

## Front page

Proposal full title **Crime Repression Costs in Context**

Proposal acronym **CRCC**

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List of participants

<b>Participant no.</b>	<b>Participant organisation name</b>	<b>Participant org. short name</b>
1 (coordinator)	Università di Firenze - Dipartimento di Teoria e Storia del Diritto	Unifi
2	Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci	Michelucci
3	Bremen Institute for Criminal Policy	Unibremen
4	Law Institute of Lithuania	Lithuania
5	Departamento de Sociologia do Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa	ISCTE
6	Observatori del Sistema Penal i els Drets Humans	OSPDH
7	University of Miskolc - Institute of Criminal Science	Miskloc
8	The Research Center - Intercollege	Cyprus
9	University of Ankara - Department of Sociology	Ankara
10	Center for the Study of Democracy	CSD

etc. (Check this participant numbering is reflected in the A2 Form of each participant!)

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Proposal full title **Crime Repression's Costs in Context**

Proposal acronym **CRCC**

**Research objectives**

There is an urgent need for developing measures to reduce crime and terrorism, based on an estimation of the costs (direct and indirect) caused by criminal activities in the EU as well as on an improved knowledge of the effectiveness of strategies to counter-act crime and criminality, including terrorism and drug related crime. Such strategies may indeed take different forms, including two of particular interest: trans-national operational cooperation between national police and judicial bodies and the reinforcement of the legal framework regulating confiscation measures. It is essential to ensure that research in these areas is made accessible to practitioners and policy-makers.

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## **Task 2 - The Costs of Crime**

### **Problem description**

Estimating the cost of crime as a percentage of the gross national product is an important means to justify spending public money on safety for citizens and security against threats to society. But it is only very recently that EU countries have started generating figures on the cost of crime, and methodological problems still exist in developing the methods of calculating these costs.

For this reason, it is necessary to review existing research and literature on the methods used for assessing the cost of crime and disorder and discuss possibilities for their improvement; to develop models and methodology for calculating the costs of crime (individual and for the society, tangible as well as intangible) taking into account the whole scope of crime, including financial, economic and violent crime, trafficking in human beings, drug crimes as well as terrorism.

### **Proposal abstract**

#### **copied from Part A**

The research starts from the assumption reported in Task 2 that *“It is only very recently that EU countries have started generating figures on the cost of crime, and methodological problems still exist in developing the methods of calculating these costs”*. The research will point out the existing problems in costs evaluation. It will not discuss computational methods of evaluating costs of different penal strategies. In order to do this, there should be an agreement about what shall be considered as a cost and what shall be considered as a benefit while proposing and adopting a specific policy. In our opinion, there’s actually no agreement on this point in the community of European experts. Moreover, such an agreement seems a chimera if we examine the strategies of different European penitentiary practitioners and administrators. Proponents believe that the first step is the definition of the different paradigms, with their implicit assumptions on penitentiary system’s tasks and costs. Secondly, it is necessary to define the different assumptions that move political discourse and influence public opinion. Finally, it is crucial to study in depth practitioners’ perceptions about costs and benefits. This work of epistemological foundation is preliminary to any discussion about the costs of crime and crime repression.

Research will review existing literature and outline the legal and sociological framework of European penal and penitentiary policies (WP 1-2). In order to do this, the research will also produce an empirical-ethnographic research (WP 3-4), involving all the European countries where research units are based: old EU members such as Italy and Germany, new member States such as Lithuania and a candidate country where penal and penitentiary reforms are strongly needed, such as Turkey. Special attention will be dedicated to policies aimed at preventing recidivism and a specific ethnographic research on drug-related crime repression will be carried out (WP 4).

### **B.1 Scientific and technological objectives of the project and state of the art**

#### **Objectives**

The research aims at giving a significant contribution to the assessment of penal policies’ costs considering the efficacy of such policies in reducing and preventing crime. On the one hand, it will work out new conceptual tools for the estimation of the efficacy of crime prevention policies adopted in Europe. On the other hand, it intends to allow an evaluation of crime costs with special concern for costs associated to recidivism and to the

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functioning of penal and penitentiary systems, aiming at reducing it. The research intends therefore to collect and systematically organize specific data on European penal and penitentiary systems, in order to base the debate about strategies against crime on a more solid empirical and ethnographic foundation.

First of all, the research will try to clarify the terminological and conceptual premises that may constitute the grounds of a non-ideological study of the penal system, starting from the observation that there are many possible ways of evaluating the costs of crime and that these different ways are not neutral as regards the fundamental political and theoretical options of a given criminological culture. In order to give an epistemological base to the assessment of strategies aiming at fighting against crime, it will then be necessary to make clear that every evaluation refers to a specific universe of values. Costs of crime, in particular, are not neutral. They have to be connected also with political and social costs that are associated to criminal policy's choices. The research intends to outline these costs, because policy makers must make them explicit and must take them into account as an integral part of their general criminal policy's option.

The research will be developed at theoretical and at empirical-ethnographic level.

At a theoretical level it aims at producing:

- a. An analysis of theoretical paradigms that inform European penal policies, with special concern for criminological and penological paradigms and for strategies of prevention and repression of crime.
- b. An analysis of the complex relationship between penal policies that are developed by experts, practitioners' procedures, normative texts and political discourse.
- c. An analysis of political and social costs of criminal and penal policies based on the different criminological and penological paradigms delineated by the research.

At empirical-ethnographical level the research will be developed in order to single out and highlight the paradigms, often conflicting and incoherent, that lead penal actors (those who work in prison, in social services, in parole and probation services, in immigration services, and in prevention of drug use services) in their daily work. In order to reach this objective, the research will produce:

- a. An analysis of the perception (or, if existent, of the measurement) of rates of recidivism and of the selectivity of some European penal systems; the research intends therefore to study the perception that penitentiary actors have about the efficacy of penitentiary systems in preventing recidivism and consequently in reducing crime.
  - b. An analysis of the perception that penitentiary actors have of the different selection criteria employed in the penal judicial process and of their relationship with the social structure of European societies.
  - c. An analysis of the perception that penitentiary actors have of the main critical aspects of some European penitentiary systems, also in order to identify their judgement on the quality of penitentiary services and on their efficacy in preventing crime (by preventing recidivism) and in minimizing social costs associated to detention.
  - d. An analysis of the perception that penitentiary actors and social workers have of direct and indirect costs of drug-related crimes. This section of the research starts from the assumption that an inquiry on drug-related crimes' repression allows studying in depth what is considered as a cost of crime and as a cost crime repression. More specifically, it allows studying in depth what is considered as a social cost of crime repression. Finally, the analysis of the treatment of drug-addicts detainees allows better than other case-studies highlighting the different problems of European penitentiary systems that the research intends to outline (see supra, c). This part of the research will therefore try to assess the
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efficacy of strategies envisaged in European policies and praxis for fighting against illicit drugs' use and drug-related crimes. In particular, the research seeks to understand and consider the perception that penitentiary actors and social workers have of the efficacy of prison sentences and of probation and parole in avoiding recidivism.

### **State of Art.**

With the seventies high rates of delinquency emerged as salient feature of advanced industrial societies. This feature increasingly attracted both the concern of public opinion and the interest of criminological research, bringing about a twofold effect: on one hand, during the last decades of twentieth Century, the problem of *security* played a crucial role within the wider political and institutional debate; on the other hand a broad and intense discussion on the proper *strategy* of social control and its theoretical paradigm raised within the field of criminological and penological sciences, producing a practical and theoretical turn.

We could synthesize this radical turn of the general criminological knowledge saying that the whole theoretical and practical approaches to the criminal question up to that moment dominant were going through a serious crisis of their hegemony. Using two *ideal-types*, in weberian terms, we should say that the criminological and penological paradigm that characterized the *welfarist* political culture, largely *social-preventive and resocializing*, was increasingly challenged by a growing new paradigm.

We trace the *penal welfarism* back to approaches with different matrixes and general aims, such as the *special prevention*, which finds its roots in criminological positivism, durkheimian functionalism and Parsons' thesis on social control; and the *social prevention*, developed on the basis of the revisionist (Foucault, Ignatieff e Rothman) and Marxist (Rusche e Kirchheimer) historiography, and the interactionist approach to the sociology of deviance (labelling theory developed by Becker and Lemert; theory of total institution developed by Clemmer and Goffman; theory of social stigma developed by Goffman, ecc.).

Facing the failure of the promises of *penal welfarism*, the continuous growth of rates of delinquency and the perpetual reproduction of recidivism, a sense of distrust in the old criminal policies (expressed with the common slogan *nothing works*) raised, providing the political and cultural environment suitable for the development of a new criminological and penological paradigm (see: Garland, 1996; 1997; 2001). It took shape at first in the Anglo-Saxon countries, where most deep and evident was the crisis of the social-democratic culture, spreading in a second moment its influence in almost all the industrial countries.

This new paradigm, largely *retributive and incapacitating*, was developed starting from the great research on the inefficaciousness of the different rehabilitative strategies in preventing recidivism carried out during the seventies. But it moved even from the observation that the great amount of crime is committed by people coming from classes which were profiting of social policies intended to prevent crime and from the research on victimization rates carried out by the so called *new criminological realism* that demonstrated, in England, how lower classes are the most affected by crime. Values, needs and hopes that inspire strategic models that could traced back to this ideal type, seemed to provide a more pragmatic criminological paradigm, intended to the pure management of the oscillations and social impact of a feature, criminality, that started to appear as ineluctable within advanced industrial society. This new paradigm, largely *retributive and incapacitating*, built itself on the theoretical model of the so called *new criminologies* (Backer; Cornish, Clarke; Felson; see: Garland 2000), which started to assume that the crime could be described as a normal event, whose intelligibility does not need to be referred to pathologies or abnormalities of their protagonist any more. Crime was therefore regarded as an event whose costs, as in the case of any risk factors, could be calculated and monetized; while criminal policy, instead of pursuing the chimera of

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the total elimination of crime, should limit itself to act on the factors capable to affect the opportunity and the frequency of crimes, keeping their economic and social costs within certain limits of tolerability. This new paradigm slowly replaced old programs based on the work of welfare agencies with policies whose crucial aim was managing *dangerous situations* and limiting the presence of *risk factors*; while almost in parallel the penitentiary sphere assumed an analogue function of governing *social dangerousness*, abandoning its pretension of individual rehabilitation and limiting itself to a pure *punitive* and *neutralizing* activity (Greenwood; see: Feeley, Simon; Wacquant; De Giorgi 2006)

### **How the research improves the State of Art.**

The premise the research starts from is that, contrarily to what every serious epistemology would recommend, the approaches to the study of the costs of crime ignored that the definition of the objects of analysis is not neutral to the theoretical assumption of the researcher. Briefly, they have ignored that the preliminary definition of *what* is the cost of crime and moreover what is *criminality* as social problem and source of costs, could not taken for granted as *natural* assumption, given that this preliminary definition is strictly related with the theoretical paradigm assumed and the general political culture that shaped it. This is particularly clear taking the case of the different meanings that could assume the term *security*, that is the specific *good* which the criminal policies should be intended to secure. The first paradigm, what we have named *social-preventive-resocializing paradigm*, moved from a quite broad notion of *security*, something much more related with the idea of *social security* meant as public duty to secure not only the private sphere from direct threats, but even a more general security from troubles deriving from social, economic and psychological needs. On the contrary, with the development of the *retributive-incapacitating paradigm* the semantic sphere of the term *security*, and therefore the idea of costs of crime, seems to have been drastically reduced to a range strictly related with the needs of protection of the private sphere.

The aim of the research proposed is therefore comparing firstly the different paradigms with their implicit assumptions on the social and economic costs of crime and on the legitimate costs of a given criminal policy, assumptions that usually stand back the explicit theoretical discourses; secondly the different assumptions that move the political discourse and influence the public opinion; and finally the different assumptions that govern the action of practical agencies of criminal policy. We believe that this work of conceptual refinement is the crucial epistemological basis for every well-founded discussion on the opportunity of a given criminal policy.

### **B.2 Relevance to the objectives of the SSP Priority**

The proposed research project will have “*a role to play in evaluating the need for future new policies and monitoring the effectiveness of existing policies or actions*”. Proponents believe that the postulation made by all the theoretical and practical approaches based on the retribution-incapacitation ideal-type - that it is possible to evaluate in economical terms the impact of crime repression strategies - is weakened by the ambiguity of their basic assumptions. These approaches do not allow the comparison, requested by the Task, nor between “*costs (direct and indirect) caused by criminal activities in the EU*”, neither between these direct and indirect costs of crime and the costs caused by policies of crime repression.

The conceptual clarification that this research will produce will contribute to an “*improved knowledge of the effectiveness of strategies to counter-act crime and criminality*” and will give to practitioners and policy makers the tools allowing an attentive choice among different penal strategies.

The research starts from the assumption reported in Task 2 that “*Estimating the cost of crime as a percentage of the gross national product is an important mean to justify spending public money on safety for citizens and security against threats to society. But it is only very recently that EU countries have started generating figures on the cost of crime, and methodological problems still exist in developing the methods of calculating these*

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*costs*". The research will point out the existing problems in costs' evaluation. It will not, therefore, discuss computational methods of evaluating costs and benefits of different criminological and penological strategies. In order to do this, there should be an agreement about what shall be considered as a cost and what shall be considered as a benefit while proposing and adopting a specific policy. In our opinion, there's actually no agreement on this point in the community of European experts of the criminological and penological field. Moreover, such an agreement seems to be a chimera if we examine the strategies of the different European penitentiary practitioners and administrators.

As we explained while describing research's objectives and innovative contribution, proponents believe that the first step should be the definition of the different paradigms, with their implicit assumptions about penitentiary system's tasks and their costs, the social costs of crime and the legitimate social costs of crime repression; the second step the definition of the different assumptions that move the political discourse and influence the public opinion; and final step the definition of the different assumptions that govern the action of practitioners of the different European countries. This operation seems to be an inescapable and preliminary work of epistemological foundation without which any attempt to satisfy the Task's request to develop: "*models and methodology for calculating the costs of crime (individual and for the society, tangible as well as intangible) taking into account the whole scope of crime*" seems to be impossible.

In order to draw a map of the different paradigms that define what has to be considered as an individual and as a social cost, tangible and intangible, that every criminal policy must take in account, it is absolutely necessary "*to review existing research and literature on the methods used for assessing the cost of crime and disorder*", as requested by the Task.

It is also necessary producing an empirical-ethnographic research, in order to delineate the paradigms that concretely lead European penal and penitentiary actors and practitioners in their daily work. The practices in use in the different European countries, indeed, can hardly be connected to the models that have been proposed by penological and criminological literature in the last two decades. In continental Europe *welfarist* ideal-type, which has almost disappeared in the scientific debate, seems to resist in public discourse and in administrations' praxis. More specifically, this ideal-type, mostly shaped during the 1960s and 70s, strongly conditions the *forma mentis* of many European actors of the security field and of many social workers. The *welfarist* ideal-type seems to shape a practical knowledge, but it did not produce any theory or method for costs' evaluation. Our hypothesis is, however, that penal and penitentiary actors are led in their every day work by a specific notion of the costs of crime, particularly, of the social costs of it, and that they act following a specific idea of what has to be considered as a benefit in the social prevention work.

### **B.3 Potential impact**

The main impact of this research is to contribute to produce conceptual clarity, which is necessary in order to allow policy makers making attentive policy choices. The public-political discourse seems to be prevalently oriented to the adoption of penal policies based on the retributive-incapacitating paradigm. Such policies are considered a priori as efficient, whereas policy choices based on the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm are perceived as expensive and unproductive. Examining penological literature, however, these assumptions seem to be poorly grounded. There is no agreement nor on criteria that should be employed in evaluating policies' efficacy, nor on what kind of costs have to be considered. Models associated to the retributive-incapacitating paradigm, all starts from the assumption that the crime's costs and penal policies' results can be calculated in economical terms. These models, however, differ considerably in defining costs and benefits that have to be evaluated. Suffice it to mention the differences that can be highlighted between the penological approaches based on Gary Becker's studies and on the Chicagoans' thought, which are based on the economical evaluation of behaviour, and the approaches adopted by Charles Murray and the Manhattan Institute. These approaches can be

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considered as mainstream among the models associated to the retributive-incapacitating paradigm (see, *infra* B.6 and work package 1 description). When they have to concretely evaluate the impact of a penal policy, these approaches don't make explicit the choice of variables through which criminal policies' efficacy can be evaluated. Moreover, they don't base this evaluation on empirical researches, but they derive it *a contrario*, criticizing costs' evaluation models worked out within the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm.

The models associated to the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm are actually declining in the theoretical debate. Their bases date back to the 1960s and 1970s and progressively weakened. However, if the empirical-ethnographic research would validate the hypothesis that they are still very strong in practitioners' minds, especially in continental Europe, and that they significantly shape the idea that practitioners and social workers have of what has to be considered as a social cost of crime and of what has to be considered as a benefit in social prevention and resocialization, the actual situation of European penal policies would result rather schizophrenic. There would be models, still characterizing practical knowledge, that are unable of working out theories on costs and methods for costs' evaluation. Practitioners would be compelled to act referring to theoretical models that they do not recognize as suitable for their work and they could not refer to theoretical models that they consider appropriate for their skills and culture and for the changing social conditions. If this is true, then their work will always be exposed to the unstable theoretical fashions and political pressures and to the changeable attitudes of public opinions, and it will not have a solid professional base nor dispose of tools coherent with the connected paradigm in order to evaluate the costs and benefits of their actions. They will base their work on definitions and perceptions of crime and costs that are in contrast with the paradigm that shapes the inputs they receive.

The empirical-ethnographic part of the research (see, *infra* B.6, Work package 3 description) aims at creating tools for the interpretation of penitentiary actors' choices and of public administrations' references. Such a research has never been produced, not even at national level, but it will be helped by different researches on penitentiary administrations that have been carried out in various European countries. Reviewing this literature, the research intends to contribute to highlight discrepancies in data collection that can be found not only between different European states, but also between penitentiaries and between different sectors of penitentiary administrations, within a same country. The research proposed could also be a contribution to the standardization of data collection on prison population, on the selectivity of penal systems and on the effects of penal sentences.

Considering the quantitative relevance of drug-related crimes and the ongoing debate, dating back to the 1980s on the better way of treating drug addicts, a debate which has seen the decline of positions promoting community treatment and harm reduction, in favour of positions, such as those of the "rehabilitation movement", promoting prison sentences, we decided to devote a specific part of the research (see, *infra* B. 6, Work package 4) to the perception that penal and social workers have of these issues. This choice derive from the fact that criminal policies concerning drug-related crimes and drug addiction, even within the retributive-incapacitating paradigm, is a field where there is a complete disagreement on the parameters that have to be chosen for costs' evaluation and for assessing efficacy of crime's repression strategies. The research will specifically highlight the perception of costs and benefits that penal and social actors consider while choosing between treatment in prison and community treatment.

At European level, the innovative value of this research is that it is preliminary to every evaluation of crime repression policies, because it allows policy makers choosing the most suitable policies. The research could even point out the need of an actual theoretical base for the social-preventive and resocializing policies that are still based on grounds dating back to the 1970s. This new theoretical base should allow working out European strategies of criminal policy coherent with the existent normative and legal framework and with the empirical guide-lines that lead practitioners in the field. The actual situation often risks to be characterized by a fundamental schizophrenia that makes that practitioners still work following criteria that are no

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more contemplated in penal policies and that penal policies ignore the good practices of practitioners and their knowledge, a knowledge they acquired in many years of work in administrations.

Schizophrenia of European penal systems seems to be even graver, looking at normative models. In this field too, most of the texts produced by the Council of Europe that are a reference at EU level, such as the European Prison Rules, the Committee for the prevention of torture and of inhuman or degrading treatments or punishments' Reports, the European Court of Human Rights jurisprudence, seem to refer more to social-prevention and resocialization than to the retributive-incapacitating paradigm, which actually dominates penological and criminological language and many recent policies. The research will devote a specific work package (WP 3) to the analysis of the European legal framework and to the exam of its internal coherence.

Finally, theoretical results and empirical-ethnographic results of this research will make available to the scientific community and to political and social actors an innovative tool for the understanding of penitentiary and crime prevention policies at a European level. It will also allow standardization of data at a European level and it will favour social and political intervention in the field.

### **B.3.1 Contributions to standards:**

The research will contribute to improve conceptual knowledge and empirical bases for policy making in the criminal field at a European level and for assessing new crime prevention and crime reduction strategies. First of all, it will allow drawing a clear and complete picture of penological paradigms in use in most countries of the European Union and it will distinguish between theoretical paradigms, praxis and operational criteria adopted by policy makers, jurists, social scientists, administrations and social workers. Then, it will check the coherence between paradigms, means employed and objectives, in order to give a complete representation of European tendencies. Moreover, the research will help to sketch a European model of prison, taking into account not only the functioning of the European penal systems, but also the normative and legal norms valid at a European level, such as the European Prison Rules (which are actually under revision), the CPT standards and the European court of human rights jurisprudence (see WP 2).

The research intends to make available empirical-ethnographic research results on European penitentiary systems. Exchange of knowledge on penal and penitentiary system between EU members is absolutely insufficient at the moment. The research in the field is still very poor, whereas comparison and harmonization of criminal and penal policies, not only at juridical but also at sociological level, is of central importance for European countries. The harmonization process concerning penal law and penal policies must be not only "in books", but also "in facts". Knowledge and attitudes of penal and penitentiary actors is therefore essential for criminal policies planning in the European Union. The research will try to work out standards for data collection on penitentiary systems at European level, in order to standardize data of different European countries and allow an estimation of penal policies based on uniform European data.

### **B.4 The consortium and project resources**

The consortium that presents this proposal is composed of 10 units from 9 countries: Italy, Germany, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Hungary, Romania, Turkey; Cyprus. Mediterranean, Central and Eastern Europe is represented in the consortium, and the composition of this partnership makes possible an in depth analysis of the most relevant issues related to the debate on penal issues and the costs of crime in Europe.

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For the elaboration and implementation of an on line platform on the issues covered by the research, the consortium will have the opportunity to use as starting point and as background experiences the researches, the observatories and the monitoring activities already set up by most of the partners in their countries.

The role of each participant and its contribution to the research is attached also to its specific knowledge and to its previous research experiences regarding the penitentiary system of its own country. For the efficacy of this proposal every unit will give its contribution to the theoretical part of the research, to make sure that the development of a common background for the research will be consistent with the different and specific national experiences. At the same time the empirical and in-the-field aspects of the research will require an in-depth knowledge of the different national penitentiary systems and policies, and every unit will have to provide the research and the on line platform with detailed information on its national situation.

The research units that form the consortium, anyone with its peculiarity, meet exactly these requirements.

#### **Università di Firenze – Dipartimento di Teoria e Storia del Diritto.**

The unit n. 1 is directed by Emilio Santoro, that is also the scientific coordinator of the research. Associated professor of Sociology of Law at the University of Florence, Prof. Santoro represents the Florence law department at the Polo Universitario Penitenziario (university in Prato prison) and he is visiting professor within the Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Jurídicas dell'Università Federale del Paraíba - Brasil. He has been scientist in charge for the Florence unit in the EU granted research on “European Citizenship and the Social and Political Integration of the European Union”, coordinates the tutors and grant holders within the ALFA (América Latina - Formación Académica) program, and coordinated several national research programs. He is chairman of “L'altro diritto, research centre on penitentiary, deviance and marginality”, and of “AdirMigranti, centre for legal advise on migration”. His current researches are focused on social control and criminal policies, individual autonomy, the rule of law and the relationship between liberal thought and penal theory.

Prof. Santoro and the Florence unit are therefore experts and strongly committed with the issues covered by the research. Due to their research activities they have also regular contacts with the Italian penitentiary administration, and will be of great help both in the theoretical and in the ethnomethodological aspects of the research.

#### **Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci**

The Unit 2 is co-ordinated by Alessandro Margara. He was general chairman of the DAP (the National prison administration) and he worked as president of the Parole Tribunal (Tribunale di sorveglianza) of Florence. He is among the authors of some of the most important reforms of Italian penitentiary legislation. Today, as chairman of the Fondazione Michelucci, he coordinates different research programs in partnership with cultural institutions and local authorities, to develop program and proposals aiming at innovating the policies on the most urgent urban problems. The Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci was set up in Fiesole (Florence) in 1982 by the famous architect Giovanni Michelucci, the Regione Toscana and the Town Councils of Fiesole and Pistoia. In his 20 years activity the Fondazione Michelucci has become a significant and original reference for the research/action on social habitat; health and assistance; deviance and total institutions; migrations and cohabitation. In particular the Fondazione, in partnership with Regione Toscana, coordinates research programs and databases on prison institution, on social housing, and on the Roma and Sinti

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communities in Tuscany. The Fondazione Michelucci promotes studies and research, organizes seminars and conventions, publishes magazines and books in the fields of town planning and contemporary architecture, with special reference to the relationship between space and deviance, social exclusion, migration and health.

### **Bremen Institute for Criminal Policy**

Unit 3 is coordinated by Lorenz Böllinger, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology and Director of the Bremen Institute for Criminal Policy. Prof. Böllinger worked as a defense lawyer and Professor of Law at the Schools of Social Work of the Universities of Applied Sciences at Dortmund and Frankfurt/M. In his second profession he is a psychologist and psychoanalyst, practicing treatment of offenders. His research centers around matters of substantial criminal law, criminology and criminal policy, with special emphasis on organized crime, capital and violent crime, terrorism, sexual deviance and drug problems, all connected both by the topic of treatment of delinquents as well as the social psychology of criminalization. He is presently engaged in several international research projects within the framework of EU research programs and in cooperation with European Union, U.S., South-African and Indian Law Schools and Schools of Criminology.

Within his long term cooperation with the Bremen state penitentiary and forensic hospital he coordinated empirical researches, legal counseling and institutional coaching, and participated in continued education. He was also director of EU financed projects EQUAL (Electronic Media Qualification in Penitentiaries) I (since 2000) and EQUAL II (since 2005).

Is therefore evident the commitment of Prof. Böllinger and of Unit 2 on all the issues covered by the proposal, and in particular in the theoretical and legal aspects of the research, and in the crime reduction strategies based on the treatment of offenders.

### **Law Institute of Lithuania**

Unit 4 is coordinated by Algimantas Cepas, director of the Law Institute of Lithuania and Lecturer at the Penal Law Department. The Law Institute of Lithuania is an independent research institution that has, as main assignment, the academic assistance for coordination of the reform of the Lithuanian legal system. The major fields of activity of the institute are legal and criminological research; monitoring of the legal system of the Republic; drafting and providing comments to laws and other major legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania. The Law Institute has participated in drafting the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic, and in the drafting and implementation of the following major governmental programs:

- the National Program for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency;
- the National Program for Drug Control and Prevention of Drug Addiction;
- the National Program for Crime Prevention and Control;
- the National Program for Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking and Prostitution;
- the National Program against Sexual Violence and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children;
- the National Program for Prevention of Organized Crime and Corruption;

Amongst the research activities of the Law Institute in 2002-2004 can be signaled:

- Crime in Lithuania: Dynamics, Forecast and Control Trends;
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- Theoretical Preconditions for the Creation of Probation System in Lithuania;
- Drug Politics in the European Context;
- Social-Economic Factors Influencing Effectiveness of Penalties;
- Human Rights and Implementation of Sentences of Imprisonment;

The Lithuanian unit is among the most qualified research institutions to describe and analyze the Lithuanian penitentiary system and, also because of its international relations, to study the transformations and the problems encountered by the new European members in meeting the European standards on the crime reduction policies.

### **Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa**

Unit 5 is coordinated by Antonio Pedro Dores. He is Professor of Sociology at Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa, teaching “Métodos e Técnicas de Investigação Sociológica II” (intensive methods of research), and works since 1997 in a NGO that survey and bring to public justice and prison issues, working on Human Rights and Penal System problems. From 1999 he joins Sociology of Imprisonment, considering Portuguese Prison issues as part of European and global penal problems, as immediate and mediate theoretical and moral and political problems. He proposed the European Research on Prison network, that joins 7 research teams of 5 European countries in four conferences since 2001. He leads a multidisciplinary research team of 5 senior researchers in Lisbon about Prison of Non Nationals, ending June 2005. He is promoting second degree education and social research about Social Justice and Risk and Trauma at Department of Sociology at ISCTE, approved to begin 2005/06.

Prof. Dores and Unit 5 are adequately qualified to mobilize the required expertise and meet the objectives of this proposal. In particular, beyond an in depth contribution to the study of the Portuguese crime reduction system and policies, Unit 5 will give a relevant contribution on the methodological aspects related to the empirical-ethnographic research, and to those aspects of the research that deal in particular with migrations.

### **Observatorio del Sistema Penal y los Derechos Humanos**

Unit 6 is coordinated by Iñaki Rivera Beiras, professor at the “Departament de Dret Penal i Ciències Penals” of the Universitat de Barcelona, and director of the Observatorio del Sistema Penal y los Derechos Humanos (OSPDH). The Observatory aims to develop three big types of activities:

- Research;
- Academics, in order to analyze the social problems and to promote a culture of respect of Human Rights;
- Monitoring the institutions of the Penal System, providing an external observer-eye in order to inform civil society, aiming for transparency and legacy.

OSPDH contributes also to the European Observatory on the Penal System and on Prison Conditions ([www.prisonobservatory.org](http://www.prisonobservatory.org)).

The research interests of Prof. Rivera cover the areas of the penitentiary law, of the history and sociology of prison, criminology and criminal policies. The academic and research experiences of Prof. Rivera and of Unit 5 represent a fundamental background for the development of the research proposed, in particular as regards OSPDH and the European Observatory. These two observatories will be used as methodological starting points to project and develop the empirical-ethnographic aspects of the research.

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## **University of Miskolc - Institute of Criminal Sciences**

Unit 7 is coordinate by Erika Roth, vice-dean for Scientific Matters and International Relations and associate professor at the Institute of Criminal Sciences of the Faculty of Law at the University of Miskolc. Her research activities include problems of pre-trial detention. The Institute of Criminal Sciences participated to the following researches:

- Tendencies in the development of the Hungarian criminal law system.
- Comparative criminology and criminal justice – common project with the U.K.
- Criminal justice co-operation within the European Union, in particular measures for the protection of the financial interests of the Community.
- Challenges of accession to the EU in the field of fight against crime and other forms of deviancies.

The Institute of Criminal Sciences established regular contacts with the penitentiary administrations and took also part to the Prison Monitoring Program of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee. The Institute maintains a wide scale of relations, both at national and international level.

The distinctive features of the Institute of Criminal Sciences make Unit 6 an extremely qualified institution to meet the objectives of the present proposal. In particular the Institute expertise on the transformations of the crime reduction strategies in the new members of the Union in Eastern Europe will be of fundamental importance to study the relationship between the Union and the new member states on the issues covered by this proposal.

## **The Research Center - Intercollege - Cyprus**

Unit 8 is co-ordinated by Andreas Theophanous, Head of the Department of European Studies and International Relations, and professor of Economics, at the Research Center – Intercollege. Andreas Theophanous co-ordinated researches on issues such as “The Economic and Social Consequences from the Partial Lifting of Restrictions in Free Movement”; “Coordination and Formulation of EU Policy in a Federal Cyprus”; “Accession to the Eurozone and the Reunification of the Cyprus Economy”.

An independent non-profit-making institution associated with Intercollege, the Research Center - Intercollege, set up in 1993, has established itself as a pioneering and innovative think-tank through the quality of its work and its contribution to Cyprus and the broader area.

The Center also maintains strong links with academic and research institutions in other countries. It also collaborates with Intercollege for the coordination of the BA and MA Programs in European Studies and International Relations.

The Center carries out its activities through its five Units:

- Unit of Economic, Social and Political Studies and Research
  - Unit of European and International Studies and Research
  - Unit of Turkish and Middle Eastern Studies and Research
  - Unit of Environmental Studies and Research
  - Unit of Strategic Studies and Research
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The expertise of the Research Center - Intercollege covers areas such as harm reduction measures; cost of drug consumption; use of identity theft to facilitate organized crime and terrorism; victims of gross human rights violations and restorative justice, international crimes and the prosecution at the international criminal tribunals, European criminal law, and therefore meet the required expertise both for the theoretical and the empirical-ethnographic aspect of the present proposal.

#### **University of Ankara - Department of Sociology**

Unit 9 is coordinated by Aytül Kasapođlu. Prof. Kasapođlu is the head of Sociology Department, her specialization areas include: Social Problems, Sociology of Health, Risk and Management, Research methods. Prof. Kasapođlu has strong background in qualitative and quantitative sociological research.

Ankara University is a comprehensive public university located in the capital city in Turkey, and is the first higher education institute of the Republic. It has highly qualified academic staff and students, well established teaching, learning and research facilities. Department of Sociology offers exclusive programs for both undergraduate and graduate degree. Staff of the Sociology Department will contribute to the implementation of the proposal, mobilizing the department expertise in areas such as gender, development, education and Social Impact Assessment. The staff of the Department has experience in intensive field work as well as sociological project preparation, implementation and evaluation. Highly experienced in Social Impact Assessment, Stakeholder Analysis, SWOT analysis, Public participation and public information, in-depth interviews, questionnaire design, data analyses (e.g.SPSS), as well as graphics-based communication skill and writing report. The available expertise will be mobilized for the implementation of the proposal, with a particular concern for the implementation of the empirical-ethnographic research in the Turkish area.

#### **Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD) - Sofia**

Unit 10 is coordinated by Dr. Maria Yordanova, Director of the Law Program of the Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD), a Bulgarian think tank. The Center combines a broad range of capacities – survey research, legal and regulatory analysis, policy expertise in security sector and criminal justice reform, and analysis of organised and conventional crime.

The Center's considerable research capacity on assessing the impact of the trans-border organised crime has been crucial in assisting reforms in Bulgaria and Southeast Europe. CSD's anti-trafficking policy reports are based on a unique methodology for assessing the corruption pressure generated by organised trafficking in commercial goods. CSD has pioneered studies of the drug market in Bulgaria and has been conducting annual analyses of the trends in conventional (volume) crime in Bulgaria. The Center also has considerable experience in the field of criminal justice reform, particularly as regards the institutional infrastructure of the investigation and prosecution of organised crime and corruption.

Dr. Yordanova is CSD's leading expert in this field having authored a large number of legislative proposals and draft laws on judicial and penal reform. She led the way in the development of a uniform system of information gathering on criminal prosecution throughout the whole chain of law enforcement – from police investigation to court rulings. Dr. Yordanova and CSD have also initiated a number of EU-wide discussions on the linkages between criminal justice and EU enlargement.

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**B.4.1 Sub-contracting:** If any part of the work is foreseen to be sub-contracted by the participant responsible for it, describe the work involved and explain why a sub-contract approach has been chosen for it. (Recommended/maximum length – one page)

**B.4.2 Other countries:** If one or more of the participants is based outside of the EU Member states, Associated Candidate Countries and Associated states, explain in terms of the project's objectives why this/these participants have been included, describe the level of importance of their contribution to the project. (Recommended/maximum length – one page)

## **B.5 Project management**

Two persons will be responsible of the Project Management. Professor Emilio Santoro will be the scientific coordinator, whereas Dr. Alessio Scandurra will be the project manager from the organisational point of view.

An experienced co-ordinator of research projects, Professor Santoro has managed several national projects funded by the ministero dell'Istruzione e della Ricerca Universitaria of the Italian government. He has been scientist in charge for the Florence Unit in the EU granted research on "European Citizenship and the Social and Political Integration of the European Union", and is actually co-ordinating the tutors and grant holders within a large team Alfa Project (América Latina Formación Académica) which involves several European and Latin American universities and has been financed by the European Union. Moreover, Professor Santoro is the Director of the Documentation centre on penitentiary deviance and marginality, l'Altro Diritto, and of AdirMigranti, Centre for legal advice in migration, whose researches and social interventions have often been financed by regional and local Italian institutions. He is therefore in touch with many Italian and European actors who may be interested in the research results.

Professor Santoro will maintain contact with all partner institutions and try to visit all the co-operating institutions.

Dr. Alessio Scandurra, as project manager, will be responsible of the organisational coordination and management of the project. Dr. Scandurra managed several research and intervention projects funded by local authorities on the issues covered by this proposal, and took part, as researcher, to the researches mentioned above which were coordinated by professor Santoro.

The work of Dr. Scandurra will be supported by the Administrative and Accounting Office of the Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci (based in Fiesole, Florence, Italy), which is familiar with handling European projects. Software in the Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci Accounting Office provides the necessary accounting and audit packages to ensure financial transparency and to ensure that best value for money can be achieved.

The Project Manager will serve as a single and universal point of contact linking the commission to the research network. He will also ensure contacts between partners and with other actors interested by the research dissemination plans.

Use of the internet and email will be made to facilitate contact and information exchange. In particular data, deliverables and results produced by the research will be uploaded in real time on an on line platform to facilitate the debate among the partners and other interested agencies, with a particular attention for practitioners and policy-makers. The on line platform will be developed using a software package (such as Moodle, etc.) designed for distance learning and education, to create an effective online research community. In order to guarantee project management and consortium management, as described at point 31 in the Guide for Proposers, the scientific coordinator will:

- oversee the distribution of funds to partnership members at the start of the programme
  - oversee the construction and updating of the on line platform
  - oversee the final edition of a collective volume containing research results
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- co-ordinate and oversee planned dissemination strategies

The project manager will:

- co-ordinate a partnership agreement which is acceptable to all partners
- produce relevant publicity materials for distribution to be agreed at the first meeting
- regularly co-ordinate and compile accounts
- prepare final accounts on the completion of the project
- ensure that each participant is familiar with its contractual obligations (particularly regarding financial and allowable expenses)
- assume full responsibility for ensuring the flow of information from the EU to the partnership and vice versa
- co-ordinate the preparation of reports and their submission to the commission.

The project manager will provide the communication route for the partnership ensuring that:

- milestones and deliverables are met through close management of partnership activities
- participants are alerted to approaching deadlines
- resource sharing is co-ordinated to maximise cost efficiency
- partnership meetings, especially workshops are co-ordinated and organized at regular intervals.

The management of individual work packages and workshops will be the responsibility of the scientist in charge at the Unit responsible for overall delivery of that work package and/or workshop. He or she will be responsible to the co-ordinator in Florence for ensuring effective internal project management, audit, financial accountability and value for money and the overall scientific quality of that work package.

The working language of the project will normally be English, in which all participants are competent. All the official reports will be in this language, but for the national researches and for the dissemination strategies at national level even national languages of the different research units will be used. Secondary languages used during the project will then be Italian (co-ordination Prof. Santoro and Dr. Margara), Spanish (co-ordination, Prof. Iñaki Rivera Beiras), Portuguese (co-ordination Prof. Antonio Pedro Dores), German (co-ordination, Prof. Lorenz Böllinger), Hungarian (co-ordination, Prof. Erika Roth), Lithuanian (co-ordination, Dr. Algimantas Cepas), Turkish (co-ordination, Prof. Kasapođlu Aytül), Greek (co-ordinator Theophanous Andreas), Romanian (co-ordinator Dr. Maria Yordanova) . Workshops and project steering meetings of the team will be in English.

Wherever possible all major decisions pertaining to the project will be made by consensus. However, dealing with a large-scale medium term project is bound to lead to some disagreements; both the occurrence and the effect of these will be minimised by:

- preparing and negotiating internal memoranda of understanding, setting out clearly reciprocal roles and duties, to which all partners will be asked to make clear their agreement from the beginning; this will cover both scientific objectives and deliverables and also financial issues so far as not otherwise determined by the contracts with the commission
  - maintaining maximum budgetary transparency as between all partners to ensure full accountability
  - requiring regular reports from individual consortium members of internal meetings at which project progress has been discussed in accordance with the agreed agenda
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- requiring regular project meetings of the scientist-in-charge to evaluate reports from individual consortium members to ensure progress towards the delivery of deliverables guaranteed under the contract and to ensure that the aims and objectives of the project can be met within the agreed time scale.

Eventually, if necessary and in agreement with the scientific coordinator, the project manager shall make and implement decisions with the sole interest in mind of ensuring effective delivery of the aims and objectives of the research project and of the deliverables contractually guaranteed under the work plan, but bearing in mind to maximise human resource development and to ensure value for money in relation to the resources allocated to the project.

A management meeting will be held immediately after each workshop and in the same venue. Other meetings will be held as necessary. The project manager, in agreement with the scientific coordinator, will be responsible for making final decisions about the project and its management. However, the partners will have great autonomy in executing their jointly agreed tasks. Project management meetings will be the fora to set the project's direction for the following months and to discuss any problems. The lead researcher for the workpackages discussed at the workshop will compile the deliverable report, under the guidance of the project manager. Members from each research unit will attend each workshop and management meeting. They will also provide papers for the workshops as appropriate. All partners and individual participants will normally communicate by email, fax, mail and telephone. Particularly important communications will be put into writing, registered and communicated by post.

## **B.6 Detailed Implementation plan**

The proposed research will last 24 months. During the project we will hold 5 workshops and 6 project planning meetings. It is intended that the initial planning meeting, to be held in Barcelona after the first month of research, would further refine the project and settle any issue which may arise during the submission of the proposal and beginning of work. This planning meeting will be attended by the persons in charge of every unit and by the personnel that will take care of the management activities. The distinction in 4 work packages allows drawing a time table of the research development (see work packages list). Research activity on the single work package will then follow the timing required for the fulfilment of the foreseen objectives described in the work package description attached below.

As summarized by the work packages list attached below, **work package 1** will begin in the 0 month and will end in the 24th month. This work package will be specifically devoted to the theoretical discussion of the penological paradigms and will reach objectives a-c of the theoretical part of the research (see B.1). Theoretical research discussed in Work package 1 will be ongoing during all the research time, inspiring work packages 2-4 and guiding empirical-ethnographic research. This part of the research is crucial in order to plan the entire research work. Therefore, on the 6<sup>th</sup> month during the first workshop, which will be held in Florence, we will discuss and assess the first results of the theoretical research.

**Work package 2**, will start in month 6, following first theoretical results of WP1 and the first workshop. It will end in month 12 with a workshop to be held in Ankara. This WP will be devoted to analyze the European prison standards and the other relevant pieces of legislation in order to identify the legal framework that should inspire penitentiary policies in the European Union. The relevant legal sources and their degree of imperativeness will be assessed, with special regards for the European Prison Rules (which are actually under revision), the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the reports of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments of the Council of Europe (CPT). These sources create a system which not only prevents and represses abuses of detainees' rights; it also seems to promote a specific penological paradigm. The research intends to outline its main features and to compare it to the theoretical paradigms outlined in WP1. Proponents will try to check

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the coherence of the legal framework outlined and to point out eventual discrepancies between the European detainees' rights protection system and European penal policies. This part of research will be essential in order to lead empirical-ethnographic research in the following work packages. In the final phase of research conformity of European prison systems studied empirically in work packages 3 and 4 and the legal framework outlined in work package 2 will be checked.

**Work package 3**, devoted to empirical-ethnographic research, will start officially in month 6 of the research (after the first two workshops dedicated to theoretical and legal research). Research units will, however, set off this research part since the 0 month. Work package 3 will end in month 24. Each partner will focus on its own country, studying in depth specific themes and categories of detainees which are particularly relevant for the single national context, as regards the selectivity of national penal systems and its relation with the social structure of the European countries considered (objectives a-c of the empirical-ethnographic research, see B.1). Data will emerge mainly from qualitative (especially ethnographic) research, but quantitative data will be considered, if available. In month 18 of the research a workshop will be held in Bremen, in order to discuss data collection and research methods, while work package 2 is still ongoing. In the final phase of the research data collected in WP3 will be compared to the legal and sociological framework sketched in WP2 in order to assess conformity and coherence of European penitentiary systems with European prison norms and standards.

**Work package 4** will start in month 6 and end in month 20 with the fourth workshop, which will be held in Lisbon, where the results of the research concerning the direct and indirect costs of drug related crimes will be presented and discussed (objective d of the empirical-ethnographic research, see B.1). Each research unit will focus on its national context, then research results will be standardized and compared, in order to identify the main conceptual problems concerning classification and to interpret research results of this stage in the light of the theoretical paradigms outlined in work package 1 and taking into account results obtained in work packages 2 and 3.

On the 24th month a final workshop will be held in Vilnius to discuss the research final results, present data collected, and plan a collective volume dedicated to the discussion of the overall work of the project.

The workshops will be attended by three persons from each research unit and by external guests specifically invited according to the dissemination plan described below. Representatives from the research units will present papers to be discussed during the workshops and final reports will be prepared on the issues covered by the workshops to be sent to the Commission, to monitor the proceedings of the research. At the end of every workshop, a meeting of the persons in charge of the units will be held, in order to discuss the project management issues and to plan the next stages of the research.

The following is a table representing the projected work schedule:

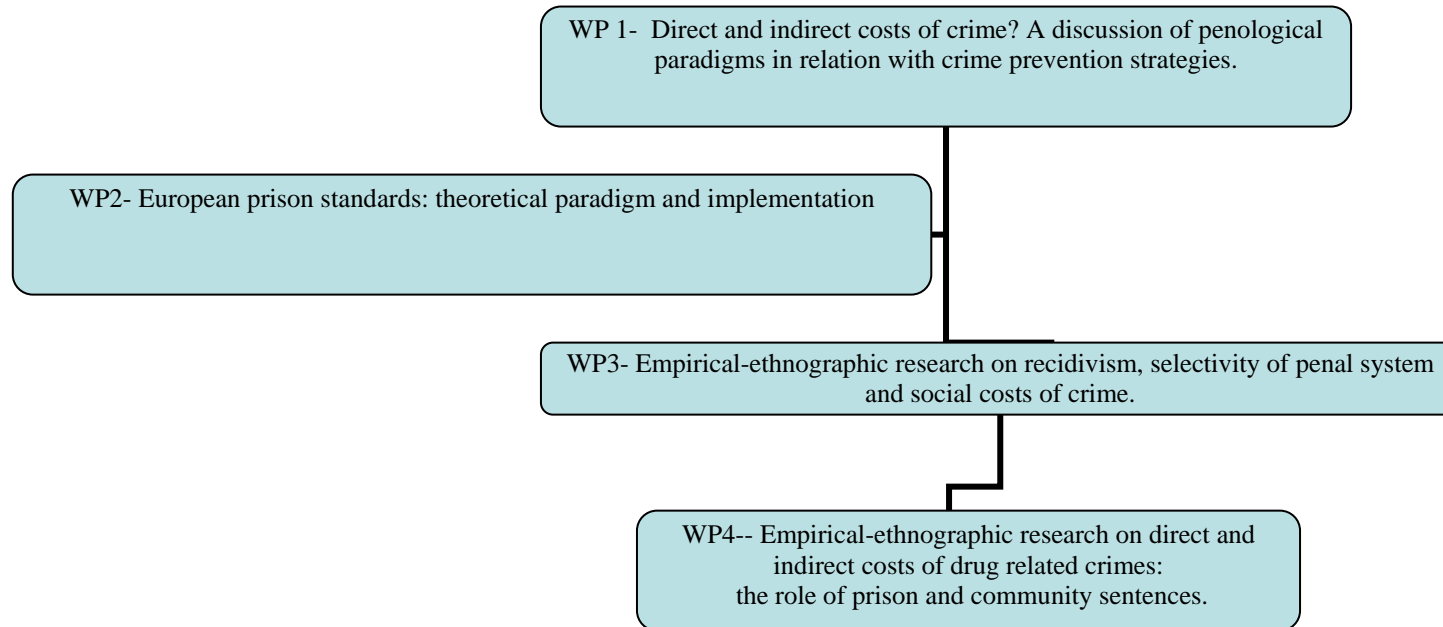
### Work Planning

DATE	MEETING	VENUE & WORK PACKAGE
+ 1 month	PM 1	Barcelona
+ 6 month	Workshop 1 & PM 2	Florence [WP 1]
+12 month	Workshop 2 & PM 3	Ankara [WP 2]
+ 18 month	Workshop 3 & PM 4	Bremen [WP 3]

+ 20 month	Workshop 4 & PM 5	Lisbon [WP 4]
+ 24 month	Workshop 5 & PM 6	Vilnius [final conference; WP 1-4]

NB: PM=project management; WP=work package

**Graphical presentation of the components of the research, showing their interdependencies:**



**Leading contractors**

As shown in the work package list, each work package will be carried out by all the research units and will be led by one research unit. Work package 1 will be led by the Italian unit1 (unifi), which will also organize the first workshop on the theoretical premises of the research. Italian unit has been chosen as Lead contractor of Work package 1 also because it is the unit in charge of the project scientific coordination.

Work package 2 will be led by the Turkish unit, which will organise the workshop in Ankara. Turkish research unit will be lead contractor also because this work package will give special attention to the Turkish penitentiary system and penal policies.

German unit will lead Work package 3 and will organize the workshop in Bremen, whereas work package 4 will be led by the Portuguese unit, which will also organize the workshop in Lisbon.

The final workshop will be held in Vilnius, in order to give visibility to the research in Eastern European countries and new EU members, where the discussion about new criminal policies seems to be very open and essential.

Each unit dispose of the necessary human and organizational resources to be a Lead contractor. The idea of changing Lead contractor allows each unit to better organize the work on that specific work package, to organize the workshop and to provide adequate dissemination and diffusion of the work package results among Ngos, administrators and policy-makers at national and European level.

### Workpackage description (full duration of project)

Workpackage number	1	Start date or starting event					0 month
<b>Workpackage title:</b> Direct and indirect costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies.							
<b>Participant id</b>	Unit 1-10, all units						
<b>Person-months per participant:</b>							

#### Objectives

The first work package will be devoted to theoretical premises of research. It will outline three main issues which have a significant impact on penological policies. The research will therefore carry out three enquiries which seem to be highly innovative. It will generate:

- a. An analysis of theoretical paradigms that shape European penal policies, with special concern for criminological and penological paradigms and for strategies of crime prevention and crime repression.
- b. An analysis of the complex relationship between penal policies that are developed by experts, practitioners' procedures, normative texts and political discourse.
- c. An analysis of political and social costs of criminal and penal policies based on the different criminological and penological paradigms delineated by the research.

In order to reach these objectives, the research will outline two ideal-types (described in B.1 and B.2): the retributive-incapacitating paradigm and the social-preventive-resocializing

paradigm. These are both mainstream paradigms in European penological literature and in public debate (see B.1 and B.2).

While outlining these two paradigms, research will always refer to evaluations of direct and indirect costs of crime and crime repression.

The research will:

- 1) show that there are many contradictions within the models associated to the retributive-incapacitating ideal-type as regards costs definition and evaluation. Disagreements are more important than common guide-lines. Moreover, these approaches ignore some effects of penal policies that are generally considered as costs by public opinion, practitioners and sociologists.
- 2) Consider discrepancies between the retributive-incapacitating theoretical model and public-political discourse and discrepancies between theoretical models and concrete political-administrative inputs.

Sub 1) the research starts from the observation that technologies for crime costs evaluation that have been developed by approaches associated to the retributive-incapacitating ideal-type are not uniform. As it isn't uniform what has to be considered as a "cost" and what has to be considered as a "benefit" for calculating crime costs. The hypothesis, which has to be verified through an attentive literature review, is that the only common element between the different theories associated to the retributive-incapacitating paradigm is that they all present crime costs as economically measurable. To make an example, there seems to be relevant differences between penological approaches such as those based on Gary Backer's theories and on the Chicagoan school's methods of economical evaluation of behaviour applied to penal policies, and the approaches such as those of Charles Murray and the Manhattan Institute. Which "costs" and which "benefits" have to be considered in evaluating a penal strategy seem to differ considerably in the two approaches. Although they refer to the same ideal-type, they offer very contrasting inputs to practitioners and policy makers. These discrepancies probably contributed to the contemporary increase of measures aiming at incapacitation and of community-based penal measures. The last are not alternative to incapacitating measures, they are an alternative to social-prevention measures, instead.

Moreover, none of these theories seems to consider some factors that many social sectors, scientific communities (there is ample literature on this point), and penal actors consider as "costs", such as: families breakdown caused by incarceration, psychological and social effects on detainees' children, social panic due to high criminalization, development of a private prison system always asking for more incarceration, police abuses, etc.

Finally, the research intends to verify if approaches referring to the retributive-incapacitating ideal-

type derive their scientific validation *a contrario*, or if there are empirical studies justifying success of retributive-incapacitating penal policies from a costs/benefits analysis's point of view (considering as costs and benefits what such policies assume as costs and benefits). After a first exam of literature, these theories seem to be grounded on many empirical researches showing how models associated to the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm failed. There are instead very poor research and empirical results showing the efficacy of retributive-incapacitating penal policies.

Sub 2) the research starts from the observation that success of retributive-incapacitating paradigms generates in the political-public discourse, which is the discourse aiming at justifying penological choices, the idea that every strategy that is not aimed at incapacitation, every policy that is social and not repressive, is therefore an useless cost. The public-political discourse doesn't take into account the costs, not even merely the economic costs, of retributive-incapacitating strategies. These seem to be justified if they repress crime, even when tolerating it would be more convenient from an economical point of view.

The research intends to verify the coherence between public-political discourse and penological paradigms. The political-popular version of the retributive-incapacitating model, in particular, seems to contradict Gary Becker's school's thesis that a part of crime must be considered as physiologic and repressing it is therefore anti-economic. This thesis, if compared with the public-political discourse, would highlight a cognitive dissonance and would weaken the justification of penal policies adopted, showing their incoherence and their contradictions.

Work package 1 aims at verifying these hypotheses, considering, in its final phase, also the results of empirical-ethnographic inquiries (work packages 3 and 4).

### **Description of work**

Work will be carried out by means of textual and legal research, conceptual analysis and normative model building. There will be ongoing exchange of ideas and papers between partners via email and the internet, allowing the creation of virtual symposia. Participating partners will draw on current research in the field, paying particular attention to the European level of the analysis.

### **Deliverables**

This work package will generate a workshop and produce a report provisionally entitled "Costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies". The analysis produced will be made available to the scientific community on a web site specifically

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created for the research. More specifically, data, deliverables and results produced by the research will converge in real time on an on line platform in order to make possible an immediate debate among the partners and other interested agencies, with special regard to practitioners and policy-makers. The web site will be developed using a software (such as Moodle, etc.) designed for distance learning and distant education, to create an effective online research community (see B.5).

**Milestones<sup>1</sup> and expected result**

This stage of the research is crucial in order to plan the entire research work. The main result expected is then to single out the specific features of the two main ideal-types identified, the one aiming at retribution and incapacitation and the one aiming at social-prevention and resocialization, as fundamental parameters of actual penal policies and to recognize exactly their legal and sociological framework. Moreover, this part of the research intends to check the coherence between theoretical frameworks, political-public discourse and operational praxis. This work package will therefore lead, not only to the theoretical conceptualization of penological paradigms present in the European policies and researches “in books”, but also to an evaluation of the perception of the direct and indirect costs of the penal systems, and therefore of criminal policies. This work package will contribute to offer conceptual clarity to crime costs’ theories and to build a clear epistemological base for the scientific and public debates on this issues.

<b>Workpackage number</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Start date or starting event</b>					<b>6 month</b>
<b>Workpackage title:</b> European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation.							
<b>Participant id</b>							
<b>Person-months participant:</b>	<b>per</b>						

**Objectives**

Work package 2 will produce an analysis of the European prison standards and of the other relevant pieces of legislation in order to identify the legal framework that should inspire

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<sup>1</sup> Milestones are control points at which decisions are needed; for example concerning which of several technologies will be adopted as the basis for the next phase of the project.

penitentiary policies in the European Union. The relevant legal sources and their degree of imperativeness will therefore be assessed, with special regards for the European Prison Rules (which are actually under revision), the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the reports of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments of the Council of Europe (CPT).

In recent years, attention of the EU for the respect of human rights in prison and of European prison rules considerably improved. The European Parliament and the European Commission integrated to their documents and positions the standards worked out by the CPT. Moreover, the European Commissioner for human rights now supports the CPT in its work of reinforcing human rights respect and torture prevention in European prisons and detention centres.

Research will analyze European Parliament's recommendations and European Commission's decisions concerning prisons. The European Parliament often intervened in the last years on the functioning of European penitentiary systems, criticizing member States that don't assure sufficient respect of detainees' rights and recommending specific reforms (see for example Resolutions on the situation of fundamental rights in the European Union, 2000-2003).

Specific attention will also be devoted to the Regular Reports on the accessing countries, where the Union assesses the fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria by member states to come. In doing this, special focus will be dedicated to the Turkish situation, especially from the Turkish research unit. Penitentiary reforms are one of the main aspects that EU asks Turkey to improve in order to enter the European Union. Turkey, as the CPT has often recommended, must conform its legislation and administration practices to the European prison standards, in order to guarantee detainees' safety and rights.

Synergy between the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments, the European Prison Rules, the CPT, the European Commissioner for Human Rights creates a system for detainees' rights protection at European level. This system not only prevents and represses abuses; it also seems to promote a specific penological paradigm. The research intends to outline its main features and to compare it to the theoretical paradigms outlined in WP1.

At a first exam of the legal framework sketched above, the prison model emerging by European standards and norms seems to be associated to the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm. Resocialization is for example the main function attributed by European Prison Rules to penitentiary system. The Rules, however, interpret "resocialization" in the light of criticisms that have been moved to this concept since the 1970s. They, therefore, put great



emphasis on an “open” model of prison, contrasting prisonization and allowing detainees cultivating family and social relationships. “Treatment” shall not be intended as a process aimed at reforming individual’s morality or at shaping individual’s mind, it shall be considered as an individualized programme aimed at improving detainees’ physical and psychological health and at allowing them being reintegrated in society as soon as possible. European Prison Rules are actually under revision, because penal problems evolved since the 1980s and because the Council of Europe intends to take its own enlargement and EU enlargement into account. The research intends to estimate the revision process, in order to assess if contemporary penological tendencies influenced the legal European framework concerning detainees’ treatment and rights. Finally, proponents will try to check the internal coherence of the legal framework outlined and to point out eventual discrepancies between the European detainees’ rights protection system and European penal policies. This part of research will be essential in order to lead empirical-ethnological research in the following work packages. In the final phase of research conformity of European prison systems studied empirically in work packages 3 and 4 and the legal framework outlined in work package 2 will be assessed.

#### **Description of work**

Work will be carried out by means of textual and legal research, conceptual analysis and normative model building. There will be ongoing exchange of ideas and data between partners via email and the internet, allowing the creation of virtual symposia. Participating partners will draw on current research in the field, paying particular attention to the European level of the analysis.

#### **Deliverables**

This work package will generate a workshop and produce a report provisionally entitled “The European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation”. The data gathered and the analysis of the legal framework will be recorded and made available to the scientific community on the web site specifically created for the research.

#### **Milestones and expected result**

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This stage of the research is crucial. The result expected is then to single out the specific features of the “European model of prison” as it emerges from European norms and standards and to recognize exactly their legal and sociological framework, pointing out its eventual reference to a specific theoretical penological paradigm. These features will then be taken as main parameters for the empirical-ethnographic research. This work package will lead not only to the theoretical conceptualization of the “European model of prison”, and to the identification of the legal framework “in books”, but also to an assessment of the imperativeness of standards and policies considered “in action”.

<b>Workpackage number</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Start date or starting event</b>					<b>6 month</b>
<b>Workpackage title: Empirical-ethnographic inquiry on recidivism, penal system’s selectivity and social costs of detention.</b>							
<b>Participant id</b>							
<b>Person-months per participant:</b>							

**Objectives**

Work package 3 will be devoted to an empirical-ethnographic research aiming at understanding which parameters the penal and social actors usually consider as means for evaluating costs and benefits of penitentiary systems and, consequently, what relapses are caused by these evaluations on knowledge and praxis leading practitioners. The work package will test the hypothesis that practitioners of the main continental European countries, in order to evaluate costs and benefits of penal systems, use parameters associated to the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm. This paradigm is the base of their formation, although it’s a theoretical model in crisis since the 1970s and considered inadequate facing social changes.

The aim of this part of the research is to carry out an analysis, based on the perception of social and penal workers and on available quantitative data, of recidivism and of the selectivity of some European penitentiary systems. More specifically, the analysis of recidivism has to be referred to the selectivity process and to the social structure of European societies. The thesis to test is as follows: the degree of immunization from the penal-penitentiary system is a variable dependent from the social and economic status of the

transgressor as well. This explicative model does not express that who is a socially weak and emarginated person break more frequently the penal law, but only that he/she has higher probabilities to conflict with the penal justice system. This hypothesis can be investigated through a methodology that operates reconstructing socio-private and socio-economic structural data and comparing them with similar variables concerning the prison population; the selection of representative groups (for multiple variables) of prisoners has to be compared with test groups of non-imprisoned convicted and with test samples of not convicted.

Questionnaires, interviews and focus groups should outline, if it exists, a relationship between social marginalization and imprisonment processes and would say how this relationship influences the work of penal and social actor.

The work package will also be devoted to test the hypothesis of a relationship between quality standards of penitentiary systems and their efficacy in preventing recidivism and in reducing social costs of detention. It's possible to create a complex frame of penitentiary service quality indicators in a very different way from that used for the customer satisfaction researches realized in the Public Administration sector (G. Fabris, S. Rolando, 2000). One of the applicable instruments for increasing the quality standards of the penitentiary systems is represented by the respect of the fundamental rights of detainees. Such rights, analyzed in WP2, are not just abstract principles, but present some precise guidelines for the penitential policy choices. The International Centre for Prison Studies of the King's College of London reveals that there is a large consensus among penitential operators to recognize these principles and also to evaluate their professional level on the basis of the capacity of managing penitentiaries according to those principles (Coyle, 2002). In such a perspective, fundamental rights become a sort of penitentiary systems service quality list of indicators, assuming the characteristics of tools to measure the efficiency-level, besides their ethical meaning (Rodley, 1999). The human rights approach seems to be useful also for the professional motivation of the operators, reminding the characteristics of penitentiary public service and the purposes that must characterize it in a democratic State and helping avoiding a repressive drift.

Such researches started several years ago in the United States, allowing building up consolidated knowledge and methodological tools. Researches in this field received help by the "competition" between private and public penitentiaries and by the necessity of comparing and evaluating the two management systems that exist in the USA (Logan, 1992; Archambeault, Deis, 1996; Camp, Gaes, 2000).

### **Description of work**

Considering that every research unit involved in the research will carry out a study that will include the peculiarity of its country, we describe the methodological system of the field investigations.

1. Perception of recidivism and selectivity process of the penitentiary system.

It is possible through questionnaires and interviews to verify if this explicative hypothesis leads the actors, identifying also in particular the importance they give to the variable "detention" in the occurring of the recidivism phenomenon.

2. Selectivity criteria of the criminal justice system and social structure.

Through interviews and focus groups research will show if social and penal actors assume the existence of a relationship between social marginalization and imprisoning processes and what importance they accord to this parameters in planning and performing their work.

3. The perception of penitentiary problems.

The aim is to verify the model of the Prison Social Climate Survey (PSCS), which is founded on the comparison between official statistic data (official records) and data collected through interviews and questionnaires with apical characters of staff and privileged witnesses external to the penitentiary administration (detainees and former prisoners, volunteers, lawyers, journalists, local administrators, social workers and physicians external to the administration, etc.). The questionnaire is structured with the purpose of acquiring the perception of the interviewed on the problematic elements of eight areas of the penitentiary service, in order to elaborate empirical indicators of the quality of such service: 1. activity of surveillance and security inside the institute (security); 2. level of personal security perceived by the detainees (safety); 3. level of internal order and level of acceptance to the life rules of the institute; 4. activities of the health service and for the psycho-physical health of the detainee (including those related to the drug addicted and HIV positive detainees); 5. activities proposed to the detainee (work, professional training, education, recreational and cultural activities, religion); 6. respect of detainee's rights in internal administrative procedures of the institute (disciplinary measures, claims, transparency in procedures, legal support, etc.); 7. general quality of life and comprehensive conditions of life inside the institute; 8. quality of management activities.

The questionnaire should be adapted to the different realities of European countries involved, keeping the general structure also in order to allow a comparison with data analyses that have been already widely carried out in the United States of America.

4. Prison and immigration

It is foreseen the survey of structural data related both to the presence of immigrants in the territories of the countries examined by the research, and of the effective consistency of the detained area, with respect to the prison population in order to verify the imprisoning rates. Through interviews and focus groups we'll test if penitentiary social workers assume that immigrant detainees deserve the same support as national detainees, if the leading parameters of their work is not the nationality (EU communitarian or not) of the prisoners, but the perspective of the concrete possibility of their staying in the territory after the detention, and at last, if the absence of social networks conditions the evaluations of social workers in deciding if they would support the detained immigrants and how.

#### 5. Women in prison.

Through interviews and focus groups we'll test if penitentiary social workers perceive, from social dangerousness point of view, any difference between male and female prisoners if they work in the same way with both genders and what attitude they have with mothers detained with young children and with particular kinds of women prisoners (drug addicts, Roma and non citizens).

#### **Deliverables**

The work package will generate a workshop entitled "Empirical-ethnographic analysis on recidivism, selectivity criteria of the criminal justice system and social costs of detention". Collected data recorded by the different research units will be divulged and made available to scientific community through web publications (see B.5). Work package 2 will produce also a report entitled "Empirical-ethnographic analysis on recidivism, selectivity criteria of the criminal justice system and social costs of detention".

#### **Milestones and expected result**

The aim of this work package is to highlight the rates of recidivism and the selectivity processes of the considered penitentiary systems and to identify the parameters that, in the countries involved, the actors use for estimating costs and benefits. Selectivity criteria of criminal justice systems will be compared to test in what terms and in what measure the relationship between social marginalization and imprisoning processes conditions penal system's costs. The analysis of penitentiary's quality standards will produce useful instruments for assessing the influence of penitentiary's services on social costs of detention.

<b>Workpackage number</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Start date or starting event</b>					<b>12 month</b>
<b>Workpackage title: “Direct and indirect costs” of drug-related crimes: the role of prison and community sentences.</b>							
<b>Participant id</b>							
<b>Person-months per participant:</b>							

### **Objectives**

Policies contrasting drug addiction and drug-related crimes are an important case-study of European penal policies. This work package will focus on drug-related crime repression, in order to better specify penological paradigms and practices defined in work packages 1 and 3. Policies concerning drug addiction and drug related crimes are actually one of the most discussed issues in European countries. In the last two decades great increases in detainees sentenced for drug related crimes were recorded in the majority of European countries. Control of drug addiction and of the related criminality is one of the main problems of most European societies, a problem that can not be solved only through penal policies. It involves considerably social policies and prevention policies. Moreover, drug-related crimes repression is strictly connected with the selectivity of penal and penitentiary systems studied in WP3.

Actually two main responses to drug-related criminality seem to be present on the European penal scene: the de-penalization and harm-reduction approach and the “law and order” approach. The first promotes de-penalization of drug use and/or community based solutions to drug addiction and drug-related crimes, whereas the last is based on criminalization of drug use (even of the so-called light drugs) and on harsher prison sentences. The two approaches seem to be associated to the two main penological paradigms outlined in WP1: the first could be associated to the social-preventive-resocializing model, whereas the second could be associated to the retributive and, above all, incapacitating model. Borders between the two approaches are however not always so clear: many policies and practices in the field seem to mix the two patterns. It is for example the case of the new Rehabilitation movement that started in the United States [see James Austin, John Irwin, *It's*

*About Time*, Wadsworth, Toronto 2001] and is actually spreading in many European countries. Following this tendency, penal policies and penitentiary administrations are revitalizing the idea, connected with resocialization's paradigm, that deviancy, especially drug-related one, has to be treated and that treatment is a good approach, if it is associated to penal policies promoting harsher sentences and custodial measures. This trend is based both on drug use criminalization (that incorporates incapacitation) and on drug-addiction treatment in prison (associated to resocialization).

Proponents believe that these trends have to be studied in depth and that it is very urgent to check the coherence between practitioners' work in the field and policies. In WP4 perceptions of penal and social workers and of drug-sentenced detainees and parolees will therefore be analyzed, with a special concern for their estimation regarding drug-related crimes repression's costs and efficacy. Studying practitioners' perceptions research will in particular focus on costs and efficacy of prison sentences and community sentencing strategies to reduce drug-related crime. Considering the difficulties described in Task 2 (The Costs of Crime) in generating figures on the cost of crime, this part of the research will develop a methodology, based on ethnographic research, in order to evaluate repression's strategies of drug-related crimes based on prison and community sentences.

### **Description of work**

The research partners will come to a common identification of crimes and of conducts to be considered as directly or indirectly connected with drug use, having always in mind that in the different national legislations, and in the same national legislation in different moments, drug assumption sometimes is considered a crime in itself, and sometimes is not.

The research will identify also a common notion of the criminal sanctioning measures to counter-act drug related crime, consistent with the different national legislations and the European rules and recommendations. Those different measures will be grouped under two main categories, on the one hand those based on prison sentence serving, and on the other hand, those based on community sentences.

The goal of this part of the work package is to make possible to every partner to estimate, at a national or regional context, the width of prison sentences serving and of community sentences serving connected to drug related crime.

At the same time the research will try to compare available official data concerning the costs faced by the penitentiary system, the health care system and by any other agency that takes

part to the prison based and community based strategies to counter-act drug related crime, with the costs of the penitentiary system and of the community sentences system, as perceived by the social workers and by other operators involved in these crime reduction strategies.

### **Deliverables**

The 4th workshop, held in Lisbon, will be devoted to the discussion of the work package 4 results. This workshop will produce a report provisionally entitled “Direct and indirect costs of drug-related crimes: the role of prison and community sentences”. Moreover, data, deliverables and results produced by the research will converge in real time on an on line platform to make possible an immediate debate among the partners and other interested agencies, with special regard to practitioners and policy-makers. The web site will be developed using a software (such as Moodle, etc.) designed for distance learning and distant education, to create an effective online research community (sse B.5).

### **Milestones<sup>2</sup> and expected result**

The research aims at drawing a comparison between prison and community sentences for drug-related crimes. We expect to delineate the guide-lines that social workers and penal actors follow in their work and to give an articulate picture of European strategies, referring to the specific penological paradigms involved. The research intends to verify whether there is coherence between means and objectives employed in preventing drug-related crimes through the penal systems in Europe, and whether the means are sufficient in order to reach the objectives.

Results of work packages 1-4 will be discussed and communicated in the final workshop held in Vilnius. The reports on the three work packages and the data collected will finally be integrated in the collective volume containing all the research results. Data will be stored and organized, in order to give a picture of the different European contexts. Finally the research web site will give an instantaneous photo of the research results.

### **Dissemination plan**

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<sup>2</sup> Milestones are control points at which decisions are needed; for example concerning which of several technologies will be adopted as the basis for the next phase of the project.

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The dissemination plan includes participation of policy-makers, administrators and Ngos members at each workshop where work packages results are communicated. Aim of the dissemination plan is to communicate research results on specific issues to social actors interested in a particular research result and assessment and to discuss these results and assessments with them. At each workshop national actors will be invited, with a special concern for policy-makers and administrators operating at a local level and for those particularly interested in European policies. Invitations will include not only actors working on penitentiary issues, but also actors working on more general social issues and European policies touched by the research, such as Ngos, administrators and policy-makers working on migration, on drug addiction, etc. The research web site will be constantly updated and its address will be diffused using the already existing network of relationships of each research unit (see deliverables in WP1). Each report will be addressed to administrators, Ngos, policy-makers and other social actors identified as important partners for each issue covered by the research. The final conference in Vilnius will be as open as possible to all the actors interested in European penitentiary and criminal policies, including students, and will try to gather all the relevant contributions emerged in the different phases of the research. Finally, the collective volume which will be prepared on the research results will be largely diffused and will be recommended to all national and European actors involved during the research. It will therefore be in English and will be printed by a publisher chosen for its reputation in the field, in order to assure maximum public diffusion of the final research results. Reports and papers will be translated as much as possible in the national languages of the countries studied.

## **B.7 Other issues**

### **B.7.1 Ethical issues:**

The ethical aspects are generally integrated in the objectives and concrete research tasks outlined in this proposal. In particular they concern method and objectives of the proposed research. For a discussion of it, see in particular Wp2. The overall scope of the research is to provide non-ideological grounds to the discussion of criminal issues, always having in mind the need to promote equality, justice and the respect of human and European rights.

### **B.7.2 Gender issues:**

If there are gender issues associated with the subject of the proposal, show how they have been adequately taken into account (For gender issues see Annex 4).

The proponents are aware that:

- women's participation in research must be encouraged both as scientists/technologists and within the evaluation, consultation and implementation processes,
- research must address women's needs, as much as men's needs,
- research must be carried out to contribute to an enhanced understanding of gender issues.

They will therefore engage in encouraging women researches and gender perspective.

Proponents also agree that:

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“Promoting women does not mean treating them in the same way as men. Men’s characteristics, situations and needs are often taken as the norm, and – to have the same opportunities - women are expected to behave like them. Ensuring gender equality means giving equal consideration to the life patterns, needs and interests of both women and men. Gender mainstreaming thus includes also changing the working culture.

We need to go a step further by questioning systematically whether, and in what sense, sex and gender are relevant in the objectives and in the methodology of projects. Many science and research projects include humans as subjects. There is no such thing as a universally neutral person. Because sex and gender differences are fundamental organising features of life and society, recognising these differences has important implications in scientific knowledge”.

Proponents also believe that “developments in the knowledge-based society and in the new forms of relationships between citizens and institutions in Europe have some significant gender dimensions”.

More specifically they think that studying costs of crime, especially social costs, and their perception must take in great consideration the gender dimension. Theoretical and operational paradigms outlined must be tested also referring to gender specificities and to the different impact that criminal policies have on men and women. In particular, the empirical-ethnographic research proposed will always take into account gender perspective which is essential in ethnographic work, especially treating of the presence of women in the European penitentiary systems. Proponents are aware of the main importance of a gender approach to this subject, considering that penitentiary institutions have historically been planned for men only and that all the disciplinary apparatus and most of the social services have been designed for men and not for women. Family problems and the relation mother-child are also essential while studying the penitentiary systems. Proponents are aware of the relevance of this issue.

### **B.7.3 Policy issues**

This research proposal involves social issues connected with detention and crime prevention. Issues concerning protection of human rights are also concerned. Moreover, the theme of social detention and the problem of crime prevention in the European Union are tightly connected with migration policies and integration policies. In addition, the issue of drug addiction involves relevant social policies at national and European level.

The research project we are presenting, concerning issues related with costs of detention and standards to evaluate its efficaciousness in preventing crime, places almost naturally itself within the programmatic picture outlined by *The Hague Programme: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union* (Council 16054/04; hereafter HP). It could indeed provide clearness regarding the theoretical instruments and the necessary grounding knowledge to plan that common policy within the field of criminal justice and home affairs wished by the programmatic document outlined by the European Council. This specifically providing that *European Crime Prevention Network* which the HP identifies as institution that “*should provide expertise and knowledge to the Council and the Commission in developing effective crime prevention policies*” (p. 25), of the adequate theoretical instruments to evaluate costs and efficaciousness of different criminal policies; and contributing to highlight problems in collecting data which will flow subsequently in the criminal statistics, thanks to the empirical research work included within the Work Package 3 and 4 by means of which will be possible to individuate the most relevant differences in collecting data among states which still impede to build that “*instruments for collecting, analysing and comparing information on crime and victimisation and their respective trends in Member States*” (p. 25) wished by the HP.

A part of this intuitive relevance of the general aims of the research proposed for the wider common policy in the field of justice and home affairs outlined by the HP, there are further more specific points within the HP that this research project could be useful in addressing them. For their relevance within the picture outlined by the HP three specific matters stand out among others.

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First of all the question of the defence of fundamental rights, that the HP puts among the general principles that have to steer communitarian policies, which are explicitly invited to consider that “*fundamental rights are not only respected but also must be actively promoted*” (p. 5). This issue will be particularly addressed by the research project in Work package 2, specifically devoted to the exam of the European system for the protection of human rights and of detainees’ rights. As explained above, this work package intends to assess the internal coherence of European legal framework concerning detainees’ rights protection and penitentiary guide-lines and the implementation of these rights in European policies and administrative practices. The analysis (see B.1 and WP2) will consider both the EU norms and the Council of Europe’s standards. Moreover, the research will analyze, within the empirical work planned in Work Package 3 and 4 the perceptions that practitioners have of detention standards and of the selectivity of the repressive agencies. We believe indeed this analysis preliminary to any form of penal system operational standards monitoring with regard to the principle of human rights and anti-discriminations rules adopted by all European fundamental laws and by the HP.

Secondly the question of immigration, issue that the HP aims to put definitively in the agenda for a European common policy. In this respect the research project proposed, and particularly the empirical analysis included within the Work Package 3, would provide a relevant contribution to the “*analysis of migratory phenomena in all their aspects*”, among which stands out as enormous social problem the extreme representation of migrants in criminal statistics. A social phenomenon whose exact range would need to be attentively addressed, even by means of that better and more systematically collection of data at the European level which this research aims, given that as stated by the HP “*collection, provision, exchange and efficient use of up-to-date information and data on all relevant migratory developments is of key importance*” (p. 8). With this research we aim at evaluating the practitioners’ attitude toward migrant detainees, trying to understand if they consider them as penitentiary *users* upon which to invest rehabilitation resources or, given that expulsion represent their fate, as subjects to destine for a simply incapacitating detention.

Finally, as widely explained within the Work Package 4, the research project we are presenting aims at providing an attentive inquiry of the practitioners’ attitude toward drug related crimes, that we believe the ground knowledge crucial for “*addressing the drugs problem in a comprehensive, balanced and multidisciplinary approach between the policy of prevention, assistance and rehabilitation of drug dependance*” (p. 26), as stated by HP, and further reasserted by the document for an European Strategy on Drugs 2005-2012.

As it is explained in the dissemination plan, policy-makers, Ngos and administrators involved in social policies at a European level will be invited to the workshops. The research reports, database, collective volume and web site address will be largely diffused and specifically communicated to social and political actors interested in the different issues covered by research results. Synergy with education will be assured mostly as regards higher education (PhDs, masters and university degrees levels), because most of the research units work within universities. Students will be invited to workshops and all the research results will immediately be available to them. The already existing network connected to every research unit in the fields of penitentiary, migration, social policies and human rights will assure large diffusion and discussion of research results, even of those aspects connected with fields other than the strictly penal and penitentiary one.

## **STREP Project Effort Form**

### **Full duration of project**

(insert person-months for activities in which participants are involved)

Project acronym -

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CRCC	Unit 1 Unifi	Unit 2 Micheluci	Unit 3 Unibremen	Unit 4 Lithuania	Unit 5 ISCTE	Unit 6 OSPDH	Unit 7 Miskloc	Unit 8 Cyprus	Unit 9 Ankara	Unit 10 CSD	TOTAL
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Research/innovation activities											
WP 1 Direct and indirect costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies	6 person-months	1 person-month	4 person-months	4 person-months	3 person-months	4 person-months	3 person-months	2 person-months	2 person-months	2 person-months	31 person-months
WP 2 European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation	3 person-months	1 person-month	2 person-months	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	13 person-months
WP 3 Empirical-ethnographic inquiry on recidivism, penal system's selectivity and social costs of detention.	18 person-months	9 person-months	18 person-months	18 person-months	18 person-months	18 person-months	18 person-months	18 person-months	18 person-months	18 person-months	171 person-months
WP4 "Direct and indirect costs" of drug-related crimes: the role of	3 person-months	18 person-months	6 person-months	6 person-months	4 person-months	6 person-months	4 person-months	3 person-months	3 person-months	3 person-months	56 person-months

prison and community sentences.											
Total research/innovation	30 person-months	29 person-months	30 person-months	29 person-months	26 person-months	29 person-months	26 person-months	24 person-months	24 person-months	24 person-months	271 person-months

Consortium management activities											
WP 1 Direct and indirect costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies	6 person-months	6 person-months	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	2 person-months	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	21 person-months
WP 2 European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation	1 person-month	1 person-months		1 person-month		1 person-month			3 person-months		7 person-months
WP 3 Empirical-ethnographic inquiry on recidivism, penal system's selectivity and social costs of detention.	2 person-months	6 person-months	2 person-months	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-months	1 person-month	17 person-months

WP4 “Direct and indirect costs” of drug-related crimes: the role of prison and community sentences.	2 person-months	14 person-months	1 person-month	2 person-months	2 person-months	1 person-month	1 person-month	1 person-month		1 person-month	25 person-months
Total consortium management	11 person-months	27 person-months	4 person-months	5 person-months	4 person-months	5 person-months	3 person-months	3 person-months	5 person-months	3 person-months	70 person-months

TOTAL ACTIVITIES	41 person-months	56 person-months	34 person-months	34 person-months	30 person-months	34 person-months	29 person-months	27 person-months	29 person-months	27 person-months	341
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## Workpackage list (full duration of project)

Work-package No <sup>3</sup>	Workpackage title	Lead contract or No <sup>4</sup>	Person-months <sup>5</sup>	Start month <sup>6</sup>	End month <sup>7</sup>	Deliverable No <sup>8</sup>
WP 1	Direct and indirect costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies	1	52	0	24	D1, D5, D8, D9
WP 2	European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation	9	20	6	12	D2, D8, D9
WP 3	Empirical-ethnographic inquiry on recidivism, penal system's selectivity and social costs of detention.	3	188	6	24	D3, D6, D8, D9
WP4	"Direct and indirect costs" of drug-related crimes: the role of prison and community sentences.	5	81	6	20	D4, D7, D8, D9
	TOTAL		341			

<sup>3</sup> Workpackage number: WP 1 – WP n.

<sup>4</sup> Number of the contractor leading the work in this workpackage.

<sup>5</sup> The total number of person-months allocated to each workpackage.

<sup>6</sup> Relative start date for the work in the specific workpackages, month 0 marking the start of the project, and all other start dates being relative to this start date.

<sup>7</sup> Relative end date, month 0 marking the start of the project, and all ends dates being relative to this start date.

<sup>8</sup> Deliverable number: Number for the deliverable(s)/result(s) mentioned in the workpackage: D1 - Dn.

## Deliverables list (full duration of project)

<b>Deliverable No<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Deliverable title</b>	<b>Delivery date<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Nature<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Dissemination level<sup>12</sup></b>
D1	Direct and indirect costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies	6	R	PU
D2	European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation	12	R	PU
D3	Empirical-ethnographic inquiry on recidivism, penal system's selectivity and social costs of detention.	18	R	PU
D4	“Direct and indirect costs” of drug-related crimes: the role of prison and community sentences.	20	R	PU

<sup>9</sup> Deliverable numbers in order of delivery dates: D1 – Dn

<sup>10</sup> Month in which the deliverables will be available. Month 0 marking the start of the project, and all delivery dates being relative to this start date.

<sup>11</sup> Please indicate the nature of the deliverable using one of the following codes:

**R** = Report

**P** = Prototype

**D** = Demonstrator

**O** = Other

<sup>12</sup> Please indicate the dissemination level using one of the following codes:

**PU** = Public

**PP** = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services).

**RE** = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services).

**CO** = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services).



D5	Theoretical research final results	24	R	PU
D6	Empirical-ethnographic inquiry final results	24	R	PU
D7	Drug-related crimes research final results	24	R	PU
D8	Research on line platform (web)	6	R	PU
D9	Crime repression costs in context: collective volume	24	R	PU

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## Ethical issues checklist

**Table A. Proposers are requested to fill in the following table**

<b>Does your proposed research raise sensitive ethical questions related to:</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
Human beings		NO
Human biological samples		NO
Personal data (whether identified by name or not)		NO
Genetic information		NO
Animals		NO

*If you answer “YES” to any of the above, please include in your proposal section B7.1 the more detailed version of Table A (“Crucial information”) obtained from:*

*[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/rules\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/rules_en.html)*

*and also incorporate in section B.7.1 and in other appropriate parts of your proposal comments corresponding to the detailed instructions given in sections C-D at the above address*

**Table B. Proposers are requested to confirm that the proposed research does not involve:**

- Research activity aimed at human cloning for reproductive purposes,
- Research activity intended to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable<sup>13</sup>
- Research activity intended to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer.

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<sup>13</sup> Research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads can be financed

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<b>Confirmation : the proposed research involves none of the issues listed in Table B</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
		NO

*Further information on ethics requirements and rules are given at the science and ethics website at [http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/ethics\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/ethics_en.html)*

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