



German Prevention Congress

Prevention Impulses

2018

Prevention Impulses 2018

from the areas of

- prevention practice
- preventive research
- and prevention policy

1 January 2018 to 31. December 2018

ISSN: 2569-1023

Publisher

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gemeinnützige GmbH

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Printing

Steppat-Druck, Laatzen

Hannover, January 2019

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Foreword

Dear reader,

Here you hold the 2018 edition of Prevention Impulses in your hands. We are delighted that you are taking the time to leaf through it.

First of all, we describe the work of the German Prevention Congress (DPT) itself. You will learn everything about the development of the annual congress, interesting facts and figures and get to know our team and our cooperation partners.

The DPT Institute for Applied Prevention Research (DPT-I) emerged from the German Prevention Congress. The DPT Institute participates in various national and international projects and organises its own events and conferences. The DPT-I also offers webinars on prevention topics. We would particularly like to highlight our search portal DPT-Map, in which interested parties can research all aspects of crime prevention.

What would a Prevention Impulse be without our highlight of the past year: the Annual German Prevention Congress held on 11-12 June 2018 in Dresden. In addition to the past year's prevention speech and other publications, you will also find the Dresden Declaration and facts and figures on the 23rd Annual Congress.

Last but not least, after a short overview, you will find the titles of all 365 prevention news articles for 2018 – this year, by the way, in both English and German. Please turn this magazine over to read the German version including the German overview texts.

On behalf of the editorial team, I hope you gain a number of interesting and inspiring impulses!



Erich Marks

Managing Director of the German Prevention Congress



Profile of the German Prevention Congress

The German Prevention Congress (DPT) was established in 1995 as a national annual congress for the field of crime prevention. From the outset, the aim was to present and strengthen crime prevention in an interdisciplinary, cross-departmental manner and within a broad social framework. In that year the congress was still relatively small with about 200 visitors. Since its beginnings, the Prevention Day has developed steadily and grown considerably. In the meantime, the spectrum of the DPT now covers not only crime prevention, which continues to be dealt with centrally, but also addiction prevention, traffic prevention and the various prevention topics in the health care system.

Guiding Principle of the German Prevention Congress

The congress is addressed in particular to all persons responsible for prevention in public authorities, municipalities, towns and districts, health care, child and youth welfare, the justice sector, churches, media, politics, police, prevention committees, projects, schools, sport, associations and federations, the scientific world and all other interested parties.

As an annual national congress the German Prevention Congress intends to:

- communicate and exchange current fundamental questions in the various fields of prevention and its effectiveness,
- bring together partners in prevention,
- be a forum for practitioners to facilitate the exchange of experiences,
- establish international connections and exchange information,
- discuss implementation strategies,
- develop recommendations and communicate them to those engaged in practice, policy, administration and science.



DPT gGmbH

The German Prevention Congress (DPT) is a non-profit limited liability company (gGmbH) and a wholly owned subsidiary of the non-profit German Foundation for the Prevention of Crime (DVS).

In addition to its basic budget based on fees and its own resources, DPT gGmbH is financed by subsidies from the event's host partner and the Federal Ministries for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV). The permanent partners also contribute subsidies. These include: WEISSER RING, German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK), Police Crime Prevention at State and National Level (ProPK) and the DBH – Social Work, Criminal Law and Criminal Policy Association.

The work of the DPT team would not be possible without strong networking with national and international experts from the various fields of prevention.

Our many international contacts are reflected in the DPT's representation in Australia (by Prof. Dr. John Toumbourou), Great Britain (by Prof. Dr. Manuel Eisner), Canada (by Dr. Felix Munger), North and Latin America (by Prof. Dr. Irvin Waller), Austria (by Prof. Dr. Christian Grafl) and the Ukraine (by Prof. Dr. Dr. Grygorii Moshak).



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Overview of previous annual congresses

Congress	Main Topic	Registered congress participants	Registered visitors of the stage and DPT University	Total number of registered participants and visitors	Of which international (from countries)
24. DPT, Berlin, 2019	Prevention & Democracy Promotion		20. and 21. May 2019		
23. DPT, Dresden, 2018	Violence and Radicalism – Current Challenge of Prevention	2.607	531	3.138	170 (56)
22. DPT, Hannover, 2017	Prevention and Integration	2.943	722	3.065	179 (45)
21. DPT, Magdeburg, 2016	Prevention and liberty. On the Necessity of an Ethical Discourse	2.029	551	2.580	122 (42)
20. DPT, Frankfurt a. M., 2015	Prevention pays off. On the Economics of Crime Prevention	2.523	592	3.115	118 (44)
19. DPT, Karlsruhe, 2014	Prevention needs Practice, Politics and Science	2.306	1.057	3.363	119 (28)
18. DPT, Bielefeld, 2013	More Prevention, Fewer Victims	1.946	850	2.796	63 (20)
17. DPT, München, 2012	Live securely in the City	2.333	1.357	3.690	199 (37)
16. DPT, Oldenburg, 2011	New Media Worlds – Challenges for Crime Prevention?	2.579	7917	10.696	81 (20)
15. DPT, Berlin, 2010	Education – Prevention – Future	2.728	1.691	4.419	192 (36)
14. DPT, Hannover, 2009	Live Solidarity – Secure Diversity	2.129	718	2.847	80 (27)
13. DPT, Leipzig, 2008	Dedicated Citizens – Safer Communities	1.744	2.400	4.144	73 (33)
12. DPT, Wiesbaden, 2007	Powerful Youth – Powerful Future	1.901	1.624	3.525	40 (14)
11. DPT, Nürnberg, 2006	Sport and Prevention	1.442	780	2.222	37 (14)
10. DPT, Hannover, 2005	Prevention of Violence within Social Relations	1.907	1.550	3.457	23 (10)
9. DPT, Stuttgart, 2004	Community-based Crime Prevention	1.255	750	1.985	27 (9)
8. DPT, Hannover, 2003	Migration – Integration – Crime Prevention	1.219	50	1.269	-
7. DPT, Düsseldorf, 2001	Developments in Society and Politics – Challenges for Crime Prevention	1.226	-	1.226	-
6. DPT, Düsseldorf, 2000	Violence – a phenomenon of our society ?	1.214	-	1.214	-
5. DPT, Hoyaerwenda, 1999	Total Social Crime Prevention – projects, developments, perspectives	610	-	610	-
4. DPT, Bonn, 1998	Total Social Crime Prevention	314	-	314	-
3. DPT, Bonn, 1997	Development of Crime Prevention in Germany	209	-	209	-
2. DPT, Münster, 1996	Crime Prevention – Programs and Projects in Practice	195	-	195	-
1. DPT, Lübeck, 1995	Municipal crime prevention – a European exchange of experience	168	-	168	-

Profile of the German Prevention Congress Insitute

The German Prevention Congress aims to bring prevention practice, prevention policy and prevention research into a trialogue. It was therefore logical to establish the DPT Institute for Applied Prevention Research in 2012. One of the first and most successful DPT-I projects is the search portal dpt-map.de. The website enables actors from the field of crime prevention to search for specific topics, publications and institutions related to crime prevention.

Since 2016, the DPT Institute has been organising online seminars, so-called webinars. One of the advantages of this presentation is that the presenters and of course the participants can follow the webinar comfortably from the place of their choice. The only requirement is a digital device with a sufficiently fast Internet connection.

The DPT Institute also organises its own congresses, conferences and events in the field of crime prevention.

In addition, the DPT Institute participates in national and international research projects funded by the German Federal Government and the European Union.

Guiding Principles of the DPT Institute for Applied Prevention Research

The DPT Institute for Applied Prevention Research (DPT-I) promotes the trialogue between prevention research, prevention practice and prevention policy and focuses on the prevention of violence.

The tasks of the DPT-I are above all to

- deepen the dialogue between science, politics, administration, associations and civil society on the results of prevention research with the aim of a stronger knowledge-based approach to prevention.
- cooperate with other scientific institutions for the implementation of research projects with practical relevance.
- advise the German Prevention Congress and its partner organisations on the results and status of prevention research.



- implement its own research projects from the perspective of applying the results of research.

Search Portal dpt-map.de

The website dpt-map.de searches for specific projects, measures, institutions and people from the field of crime prevention. If, for example, you enter the keyword “juvenile delinquency”, the search engine currently returns 58 measures and projects, 18 professional organisations, 19 people, 39 news and 37 points on the map. The sources for the search by keywords and key terms are thematic databases which are already published online by designated professional organisations.

As of 31 January 2019, 31,909 data records refer to around 6,544 different websites. When dpt-map.de was launched in October 2010, 2,462 data sets were available for research.

The involvement of further specialist organisations such as partners is ongoing. Institutions interested in a partnership and the linking of their own databases are welcome to contact the editors: dpt@praeventionstag.de.



Webinars

The DPT Institute for Applied Prevention Research (DPT-I) has been offering webinars since 2016. Webinars are seminars offered online, whereby both the speakers and the participants can take part comfortably from their home or workplace. The only requirements are a computer and a sufficiently fast Internet connection.

During the webinar, the participants can enlarge or reduce the live video of the speakers and their presentation according to their preferences. They can use a chat function to post questions and comments, which the moderator responds to and forwards to the presenters. Further information on the online seminars can be found in the webinar concept of the DPT Institute on our website.

In 2016, the DPT-I, in cooperation with the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN), offered four English-speaking webinars for the first time, which you can view as a recording in the online archive.

In 2017 the DPT-I organised a series of eight webinars together with the German-European Forum for Urban Security (Deutsch-Europäisches Forum für Urbane Sicherheit e.V., DEFUS) as part of an EU project. They deal with the topic of de-radicalisation work in the municipality and each webinar can also be viewed on the DPT website.

In 2018 the DPT-I launched a new series with its partner institutions, initiated by the German-European Forum for Urban Security (DEFUS) and the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS). Subsequently, the National Centre for Crime Prevention (NZK) reported on its work. In December, the German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK) organised an online seminar. Further webinars are planned for 2019 with WEISSER RING, the DBH – Social Work, Criminal Law and Crime Policy Association and the Police Crime Prevention at State and National Level (ProPK).



Webinars 2018: A look back

29 January 2018, 16:00 to 17:00

“Discriminatory violence in communities in Germany – How to recognise it and what to do?”

Violence and crime caused by racism, xenophobia, religious intolerance or by a person’s disability, sexual orientation or gender identity are commonplace. Due to their close relationship with residents, local authorities can play an important role in preventing prejudice-motivated violence and raising awareness in civil society.



Speaker: Moritz Konradi (European Forum for Urban Security)

6 March 2018, 16:00 to 17:00

“Discriminatory violence in communities in Germany II – How to recognise it and what to do”

The second webinar on discriminatory violence in German communities used Mannheim as a case study. Due to the participation of the IUBH, this webinar also focused on the scientific classification of the problem.



Speakers: Andreas Schmitt (Department for Integration and Migration, Coordination Office Mannheim Alliance) and Prof. Dr. Bärbel Bongartz (IUBH University of Applied Sciences).

25 September 2018, 16 to 17:00

“1,000 days of the National Centre for Crime Prevention (NZK).”

In this online seminar, the head of the NZK, Dr. Andreas Armbrorst, takes stock of the founding phase of the NZK. The NZK is a criminological institution at the interface between science, policy and practice. The research team works in the areas of relapse prevention for sex offenders and juvenile “intensive offenders” as well as extremism prevention. The seminar gives an overview of current

and completed projects and an outlook on future developments.



The webinar also focuses on the ongoing project “Development of Evaluation Criteria in Extremism Prevention”.

Speakers: Dr. Andreas Armbrorst (NZK) and Dr. Mitra Moussa Nabo (NZK)

4 December 2018, 16 to 17

“Preventing home burglary”

Sabrina Mohr from the German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK) reports on current findings on the prevention of home burglary. The police register around 150,000 home burglaries every year with a loss of over 420 million euros, and the trend is rising. In addition to the material damage and loss, victims can experience psychological stress and even trauma. Every fourth burglary victim moves out of his or her home or would have liked to have done so be-



cause of the crime. However, more than 40 percent of break-ins fail due to existing security technology and attentive neighbours.

Speaker: Sabrina Mohr

DPT-I Events

On 27-28 September 2018, the participants in the second follow-up event of the symposium “25 Years of Violence Prevention in United Germany” came together. The title of the event in cooperation with the Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin was “**New Strategies for the Prevention of Violence**”.

In Eschborn, DPT-I together with the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) gGmbH and other partners were invited to the second international conference “**Prevention of Violence and Extremism**” (PV&E) on 8-9 November 2018.



On 24-25 October 2018 the DPT-I hosted the annual conference “**Violence Prevention Alliance Annual Meeting 2018**” in Berlin. The topic was “Linking Public Health and Criminal Justice to Prevent Interpersonal Violence”.

DPT-I Projects

In January 2016, the specialist portal **web based platform promoting cooperation between integration and prevention initiatives (pufii.de)** was launched through a cooperation between the DPT-I and the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony and the German-European Forum for Urban Security (DEFUS).

Pufii.de is the central information platform for integration and prevention. Through the comprehensive bundling of topic-specific information and the opportunity for interdisciplinary exchange, the site provides a suitable portal for actors concerned with specific topics as well as for all interested parties.

The specialist information portal provides information on innovative initiatives, upcoming events and current funding opportunities. By providing materials and a thematically structured information database with categories such as local authorities, prevention, labour market and legal basics, the site offers an up-to-date overview. On the pufii marketplace you can register your own interests and use the bulletin board to spread your own news or appeals. The pufii team publishes a weekly newsletter on Friday.

Since 2017, the DPT-I has been an associated partner in the joint

project **“Radikalisierung im digitalen Zeitalter – Risiken, Verläufe und Strategien der Prävention (RadigZ)”** (Radicalisation in the Digital Age – Risks, Developments and Strategies of Prevention) funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). The aim of the joint project is to develop different prevention approaches and recommendations for action relating to development-related radicalisation processes. RadigZ focuses in particular on the potential dangers of the Internet as the central medium for disseminating extremist ideologies.

In August 2017, the DPT-I embarked on a research partnership with the BMBF-funded joint project **“SiBa – Sicherheit im Bahnhofsviertel”** (SiBa – Security in the Railway Station District) under the direction of the endowed Chair of Crime Prevention and Risk Management, University of Tübingen, in cooperation with the University of Wuppertal. The aim of SiBa is to carry out a theoretical and empirical analysis of safety in changing station districts. The focus is on the railway station districts of the associated twin cities of Düsseldorf, Leipzig and Munich.

Since March 2018, DPT-I has been an associate partner in the joint project **“Evaluation and Improvement of Urban Security with the Help of Semantic 3D City Models (Urban Security 3D)”** funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Initially, the partners identified and operationalised structural and spatial factors. On the basis of the factors they create algorithms on the basis of case studies. Using the data, they create a software-based planning aid that they apply to existing three-dimensional city models to improve security assessment. The focus is on identifying places that citizens perceive as dark, invisible and inaudible.

Since March 2018, the DPT Institute has also been working on the **“Handbuch der Extremismusprävention (HEX) – Extremismusprävention als gesamtgesellschaftliche Aufgabe”** (Handbook of Extremism Prevention (HEX) – Extremism Prevention as a Task for Society as a Whole). The Federal Criminal Police Office coordinates the project. The publication is intended to bundle the diverse, but in part dislocated empirical knowledge from research and practice on the entire field of action of extremism prevention.

The CTC Training and Support Center (CTC TASC) began its work in September 2018 with the pedagogue Sven Kruppik. The primary task is the development and implementation of a nationwide

transfer concept for the municipal prevention framework strategy **“Communities That Care – CTC”**. The German Prevention Congress has signed a cooperation agreement with the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony (LPRN) and the German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK) for the nationwide CTC transfer.

Previously, in August 2018, the DPT Institute, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony and with the support of Auridis gGmbH, began to use the prevention strategy **“Communities That Care – CTC as an instrument for youth welfare planning”**.

In October 2018, the EU project **“Cutting Crime Impact – Practice-based innovation in preventing, investigating and mitigating high-impact petty crime” (CCI)** was launched. The DPT-I is participating as a partner in this 36-month project. CCI aims to encourage wider EU adoption of effective approaches to safety and security, and will develop an extended European Security Model that includes high-impact petty crime and citizens’ feelings of insecurity. The project is funded by the EU Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.

The project **“Ethnic Segregation and Crime” (ESKrim)**, in which the DPT Institute is a partner, also started in October 2018. The project partners are examining ethnic segregation as a risk factor and developing new approaches to crime prevention on the basis of these findings. The BMBF is funding the three-year project. The consortium leader is the University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration NRW. The DPT Institute for Applied Prevention Research communicates project results with actors in prevention practice via a webinar and an event as part of the German Prevention Congress.

Further information, links and an overview of completed projects can be found on www.praeventionstag.de.



Annual Congress 2018

On 11-12 June 2018, more than 3,100 participants and guests took part in the 23rd German Prevention Congress at the International Congress Centre in Dresden. This year's patron was Michael Kretschmer, Minister President of the Free State of Saxony. The main topic on which experts from a total of 56 countries exchanged views was "Violence and Radicalism – Current Challenges for Prevention".

The following summary gives an overview of the structure and the various topics, lectures, exhibitions, information stands and project spots at the 23rd German Prevention Congress.

The hosts in Dresden were the Free State of Saxony, the state capital of Dresden and the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony. The 23rd DPT was sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV). The permanent event partners also sponsored the congress: the DBH-Association for Social Work, Criminal Law and Criminal Policy, the Police Crime Prevention at State and National Level (ProPK), the German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK) and WEISSER RING e.V.

Cooperation partners and sponsors of the 23rd DPT: Federal Centre for Health Education (BZgA), German-European Forum for Urban Security (DEFUS), Deutsche Post DHL (sponsor), German Family Court Congress, German Youth Institute (dji), German Sports Youth in the German Olympic Sports Federation (dsj), German Youth Court Congress (DVJJ), Hilfswerk der Deutschen Lions, Kein Raum für Missbrauch, Lower Saxony Crime Research Institute (KFN), proVal, the National Centre for Crime Prevention (NZK), Stiftung gegen Gewalt an Schulen and the Stüllenberg Foundation.

International partners in 2018 were: European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS), European Society for Prevention Research (EU-SPR), German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Glen Mills Academy, Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC), Austrian Prevention Congress, Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN), UN Habitat, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA).

At the 23rd Congress on Crime Prevention there were 147 infor-

mation stands and 5 special exhibitions, 88 German-speaking lectures and 26 international lectures on current prevention topics, 44 short lectures, 20 poster presentations, 12 accompanying events, 10 stage performances, 4 lecturers at the Children's University, 4 infomobiles and 7 presentations-on-demand.

A total of 3,138 visitors and congress participants from 56 countries attended the 23rd DPT. There were 251 speakers, supported by 104 moderators. You can also get an impression of the evening event in the Dynamo-Dresden Stadium in the film.



www.praeventionstag.de/go/Impressionen23

Prevention Speech 2018

Ute Frevert

Violence and Radicalism, Today and Yesterday



How does society deal with and prevent violence and radicalism? And how do you grapple with them in the various aspects of your life? You as practitioners have concrete experience with this, and may be wondering what a historian has to contribute to this topic at all.

What I can do is de-dramatise. Because we experience contemporary events in the moment they happen and may even be directly involved in them, we tend to receive them in a highly dramatic fashion – highly dramatic and unprecedented, completely new, and therefore overwhelming. Historians, however, take a wide view into and onto the past. Their look back on past events can help us better situate our present within the broader continuum of time. It can help us track down older traditions and bring past experiences back into the collective memory, which is increasingly becoming limited to short-term memory. At the same time, retrieval and recollection make it easier to identify the genuinely new and unprecedented – and to keep it in check. This in turn facilitates the constructive dispelling of the drama and scandal surrounding certain events. That is a good thing, because no good policy can emerge from the fog of scandalisation and dramatisation.

Violence and radicalism: These are two terms that make us shudder, terms that really have no place in our civilised world, a world in which we teach children at home and at school to respect each other and above all not to try to resolve conflicts with violence.

But – and this should not be forgotten – this learning process is slow, agonisingly slow, both for each individual person and for society as a whole.

Historically speaking, we have made progress. According to crime statistics, violent crime, and in particular murder and grievous bodily harm, have long been on the decline. Some things that were previously allowed are now punishable offences, such as marital rape and sexual harassment. Sure, the numbers are still high. But they already were in the late nineteenth century, when the state and its officials began compiling figures on reported crimes and their punishment.

Even unrecorded violence – for example among male adolescents and young men – has probably not increased in our part of the world. Fighting in the schoolyard or on the way home occurs today, but it was also occurring two hundred years ago. Moreover, children and teenagers in past times could take adults as their negative role models: Until the 1970s, fathers and teachers did not hesitate to flog children. Church festivals and fairs were events where men's fists flew, often drunkenly.

Until well into the twentieth century, violent forms of punishment and discipline were taken for granted. Only with difficulty did we bid farewell to public corporal punishment around the middle of the nineteenth century. Behind closed doors, however, in schools and in juvenile reform institutions, in prisons and in the military, flogging was allowed to continue, and to no small extent.

This, too, is an aspect of violence: the “legitimate” violence that those in positions of authority inflict upon their subordinates. During the First World War, soldiers complained about the demeaning, violent punishments that were inflicted upon them by officers, often for minor offences. Public pressure led to the abolition of these forms of castigation, at least officially. We regularly learn from the press that unofficial actions in the military can still be degrading and violent.

With all that, I want to make two points: first, violence is not just the recent act of a young man kicking a young woman down the stairs in a Berlin subway station just for the hell of it. Violence is also at work where institutions practise outmoded forms of discipline and obedience behind closed doors, often with physical violence. Secondly, both forms of violence have a long tradition. They did not just emerge in the twenty-first century.

Nevertheless, a lot has changed in recent decades: on the one hand, we have had considerable success in ridding public institutions of violent methods. But this did not just happen by itself. Again and again, members of the public have criticised violent attacks, submitted petitions, written complaints. It took a long time. Lawmakers in Germany waited until the year 2000 to guarantee every child the right to a non-violent upbringing.

On the other hand, the public has become more sensitive. What was common in the nineteenth century offends today. It was ultimately a new generation of parents who put an end to flogging

by teachers – but this, too, took until the late 1960s. A central motivator was the rejection of humiliation. Humiliation does not always involve physical violence. Humiliation can also be effectuated through glares, words, gestures – or though a lack thereof (for example, by not greeting someone warmly). On the other hand, violence always has a humiliating effect: it makes it clear to the victim that the perpetrator has no respect for them, literally knocking them down.

Humiliation has been made into a problem because our society has become democratic and we have internalised the principle of civil equality. It is therefore no coincidence that people's sensitivity towards humiliation grew with the social process of learning and practicing democratic values and behaviours. The late 1960s and 1970s were a watershed moment. The widespread rebellion against authorities – professors, teachers, the police, judges, etc. – was connected with the demand that people should not be made to get down on their knees before them any longer, neither literally nor metaphorically.

This, however, does not mean that violence and the potential for humiliation among equals have been structurally done away with once and for all. Contemporary reports of bullying among pupils and colleagues speak volumes. On the other hand, this is not a completely new phenomenon. What is new is the indignation about such behaviour, the sensitivity with which people react to it. And what is also new is the frequency with which society finds out about it. The press reports it. Social media produce new examples by the second, serving as platforms where abuse both takes place and is widely reported. There are websites where you can watch so-called happy slapping, while others approvingly post video recordings of gang rapes.

We tend to describe these trends as the brutalisation of our society, as examples of a new quality and quantity of violence arrogated by some members of society at the expense of others. Whether manners in this country are actually so much rougher and more disrespectful than thirty, fifty or a hundred years ago is difficult to verify. What matters is that we feel that this is the case. And this, in turn, has to do with a greater expectation than in the past that people treat each other with the respect they demand from others.

Violence overrides and denies this respect. Sometimes violence is without direction, has no immediate cause, hits its object randomly, and is thus not strategic and power-oriented in the true sense. Much more frequently, however, violence, whether physical or verbal, is directed against specific victims, who are always vulnerable people: the homeless, foreigners and, above all, women. Anyone who reads the hate mail that outspoken politicians and journalists like Claudia Roth or Dunja Hayali receive can only be frightened by such targeted, enthusiastic aggressiveness. Almost all this hate mail comes from men, and all attack the gender of their victims. This is indeed something new. This genuine misogyny is an important issue to discuss at a major conference on prevention. How do we deal with the resentment, fear of a loss of status, insecurity, and frustration that many people feel and that they, much more than before, express in public?

One more word about radicalism. Being radical is, in itself, not really a bad thing. Radical means getting to the root of something, fundamentally, profoundly, unbendingly. But it also means being uncompromising. Those who behave radically are not out to communicate, but to assert their own positions. A radical moralist – and almost all radicals are moralists – does not accept other opinions, and he does not take a critical perspective on his own morals. Talking to radicals is difficult because they do not listen and refuse to budge even a nanomillimeter from their convictions.

Germany has a lot of experience with radicalism. The late 1920s and early 1930s were marked by a political radicalisation that gripped two camps – Communists and National Socialists – and dragged them into a spiral of violence. At that time there were even fights in the Reichstag and verbal war games, which have yet to be repeated in the German parliament. Even the so-called politics of the street is also much more civil today than it was then, when paramilitary groups beat each other up and committed political murders.

Nevertheless, the new radicalisation that is currently taking place must not be underestimated. If it does lead to a larger movement, it would pose a serious threat to our democracy, because a key characteristic of democracy is the ability of opposing political opinions and interests to engage in conflict without violence. These conflicts rarely end with one side winning and the other giving in.

Usually, a compromise is found that is tolerable for both sides. The refusal to compromise under the auspices of radicalism means the end of democratic communication.

This is where the much-discussed centre of society is called upon to speak out. In the 1930s, National Socialism succeeded in conquering this centre and radicalising it as well. Nowadays, especially in view of the favourable economic situation and seventy years of learning experience in democracy, it should be easier to keep the centre stable and democratic.

That does not mean ignoring radical extremes. Rather, it is a matter of driving a rift between the extremists and those who vote for them out of protest. They should take their place in the broad democratic centre again, and we must argue with them about compromises. That, too, is part of prevention.



You can find the speech as a video clip on our website:
www.praeventionstag.de/go/Frevert/

Dresden Declaration

of the 23rd German Prevention Congress

Since the 12th German Prevention Congress in 2007 in Wiesbaden, the Congress on Crime Prevention and its event partners have published a Declaration on the occasion of each congress. It contains statements on the main consequences resulting from the annual focus topic as well as other advisory issues in relation to current developments and trends in prevention work. The declarations are primarily addressed to those who are politically responsible for (crime) prevention in local authorities, the federal states, the federal government and in Europe, as well as to academics and practitioners. The Dresden Declaration of the 23rd German Prevention Congress also follows this tradition.

“No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin or his background or his religion...” Former U.S. President Barack Obama addressed the American public via Twitter with this quote from former South African president and anti-apartheid campaigner Nelson Mandela to send a signal after the racist riots in Charlottesville (on 11-12 August 2017 in the U.S. state of Virginia). He thereby set a Twitter record with over three million “Likes”. For the German Prevention Congress, this leads to the following central question: How and why does someone become a racist, an extremist or a terrorist? And building on this, how can such developments be countered preventively?

The 23rd German Prevention Congress is dedicated to precisely these pressing questions under the theme “Violence and Radicalism: Current Challenges for Prevention”. Before the congress, Prof. Dr. Dirk Baier (Zurich University of Applied Sciences) prepared his expert report on “Violence and Radicalism – The State of Research and Perspectives on Prevention”. On the occasion of the 23rd German Prevention Congress and on the basis of this report, the following Dresden Declaration was drawn up. It is supported by the German Prevention Congress and its close event partners, namely the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), the DBH – Association for Social Work, Criminal Law and Criminal Policy, the Free State of Saxony, the State Capital of Dresden, the Crime Prevention Council of Saxony, the Police Crime Prevention at State and National Level (ProPK), German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK) and WEISSER RING e.V.

Physical violence and political extremism, which use violence to overcome the democratic order, are different phenomena. Both are of high relevance and topicality for (criminal) prevention and prevention policy. The various statistics on these issues provide good news: physical violence has decreased significantly over the past ten years, especially among young people. The causes of this positive trend have not yet been sufficiently investigated. However, the assessment that 25 years of targeted violence prevention have not failed to have an effect is supported by a wide range of experiences. The intensive continuation of prevention work is urgently needed, however, given that in Germany, for example, more than 140,000 people are still victims of serious bodily harm every year.

Extremism, which is characterised by the advocacy of violence or the use of violence for ideological reasons, must be differentiated from “classical forms” of youth violence. While these have been significantly reduced, in the field of political extremism the activities of right-wing extremism, left-wing extremism and Islamist extremism are on the increase – in some cases combined with drastic acts of violence and numerous victims. Survey studies cannot confirm an increasing prevalence of manifest extremist attitudes. However, they nevertheless make clear that generally negative or pejorative attitudes are fairly broadly accepted among the general population. Scientific studies should be carried out for further clarification.

An important guiding principle of prevention work is that effective prevention should address the causes of a phenomenon. However, at present, this guiding principle cannot be adequately implemented in view of political extremism. Although there are already numerous findings on the various causes of radicalisation, there is still a distinct lack of longitudinal studies tracing the causes. Too little is known about the processes and conditions of the long-term processes of rapprochement, entry, retention and exit into and from political and ideological extremism. Such studies will be of enormous importance in the future in order to further focus prevention work.

The various qualitative and quantitative studies that have been carried out so far allow at least a preliminary assessment of the background factors of radicalisation. These studies show that radi-

calisation is a complex process that can be influenced by different factors in various ways. Radicalism encompasses a wide range of attitudes and behaviours at an individual level. In addition to different biographical constellations, social conditions of radicalisation also play an important role, such as social marginalisation, membership of radical groups and networks, some of which operate internationally, as well as the influence of the media. The influencing factors range from the parental home, peer groups, schools and the media to regional/local contexts and social conditions. To some extent, violence and extremism have the same factors of origin, but there are also certain backgrounds that can be associated specifically with radicalism. Prevention approaches should therefore take into account various general as well as specific influencing factors. Due to the complexity of the causes and processes of radicalisation, a wide range of preventive measures is required.

Radicalisation is a complex process that is highly individual. Social deprivation is a significant factor that can favour radicalisation tendencies. It is accompanied by lower levels of education and participation and experiences of exclusion. In particular, groups of people who can hardly make themselves heard politically tend to be more susceptible to extremist ideologies. In the prevention of violence and radicalisation, greater efforts must therefore be made to reach and support members of socially disadvantaged groups.

In addition, social integration and participation on the one hand and raising democratic awareness on the other must be the central objectives of violence and crime prevention. Modern societies are characterised by pluralism in values, interests and attitudes, and by globalisation. This is associated with feelings of alienation and isolation, but also with global networking and communication. The resulting dynamics create social tensions. Among other things, these tensions manifest themselves in the emphasis on differences between people and groups and on mutual revaluations and devaluations or exclusions. Social debates that emphasise differences and demarcations should find a counterweight in a perspective that strengthens a reflective approach to cultural and social differences and is not dependent on the devaluation of others.

Discourses of exclusion and devaluation promote extremism – this should be taken into account in everyday life, in public, media and political discussions and in political action. Confidence in the basic

democratic order and thus also distance from extremisms can only be conveyed if participation is made possible and exclusion and discrimination are credibly minimised. Previous German Congresses on Crime Prevention have repeatedly pointed out the limits of repressive measures in particular and warned against measures that are planned and adopted urgently and in isolation due to the fear of violence and extremism.

Like any form of prevention, the prevention of extremism must also be anchored at all levels, at international and national level as well as at the level of the federal states and local authorities. The municipal focus of preventive work was already clearly emphasised in the Munich Declaration (2012). Prevention activities are geared to local conditions. Prevention eliminates fears and anxieties, thrives on communication and presents alternatives and other perspectives. Local prevention councils, partnerships for democracy and corresponding structures must be supported professionally and integrated into municipal and social strategies. Sustainable prevention services need a functioning community. For prevention practice, these include the regulatory structures of child and youth work and the education system. In particular, the importance of schools should be emphasised, i.e. in their function as places which can foster experiences of belonging, recognition and democracy and where children and young people with problems can be reached comparatively directly. In child and youth work, youth social work, political youth education and first and foremost in schools, social diversity and democratic values should be taught and promoted through constructive encounters.

In addition, prevention work relies on appropriately qualified personnel. The suparegional networking of local prevention actors and the further development of suparegional infrastructures to develop and implement tried and tested standards and qualification programmes will make it easier to assess the impact of prevention.

Sustainable prevention work must continue to ensure that violence and radicalisation tendencies are comprehensively taken into account. This includes in particular the consideration of interactions between different extremist groups. The previous emphasis on the prevention of right-wing extremism and Islamist extremism could be reduced by paying sufficient attention to left-wing extremism as

well as new forms of extremism and movements grounded in conspiracy theories which often combine elements of both right- and left-wing extremism. In addition, emphasis should be placed on expanding deradicalisation and activities and distancing approaches, for which experience has so far been gained mainly with right-wing extremism and increasingly also with Islamism.

In order to further develop prevention work and to react to new social developments, a joint effort by all relevant actors in prevention work is necessary. This includes cooperation between the federal and state governments, the work of local authorities, but also those engaged in scientific research, civil society and prevention practice. In the future, increased efforts will also be needed to generate knowledge and experience about proven prevention approaches and measures. In Germany, as in some other European countries, a large number of people and organisations are already active in the field of violence and extremism prevention. This high level of commitment, which is often carried out on a voluntary basis, must be appreciated, supported politically and, if possible, scientifically. The same applies to the approaches included in the ongoing development process with the aim of preventing young people in particular from radicalising themselves. Prevention needs this innovative dynamic. In the future, therefore, the scientific evaluation of prevention measures and programmes must continue to be a priority. They are not about “controlling” prevention actors, but rather about enabling all participants to learn together.

It is also necessary to continue the strategic framing of all activities in the field of extremism prevention through national action plans. The interdepartmental “Strategy of the Federal Government for the Prevention of Extremism and the Promotion of Democracy” adopted in July 2016 laid the foundation for the sustainable expansion of prevention measures in Germany. This must be further developed and expanded taking into account current developments and challenges.



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***„I only ask for information.
An opinion I make myself“***

Charles Dickens

Daily Prevention News from the DPT in 2018

Since 2011 the German Prevention Congress has published the Daily Prevention News in German for German professionals, researchers and politicians. Starting in December 2017 the information service has sought to reach out to an international readership with international news.

The English version of the Daily Prevention News informs about prevention trainings and events, as well as reports, documents, policy decisions and announcements from international organisations from the areas of prevention practice, prevention research and prevention policy from all over the world.

We can send you the Daily Prevention News in the form a daily, weekly or monthly email. The Daily Prevention News is written and edited by Anna Rau, Executive Director of the German European Forum for Urban Security (DEFUS)



Monday, 1 January 2018

Catalyzing State Public Health Agency Actions to Prevent Injuries and Violence

Tuesday, 2 January 2018

Why Harm Reduction Is Crucial to the Fight Against HIV

Wednesday, 3 January 2018

Preventing Discriminatory Violence at the Local Level

Thursday, 4 January 2018

**Save The Date: The Stockholm Criminology Symposium
June 12–14, 2018**

Friday, 5 January 2018

Media representation of refugees and migrants in Europe

Saturday, 6 January 2018

**Understanding radicalisation is important for criminal
justice professionals**

Sunday, 7 January 2018

Police officers highly motivated by supervisor scrutiny

Monday, 8 January 2018

**International Conference: Biography and Violence –
Violent Dynamics and Agency in Collective Processes and
Individual Life Histories**

Tuesday, 9 January 2018

**Police Forces of 33 countries in the Americas sign
Hemispheric Declaration against human trafficking**

Wednesday, 10 January 2018

**“The home front” – series of the New York Times analysis
the correlation between domestic violence and mass
slayings**

Thursday, 11 January 2018

**Support programmes for perpetrators of domestic abuse
bring benefits**

Friday, 12 January 2018

**UNODC launches publication to help Member States
counter opioid crisis**

Saturday, 13 January 2018

**Social media companies could face big fines in Germany if
they do not remove hate speech**

Sunday, 14 January 2018

Call for Article Papers for a Special Edition on Cybercrime

Monday, 15 January 2018

Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities

Tuesday, 16 January 2018

Targeting hidden roots of workplace harassment

Wednesday, 17 January 2018

Bullying Prevention Package

Thursday, 18 January 2018

10th International European Restorative Justice Conference

Friday, 19 January 2018

“Anti-rumour methodology” for a better integration of migrants

Saturday, 20 January 2018

Call for Papers for The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Sunday, 21 January 2018

Reducing Urban Violence: A Contrast of Public Health and Criminal Justice Approaches

Monday, 22 January 2018

16th international symposium of the world society of victimology 2018

Tuesday, 23 January 2018

21st European Police Congress in Berlin

Wednesday, 24 January 2018

Faces of human trafficking

Thursday, 25 January 2018

Nominate a candidate for the Stockholm Prize in Criminology

Friday, 26 January 2018

New EC Commissioner for Human Rights

Saturday, 27 January 2018

Integration of Migrants in the EU: Why Such Differences Between Member States?

Sunday, 28 January 2018

How hate crime affects a whole community

Monday, 29 January 2018

Confederation of European Probation hosts conference on Electronic monitoring (EM)

Tuesday, 30 January 2018

Role of parents to end sexual harassment and assault

Wednesday, 31 January 2018

End Violence against Children Solution Summit

Thursday, 1 February 2018

No evidence to support link between violent video games and behaviour

Friday, 2 February 2018

International Symposium: Tackling Gender-Based Violence in Europe

Saturday, 3 February 2018

EU Report on ethical and legal issues with the use of social media for public security

Sunday, 4 February 2018

Call for Papers – Cybercrime: interdisciplinary approaches to cutting crime and victimisation in cyber space

Monday, 5 February 2018

8th Annual International Symposium on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling

Tuesday, 6 February 2018

Safer Internet Day 2018

Wednesday, 7 February 2018

Public Consultation on EU funds in the area of Cohesion

Thursday, 8 February 2018

EU Security Union Progress Report

Friday, 9 February 2018

9 World Urban Forum – WUF 9

Saturday, 10 February 2018

Violence against Children Surveys: Towards a Violence-Free Generation

Sunday, 11 February 2018

Fraud offences and their prevention

Monday, 12 February 2018

Australian Crime Prevention and Communities Conference

Tuesday, 13 February 2018

Research Summary: Review of Evidence-Based Registries Relevant to Crime Prevention

Wednesday, 14 February 2018

One billion rising to end violence against women

Thursday, 15 February 2018

19th World Congress of Sociology: Power, Violence and Justice

Friday, 16 February 2018

UNODC and OSCE Secretariat sign new 2018-2019 joint action plan with a strong focus on crime prevention

Saturday, 17 February 2018

The same psychological mechanism explains violence among Muslim and Western extremists

Sunday, 18 February 2018

2nd International Criminal Justice Summer Course, Barcelona

Monday, 19 February 2018

Call for Abstracts for the 9th EUSPR Conference on Prevention Technologies

Tuesday, 20 February 2018

What works in situational crime prevention? A systematic overview of recently published meta evaluations

Wednesday, 21 February 2018

Which Latin American Countries Got Safer in 2017?

Thursday, 22 February 2018

The Blueprints Conference 2018 – cost-effective and proven prevention programmes

Friday, 23 February 2018

International Perspectives of Crime Prevention

Saturday, 24 February 2018

UNODC launches Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist Groups

Sunday, 25 February 2018

2018 CEMR Conference on Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Monday, 26 February 2018

Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Programs for Adult Corrections

Tuesday, 27 February 2018

Symposium on Combating Terrorism in Europe

Wednesday, 28 February 2018

Ideology is not main factor that pushes children to join terrorist groups

Thursday, 1 March 2018

New report on progress in combatting human trafficking in Macedonia

Friday, 2 March 2018

Declining alcohol-related violence – an effect of consumption falls? Crime Survey 2017 for England and Wales

Saturday, 3 March 2018

Summer School Preventing Violent Extremism through Education

Sunday, 4 March 2018

UNODC advances efforts to measure organized crime

Monday, 5 March 2018

4th International Conference on Governance, Security and Justice Statistics

Tuesday, 6 March 2018

Perspectives on Law, Crime and Justice from the Global South

Wednesday, 7 March 2018

Reduce crime and gun violence and stabilize neighborhoods: A randomized controlled study

Thursday, 8 March 2018

Feminist Criminology Graduate Research Scholarship

Friday, 9 March 2018

Security in Public Space – Role and Tasks of Cities

Saturday, 10 March 2018

Gun Policy in the United States of America

Sunday, 11 March 2018

Risk assessment of lone actors of terrorist attacks

Monday, 12 March 2018

Local Innovation Grants for Countering Extremism in South Asia

Tuesday, 13 March 2018

Postgraduate Course of Victimology, Victim Assistance and Criminal Justice

Wednesday, 14 March 2018

Violence against children in South Africa: the cost of inaction to society and the economy

Thursday, 15 March 2018

The correlation between politics, violence and security in Latin America

Friday, 16 March 2018

Corruption Perceptions Index 2017

Saturday, 17 March 2018

Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) Resource Guide

Sunday, 18 March 2018

How to address Polarisation as an underlying Cause of Hate Crime and Radicalisation?

Monday, 19 March 2018

Crime & Society Research Group (CRiS) offers 6 position in Research Program “Crime and Society: New Challenges”

Tuesday, 20 March 2018

Urban Security is a Topic for the 4th call for proposals in the EU Urban Innovative Actions

Wednesday, 21 March 2018

Guidelines on the protection of victims of terrorist acts

Thursday, 22 March 2018

International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Friday, 23 March 2018

2nd implementation report of the European Lanzarote Committee to protect children against sexual abuse

Saturday, 24 March 2018

UNAOC fellowship for young leaders from the MENA region: Role of youth in preventing violent extremism

Sunday, 25 March 2018

International Conference on Cultural and Global Criminology

Monday, 26 March 2018

Why are developed countries lagging behind in the commitment to end violence against children?

Tuesday, 27 March 2018

Call for Experts on drug consumption facilities

Wednesday, 28 March 2018

Understanding propaganda mechanisms to prevent violent extremism

Thursday, 29 March 2018

Save the Date: 13th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion #Safety2018

Friday, 30 March 2018

How can we hold those who benefit from racism accountable?

Saturday, 31 March 2018

European prisons are almost full, according to latest Council of Europe survey

Sunday, 1 April 2018

Democracy under Pressure: Polarization and Repression Are Increasing Worldwide

Monday, 2 April 2018

Between Edges and Margins: International Conference on innovative methods in the study of deviance

Tuesday, 3 April 2018

The impact of a microfinance and gender-transformative program on preventing intimate partner violence

Wednesday, 4 April 2018

Mechanism to report sexual harassment in Ecuador buses

Thursday, 5 April 2018

My Son Joined ISIS: Nicola Benyahia tells her story

Friday, 6 April 2018

The Rising Criminalization of Black Girls

Saturday, 7 April 2018

Forget Broken Windows: Think 'Busy Streets'

Sunday, 8 April 2018

Does Keeping Adolescent Girls in School Protect Against Sexual Violence?

Monday, 9 April 2018

EUCPN publication overview 2017

Tuesday, 10 April 2018

Programme of the Annual International Forum on Crime Prevention is Online

Wednesday, 11 April 2018

New Media and the Coproduction of Safety: An Empirical Analysis of Dutch Practices

Thursday, 12 April 2018

Study finds predictive policing no more racist than regular policing

Friday, 13 April 2018

How to find and implement the right training programme for preventing & countering radicalisation & violent extremism

Saturday, 14 April 2018

Applications for WHO mentorship programme on violence and injury prevention is now open

Sunday, 15 April 2018

Longitudinal perspective on violence in the lives of South African children and youth

Monday, 16 April 2018

Why and when does aggressive content on social media turn into offline violence?

Tuesday, 17 April 2018

EUROCRIM 2018 Conference: Extension of the deadline for abstract submission (30 April)

Wednesday, 18 April 2018

Webinar on evidence-based and evidence-informed child safety strategies

Thursday, 19 April 2018

International Standards on Drug Use Prevention – UNODC/WHO Second Updated Edition

Friday, 20 April 2018

The evolution of jihadist radicalization in Asia

Saturday, 21 April 2018

Infographic: Violence against women – Facts everyone should know

Sunday, 22 April 2018

Indicators of School Crime and Safety in the USA

Monday, 23 April 2018

Community engagement in preventing extremism: A step-by-step approach

Tuesday, 24 April 2018

UNODC Global eLearning Programme on security issues and human threats

Wednesday, 25 April 2018

Security Union: New measures to deny terrorists and criminals the means and space to act

Thursday, 26 April 2018

Data collection and visualisation of worldwide homicide rates

Friday, 27 April 2018

Flying Money Conference – Investigating illicit financial flows in the city

Saturday, 28 April 2018

Robust protection for whistleblowers across EU: Commission proposes new rules

Sunday, 29 April 2018

18th Alliance against Trafficking calls for broad, inclusive, multi-disciplinary approach based on strong partnerships

Monday, 30 April 2018

Victim Support Europe – Annual conference 2018 in May in Stockholm

Tuesday, 1 May 2018

Communities that Care Programme proven to be effective

Wednesday, 2 May 2018

EU call for proposals to prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children

Thursday, 3 May 2018

Open Position: Lecturer/Senior Lecturer Cybercrime at the Australian National University

Friday, 4 May 2018

War, crime and peacebuilding across South Asia

Saturday, 5 May 2018

Prevention of pickpocketing within the EU – policy & practices

Sunday, 6 May 2018

Open Position: Research Fellow in Criminology at the University of Edinburgh

Monday, 7 May 2018

Latin America is the world's most violent region. A new report investigates why

Tuesday, 8 May 2018

Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: A Technical Package for Policy, Norm, and Programmatic Activities

Wednesday, 9 May 2018

International Workshop on Innovation and Inequality

Thursday, 10 May 2018

Innovative Ideas To Stop Violence Against Girls

Friday, 11 May 2018

Law, Comics, Justice – Graphic Justice Research Alliance Annual Conference

Saturday, 12 May 2018

Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe

Sunday, 13 May 2018

Are Proactive Policing Strategies Effective in Reducing Crime?

Monday, 14 May 2018

Cybersecurity and Safety Policy and best practices

Tuesday, 15 May 2018

Call for papers: Elimination of violence against women conference

Wednesday, 16 May 2018

The Violence Against Women Resource Guide

Thursday, 17 May 2018

27th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Friday, 18 May 2018

Lowest number of criminal offences since 1992 in Germany

Saturday, 19 May 2018

Finding a better way to identify children experiencing domestic violence

Sunday, 20 May 2018

Request for Proposals: United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific

Monday, 21 May 2018

UNODC, China to strengthen crime prevention, criminal justice cooperation through new joint action plan

Tuesday, 22 May 2018

Treating violence like a disease helped cut Colombia's murder rate by 82%

Wednesday, 23 May 2018

WHO World Health Statistics 2018: Per Country Mortality Rate due to Homicide and Violent Conflict

Thursday, 24 May 2018

Call for papers: Terrorism and Violent Extremist Offenders

Friday, 25 May 2018

Supported housing for prisoners returning to the community: A review of the literature

Saturday, 26 May 2018

Security, Democracy and Cities – Co-producing urban security policies

Sunday, 27 May 2018

Programme Update 12th Annual International Forum in Dresden, Germany

Monday, 28 May 2018

Anti-racism Commission launches updated standards for European equality bodies

Tuesday, 29 May 2018

Call for papers on: Rights Protection for Crime Victims

Wednesday, 30 May 2018

Guidelines for a local strategy to prevent radicalisation

Thursday, 31 May 2018

From Reception to Recognition: Identifying and Protecting Human Trafficking Victims in Mixed Migration Flows

Friday, 1 June 2018

The Devastating Impact of Gun Violence on Young People in the US

Saturday, 2 June 2018

UNODC launches counter-extremism network for the Central Asia region

Sunday, 3 June 2018

Chuka: the unique video game empowering girls against gender violence

Monday, 4 June 2018

Direct engagement with individuals showing signs of radicalisation online

Tuesday, 5 June 2018

Violence and Radicalism – State of Research and Prevention Perspectives

Wednesday, 6 June 2018

Anti-corruption platform in West Africa – #WestAfricaLeaks

Thursday, 7 June 2018

Local and regional governments and metropolitan regions offer partnership to the G7 leaders

Friday, 8 June 2018

The Economy of Illicit Trade in West Africa

Saturday, 9 June 2018

A Way Forward in Transforming Violent Extremism – De-Islamisation, De-Securitisation, and De-Religionisation

Sunday, 10 June 2018

Smart Cities: An Answer to Social and Environmental Risks?

Monday, 11 June 2018

23rd German Congress on Crime Prevention opens today in Dresden

Tuesday, 12 June 2018

Training: Local Governance & Sub-National Peacebuilding, Social Cohesion and Violence Prevention

Wednesday, 13 June 2018

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology

Thursday, 14 June 2018

European Brokerage Event on Fight against Crime and Terrorism

Friday, 15 June 2018

Call for Papers on Young Male Hate Groups

Saturday, 16 June 2018

Girls Not Brides 2nd Global Meeting

Sunday, 17 June 2018

Liaisons: A toolkit for preventing violent extremism through youth information

Monday, 18 June 2018

Violent aggression predicted by multiple pre-adult environmental hits

Tuesday, 19 June 2018

International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict

Wednesday, 20 June 2018

Separating Families and Creating Trauma at the Texas-Mexico border

Thursday, 21 June 2018

Horizon 2020 Call for Proposals: Human, social and organisational aspects to solve issues in fighting against crime and terrorism

Friday, 22 June 2018

Cities worldwide stand #WithRefugees

Saturday, 23 June 2018

Call for Abstracts: 31st Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) Conference

Sunday, 24 June 2018

'More Here': A Tribute to Gang-Research Legend James F. Short, Jr.

Monday, 25 June 2018

Scientia PhD Scholarship on Data Justice at UNSW in Sydney

Tuesday, 26 June 2018

Terrorist threat in the EU remains high despite the decline of IS in Iraq and Syria

Wednesday, 27 June 2018

Tutorial: Understanding Violence and Crime Prevention in South Africa

Thursday, 28 June 2018

Global Peace Index 2018

Friday, 29 June 2018

International Bullying Prevention Conference

Saturday, 30 June 2018

The Reintegration of Prisoners engaged in Violent Extremism through Restorative Justice: findings and lessons from Northern Ireland

Sunday, 1 July 2018

Migration maps: Where refugees come from and where they're headed

Monday, 2 July 2018

International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect

Tuesday, 3 July 2018

UN High-level Conference on Counter-Terrorism

Wednesday, 4 July 2018

World Drug Report 2018: opioid crisis, prescription drug abuse expands; cocaine and opium hit record highs

Thursday, 5 July 2018

Webinar: How Social and Emotional Learning Can Help Prevent Bullying

Friday, 6 July 2018

European prevention campaign on pickpocketing

Saturday, 7 July 2018

Global Prison Trends 2018

Sunday, 8 July 2018

Call for Papers: Significance of Race and Ethnicity in Bullying

Monday, 9 July 2018

Discussing Taboos and Controversial Issues in order to Prevent Radicalisation

Tuesday, 10 July 2018

Rio de Janeiro's militia on the rise (again)

Wednesday, 11 July 2018

Why turning homelessness into a crime is cruel and costly

Thursday, 12 July 2018

Workshop: Innovative Market Solutions for Public Security & upcoming trends in tools for public authorities

Friday, 13 July 2018

Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism

Saturday, 14 July 2018

Xenophobic Violence in South Africa

Sunday, 15 July 2018

Social rejection is painful and can lead to violence. Mindfulness may provide a solution.

Monday, 16 July 2018

SafeGrowth: Building Neighborhoods of Safety & Livability

Tuesday, 17 July 2018

Mano Dura: The costs and benefits of repressive criminal justice for young people in Latin America

Wednesday, 18 July 2018

Local and national policies against discrimination, hate crimes and radicalisation in Poland

Thursday, 19 July 2018

**IX Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia
New and Old Forms of Victimization: Challenges for
Victimology Theory and Practice**

Friday, 20 July 2018

Facts on Teen Dating Abuse

Saturday, 21 July 2018

Institute for Global City Policing

Sunday, 22 July 2018

Freedom here, punished by death there: LGBTI rights worldwide

Monday, 23 July 2018

Evidence-Based Crime Policy

Tuesday, 24 July 2018

Modern Crime Statistics to deliver better Data for less Crime

Wednesday, 25 July 2018

Conspiracism and extremism: What role for prevention and local actors?

Thursday, 26 July 2018

Violence Against Children in Southeast Asia

Friday, 27 July 2018

Inclusive Integration Strategies for Intercultural Cities in Europe

Saturday, 28 July 2018

Addressing Anti-Semitism Through Education: Guidelines for Policymakers

Sunday, 29 July 2018

A Successful Model That Predicts and Prevents Violence

Monday, 30 July 2018

Conference: Crime and fear in public places – patterns, challenges and actions

Tuesday, 31 July 2018

Interpersonal Violence Prevention Change Package

Wednesday, 1 August 2018

Toxic Masculinity and Violence in South Africa

Thursday, 2 August 2018

Good Practice Examples on what local authorities can do to prevent radicalisation

Friday, 3 August 2018

Study: Where have all the young offenders gone?

Saturday, 4 August 2018

The Contribution of Social Media Analysis to the Prevention of Polarisation and Extremism

Sunday, 5 August 2018

Why Does a Universal Anti-Bullying Program Not Help All Children? Explaining Persistent Victimization During an Intervention

Monday, 6 August 2018

Ethical Challenges in Promoting the Implementation of Preventive Interventions

Tuesday, 7 August 2018

Partnership to Expedite Resilience Projects Throughout European Cities

Wednesday, 8 August 2018

Parents' Perspectives on Radicalization: A Qualitative Study

Thursday, 9 August 2018

EUISS Yearbook of European Security 2018

Friday, 10 August 2018

Empowering Refugees! Prevention of Religious Extremism Through Social and Educational Work

Saturday, 11 August 2018

A multivariate social network analysis of victimization, aggression, and defending in early childhood

Sunday, 12 August 2018

What works to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in conflict and humanitarian settings?

Monday, 13 August 2018

The Globalisation of Countering Violent Extremism Policies

Tuesday, 14 August 2018

Webinar: Ask the Preventionists how to put research into action!

Wednesday, 15 August 2018

USA: 50-State Report on Public Safety

Thursday, 16 August 2018

Crime and fear in public places: Patterns, challenges and actions

Friday, 17 August 2018

Too Many Politicians Misuse and Abuse Crime Data

Saturday, 18 August 2018

Transforming Criminology: Rethinking Crime in a Changing World

Sunday, 19 August 2018

Evidence review of violence against children in Africa

Monday, 20 August 2018

Black Cops Are Just as Likely as White Cops to Kill Black Suspects

Tuesday, 21 August 2018

Webinar Archive: How Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Can Help Prevent Bullying?

Wednesday, 22 August 2018

Seven Takeaways on Asian Approaches to Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

Thursday, 23 August 2018

Political Socialization, Worry about Crime and Antisocial Behaviour: An Analysis of Age, Period and Cohort Effects

Friday, 24 August 2018

Interim Report of the British Youth Violence Commission

Saturday, 25 August 2018

Did Facebook fuel Anti-Refugee Attacks in Germany?

Sunday, 26 August 2018

INSPIRE: Seven strategies for ending violence against children

Monday, 27 August 2018

Policing, crime and ,big data': Towards a critique of the moral economy of stochastic governance

Tuesday, 28 August 2018

Does undocumented immigration increase violent crime?

Wednesday, 29 August 2018

Conference: Overcoming Urban Security Threats

Thursday, 30 August 2018

Prevention of money laundering and the role of asset recovery

Friday, 31 August 2018

Social Inclusion from Below: Street Gangs and Their Possible Effects on Declining Homicide Rates in Ecuador

Saturday, 1 September 2018

2nd World Forum on Urban Violence

Sunday, 2 September 2018

Corruption that Kills: Why Mexico Needs an International Mechanism to Combat Impunity

Monday, 3 September 2018

Report analysis the Islamic State's Media Organization

Tuesday, 4 September 2018

A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming

Wednesday, 5 September 2018

British Government tackles child sexual exploitation online

Thursday, 6 September 2018

Smart on Crime Innovation Conference

Friday, 7 September 2018

Vigilant Audiences: An International Symposium on Scrutiny, Denunciation, and Shaming in Digital Media Use

Saturday, 8 September 2018

Sweden's feminist foreign policy handbook

Sunday, 9 September 2018

Programme Update: 9th EUSPR Conference on Prevention Technologies

Monday, 10 September 2018

Public Safety is the Solution for Brazil

Tuesday, 11 September 2018

Global Firearm Mortality, 1990-2016

Wednesday, 12 September 2018

Conference: Prevention of Violence and Extremism

Thursday, 13 September 2018

The impact of eliminating primary school tuition fees on child marriage in sub-Saharan Africa

Friday, 14 September 2018

The economic and social costs of crime

Saturday, 15 September 2018

European Crime Prevention Award and Best Practice Conference

Sunday, 16 September 2018

How internet-connected devices can affect victims of gender-based violence and abuse

Monday, 17 September 2018

Islamist and Far-Right Extremists: Rhetorical and Strategic Allies in the Digital Age

Tuesday, 18 September 2018

App for for monitoring, measurement, and evaluation (MM&E) of P/CVE programs

Wednesday, 19 September 2018

Militarization fails to enhance police safety or reduce crime but may harm police reputation

Thursday, 20 September 2018

Decarceration Strategies: How 5 States Achieved Substantial Prison Population Reductions

Friday, 21 September 2018

Impact of far-right campaigns in Germany

Saturday, 22 September 2018

Call for Papers: Annual International Forum on Crime Prevention in Berlin 2019

Sunday, 23 September 2018

Economic and social costs of modern slavery

Monday, 24 September 2018

EU Terrorism Situation & Trend Report

Tuesday, 25 September 2018

31st Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference

Wednesday, 26 September 2018

Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU

Thursday, 27 September 2018

Evidence comes by replication: the reproducibility issue and its relevance for criminology

Friday, 28 September 2018

International Design Out Crime and CPTED conference

Saturday, 29 September 2018

Sexual abuse in the Catholic Church in Germany

Sunday, 30 September 2018

Massive increase of killing of women and children in South Africa

Monday, 1 October 2018

World Habitat Day

Tuesday, 2 October 2018

Conference: Violence Prevention, Safety Promotion and the Sustainable Development Goals

Wednesday, 3 October 2018

World Atlas of Illicit Flows

Thursday, 4 October 2018

Refugees and the City: The Twenty-first-century Front Line

Friday, 5 October 2018

The Coming Crime Wars

Saturday, 6 October 2018

African organised crime is not all the same thing

Sunday, 7 October 2018

Urban Security Exchange: Data, Design and Innovation for Urban Security

Monday, 8 October 2018

How Brazil's Presidential Candidates Would Tackle Deepening Insecurity

Tuesday, 9 October 2018

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

Wednesday, 10 October 2018

Colombia Cocaine Production Breaks New Record Levels

Thursday, 11 October 2018

The heroin coast: A political economy along the eastern African seaboard

Friday, 12 October 2018

Reminder: Call for Papers Annual International Forum (Deadline October 15)

Saturday, 13 October 2018

Human trafficking for labour exploitation: Mapping the European Evidence Base

Sunday, 14 October 2018

Cross-Government Victims Strategy for the UK

Monday, 15 October 2018

Gender Differences in Intimate Partner Violence

Tuesday, 16 October 2018

Bullying Prevention Month

Wednesday, 17 October 2018

Supporting peacebuilding in times of change

Thursday, 18 October 2018

Call for Abstracts: 6th Global Conference on Violence Against Women

Friday, 19 October 2018

The State of the Global P/CVE Agenda

Saturday, 20 October 2018

EU Call For Proposals on Urban Security

Sunday, 21 October 2018

World Cities Day

Monday, 22 October 2018

ISPCN Caribbean Regional Conference: Protection Realities Within A Changing Caribbean and World

Tuesday, 23 October 2018

The Final Report on the Reflecting on Europe

Wednesday, 24 October 2018

A rural response to preventing violence against women and girls

Thursday, 25 October 2018

Can Community Policing Help Tackle Organized Crime in Mexico?

Friday, 26 October 2018

The key role of ward councillors in community conflict prevention in South Africa

Saturday, 27 October 2018

Call Now to Save Your Life: A Colombian Experiment in Homicide Prevention

Sunday, 28 October 2018

The real danger to Europe? The lost sense of a common cause – Invocation for a Europe of Solidarity

Monday, 29 October 2018

Denver public safety officials turn to statistics to prevent crime before it happens

Tuesday, 30 October 2018

4th international conference on nighttime economy

Wednesday, 31 October 2018

World Cities Day

Thursday, 1 November 2018

Positive Parenting Programmes can reduce Violence and Child Maltreatment

Friday, 2 November 2018

Curbing Homicides in Latin America: What Works/What Doesn't

Saturday, 3 November 2018

Frontier Cities: The Rise of Local Authorities as an Opportunity for International Human Rights Law

Sunday, 4 November 2018

Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences

Monday, 5 November 2018

Call for Abstracts: Second World Anti-Bullying Forum

Tuesday, 6 November 2018

Three Evidence-Based Strategies for Reducing Gun Violence

Wednesday, 7 November 2018

Preventing Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion

Thursday, 8 November 2018

Here's How We Should Combat Radical Right-Wing Terrorism

Friday, 9 November 2018

"Synthetic Marijuana:" What Is It, Why Is It Dangerous, and How Can We Prevent Youth from Using It?

Saturday, 10 November 2018

Serious and Organised Crime Strategy of the UK

Sunday, 11 November 2018

How the Business World Can Help Stop Latin America's Violence

Monday, 12 November 2018

European Drug Summer School

Tuesday, 13 November 2018

Weeks of Action against Anti-Semitism in Germany: #Antisemitism concerns us all

Wednesday, 14 November 2018

Evolution of Transnational Organized Crime in the Americas

Thursday, 15 November 2018

School violence and bullying: Global status and trends, drivers and consequences

Friday, 16 November 2018

International Day for Tolerance: TOGETHER

Saturday, 17 November 2018

Webinar: Being Heard – Engaging young people in sexual violence research and events

Sunday, 18 November 2018

Rising Hate in India

Monday, 19 November 2018

Attitudes towards domestic violence: A gendered analysis of prevalence and country-level correlates

Tuesday, 20 November 2018

Germans becoming increasingly xenophobic

Wednesday, 21 November 2018

**UNESCO's 2019 Global Education Monitoring Report:
Migration, displacement and education**

Thursday, 22 November 2018

Gender Equal Cities: A walk in the park

Friday, 23 November 2018

**U.S. Law Enforcement Failed to See the Threat of White
Nationalism**

Saturday, 24 November 2018

Contemporary Forms of Enslavement of Women & Girls

Sunday, 25 November 2018

**International Day for the Elimination of Violence against
Women: #HearMeToo**

Monday, 26 November 2018

**What works? Reducing sexual harassment in the
workplace**

Tuesday, 27 November 2018

**Countering Violent Extremism: Building an evidence-base
for the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism**

Wednesday, 28 November 2018

Call for applications panel of external experts on urban security

Thursday, 29 November 2018

Bangkok Statement: Minimize the Impact of Injuries and Violence

Friday, 30 November 2018

Report: Being black in the EU

Saturday, 1 December 2018

Safety apps map hotspots of harassment of Indian women

Sunday, 2 December 2018

Tech Against Terrorism Knowledge Sharing Platform

Monday, 3 December 2018

The Charter for Engaging Survivors

Tuesday, 4 December 2018

Now open: Online-Registration for the 24th German Congress on Crime Prevention (2019)

Wednesday, 5 December 2018

Shine Your Light for Human Rights

Thursday, 6 December 2018

Evaluation of the Cure Violence Approach in Trinidad and Tobago

Friday, 7 December 2018

Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

Saturday, 8 December 2018

6th International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Preventing Cybercrime

Sunday, 9 December 2018

What Border Security and Police Violence Have in Common

Monday, 10 December 2018

Citizen Security in Latin America and the Caribbean: Challenges and Innovation in Management and Public Policies

Tuesday, 11 December 2018

The impact of foreign aid on migration revisited

Wednesday, 12 December 2018

Winner ECPA 2018: Mediation of polarisation and inter-group conflicts in Finland

Thursday, 13 December 2018

Child maltreatment prevention: a content analysis of European national policies

Friday, 14 December 2018

The World Risk Report 2018

Saturday, 15 December 2018

After terror: how local governments can improve security without repression

Sunday, 16 December 2018

The economic burden of child maltreatment in the United States

Monday, 17 December 2018

22nd European Police Congress

Tuesday, 18 December 2018

Compare Injury Data including Violent Death and Child Abuse

Wednesday, 19 December 2018

Racism in British schools

Thursday, 20 December 2018

Call for participation: Survey on preventing, investigating and mitigating high-impact petty crime

Friday, 21 December 2018

European local elected representatives stand for a local drug policy based on the principles of harm reduction

Saturday, 22 December 2018

What would a city that is safe for women look like?

Sunday, 23 December 2018

The impact of direct victimization, indirect victimization, and victimization among peers in the USA

Monday, 24 December 2018

Addressing violence against women: Key achievements and priorities

Tuesday, 25 December 2018

Searching for safety: crime prevention in the era of Google

Wednesday, 26 December 2018

Radicalization and Terrorism in Greece

Thursday, 27 December 2018

Uyghur Terrorism in China

Friday, 28 December 2018

Crime in 2018 in the USA: Updated Analysis

Saturday, 29 December 2018

Crime and Violence: Obstacles to Development in Latin America and Caribbean cities

Sunday, 30 December 2018

Nightlife Management with ‘Night Mayors’

Monday, 31 December 2018

Happy New Year!



German Prevention Congress

The background of the entire page is a complex geometric pattern. It consists of several overlapping octagons. Three octagons are dark blue, one is red, and one is yellow. These octagons are interconnected by a network of thin lines in blue, red, and yellow. Small black dots are placed at the intersections of these lines. The overall effect is a dynamic, interconnected web of shapes and colors.

**Prevention &
Democracy Promotion**

24th Congress | 13th AIF · Berlin

20/21 May 2019