

# Justitiële verkenningen

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## The future of crime control

### Summaries

#### **Crime control; investing in an uncertain future**

*H.G. van de Bunt*

Point of departure of this article is the paper that was sent to Dutch parliament by the ministers of Justice and the Interior last year. The paper was titled 'Crime control; investing in a visible government'. According to the author, the compilers of this paper have, both in their problem definition as well as in their chosen solutions, been led by a simplified and one-sided - based only on penal law - image of the social reality. The future of criminality and crime control is most probably much more insecure and complex than the authors suggest. In this article the author pays attention to three complicating circumstances that have not been given any attention by the compilers of the paper: the changing (withdrawing) role of government, open borders and the influence of technology.

#### **The Matrix; on the future of crime and the intelligence task of the police**

*A.B. Hoogenboom*

In his sketch of the lines of fracture along which new forms of new forms of crime(control) can come into being, technological changes are mentioned first and foremost. In a brief sketch the author also deals with a number of changes of a political, social-economical, sociological and psychological nature that will change the nature of the problem of criminality in an essential way. The author ends his article by sketching - based on Grabosky - a vision on the future of the police function. In this vision the police becomes less visible and only occupies itself with the gathering and upgrading/refining of strategic information. Executive tasks will be taken care of primarily by private organisations. The author in general supports Grabosky's view, but strongly doubts whether the police will be able to live up to such a strategic intelligence role, given its present quality and intelligence capacity.

#### **The attacks of September 11th and the reaction of the European Union**

*C.Fijnaut*

In this article the author tackles the problem of the internationalisation of crime control. The terrorist attack on the Twin Towers in New York on September 11th 2001 is both pivotal and sting point of his argument. Firstly, the policy on terrorism in the European Union and the United States before September 11th is elaborated upon. Secondly the author evaluates the reactions on the attacks themselves. He concludes his article with a view on the future of the European Union policy on terrorism. In his point of view this policy ought to be a lot more decisive than it is today.

#### **Probability and severity of punishment, and Ehrlich's 'market model'; economic points of view for the study of crime**

*B.C.J. van Velthoven*

This paper is an economic comment on three recent studies concerning the future development of crime in the Netherlands. Firstly, it is pointed out that hardly any attention has been paid to the quantification of expected sanctions, the product of the probability and the severity of punishment. By combining various data the average sanction per crime at present is estimated to be 9 hours of imprisonment plus a fine of fl. 19. Secondly, it is brought to remembrance that two economic studies have yielded quantified predictions of the development of crime over time. According to these studies there is a clear role for the probability and severity of punishment. Thirdly, it is argued that the study of the future development of crime has to be grounded in an encompassing theoretic model. In discussing three important social developments it is shown that the 'market model' by Ehrlich may serve as such.

#### **Teetering on the edge; the futures of crime control and community safety**

*G. Hughes, E. McLaughlin and J. Muncie*

This article discusses possible futures and visions of crime control and the new politics of safety and

security in the twenty-first century. The authors begin by attending to the broad debates about the new 'post-social' society and related cultural understandings of our present 'condition' and competing scenarios of the future. The article then examines where mainstream, 'policy-relevant' criminological thinking and research may be heading. In particular, the authors take up the debate about the shifting boundaries of the subject and what appears to be a potentially new paradigm of what constitutes 'the criminological' and the new technologies of crime reduction, surveillance and control. In the conclusion they focus on the parallel development of what may be termed the 'new moralism' around the problems of crime and disorder. It is argued that both these features are crucially implicated in, and associated with, the emergent crime control complex at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

### **Unpleasant facts; criminality amongst allochthonous Dutch boys**

*P. Schnabel*

The author begins by stating that for a long time the Dutch have not been willing to face the unpleasant facts of criminality amongst allochthonous boys. The strong growth of criminality is due to allochthonous boys of Moroccan and Dutch Antillian background. The differences between allochthonous groups are otherwise as large as those between allochthonous and autochthonous groups. Those differences can hardly be explained by differences in length of stay in Holland or social economical position. Why, the author asks himself, are Moroccan boys doing so much worse at school than Turkish boys? Why are there such differences between school performances of allochthonous boys and girls? These questions need to be answered and researched, because too many allochthonous boys keep turning around in dead-end situations. According to the author this poses a considerable threat to the process of integration and a danger for society.