the primacy of preventative crime policy: “*It is better to prevent crime than to punish it.*”

⁵³ Developed by Dr. Volkhard Schindler, Jörg Bässmann, Erich Marks, Dr. Anja Meyer, Dr. Ruth Linssen

⁵⁴ www.beccaria-standards.net

⁵⁵ Arabic, Chinese, Croatian, German, English, French, Hindi, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Turkish and (reliminary documents) in Czech, Hungarian, Lietuva and Polish

⁵⁶ In the following, only projects are referred to, similarly, the programmes are enclosed.

The Beccaria standards offer a manual for developers, players in the field and other people with responsibility in crime prevention to ensure the quality of their crime prevention work. Whoever is responsible should ensure that

- a. they align the planning, implementation and review of crime prevention projects with the quality criteria outlined in science and literature.
- b. projects are designed in such a way that they can be evaluated.
- c. scientific experts, advisors, contracting bodies and sponsors are at hand to provide a technical basis for judging the project's targeting of objectives and quality.

The Beccaria standards describe an overall programme of requirements to ensure quality. A satisfactory guarantee for the quality of a project can only be achieved by complying with the overall programme. The individual requirements are always in step with each other. Selective attention or inattention to particular steps of the Beccaria standards would be detrimental to the level of quality.

The following points are to be considered and implemented along with the Beccaria standards:

1. Beccaria Standard: Description of the problem

1.1 The existing problem is recognised and precisely described in its current state. It is thus explained:

- What exactly the problem comprises, how it manifests itself, what kind of crime it covers.
- Where the problem arises in the defined area, over what time scale and to what extent.
- Who is directly or indirectly affected by the problem (description e.g. by age, gender, social characteristics, background).
- What direct and indirect effects the problem has.
- How long the problem has existed and whether it has changed (especially recently – e.g. growth, special reasons).
- Whether the solution to the problem is being worked on in a specific place. Who is working on it at present or who should work on it in the future (youth help, teachers, police, state prosecution service)? Which methods were chosen to solve the problem and with what degree of success?
-

1.2 Information is provided on who the initiative for the project came from as well as what prompted the project (e.g. complaints/reports from the public, approaches from the Youth Welfare Office or suggestion by the police).

1.3 It has been well established by research that action is needed to solve the problem.

2. Beccaria standard: Analysis of the conditions leading to the emergence of the problem

- 2.1 To explain the problem in question, appropriate theoretical as well as empirical findings are taken into consideration.
- 2.2 The variables thought to significantly influence the incidence of the problem are considered and labelled - risk factors⁵⁷ as well as protective factors⁵⁸ .

3. Beccaria standard: Determination of crime prevention goals, project goals, and targeted groups⁵⁹

In determining goals, a basic distinction must be made between crime prevention and project goals. The crime prevention goals and project goals of every project must be specified clearly and precisely.

Crime prevention goals (sometimes referred to as overall goals, global goals or general goals) are always directed towards the actual crime prevention concerns of the project. These concern the (objective) containment of crime (prevention and / or avoidance of criminal acts) or the improvement of subjective security (strengthening the feeling of safety as well as reducing the fear of crime). For example, the crime prevention goal of a project could be a 30% reduction in youth assaults in the school area of city A.

Project goals, on the contrary, are the direct objectives for which a project aims. The following project goals could exist for a project with the crime prevention goal of reducing youth assaults in schools: Improvement of the general school atmosphere, strengthening of pupils' social skills especially regarding fights, and a higher level of social control in school.

Project goals must have a theoretical connection with crime prevention goals: in achieving a project goal, it must be possible to work towards the existing crime prevention goal at the same time.

The project goals can be demonstrated using criminological theories as well as theory-based assumptions or experimental findings: (to stay with the same example) "improvement of the general school atmosphere", "strengthening of pupils' social skills especially regarding fights" as well as "a higher level of social control in school", in each case building an applicable crime prevention approach to achieve the crime prevention goal of "reducing youth assaults in schools".

- 3.1 The crime prevention goals are specified. They are developed from the description of the problem, precisely formulated, measurable, and describe the ideal situation.

⁵⁷ Risk factors are influences that can be detrimental to a child's conduct, for example child neglect, contact with delinquent peers, deterioration of neighborhoods.

⁵⁸ Protective factors can hinder the emergence of crime. For example, stable emotional bonds between youths and their parents, alarm systems in parked cars, clear lines of sight and lighting of public places which are considered trouble spots.

⁵⁹ There can be one or more crime prevention goals as well as one or more project goals and target groups in a project. When describing the Beccaria standards, only the plural form is used.

- 3.2 A decision is made regarding any particular groups the crime prevention goals are targeting.
- 3.3 There are definitive, measurable indicators that show whether (and to what extent) the crime prevention goals will be achieved.
- 3.4 Strategies or crime prevention approaches are chosen which are judged appropriate to achieve the adopted crime prevention goals. The choice of strategies or crime prevention approaches is explicitly justified. Perceptions from literature as well as practical experiences should be taken into account. The project goals are defined in concrete terms on the basis of the chosen strategies or crime prevention approaches.
- 3.5 The target groups to which the achievement of the project goals relates are specified. In this context, target groups are precisely specified (e.g. by age or social characteristics).
- 3.6 The time frame as well as the end date (duration of the project) for achieving the desired project goals is determined.

4. Beccaria standard: Determining measures to achieve the objectives

- 4.1 Appropriate measures are derived and justified to achieve the project goals.
- 4.2 The measures are considered appropriate for reaching the determined target groups of the project goals (e.g. can this be assured through the participation of the target group?).
- 4.3 The availability of important time, personal, expert, financial and physical resources for implementing the measures is realistically set out.
- 4.4 Particular indicators can be validated that show whether (and to what extent) the project goals will be achieved.
- 4.5 Particular indicators can be validated that show whether (and to what extent) the target groups can be reached.

5. Beccaria standard: Project design and implementation

- 5.1 The project design is set out in writing. It covers all the relevant considerations and plans which are essential for the establishment, running and review of the project.
- 5.2 The likelihood of collaboration (with partner organisations) as well as synergies are clarified. The networking is target-oriented, sustainable and well invested.
- 5.3 A resource plan is prepared which sets forth which time, personal, professional, financial and physical resources are likely to be needed to implement the measures.
- 5.4 The duration of the project is determined.
- 5.5 The project is appraised and checked by an external expert in the field and by a group (external or part of their own organisation).

- 5.6 The cost benefit of the project, how it arises from the project plan and the expected results and effects (and the targeted project goals) are checked and found to be beneficial as well as sustainable by those involved with the project and/or by some external, professional person/group. Practicable alternatives to the planned project can be appraised as an option.
- 5.7 Responsibilities for implementing the individual measures are determined. Agreements are put in writing between the participants (contractors, project planners, if necessary the target groups, and co-operation partners).
- 5.8 A project work plan is prepared with a detailed depiction of the individual work steps for those responsible and the time schedule.
- 5.9 A review of the implementation of the project (monitoring) as well as a review of the effects of the project (evaluation of impact, if it is intended) is included from the beginning of the project plan.
- A process evaluation needs to be carried out. A plan for the review of the running of the project as well as reaching the target groups is prepared and included in the project design.
 - The case is made for whether the attainability of the project goals and crime prevention goals of the project should be appraised (advance appraisal of effects). In the event that the evaluation is carried out, a plan of investigation is drawn up, and the evaluation plans are taken into account in the project design.
 - The case is made for whether a self evaluation and/or an external evaluation is planned. In the case of a self evaluation, the requirement for external professional methodological advice is assessed.
- 5.10 The running of the project is documented from the very beginning; every step of the project is set out and justified, as are deviations from the original plan.
- 5.11 The structure of the project can adapt to changing conditions. Methods for improvement are determined and implemented if shortfalls appear.

6. Beccaria standard: Review of the implementation of the project and the achievement of its goals (evaluation)

- 6.1 The extent to which the designated target groups are reached is determined (number, proportion). Attempts are made to account for the degree to which the target groups were or were not reached
- 6.2 What changes occurred and to what extent they occurred are determined. How far were the targeted crime prevention goals achieved (from comparison between the actual and expected situations)? How far were the targeted project goals achieved (from comparison between the actual and expected situations)?

6.3 Whether and to what extent the observed changes can be attributed to the implemented measures is determined and reported. What can the achievement or failure to achieve the crime prevention goals be connected to? Likewise for the project goals?

6.4 The occurrence of any unforeseen side effects is determined: If so, what effects and to what extent?

7. Beccaria standard: Conclusion and documentation of the project

7.1 A thorough project report is prepared at the end of a project. The main findings from the project are edited, conclusions are made, the end report is drawn up, and the project documentation as well as project results are made accessible to a professional audience.

7.2 The main project findings are brought together and edited:

- To what extent were the targeted goals achieved (project and crime prevention goals)?
- What do the results imply for the project?
- What can the achievement/failure of the project goals be attributed to?
- What difficulties emerged in the planning and implementation stages; which positive and negative lessons can be drawn?
- What other main findings could be deduced?

7.3 Conclusions are drawn from the experiences, results and findings of the project:

- Did the chosen approach prove of value? Is the approach applicable elsewhere?
- Which suggestions for improvement, recommendations for action or possible solutions for known flaws can be deduced?
- Are there particular problems which should be a.) The subject of future projects as well as b.) The subject of evaluation for future projects?
- Which project partners or other organisations could especially benefit from the results?
- Do the findings apply to an adaptation/modification of the existing project or to a further development of a possible continuation of the project?
- How could it be guaranteed that the project can be sustained for its planned lifespan (e.g. by integration in an existing set of arrangements)?
- Can the project be transferred to other target groups and social conditions?

7.4 A project report is written which outlines:

- Project design
- The implementation of the project
- Project results
- Results of evaluation
- A plan of evaluation, if necessary analysing a range and quantity of samples as well as indicators and criteria to review the achievement of the project goals.
- Conclusions.

7.5 The project documentation is accessible to others. The results of the project are published.

- At the very least, a summary of the project documentation is put in a database.

D

The German Congress on Crime Prevention - GCOCP

Mission Statement

The self-conception and framework objectives have been formulated in a mission statement that applies to all congresses: in 1995 the German Congress on Crime Prevention was formed as a national annual congress, specifically for the field of crime prevention. Right from the outset the objective was to depict and strengthen the prevention of crime across all divisions in an interdisciplinary manner as well as in a broad social framework. In time, the German Congress on Crime Prevention also opened itself for institutions, projects, methods, policy questions, and insights gained from other areas in the field of prevention, which were already present in more or less direct work settings. Apart from treating its central topic, which continues to be that of crime prevention, the extended range of the congress spans the areas of prevention of substance abuse and traffic accidents, right up to the various areas of prevention to be found in health care.

The congress especially addresses all persons in positions of responsibility for prevention who come from governmental authorities, municipalities, cities and counties, health care, youth welfare, judiciary authorities, churches, media, politics, police, prevention committees, projects, schools, sport, associations and federations, as well as science etc..

As an annual congress, the German Congress on Crime Prevention would like to attain the following objectives:

- Exchange experiences and liaise on current and fundamental policies of the various fields of prevention and its effectiveness,
- Bring together partners in the field of prevention,
- Serve as a forum in which practitioners exchange their experiences,
- Create international contacts and provide assistance in exchanging information,
- Discuss implementation strategies,
- Elaborate and make recommendations to politicians, administrative authorities and science.

Program advisory board

In the course of preparing every Congress on German Crime Prevention, a program advisory board⁶⁰ is created in which both the organiser and the permanent event partners are

⁶⁰ Members are (2009): Renate Engels Educational Institute of the German Association for Social Work, Criminal Law and Crime Policy (DBH-Bildungswerk); Reinhold Hepp Police Crime Prevention of the Federal and State Interior – (ProPK); Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner (German Foundation for Prevention of Crime and Care for Delinquents - DVS); Erich Marks (German Congress on Crime Prevention - DPT); Corinna Metzner (WEISSER RING); Jürgen Mutz (German Foundation for Prevention of Crime and Care for Delinquents– DVS); Karla Schmitz (German Congress on Crime Prevention - DPT);

represented. The program advisory board is responsible for contentual structuring matters pertaining to the respective upcoming congress as well as for outlooks and initial planning of future congresses.

Partners

The commitment and solidarity of the DPT-Partners constitute a central building block for the success of the Congress. A total of more than 40 -50 organisations and institutions have expressly become involved as official partners of the last German Congresses on Crime Prevention in various ways and in numerous roles, be it by means of their logo or their reputation, in addition to committing personal and financial resources. In particular, the following partners and sponsors were involved in 2009:

Hosting Congress Partners

- State of Lower Saxony
- City of Hannover

Permanent Congress Partners

- Educational Institute of the German Association for Social Work, Criminal Law and Crime Policy (DBH-Bildungswerk)
- Police crime prevention of the federal and state governments (Polizeiliche Kriminalprävention der Länder und des Bundes (ProPK))
- Foundation German Forum for Crime Prevention (Stiftung Deutsches Forum für Kriminalprävention (DFK))
- WEISSER RING e. V. (Charitable Organisation for Supporting the Victims of Crime and Preventing Crime)

Cooperation Partners and Sponsors

- AOK Lower Saxony (public health insurance company)
- Alliance for Children and against Violence. Children cannot be beaten (Bündnis für Kinder. Gegen Gewalt. Kinder sind unschlagbar)
- Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend) (BMFSFJ)
- Federal Centre for Health Education (Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA))
- Federal Agency for Civic Education (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (bpb))
- Deutsche Bahn AG (German Railways)
- German Society for Prevention and Intervention with Child Abuse and Neglect Deutsche Gesellschaft für Prävention und Intervention bei Kindesmisshandlung und – vernachlässigung (DgfpI) e. V.)
- German Post World Net (Deutsche Post)

- German Sport Youth and German Olympic Sports Federation (Deutsche Sportjugend im Deutschen Olympischen Sportbund (dsj))
- German Youth Institute (Deutsches Jugendinstitut) (dji)
- Loccum Evangelical Academy (Loccum Evangelische Akademie)
- Community Accident Insurance Association Hannover –State Accident Insurance Lower Saxony (Gemeinde-Unfallversicherungsverband Hannover – Landesunfallkasse Niedersachsen)
- Hannover Congress Centrum
- Haus & Grund Hannover
- Chamber of Cloisters Hannover (Klosterkammer Hannover)
- Crime Research Institute Lower Saxony (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen (KFN))
- State Prevention Council Lower Saxony (Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen)
- protec service
- proVal
- Crime Prevention Foundation (Stiftung Kriminalprävention)

Partner Congresses

- German Family Courts Congress (Deutscher Familiengerichtstag (DFGT))
- German Juvenile Courts Congress (Deutscher Jugendgerichtstag (DJGT))
- Austrian Congress on Crime Prevention (Österreichischer Präventionskongress)

International Partners

- European Forum for Urban Safety, Paris (EFUS)
- International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Montreal (ICPC)

Media Partners

- German Radio (Deutschlandfunk)
- Foundation TV (Stiftungs-TV)

Participants and Visitors

The increase in the number of congress participants and visitors in the past years can be seen in the following chart:

	Registered Congress-Participants	Registered Visitors of the stage and DPT- University	Total number of registered Participants and visitors
5. DPT Hoyerswerda, 1999	610	-	610
6. DPT Düsseldorf, 2000	1.214	-	1.214
7. DPT Düsseldorf, 2001	1.226	-	1.226
8. DPT Hannover, 2003	1.219	50	1.269
9. DPT Stuttgart, 2004	1.235	750	1.985
10. DPT Hannover, 2005	1.907	1.550	3.457
11. DPT Nürnberg, 2006	1.442	780	2.222
12. DPT Wiesbaden, 2007	1.901	1.624	3.525
13. DPT Leipzig, 2008	1.744	2.400	4.144
14. DPT Hannover 2009	2.129	718	2.847
15. DPT Berlin 2010	2.728	1.691	4.419

Documentation

The entire documentation of the programmes and the individual presentation of the annual German Congress on Crime Prevention are, in principle, issued via the Internet. The central programme aspects and contributions of all previous congresses have been documented on the homepage www.praeventionstag.de where they are also available as download insofar as the speakers have provided the corresponding documents. This documentation is continuously developed and placed at your disposal in the form of a user-friendly internet database.

In addition to this, the contributions pertaining to the focal topic as well as the Annual International Forum for Crime Prevention (AIF) are published in print. To date, book documentation has been presented for the 4th DPT (1998), the 11th DPT (2006), the 12th DPT (2007) as well as the 13th DPT (2008) and since the 12th Congress (2007) it has been published annually as an anthology of each congress's respective topic of special focus. Since the 5th German Congress on Crime Prevention in 1999, congress catalogues have been printed with abstracts of all presentations and items in the programme.

E

Themes and structure of the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention

The annual German Congress on Crime Prevention pursues the objective of depicting, discussing and strengthening crime prevention measures in an interdisciplinary manner which spans all divisions and covers a broad social framework. As an example in this contribution I would also like to provide an overview of the structure and a great number of topics, sections and forums of the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention. This congress took place at the Hannover Congress Centrum (HCC) on the 8th and 9th of June 2009.

The 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention was split into the following sections:

- Plenums
- Talks
- Project spots
- Exhibition
- Workshop

Plenums

Opening Plenary Session

- Welcome by the DPT- managing director
Erich Marks
- Introductory remarks of the DPT-appraiser regarding the main discussion topic
Dr. Wiebke Steffen
- Greetings from the chairman of the German Foundation for Crime Prevention and Assistance for Delinquents (Deutsche Stiftung für Verbrechenverhütung und Straffälligenhilfe)
Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner
- Greetings from the mayor of of Hannover, the capital of Lower Saxony
Bernd Strauch
- Greetings from the Prime Minister of Lower Saxony and Patron
Christian Wulff
- Lecture of the Federal Minister of the Interior
Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble

Musical Supporting Programme:

- School Singer Project “Klasse! Wir singen”, Scholars of primary schools
- School Theater Project "Paul trifft Ilma – und dann geht's ab!", Special support schools drumming and singing with one another
- School Theater Project "Die Abenteuer des Merkur", by Erik Satie

Closing Plenary Session

- Closing speech of the Congress president
Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner, University of Tübingen
- Hannoverian Declaration of the German Congress on Crime Prevention
Dr. Wiebke Steffen, Bavarian State Police Agency, Munich
- Prevention, from an economical-ethical standpoint: Responsibility in the economic crisis – how resilient is the social market economy?
Prof. Dr. Dr. Michael Aßländer, University of Kassel
- Outlook & Farewell
Erich Marks, Director of the German Congress on Crime Prevention, Hannover
- Musical Conclusion:
Respect – Songs for tolerance and understanding
Project management LAG Rock in Niedersachsen e. V.

Topic of Special Focus

The topic of special focus “Live Solidarity - Secure Diversity” was addressed by 18 speakers in 14 individual areas⁶¹. The objective of the thematic choice of the individual themes was to appreciate and systematically document the main discussion topic of the congress in its central aspects, as a supplement to the congress assessment.

Talks pertaining to the topic of special focus

- *Dr. Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge*
How effective is the universal early prevention of violence? Results of the Zurich project on the social development of children
- *Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Heitmeyer, University of Bielefeld*
Social developments riddled with tension What explains the theory of social disintegration?
- *Dr. Gabriela Schütz, Bertelsmann Foundation*

⁶¹ Speech abstracts as well as brief information on the speakers can be found on the Internet (www.praeventionstag.de)

Prevention by means of education – considering the correlation between education, integration and criminality, from the point of view of economics in education

- *Inge Kloepfer*, Author of the “Frankfurter Allgemeinen Sonntagszeitung” weekly newspaper, publicist
Uprising of the lower class – what will be in store for us
- *Romy Bartels*, Federal Agency of Migration and Refugees
Prevention of violence and juvenile crime by means of social integration and education – measures promoted by the Federal Agency for the integration of juvenile immigrants
- *Lüder Bischoff*, Theodor-Heuss-School, Rotenburg
Prevention, by participation in the lived-in world of a school
- *Prof. Dr. Horst von der Hardt*, Director of the paediatrics ward 1, within the context of the Centre for Children and Juvenile Medicine MHH
The importance of prevention and early-on help in the field of paediatrics and youth medicine
- *Frank Buchheit*, State Criminal Police Office Baden-Württemberg
Safiye Erdoğan, Stand-by police Böblingen
Thomas Roos, Police Reutlingen
Home Country Baden-Württemberg – living together in safety
- *Andrea Grosse-Wiesmann*, Multikulturelles Forum e.V.
Preventive work at an autonomous migrant organisation / Multicultural Forum in Lünen - a project example
- *Heidemarie Ballasch*, Ministry of Education, Lower Saxony
Lower Saxony on the road to Islamic religious instruction
- *Dr. Christian Lüders*, German Youth Institute (Deutsches Jugendinstitut e. V.)
Social reporting at federal level as the professional basis for crime prevention
- *Prof. Dr. Dr. Herbert Schubert*, University of Applied Science Cologne
Dr. Katja Veil, University of Applied Science Cologne
“Neighbourliness” - solidarity as a factor of socio-spatial crime prevention
- *Kerstin Bunte*, Alliance for Social Defence / Impuls Institute (Bund für Soziale Verteidigung/Impuls-Institut)
Shérif Wouloh Korodowou, Alliance for Social Defence / Impuls Institute (Bund für Soziale Verteidigung/Impuls-Institut)

Thérapie Sociale – an innovative approach for successful intercultural co-existence in the community

- *Dr. Christina Storck*, Association “Programm Klasse2000 e.V.”
Does school health promotion reach children from socially marginalized groups?
Propagation and implementation of the “Programm Klasse2000”

Open Forum

In the open forum topical themes of crime prevention, which did not directly correspond with the special topic of focus or with any other lecture forum, were dealt with in the broader and narrower sense of the term “crime prevention”. Abstracts of all of the lectures and information on the speakers as well as, to a certain extent, power point presentations and written versions of the open forum have been documented on the homepage of the German Congress on Crime Prevention.

Lectures in the Open Forum

- *Christiane Grysczyk*, Respekt e.V.
Karoline Mischur, Respekt e.V.
“Youth conflict management: a report on practise”
- *Prof. Dr. Dieter Hermann*, University of Heidelberg and WEISSER RING e. V.
“Communal crime prevention – evaluation and further development of the audit-concept for urban safety”
- *Wolfgang Kahl*, German forum for crime prevention
“Impacts of regional population development on risks and prevention of violence and hate crimes”
- *Prof. Dr. Günter Dörr*, State Institute for Preventative Action (Landesinstitut für Präventives Handeln)
Cross-linking of preventative measures in Saarland state – the State Institute for Preventive Action (Landesinstitut für Präventives Handeln)
- *Prof. Dr. Arthur Kreuzer*, Justus-Liebig-University Gießen and WEISSER RING e. V.
Prevention of violence against senior citizens – remarks regarding the legal and organisational framework conditions
- *Prof. Dr. Barbara Kavemann*, Social Sciences Women Research Institute Freiburg (SoFFI.F Berlin - Sozialwissenschaftliches FrauenForschungsInstitut Freiburg)
Prevention of partnership violence in primary schools of Berlin and Baden-Württemberg

- *Dr. Melanie Wegel*, University of Tübingen
Solidarity and exclusion; using mobbing at schools as an example

- *Denise Homann*, Leibniz University of Hannover
- Prof. Dr. Bernd-Dieter Meier, Leibniz University of Hannover
Fraud in health care – research findings and approaches for prevention

- *Anna Maier-Pfeiffer*, Foundation “Pro Kind”
Model project Pro Kind – Status of implementation and outlook

- *Nadine Bals*, German Association of Juvenile Courts and Juvenile Court Assistance (Deutsche Vereinigung für Jugendgerichte und Jugendgerichtshilfen e.V. (DVJJ))
“Offender-victim equalization as an appropriate intervention measure with domestic violence?!”

- *Monika Koschany*, RESOHELP Hameln

- *Dennis Meiser*, Alliance for Democracy and Tolerance – against Extremism and Violence (Bündnis für Demokratie und Toleranz - gegen Extremismus und Gewalt)

- *Volkert Ruhe*, Prisoners helping Juveniles, Hamburg (Gefangene helfen Jugendlichen e.V.)
Prevention work in cooperation with penal institutions – best-practice projects of civil society

- *Dr. Helmut Fünfsinn*, Hessian state prevention council – Hessian Ministry of Justice (Landespräventionsrat Hessen - Hessisches Ministerium der Justiz)
First preventive experiences with the law against stalking

- *Angelika Ribler*, Sport Youth Hesse (Sportjugend Hessen)
Right-wing extremism in and around sport(clubs) – what can clubs and associations do?

- *Julia von Weiler*, Innocence in Danger e.V.
“Care of child and juvenile victims of child pornography in Germany – results of an empirical study”

- *Sylvia Lustig*, German Youth Institute (Deutsches Jugendinstitut e. V.)

- *Dr. Claudia Olejniczak*, Institute for Development Planning and Structural Research, Hannover (Institut für Entwicklungsplanung und Strukturforchung GmbH Hannover)
Processing conflicts in public places: insights and experiences of the Federal Model Programme “We look after of ourselves”

- *Dr. Helmut Hirtenlehner*, Johannes-Kepler-University of Linz
“Social security and fear of crime: why, in international comparison, do Austria and other welfare states display a low level of fear regarding crime?”
- *Prof. Dr. Christian Grafl*, University of Vienna
On the preventative effects of sexual offender files
- *Sebastian Sperber*, European Forum for Urban Safety EFUS
Local safety audits
- *Martin Boess*, Swiss crime prevention
National prevention campaign Youth & Violence – realignment of the tasks of the police
- *Dr. Ireen Friedrich*, Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior Vienna
"Crime prevention in Europe"

Internet Forum

(Crime) prevention and Internet have numerous contentual points of contact and intersections. After having gained first positive experiences with a separate internet forum during the 12th DPT, such a forum was also offered at this year's annual congress with the purpose of providing a platform for viewing and discussing the Internet in a targeted manner, which covers the entire scope of its opportunities and risks in an own forum. In addition to the general discussion, internet-specific crimes, for example, were addressed as well as net-based consultation offers, informational offers and databases for prevention and questions regarding media competence methodology.

Lectures in the Internet Forum

- *Rolf Grimmer*, nanodesign
Internet crime 2009 - Dangers-Measures-Contact Points
- *Hajo Michels*, Evolutionet GmbH
www.den-trick-kenne-ich.ch: an innovative Internet campaign against fraud
- *Marco Weller*, Network against violence
Media competence for parents, teachers, police and qualified social education specialists – a success model of the cooperation in the Hessian network against violence
- *Heinz Thiery*, Federal Conference for Child Guidance Counselling (Bundeskongferenz für Erziehungsberatung)
Online guidance for parents and juveniles as a preventative measure of youth welfare

- *Walter Staufer*, Federal Inspection Authority for Media Harmful to Youth (Bundesprüfstelle für jugendgefährdende Medien (BPjM))
What is my child doing on the Internet? Current developments and threats – tips on media education and assistance programmes

DPT-University

Within the context of the DPT-University 2009 and school programme of the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention, the following events were offered:

School Children's University

- *Prof. Dr. Stefan Koelsch*, Free University of Berlin
Music as concentrated food for the brain? Prevention by means of music
- *Prof. Dr. Christian Pfeiffer*, Criminological Research Institute Lower Saxony (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen (KFN) e.V.)
Right-wing extremism among juveniles in Germany
- *Prof. Dr. Ruth Linssen*, University of Applied Science Münster
Why do juveniles become criminals?

Parents' University

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Heckmann, University Magdeburg-Stendal

Who already knows what "Vorglühen" (warm-up drinking) is? New forms of alcohol consumption in juvenile culture

Project spots

For the first time, project spots were offered within the context of the German Congress on Crime Prevention. Project spots are practice-oriented short presentations which last between 10 and 15 minutes, pertaining to the entire sphere of (crime)-prevention. There were 60 project spots in German and 3 in English:

- *Vera Lüdeck*, LAG ROCK IN NIEDERSACHSEN e.V.
"Respect - songs for tolerance and understanding" and music in Hainholz; "musicalisation" of a town neighbourhood"
- *Corinna Gobrecht*, Compagnie Fredewess in Hannover
School Theater Project "Die Abenteuer des Merkur", by Erik Satie
- *Franz Nowak-Sylla*, JVA Bielefeld-Brackwede I
"Ein Blick? -- Einblick!" (A sight? -- Insight!) crime prevention by offenders

- *Bernhard Klob*, University of Vienna
“Soccer and safety – a playground for prevention“
- *Dr. Burkhard Hasenpusch*, Lower Saxonian Ministry of Justice (Niedersächsisches Justizministerium)
Working group “Restorative Justice in Lower Saxony”
- *Prof. Ingmar Weitemeier*, State Criminal Police Office of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Landeskriminalamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)
Effects of demography on prevention
- *Hermann Lampen*, Federal Police Inspection, Bunde (Bundespolizeiinspektion Bunde)
Beccaria-qualification programme, crime prevention of the state prevention council Lower Saxony. From the participants’ perspective
- *Siegfried Kämmerer*, Probationary Service, Stuttgart (Bewährungshilfe Stuttgart e.V.)
Rainer Kanzler, Probationary Service, Stuttgart (Bewährungshilfe Stuttgart e.V.)
Support in living quarters – integrated into the neighbourhood
- *Klaus ter Horst*, Eylarduswerk
Biography work with the book of life
- *Eckhardt Lotze*, Lower-Saxonian Ministry for the Interior, Sport and Integration (Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Inneres, Sport und Integration)
Utilize opportunities – create perspectives
- *Frederick Groeger-Roth*, State prevention council Lower Saxony (Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen)
CTC – New instruments for managing prevention?
- *Udo Bertram*, Police headquarters Aachen
The child is the reflection of the family
- *Dr. Siegfried Haller*, Youth welfare office Leipzig
Stephanie Hauk, Youth welfare office Leipzig
The Leipzig network for child protection
- *Thomas Villmar*, Penal institution Hannover
The prognosis centre in Lower Saxonian penal enforcement
- *Prof. Dr. Manfred Bornewasser*, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt- University of Greifswald
Demography and crime in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
- *Sebastian Sperber*, European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)
Democracy, cities and drugs

- *Dr. Stefan von der Beck*, Higher regional court Oldenburg
The new ambulant Justice Social Service in Lower Saxony
- *Albert Krüger*, for! (ju:) Education, Seminars & More (Ausbildung, Seminare & mehr)
The survival code – impacts on young men
- *Gerd Koop*, Prevention Council Oldenburg (Präventionsrat)
An entire city practises prevention
- *Susann Reinheckel*, Justus-Liebig- University of Gießen
Discharge training – guidance for autonomy
- *Melanie Wegel*, University of Tübingen
Upbringing and social values
- *Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Heckmann*, University of Magdeburg-Stendal
European cooperation to reduce the number of drivers who have only recently received their driving licence from driving under the influence
- *Robert Reichstein*, City of Bremerhaven
Specialist office for the protection of minors on the Internet
- *Thomas Wendland*, Protestant Community Service (Ev. Gemeindedienst e.V.)
Open spaces – offers for children of imprisoned parents
- *Birgit Piltman*, Institute for preventative paedagogy
FuN – parent education also for burdened parents
- *Franz Niebauer*, Police central performance of duties
The dangers of online chatting
- *Sibylle Wanders*, Booster club learning without violence (Gewaltfrei Lernen e.V.)
Learning without violence – Training the ability to deal with conflict in movement
- *Julia A. Jäger*, Klaus Jensen Foundation
Prevention of violence in Rhineland-Palatinate – evaluation of the situation
- *Cathrin Adler*, women's refuge Norderstedt
Violence prevention groups for juveniles who have experienced violence
- *Dr. Reiner Hollmann*, University of Applied Science Braunschweig/Wolfenbüttel
Spheres of activity of associations for assistance of delinquents
- *Marianne Winkler*, Lower Saxonian Ministry for the Interior, Sport and Integration (Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Inneres, Sport und Integration)
Integration pilots for tolerance and intercultural understanding

- *David Dinges*, Town of Schneverdingen
Juvenile moderators for participation
- *Tina Neubauer*, Probationary Service Stuttgart (Bewährungshilfe Stuttgart e.V.)
Children visit the local court (report on experience)
- *Daniel Keding*, Administrative District Peine
Gerd-Peter Münden, cathedral choir master in Braunschweig
School Singers Project "Klasse! Wir singen", Scholars of primary schools – Singing school project for Grades 1-7
- *Dennis*, AussteigerhilfeRechts
Short presentation of AussteigerhilfeRechts (leaving the right wing extremist scene) Lower Saxony
- *Svenja Schlüter*, Cultural meeting Hainholz in Hannover with mothers from the project "Mommy is Singing"
Mommy is singing – mothers sing nursery songs from their home country
- *Gregor Dehmel*, Politics one can feel and touch (Politik zum Anfassen e.V.)
Media projects on integration and voluntary work
- *Frank Goldberg*, Prevention Council, Frankfurt am Main (Präventionsrat Frankfurt am Main)
Jürgen Krusch, Prevention Council, Frankfurt am Main (Präventionsrat Frankfurt a.M.)
Reassurance campaign: "And what is your goal?"
- *Dr. Bettina Grözinger*, Probationary Service, Stuttgart (Bewährungshilfe Stuttgart e.V.)
NERO Network of committed lawyers for the protection of victims (Netzwerk engagierter Rechtsanwälte für Opferschutz)
- *Prof. Dr. Ruth Linssen*, University of Applied Science Münster
Public relations in crime prevention
- *Heidrun Mayer*, beta Institut non-profit GmbH
PAPILIO – Primary prevention by promotion of social-emotional competences in kindergartens
- *Maren Brandenburger*, Lower Saxonian Ministry for the Interior, Sport and Integration (Niedersächsisches Ministerium f. Inneres, Sport und Integration)
Prevention against right-wing extremism – Lower-Saxonian Protection of the German Constitution
- *Dankwart Terörde*, TSV Korbach
Prevention with enjoyment: Germany's largest stilt walking group

- *Stefan Behr*, Community of Wallerfangen
Practice of primary prevention in schools and day care organisations
- *Rolf Hoppe*, Planning company for traffic Cologne
Talk with them – the case for prevention paedagogy
- *Stefan Bock*, Lower Saxonian Justice Ministry
Sexual offenders support with K.U.R.S.
- *Olaf Weddern*, State police force
Safe motorcycle driving in Schleswig-Holstein
- *Klaus Hackmann*, Police inspection Emsland / County Bentheim
Safety partnership between police and artisans – a workshop report
- *Merle Siedenburg*, Delmenhorst youth assistance foundation
Social work at schools: Moving toward living space “school”
- *Michael Niggemann*, Power for Peace (PfP) e. V.
Social learning develops life competences
- *Klaus Jürgen Tolksdorf*, Sportjugend Hessen (sport for juveniles Hesse)
Sport, games and movement in the guidance concept of juvenile penal law
- *Viktor Hermeler*, Community of Belm
SROI-measurement method: return on public investments
- *Thomas Flocken*, Actors’ collective- Neues Schauspiel Lüneburg
Theatre and prevention
- *Heinz-Jürgen Pitzing*, Probationary Service Stuttgart (Bewährungshilfe Stuttgart e.V.)
Therapy for offenders contributes toward protecting victims
- *Andreas Böhle*, University of Kassel
Prof. Dr. Michael Galuske, University of Kassel
Training camp Lothar Kannenberg - concept and first results of process-accompanying evaluation
- *Christian Fissenebert*, von Bodelschwingsche Anstalten, foundation sphere integration support
Custody reduction assistance and crime prevention
- *Kurt Horst*, Police headquarters Gelsenkirchen
Accident prevention in traffic, in cooperation with immigrants
- *Klaus Jansen*, Association of German Detectives
Virtual crime – real-life victims

- *Andrea Sieverding*, State Criminal Police Office Lower Saxony
What you don't learn as a child,... (you never learn as an adult)
- *Rebekka Salome Henrich*, Zweikampfverhalten e.V.
Duel behaviour - training coolness in juvenile soccer

Exhibition

The congress supplementing exhibition of the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention spanned a surface of more than 3.000 m² and featured 128 information booths, 8 special exhibitions on a variety of different themes pertaining to prevention as well as 3 info-mobiles.

Within the context of the congress supplementing exhibition, the following institutions and specialist organisations presented their work:

Information Stands

(e.V. stands for "registered association")

- ADHS self-help group Neubrandenburg
- AK (working group) "Domestic Violence Cuxhaven") / Booster club crime prevention Cuxhaven (Häusliche Gewalt Cuxhaven)
- Campaign "Strength against violence – sportsmen send a signal" (Kraft gegen Gewalt - Sportler setzen Zeichen) - WEISSER RING e. V.
- Campaign "Schutzbengel"
- aktiv e.V.
- Work group Children and Juvenile Protection (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Kinder- und Jugendschutz (AJS) NRW e.V.)
- Workshop youth protection NO-Lower Saxony, responsible team youth work Uelzen/Lüchow-Dannenberg
- Workshop prevention Winsen (Luhe)
- Archive of Youth Cultures (Archiv der Jugendkulturen e. V.)
- Vocational training organisation of the German Confederation of Trade Unions DGB
- beta Institut non-profit GmbH
- Educational Institute of Lower Saxonian Penal Enforcement
- BilSE-Institute for Education and Research
- Box- und Sportverein Kassel `93 e.V.
- Association for democracy and tolerance – against extremism and violence
- Association of German Detectives
- Federal Agency of Migration and Refugees
- Federal Ministry of Justice / Federal office of Justice
- Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth – Federal programme "DIVERSITY IS GOOD FOR US. Youth for diversity, tolerance and democracy."
- Federal police
- German Federal Office for Administrative Affairs
- Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb)
- DBH-Specialist Association for Social Work, Criminal Law and Criminal Policy
- Delmenhorst youth help foundation (Delmenhorster Jugendhilfe)

- Deutsche Bahn AG
- German Society for Prevention and Intervention of Child Abuse and Neglect (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Prävention und Intervention bei Kindesmisshandlung - und vernachlässigung (DGfPI) e.V.)
- German Society of Supervision (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Supervision e.V.)
- German Sport Youth in German Olympic Sport Association (Deutsche Sportjugend im Deutschen Olympischen Sportbund e.V.)
- German Association of Juvenile courts and Juvenile Court Assistance (Deutsche Vereinigung für Jugendgerichte und Jugendgerichtshilfen e.V. (DVJJ))
- German Association of Sports for the Disabled / NPC Germany (Deutscher Behindertensportverband e.V)
- German Ju-Jitsu Association (Deutscher Ju-Jitsu Verband (DJJV e.V.))
- German forum for prevention of crime
- German Youth Institute (Deutsches Jugendinstitut e.V.)
- Donna Vita – pedagogical-therapeutic specialized trade
- donum vitae regional association Hildesheim Hannover e.V.
- EJF-Lazarus community service workgroup
- European Forum for Urban Safety EFUS
- Evangelical Community Service (Ev. Gemeindedienst e.V. Bielefeld)
- Qualified employees portal for children and youth help
- for! (ju:) Education, Seminars & More
- Booster club learning without violence (Gewaltfrei Lernen e.V.)
- gegen-missbrauch e.V. (against abuse)
- gemeinnützige Gesellschaft für Integrative Sozialdienste mbH (non-profit Society for Integrative Social Services with Limited Liability)
- Violence Academy Villigst
- Trade Union of the Police
- Glen Mills Academy Germany e. V.
- Hamburg centre for protection against violence
- Heidelberger prevention centre
- Hesse Justice Ministry for Integration and Europe, Federal Prevention Government Hesse – Federal Coordination Office against Domestic Violence, foundation Resocialisation Fund for Delinquents (Hessisches Ministerium der Justiz für Integration und Europa, Landespräventionsrat Hessen - Landeskoordinierungsstelle gegen häusliche Gewalt, Stiftung Resozialisierungsfonds für Straffällig,)
- Hürriyet campaign against domestic violence ("Gegen häusliche Gewalt!")
- Initiative safer administrative district ("Sicherer Landkreis Rems-Murr e.V.")
- InStep Institute for Further Education (Düsseldorf)
- Institute for Development Planning and Structural Research Hannover
- Institute for Quality Development at Schools in Schleswig-Holstein (IQSH)
- InterSoft Helms
- Youth welfare office Dortmund
- Youth help Göttingen e.V.
- Youth aid facilities training camp Lothar Kannenberg
- Justice Ministry North-Rhine Westphalia
- Penal institution Hannover
- Penal institution Wiesbaden
- Catholic state working community care for delinquents
- Klasse2000 e.V.
- Communal crime prevention government Hannover

- Communal crime prevention government of the city of Rödermark
- Communal crime prevention government Hemmingen
- Competent. for democracy (kompetent. für Demokratie)
- Cooperative migration work Lower Saxony (KMN)
- LAG Lower Saxony for Ambulant Social-Pedagogic Offers in accordance with Juvenile Justice (Nds. für Ambulante Sozialpädagogische Angebote nach dem Jugendrecht e.V)
- Capital Düsseldorf
- Capital Potsdam
- Federal state commission Berlin against violence
- State Criminal Police Agency Brandenburg
- State Criminal Police Agency Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
- Federal state police office Schleswig-Holstein
- Federal state police direction central services Saxonia
- Federal prevention government Lower Saxony
- Federal prevention government safety offensive Brandenburg
- Federal state council for prevention of crime Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (LfK)
- State Sport Association Lower Saxony (LandesSportBund Niedersachsen e. V.)
- Administrative districts Vechta and Cloppenburg – guardian angel project
- Men against Male Violence (Männer gegen MännerGewalt)
- MENTOR - learning to read helpers (Die Leselernhelfer Hannover e.V.)
- N.I.N.A. e.V.
- Federal Centre for Health Education, German Youth Institute (Nationales Zentrum Frühe Hilfen, NZFH (Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung), BZgA / Deutsches Jugendinstitut e.V., DJI)
- Network against violence
- Lower Saxonian regional centre for addiction issues
- Lower Saxonian Justice Ministry
- Ministry of Education of Lower Saxony
- Lower Saxonian Ministry for Social, Women, Family and Health Affairs
- PiT- Hesse
- Police Baden-Württemberg
- Police Hamburg
- Police Hesse
- Police Lower Saxony
- Police directorate Hannover
- Police directorate Waiblingen and Youth Fire Department Rems-Murr
- Police crime prevention of the federal counties and the state (ProPK)
- Power for Peace (PfP) Munich e.V
- Prevention office PETZE under sponsorship of Frauennotruf Kiel (Emergency phone for women)
- Prevention council of the city of Rotenburg (Wümme)
- Prevention council Gelsenkirchen
- Prevention council Hildesheim
- Prevention council Oldenburg
- Prevention council Seevetal e. V.
- Prevention councils in the region of Hannover
- PrävenSocial Justice Proximity Social Services, non-profit company with limited liability (PräventSozial Justiznahe Soziale Dienste gemeinnützige GmbH)
- Respekt e.V.

- Salfeld Computer GmbH
- Actors' collective - Neues Schauspiel Lüneburg
- State education authority for the Lahn-Dill district and the Limburg-Weilburg county
- Public prosecutor's office Gera
- City of Hannover, FB Youth and Family – offender – victim equalization
- City of Leipzig
- Foundation for victim aid Lower Saxony
- Care for delinquent of the free welfare in Lower Saxony
- Streetlife
- Theater Requisit (SiT e.V.)
- Theatre pedagogical workshop (Theaterpädagogische werkstatt GmbH)
- TIE-Break
- Triple P – Germany PAG Institute for Psychology AG (project team)
- TSV Korbach
- University of Erlangen
- Group of Women and Girls Consultation Counselling Centre against Violence (Verbund der Frauen- und Mädchenberatungsstellen gegen Gewalt)
- Association for Education Measures in the Sphere of Work and Leisure Time (Verein für Bildungsmaßnahmen im Arbeits- und Freizeitbereich (BAF) e.V.)
- Waage Hannover
- WEISSER RING e.V.
- WSD Pro Child e.V.

Special Exhibitions

- Arbeitsstelle Rechtsextremismus und Gewalt (ARUG) (Employment Right-wing Extremism and Violence)
- Bavarian State Police Agency
- HUjA e. V. – Help and support of young unemployed persons
- Initiative Health and Work (IGA)
- Lower Saxonian Justice Ministry
- Lower Saxonian Ministry for the Interior, Sport and Integration
- Police directorate Hannover

Info-Mobile

- Music centre Hannover
- Police Inspection Osnabrück
- Administration union linked transport system South-Lower Saxony and the police inspection Göttingen

Workshop

The “workshop” area included films, stage plays and supporting events.

Film Forum

6 Films were shown and discussed in the film forum of the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention.

- "Don't drink too much – Stay Gold” – The police campaign against binge drinking and violence – Presentation of the ambassador and campaign spots
Police crime prevention of the federal and state governments (ProPK)
- Cell phone violence – the new episode of the media package “Abseits?!” (offsides) for prevention of violence at schools
Police crime prevention of federal and state governments (Polizeiliche Kriminalprävention der Länder und des Bundes (ProPK))
- “Folgen” - the Film
gegen-missbrauch e.V. (against abuse)
- “Über'm Berg - (Sehn)Sucht nach Leben” (The worst is behind us, addicted to life)
Rehabilitation Centre (SKM Cologne) Jürgen Fais
-
- "Kartoffel werden" - a film on naturalization
Politik zum Anfassen e.V. (politics one can feel and touch)
- Alcohol is everything! From stimulant to binge drinking
Initiative Sicherer Landkreis Rems-Murr e.V. (Initiative safe county)

DPT-Stage

The performances on the DPT-stage were attended by numerous congress participants as well as by an additional 718 guests of the respective target groups.

- Ditlev Jensen, theaterpädagogische werkstatt gGmbH (theatre pedagogical workshop)
"Ich werde es sagen!" (I am going to tell) monologue based on the novel with the same title, by Kristian Ditlev Jensen
- Actors' collective - Neues Schauspiel Lüneburg
Theatre piece "Klara and Abbas" on the topic of integration, intercultural competence, tolerance
- Police music band Lower Saxony
Police a little different – musical work with school pupils

- Brass classes of the St. Augustinus-/Albertus-Magnus-school, secondary and secondary modern school
- "From Broadway to the Neuen Deutschen Welle" – excerpts from the musical programme of the BBS Alfeld
- Choir classes of the Gunzelin secondary modern school Peine within the context of the campaign programme "Hauptsache:Musik" (as long as it's music)
- LAG Rock in Niedersachsen e. V. (Lower Saxony)
Respect-Songs for tolerance and understanding within the context of the campaign programme "Hauptsache: Musik" (as long as it's music)

Accompanying Events

The following 5 events were held parallel to the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention:

- Academy Conference "Early prevention of violence and neglect of children: support systems and programmes in international comparison" in cooperation with the evangelical academy Loccum
- Fifth Lower Saxonian State German Congress on Crime Prevention in cooperation with the state prevention council Lower Saxony
- "Die Weiße Runde" (The white round) visiting the German Congress on Crime Prevention in cooperation with the Lower Saxonian Ministry for the Interior, Sport and Integration
- Internal workshop of the directors of the state prevention councils
- "1st Lower Saxonian summit talk on communal crime prevention" in cooperation with the Lower Saxonian Justice Ministry and the state prevention council Lower Saxony

Evaluation

As had been the case in the previous year, the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention was evaluated by the agency proval by means of an online survey conducted with all of the congress participants. In their résumé the evaluators came to the following conclusion:

"Should one look at the entirety of the evaluation results, one could consider the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention as having succeeded in motivating more than 91% of the people interviewed to participate in future congresses of the German Congress on Crime Prevention as well. If one should at this point address the performances of the organizer, one will have to emphasize that it succeeded in offering a large number of differing events and opportunities for obtaining information. Without a doubt, one of the highlights of the 14th

German Congress on Crime Prevention was the presentation of the project spots by means of which, owing to the practical information gained from numerous projects and different prevention areas, useful tips and know-how could be passed on. Hence the project spots also provide a good possibility of attaining the objective of discussing implementation strategies among practitioners and of presenting additional prevention fields. Nevertheless, crime prevention will naturally remain a focal point of the German Congress on Crime Prevention. This focal point was represented in accordance with the mission statement of the German Congress on Crime Prevention, across all divisions and in an interdisciplinary manner. What is more, the organizer also succeeded in involving top-level politicians and, as such, important bearers of responsibility even though, considering the numerous critical comments, the selected form of the lecture might have to be revised. The great importance of the objectives, which generally can be summarised and grouped under the terms of information exchange and networking, became clear once again within the context of the evening event. To a certain extent this event was scathingly criticised, since it did not succeed in achieving the objective of satisfying the needs of providing a platform for informal contact and interaction, as well as of fulfilling the participants' desire to refresh existing contacts or create new ones. As informal exchange does represent a central aspect of every congress, the evening event shall in future be planned and organised in such a manner as to accommodate the participants' communication needs.

When looking at the objective of discussing fundamental issues, including the effectiveness of prevention efforts, reference can be made to various expert lectures, all of which have contributed toward attaining this objective. Ultimately, the goal of providing recommendations for practical implementation, politics, administration and science was also attained. In this regard, an essential element would be the "Hannoveraner Erklärung" (Hanoverian Declaration) in which numerous aspects of the expert report of Dr. Wiebke Steffen have been included. Within this context, more than 84% of the persons questioned believed that the congress would provide impetuses for prevention work in Germany.

With regard to the events and the event offerings, should one now take a look at the level of the visitors' satisfaction one would have to state that, on the one hand, most of the events were evaluated as "positive" or "very positive". On the other hand, the scope and diversity of the event offerings was also positively emphasised time and again within the comments. With regard to reaching the target groups, it is noticeable that not only persons from the fields of crime and violence prevention were addressed, but also other interested parties.

Overall, with the introduction of the project spots, it is to be noted that the German Congress on Crime Prevention succeeded in attaining a contentual further development which was exactly in line with the needs of many participants. On the other hand, the weaknesses of individual events ought to be relatively simple to remedy, so that all interested parties can look forward to an exciting 15th German Congress on Crime Prevention."

F

The Annual International Forum on Crime Prevention

The German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP) is an annual event that has taken place since 1995 in different German cities and targets all areas of crime prevention. Since its foundation the GCOCP has been opened to an international audience with a growing number of non-German speaking participants joining. To give the international guests their own discussion forum, the Annual International Forum (AIF) within the GCOCP was established in 2007. For non-German guests this event offers lectures in English language as well as other activities within the GCOCP that are translated simultaneously.

In 2009 apart from numerous participants present at the 14th German Congress on Crime Prevention and the 3rd AIF, 80 colleagues from a total of 27 countries⁶² also participated. The conference was conducted in English.⁶³

- *Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner*, University of Tübingen
Overview of Crime Prevention in Germany
- *Detlef Otto Bönke*, Federal Ministry of Justice (Bundesministerium der Justiz); *Monika Olsson*, Ministry of Justice, Sweden
Overview of Crime Prevention in Europe
- *Dr. Oliver Stolpe*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC
Overview of Crime Prevention in the World
- *Dr. Marc Coester*, Prevention Council of the State of Lower Saxony (Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen)
Dr. Burkhard Hasenpusch, Prevention Council of the State of Lower Saxony (Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen)
Overview of Crime Prevention in Regional Districts and Communities
The Example of Lower Saxony
- *Chris Giles, Alastair Graham, Michael Krause*, Violence Prevention by means of Urban Upgrading in Khayelitsha VPUU
Udo Lange, AHT Group AG

⁶²Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Great Britain, India, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia.

⁶³The written versions of the lectures of the 3rd AIF as well as other international texts are available in the English language publication Coester/Marks (Ed.): International Perspectives of Crime Prevention, published (2010).

Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading in Khayelitsha – Social, Situational and Institutional Crime Prevention: Achievements and Trends of a Bilateral Financial Cooperation Programme

Project spots in English

- *Annalena Yngborn*, German Youth Institute (Deutsches Jugendinstitut e. V.)
Crime policy in Sweden – from rehabilitation to prison?
- *Dr. Christina Storck*, Association programme Klasse2000 e.V.
Klasse2000 - an elementary school-based programme for promotion of health and prevention of violence and substance-abuse
- *Heidrun Mayer*, beta Institute non-profit GmbH – Project Papilio®
Papilio® - Programme in the kindergarten for primary prevention of behavioural problems and support in social-emotional competence for kindergarten children.