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Police Ethnic Profiling in Hungary¹



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AIMS OF THE STUDY

Profiling by law enforcement agencies has become one of the most widely researched and debated questions in legal discussions relating to ethnic and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system. The following highlights the findings of a recent pilot research project organised by the Helsinki Committee (HHC)⁵ that focused on police stop and search practices and their discriminatory effects on Hungary's largest ethnic minority group, the Roma.

Since previous research has showed that discriminatory identification (ID) check methods are relevant to the differential treatment of the Roma⁶, Strategies for Effective Police Stop and Search (STEPSS), an international project supported by the AGIS Programme of the European Commission and the Open Society Institute, and organised by the Open Society Justice Initiative was launched to change police stop and search policy and practice. For the purposes of the research, for the first time in Hungary, broad-spectrum data collection on the ethnic aspects and general efficiency of ID checks has been conducted.

Overall, including traffic related checks, only 1% of ID checks led to an arrest.

METHOD

The project involved the close cooperation of the HHC, the National Police Headquarters (NPH), the Hungarian Police College (HPC) and selected representatives from the Roma community who performed the internal monitoring of the project. The research was carried out for six months in three pilot sites across Hungary: Budapest's 6th District, Szeged and Kaposvár. These three locations represent a broad range of different police districts with differing populations, crime profiles and resources. Budapest's 6th District covers a busy city-centre area and includes the main railway station in the capital. Szeged, with a population of 200,000, is a medium-sized district on the Romanian border. Kaposvár is a relatively rural police district with 120,000 inhabitants. A full description of the study method is available from the HHC website⁵.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. The effectiveness of the stops

The effectiveness of ID checks was determined by examining what percentage of ID checks are followed by further police measures. The project identified three main types of follow-up procedures (i.e. positive results proving that the check was well-grounded): (a) arrests, (b) short-term arrests and (c) petty offence procedures initiated (including on-the-spot fines).

Overall, including traffic related checks, only 1% of ID checks led to an arrest, 2% led to a short-term arrest and 18% to petty offence procedures. If ID checks related to traffic offences are removed, the remaining checks result in 2% arrest, 3% short-term arrest, 19%

1. This paper was written under the aegis of the 68361 OTKA grant and the Bolyai Research Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

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5. For the full report see: András Kádár, Júlia Körner, Zsófia Moldova and Balázs Tóth: Control(led) Group. Final Report on the Strategies for Effective Police Stop and Search (STEPSS) Project, Hungarian Helsinki Committee, Budapest, 2008. The report is available on the Helsinki Committee's website: http://helsinki.hu/dokumentum/MHB_STEPSS_US.pdf

6. In 2005, research carried out under the aegis of the Open Society Justice Initiative found that the Roma are indeed discriminated against in the context of ID checks by the police. Discrimination was especially conspicuous in the practice of stopping pedestrians, with Roma pedestrians disproportionately stopped and more likely to experience disrespectful treatment. See: Pap, A. L., Miller, J., Gounev, P., Wagman, D., Balogi, A., Bezlov, T., Simonovits, B. and Vargha, L.: "Racism and Police Stops – Adapting US and British Debates to Continental Europe", *European Journal of Criminology*, 2008/5, pp. 161-191.; and Pap, A. L.: "Police ethnic profiling in Hungary—Lessons from an international research", *Regio, A review of Studies on Minorities, Politics, Society*, 2007, Vol. 10., pp. 117-140.

petty offence procedure and 76% no further action taken. For comparison, in the UK nationally 10-13 % of stop and searches lead to arrest⁷. On the whole, it appears that the police use of ID checks is ineffective; large numbers of people are being inconvenienced with little result. This data refutes the argument that extensive checks are an efficient tool against criminality, and highlights the sheer amount of police time wasted conducting stops.

It is noteworthy that there was a significant variation in the rate of efficiency depending upon what ground was recorded as the basis for the ID check. Most ID checks, 37%, took place during the course of traffic controls. A relatively high proportion of checks, 19%, were based upon the suspicion of a petty offence, 8% of all checks were pursuant to intensive controls, and only 2% of checks were related to the suspicion of a criminal act. ID checks recorded under the “other” category make up a third of all stops; this proportion rises to 50% when traffic control stops were removed from the data. The examination of the efficiency rate of the ID checks relative to their different grounds showed that the most frequently quoted grounds were the least efficient.

Arrests and significant percentages of short-term arrests only followed those ID checks that were related to the suspicion of a crime, petty offence or finding a wanted person. Out of these latter cases, however, only those checks that were initiated due to the suspicion of a petty offence made up a substantial portion of all the checks. Overall, traffic control constituted the largest reason for the ID checks, though in 84% of these cases no further action was taken.

2. The ethnic disproportionality of the stops

Based on the data collected, it appears that the majority of ID checks take place on public premises (streets, parks and roads account for 78%), while relatively few checks are performed in pubs, discos or similar places (6%). The temporal distribution of the checks is relatively even, with 21% occurring in the morning (from 6 am till noon), 29% in the afternoon (from noon to 6 pm), 30% in the evening (from 6 pm to 10 pm), and the remaining 20% at night.

Police officers stop and check more men than women (75% and 25% respectively), and in line with international trends, young people are more likely to be checked. Individuals belonging to the age group 14-29 represent 43% of all checks, whereas their ratio within the population is 22%⁸. Based on the overall data collected, police in Hungary are most likely to check young men between the ages 14-29.

The data also show that Roma are disproportionately targeted for ID checks. Within the framework of the project, 22% of all persons checked by the police were of Roma origin (according to the assessment of the officer performing the check), as opposed to 75% being identified as “white.” The remaining 3% were identified as “black”, “Asian”, “Arab” or other. According to reliable sociological research, the estimated proportion of Roma people within the total Hungarian population (of 10,045,000) is approximately 6.2% (i.e. their actual number is around 620,000)⁹. Thus, Roma are more than three times more likely to be stopped than their percentage of the general population would indicate.

The results show that Roma youth are especially likely to be targeted for ID checks. The proportion of Roma youth between the ages of 14 and 16 who were stopped and checked during the project period was significantly higher than the already high general representation of Roma within the sample (32% as opposed to 22%).

The data in the research show that ID checks of Roma are no more likely to yield results than measures enforced in relation to non-Roma. It is often argued that disproportionate targeting of ethnic minority groups is justified by differential rates of criminal involvement. The hit rate of police checks, however, shows no significant differences by ethnic group. On a national level, 78% of ID checks involving Roma were “unsuccessful” in the sense that no further measure was required after the check. For non-Roma this ratio was 79%. The percentage of checks followed by a petty offence proceeding for Roma and non-Roma was 19% and 18%, respectively. Rates of arrests and short-term arrests are practically the same

7. See: Jones, A. and Singer, L.; *Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System - 2006/07*, London, Ministry of Justice, 2008.

8. Based on the figures of the 2001 census, see www.nepszamlalas.hu/hun/kotetek/18/tables/load1_12.html

9. Háblicsek, L., Gyenei, M. and Kemény, I.: “Kísérleti számítások a roma lakosság területi jellemzőinek alakulására és 2021-ig történő előrebecslésére”, p. 63. See: <http://www.nepinfo.hu/index.php?p=605&m=1003> (hereafter: Háblicsek).

within the Roma and the non-Roma sample. In the country's capital, Budapest, 80% of the checks of Roma did not require any further police action, whereas the same proportion for non-Roma was 59%. If we compare this result with the fact that 33% of all the persons checked are of Roma origin (which is a serious over-representation relative to their proportion of 5-10% in Budapest), we can see that the problem is more acute in Budapest than in the other pilot sites.

RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS

In Hungary, the annual number of ID checks (per 1,000 people) is high when compared with other nations in Europe. The police practice behind this result is based on the conviction that randomly initiated ID checks constitute an efficient crime prevention and detection strategy. However, in the sample, only approximately 20% of the ID checks were followed up by any measure, and of these measures, 18% merely involved the initiation of a petty offence proceeding (i.e. proceedings launched due to transgressions of minor significance). Arrests followed only 1% of the checks in our sample.

Another important conclusion of the research is that Roma are disproportionately targeted by ID checks. Even though their proportion of the general population is only between 6-8%, persons perceived to be of Roma origin by the acting officers constituted 22% of those who were ID checked. The research also refuted the ostensibly rational argument that is frequently presented to justify disproportionality; namely that the Roma are over-represented among offenders, therefore the practice of checking them more often is objectively reasonable.

Contributions to the Bulletin

Readers of the Bulletin are kindly invited to make submissions and to share outcomes of recent research, information about research departments or calls for cooperation in research projects.

For a full list of required contributions and more information about the Bulletin please visit: www.cepol.europa.eu/index.php?id=science-research-bulletin

Potential contributors should download the important *Manuscript Submission Guidelines*, which should kindly be observed.

National Policing Improvement Agency Research Programme



The work of the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) Research Programme informs the development of policing policy and practice by providing a valid and reliable evidence base for policing development and improvement. The programme contributes to the growth and use of the evidence base on policing issues by:

- Providing advice and support on the generation and use of research evidence in policing;
- Synthesising the available evidence to explicit standards;
- Carrying out and commissioning rigorous social research.

The research programme is structured under six subject teams with an additional two teams undertaking cross-cutting work that seeks to improve the quality and use of data and evidence across the police service. The subject areas reflect the NPIA policing priorities but the programme is designed to be flexible and the teams are able also to respond to requests for quick turnaround projects on new priority areas. The research teams are described with an overview of some of the work undertaken in each area. For general questions about social research in the NPIA, please contact the acting programme manager, Nerys Thomas, tel: +44 (0)20 7147 8440 or email: nerys.thomas@npia.pnn.police.uk

RESEARCH TEAMS

Citizen Focused Policing is concerned with public confidence and trust, and user satisfaction. The current and recent research includes:

- A large-scale programme of research looking at the impact that information about crime and policing has on public perceptions;
- Ongoing research to strengthen the evidence base around public confidence, and to understand how it shapes the legitimacy of the police;
- The development of a survey template to enable forces to measure the orientation of their workforce towards 'citizen focus'.

The team leader is Paul Quinton, tel: +44 (0)20 7147 8459 or email: paul.quinton@npia.pnn.police.uk

Efficiency and Productivity is concerned with issues related to maximising the use of available policing resources. The current and recent research includes:

- A project exploring the use of analysis and analysts in police forces to inform the development of a strategy for intelligence and performance analysis in the police service. The objectives of the research were to assist forces to use their analytical functions to best effect; and to determine the structures they would need to have in place to support the future development of analysis and analysts;
- Providing support and advice to the evaluation of the impact of equipping frontline officers with mobile devices on outcomes such as the time that officers can spend out of the station.;
- Advising on the evaluation of the Equality Standard, which aims to integrate effective equality activity into all police force's business processes, to examine how well the Standard is being implemented in pilot forces and identify good practice/challenges faced in implementing the Standard.

The team leader is Nathanael Bevan, tel: +44 (0) 20 7147 8449 or email: nathanael.bevan@npia.pnn.police.uk

Investigations and Intelligence is concerned with criminal justice issues and effective police use of intelligence. The current and recent research includes:

- Evaluations of the effectiveness of bureaucracy cutting measures such as Streamlined Process and proportionate crime recording and investigation.;
- Provision of research options to assess the contribution of CCTV to investigations;
- Development of the investigation knowledge base through systematic literature searches ranging from identifying the support offered to witnesses, to what works in serious crime investigations.

The team leader is Mark Abram, tel: +44 (0)20 71478491 or email: mark.abram@npia.pnn.police.uk

People and Development is concerned with leadership and police workforce issues. The current and recent research includes:

- Rapid evidence assessments on performance appraisal processes and career progression of under-represented groups;
- Rapid evidence assessment and cases study work on work-based assessment;
- Survey on police practices to promote equality, diversity and human rights;
- Data analysis on representation, progression and high potential of graduates in the police;
- Systematic searching on leadership competencies, behaviours, development programmes and succession planning in order to inform the development of a research programme on leadership in the police service.
-

The team leader is Jenny Kodz, tel: +44 (0)7827 309240 or email: jenny.kodz@npia.pnn.police.uk

Protective Services is focused on collaboration between forces to fill gaps in dealing with cross force border issues such as serious crime and roads policing. The current and recent research includes:

- An evaluation of the Protective Services Demonstration Sites which aims to identify good practice in building Protective Services capability. Guidance is being distributed to forces throughout the course of the evaluation;
- The development of the National Protective Service Assessment Tool (NPSAT) to provide a national comparative view of the threats facing forces in the areas including major crime, Serious Organised and Cross-border crime and Strategic Roads policing.

The team leader is Fiona Mclean, tel: +44 (0)20 7147 8451 or email: fiona.mclean@npia.pnn.police.uk

Risk in Policing is focused on examining attitudes to risk in the police service, and developing an overall 'systems approach' to risk in a policing context. The current and recent research includes:

- Developing the knowledge base through a series of systematic searches, exploring current approaches to risk in policing and organisational learning;
- The development of a Systems demonstration project - a 'systems approach' to risk seeks to identify and understand the latent conditions that reside in organisations and tackle them before they contribute to adverse events. The project will explore whether a systems approach to identifying and managing risk can be usefully applied to policing.

The team leader is Julia Morris, tel: +44 (0)20 7147 8456 or email: julia.morris@npia.pnn.police.uk

Data Management is concerned with improving the quality and use of data, and minimising the burden on forces in the collection of data. The current and recent research includes:

- The development of data on police force personnel profiles to support forces in their workforce modernisation programmes.

The team leader is Sarah Pepper, tel: +44 (0)20 7147 8416 or email: sarah.pepper@npia.pnn.police.uk

Knowledge Management is developing the storage, retrieval and sharing of evidence based research on policing to support learning and best practice. The current and recent research includes:

- A user requirement project exploring how knowledge and information is accessed and used within policing. The findings from this research will be used to improve the way the NPIA manages and communicates information to the wider police service and associated agencies;
- The development of a set of critical appraisal tools to support policing professionals' understanding and use of research evidence.

The team leader is Nicky Miller, tel: +44 (0)1256 602323 or email: nicky.miller@npia.pnn.police.uk

The Institute for Science and Research

Institut für Wissenschaft und Forschung (IWF)

Dept. II/5 - Security Academy (SIAK) of the Federal Ministry of the Interior



THE INSTITUTE

Research projects that are of relevance for the Austrian Ministry of the Interior are promoted, coordinated and/or carried out by the institute. Main topics of interest are: security policing strategies, police science, criminal psychology and forensic psychiatry, forensic research, terrorism, as well as integration and migration related subjects.

The institute was founded in 2003 with a staff of three. Meanwhile, the team of the IWF consists of twelve members, coming from various scientific disciplines such as: political science, philosophy, psychology, biology, communication science and history.

Scientific cooperation with academic or applied national and international research centres is a main concern for the institute. The institute supports and promotes basic and advanced education for topics of criminal law, based on the general training program for police officers of the security academy (.SIAK). International research is supported within the framework of CEPOL and other related organisations. Additionally, the members of the institute refer at national and international meetings about their special fields of research. Services that are provided for Austrian police forces include:

Information management

- The IWF screens scientific findings for their relevance and adapts them for police training and education;
- The IWF participates in CEPOL's e-Library aiming to facilitate access to the pertinent literature for security related items.

Research coordination and implementation

- The institute applies for national and international research projects, manages their progress and cooperates with national and international partners. The results of such studies can assist in the development of improvement strategies for public security.

An important focus for the IWF is the management of the .SIAK Library: This scientific library, located in the Traiskirchen Educational Centre, provides access for police and civilian officers to current literature on topics of security. The library is a member of the Austrian libraries network (Österreichischer Bibliothekenverbund). The collection contains modern literature on many fields of security policing with special emphasis on police science.

The institute distributes a newsletter, An electronic service that lists recent articles in various fields of criminology from selected journals. Copies of these articles can be ordered from the library, as a service to police and civilian officers of the ministry. It is published six times a year;

Several journals are edited/published by the institute. The .SIAK Journal is a quarterly scientific journal for police sciences (German/English), including a periodical on administrative science (Österreichische Verwaltungswissenschaftliche Blätter - ISSN 1813-3495). This journal attempts to integrate the results of diverse scientific disciplines with relevance to police work, thus trying to improve policy decisions and actions for public security. Important parameters and trends influencing public security in Austria and Europe are presented by specialists of the respective fields. The journal also offers an opportunity for scientists and practitioners to share their knowledge and to augment the interaction between theory and practice.

The Scientific Series covers monographies on contemporary problems of security policing (in english) and appears at irregular publishing intervals. In this series, selected papers of closely related topics from the .SIAK Journal are published together for an international audience. The aim is to promote the scientific exchange of opinions related to specific security problems. So far, the following topics have been selected:

- Müller T: Criminal Psychology in Crime Scene Analysis. BM.I./SIAK/IWF, Wien, (2007) - ISBN: 9783950230307

- Farschid O, Grundmann J, Inan A, Feiler M: Islamic Extremism – Ideology and Modes of Dissemination. BM.I/.SIAK/IWF, Wien, (2008) - ISBN: 9783950230314
- Beer S, G é mes A, Mindler U, Muigg M: Austria's Secret and Intelligence Services. BM.I/.SIAK/IWF, Wien, (2009) - ISBN: 9783950230321

Quite recently, a book has also been published in this series, as this topic has continuously attracted attention and had to be covered in more detail than articles in a journal would permit:

- Janda A, Leitner N, Vogl M (eds.): Chechens in the European Union. BM.I & Österr. Integrationsfonds, Wien, (2008) - ISBN: 9783950251913

Publications of in-depth analyses of other general interest security issues are planned for the future. For further information, contact:

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Safety, Security and Citizenship – A Research Programme at the Frans Denkers chair, Faculty of Social Sciences at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

By Hans Boutellier and Ronald van Steden

INTRODUCTION

The Frans Denkers chair on Safety, Security and Citizenship is facilitated by the Amsterdam-Amstelland police force, the municipality of Amsterdam and Vrije Universiteit. The chair contributes to strategic policy development of the police, but is, by no means, subordinated to it. The motto of the chair is to conduct independent and relevant studies, valuable for both practitioners and the academic community. This memorandum lays out the structure of the chair's program, forming the basis for various research projects, some of which may be funded by third parties. In addition, special attention is granted to the importance of experiments, advice and debates in the field of policing.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Feelings of insecurity and uncertainty, encapsulated in the German phrase *Unsicherheit* (Bauman, 2000), are now universal motifs in the western world. We are living in a 'risk society' (Beck, 1992) adrift at global migration streams and technological advancements and with crime and disorder often used as a 'semantic net' (Boutellier, 2005) to grasp and understand what is happening today. Garland (2001), for example, speaks about a 'high crime culture' in which deviant and even criminal behaviour has become a daily fact of life. His observation is not without basis, because in the United States and the United Kingdom, but also in the Netherlands, crime rates have skyrocketed since the late 1960s, and so has public attention to and fear of criminal victimization.

This crisis-mood generates omnipresent searches for protection and reassurance, con-

fronting civil society as whole and state authorities in particular with serious problems and dilemmas. There is growing awareness that the police and judicial penal system are limited in their capacity to guarantee public order. As a consequence, state authorities have fostered local capacity building through public-private partnerships and community safety programmes with myriad organisations inside and outside the traditional police sphere (Jones and Newburn, 2006). The 'governance of security' (Johnston and Shearing, 2003) is no longer, if it ever was, the sole monopoly of the state. This makes safety and security highly sensitive political issues, as nothing less than public confidence in the legitimacy of pivotal state institutions, most notably police forces, is at stake in the Netherlands.

That said, the search for safety and security is even so powerful that it features a social ordering function from both an organisational and a moral point of view (Boutellier, 2005). Safety and security, in other words, stir the notion of citizenship people have. In this context, the central goal of the research programme is to further the understanding of the theoretical and empirical relationships between safety, security and citizenship. This goal refers to the oeuvre of Frans Denkers, an influential Dutch police psychologist who passed away five years ago. Denkers' work was largely dedicated to 'responsible citizenship', a term he coined to stipulate the necessity of enhancing the social, legal and political position of citizens vis-à-vis the criminal justice apparatus.

RESEARCH QUESTION

This leads to the following research question: How are citizen's experiences of safety and security related to the organisation of safety and security in Amsterdam? In answering the research question inspiration is drawn from the Anglo-Saxon literature on 'police extended families' (Johnston, 2003), 'mixed economies' of visible patrols (Crawford et al., 2005), 'plural' (Jones and Newburn, 2006) or 'multilateral' (Bayley and Shearing, 2001) policing, 'nodal' security networks (Johnston and Shearing, 2003) and 'the culture of control' (Garland, 2001). As such, the governance concept is central to most projects proposed within the framework of our programme. This programme will be outlined more overleaf.

THE SOCCER MODEL

Today, the provision of policing and security is rapidly redesigned in the Netherlands (Van Steden and Huberts, 2006). It radically disperses in different directions of which 'private security' is one among others. Scholars are groping for approaches and theories capable of doing justice to these shifts by evaluating the sustainability of the conventional state-security nexus. The concept of governance appears to arise as a running thread through these debates, which circle around *one-centre* (the state) and *no-centre* (networked or nodal) alternatives (Wood and Dupont, 2006). Yet, there is something to add in here. Instead of viewing the governance of security either as essentially state-bound or in terms of some abstract, interpenetrating and amorphous 'nodes', it can also be imagined as a *soccer team* (Figure 1) working outward in concentric defence lines (Boutellier, 2005).

This metaphor understands the public prosecutor as a goalkeeper, receiving loads of balls (i.e. criminal cases) directed towards him (fourth line). He therefore increasingly depends on a defence line of 'risk-managing institutions' (third line) such as police forces, private security firms and neighbourhood watches trying to reduce dangers and vulnerabilities. They fulfil a crucial role in stopping deviant and criminal behaviour before the necessity of criminal law reaction. Risk-managing institutions are, in turn, surrounded by 'normative institutions' (second line) consisting of schools, welfare work, housing associations and churches. These institutions have a pedagogic function in guiding and supporting 'moral consciousness' among people. Their main tasks are to instil ethics, correct deviant behaviour and settle conflicts at hand. The forefront players, finally, are ordinary citizens and their social bonds (first line). It is this crossroad of social activities where the ball must really be rolling. Here people find bonds of trust, friendship, fraternity and reciprocity that ideally make up for safe and secure living spaces.

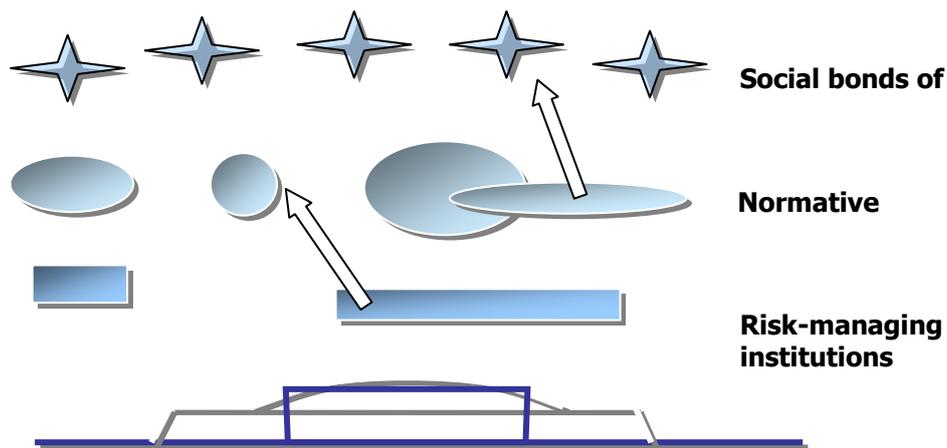


Figure 1: The soccer model

The soccer model shows how society is responsible for security matters, with government offering backup when needed. It pictures a concrete image of dynamic 'anchored pluralism' (Loader and Walker, 2006) in which security provision is fragmented, but public authorities still hold control over legitimate violence, and related, coercive coordination and regulation. Specifically police officers adopt a 'libero position'. They support organisations and citizens with preventive practices and constraint interferences, sometimes making use of their authority to firmly restore public order. This widening of policing networks (or more broadly speaking, security networks) has the potential to shape citizenship in three ways. Firstly, it can *promote* citizenship by offering protection and reassurance within the remit of the constitutional state (Innes, 2004). Secondly, it can, at best, *restrict* and, at worst, *undermine* citizenship by, for example, impinging on civil liberties and excluding (minority) groups from society (Young, 1999). And, thirdly, it can *constitute* citizenship by constructing national and personal identities (Loader and Mulcahy, 2003).

Although these developments are, in theory at least, widely recognized as possible outcomes of shifting power relations between communities, corporations and state authorities, they remain surprisingly understudied in the Netherlands. The research programme remedies this flaw in Dutch police studies by offering a comprehensive analysis of the situation at hand, and hereby enters into a 'friendly dialogue' (Dupont and Wood, 2006) with renowned policing scholars around the world.

RESEARCH THEMES

The soccer model offers a useful framework for conceptual and empirical studies on safety, security and governance. In this respect, we think of the following themes:

- The development of *security arrangements* involving an array of public and private actors (e.g. the police, the municipality, private security firms, schools and housing associations);
- The *strategies, methodologies, mentalities* and (*best*) *practices* concerning crime and disorder prevention;
- The *coordination* and *tuning* of public-private partnerships in policing and community safety;
- The *place* and *role* granted to *citizens* in public-private partnerships and community safety programmes;
- The *communications* involved in developing, activating and maintaining public-private partnerships and community safety programmes.

The programme rests on two pillars: (1) the public's *experience* of safety and security, whether objective (as a victim) or subjective (as a feeling) and (2) the *organisation* of policing, a function increasingly carried out by a range of (non-)state agents and agencies in society. The programme's first research pillar can be subdivided into two main components: (1a) the *geography of crime*, which portrays and investigates high intensity crime areas in Amsterdam and (1b) the *feeling* and *emotion* of (in)security. This latter angle not only refers to the 'shallow' understanding of personal perceptions, but also to their deeply felt

emotions of ontological security. Security greatly contributes to the 'sense of belonging' people have, and is, in effect, a public good par excellence (see e.g. Loader and Walker, 2001). The second research pillar can be subdivided into three components: (2a) the practice of risk-managing institutions, (2b) the practice of normative institutions and (2c) the social bonds of citizenship. This pillar aims to map out the nature and extent of police and other operations, their inter-organisational relationships and their relationships with 'ordinary' citizens. It fits particularly well with earlier empirical research done by British scholars (see e.g. Jones and Newburn, 1998; Crawford et al., 2005).

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The research programme provides an overview of significant developments in policing and security governance. In doing so, it offers empirical and conceptual studies exploring the rise of 'fragmented' or 'plural' networks in the Netherlands. Next, the programme's ambition is to produce policy-relevant recommendations on 'best practices', and stimulates thought through innovation and experiment. For collaboration to be achieved both academics and practitioners must, as a matter of necessity, work together and exchange dialogue on lessons learned from research. Of course, this cross-fertilization does not just have to take place within a Dutch context, but can mean forming alliances with scholars and practitioners abroad. For cross-national comparative research is of vital importance to better grasp the differences and similarities between historical policing patterns and to thoroughly learn from foreign countries' successes and failures (Mawby, 1999), it is one of our spearheads, which we will continue to further expand in the coming years.

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Upcoming Conferences, Meetings, Symposia and Seminars

The European Police Science and Research Bulletin will publicise announcements of events that are relevant for the development and advance of police research and police science from a European perspective. Please send information to: research.bulletin@cepol.europa.eu.

13th European Police Congress: Information: the Security Challenge of the 21st Century

Dates: 2-3 February 2010

Place: Berlin, Germany

The Police Congress features a special focus on the nexus of “Interoperability - Workflow - Cooperation - Technology. Sessions will deal with the Stockholm Programme, Challenges for European Security, Transatlantic security cooperation in foreign missions, and National modernisation programmes. For further information visit: www.europaeischer-polizeikongress.de/

Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2010

Dates: 14-16 June 2010

Place: Stockholm, Sweden

The international symposium, addressing researchers, practitioners and policy-makers interested in the field of crime policy will focus in 2010 on Policing and will feature innovative approaches and police methods, as well as research findings from different parts of the world. For further information visit: http://www.criminologyprize.com/extra/pod/?module_instance=2

10th Conference of the European Society of Criminology

Dates: 7-11 September 2010

Place: Liege, Belgium

2010 CEPOL European Police Research and Science Conference: Practical Research and Research Practice – Police Science in to a New Decade

Dates: 25-27 October 2010

Place: Oslo, Norway (restricted access)

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