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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF POLICE

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PREVENTION AND ROAD TRAFFIC BUREAU

R E P O R T

concerning the Police measures to prevent crime and social pathologies in
2007

Warsaw 2008

PREFACE	3
I. JUVENILE DELIQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS	
1. Extent and structure of national juvenile delinquency	5
2. Characteristics of the phenomenon in particular provinces	11
3. Operation of police remand centres	34
II. POLICE MEASURES TO PREVENT SOCIAL PATHOLOGIES	
1. Alcoholism	40
2. Drug abuse	50
3. Prostitution and human traffic	55
4. Child sexual abuse	59
5. Domestic violence	66
6. Subcultures	74
7. Sects and New religious movements	81
III. POLICE PREVENTION COOPERATION	
1. Cooperation with government and self-government administrative bodies	87
2. National and government preventive programmes	
2.1. Government programme of crime and antisocial behaviour containment „It is safer together”	91
2.2. National Social Maladjustment and Crime Prevention among Children and Youth	93
2.3. National Domestic Violence Prevention Programme	99
2.4. 2006-2010 National Alcohol Problem Prevention and Solutions Programme	103
➤ National Crime Victims Programme	104
3. Prevention programmes implemented and co-implemented by the Police	108
4. Cooperation with law enforcement in other countries	112
5. Other preventive measures	115
IV. SUMMARY	120
Attachments	123

PREFACE

Ladies and Gentlemen!

The great significance and the ever extending scope of the notions of security and public order shape the tasks the Police has to deal with. Owing to the character of the organization, it is the society's interest that the Police fulfil the basic tasks, that being: life and human health and property protection, security and public order protection, which is most frequently understood as securing order in public spaces and public transportation as well as crime and offence detection and perpetrators search. However, due to the prevention measures and their significance for local societies safety, what must be particularly stressed are initiatives to prevent crime, offences and criminal phenomena as well as cooperation with state, self-government bodies and social organizations.

Opinion polls and statistical data prove that the number of certain crimes falls and confidence In the Police and the feeling of social safety increase. Nevertheless, his does not mean that the Police crime containment measures decrease. Quite the reverse, the decrease pertains only to certain crime categories and in local communities we encounter new negative phenomena or the already recorded phenomena evolve and threaten social growth and condition.

The Police measures to prevent social pathologies are constantly intensified and additionally supplemented by current diagnosis of the background for the undesired issues. The idea behind the measures is to eventually adjust preventive measures to the real needs of the local environment and to optimize their effectiveness.

This report constitutes a compendium of information and figures pertaining to tasks, areas and issues, on the basis of which the law enforcement units take criminal prevention actions.

The first pages of chapter one describe juvenile delinquency. It is characterised by its extent, national structure and features of the issue in particular provinces. Additionally, it is presents information concerning operation of the police remand centres.

Chapter two elaborates on the Police measures to prevent social pathologies, such as alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution and human trafficking, child sexual abuse, domestic abuse, subcultures, as well as sects and new religious movements.

Chapter three informs about the Police prevention cooperation with the government and self-

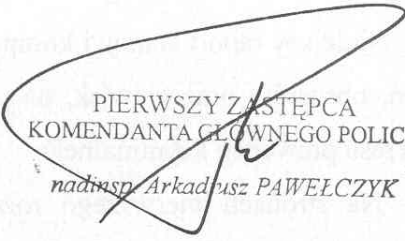
government administrative bodies. The chapter also delineates the implementation of the national, government and local prevention programmes. What is more, it also features information corresponding to the cooperation with law enforcement in other countries.

The final part of the report consists of a short summary and attachments, including tables with detailed statistical data, which will allow the reader supplements his knowledge about the areas specified in particular chapters and subchapters of this report.

This document not only reflects the everyday contribution of numerous people in given initiatives and undertakings to work out effective solutions for children, youth and families and to build a positive image of the Police. The highly professional approach and full openness to the local needs of the society were the basis for good results achieved last year by particular law enforcement units.

I highly appreciate the everyday hard work of all policemen and employees, who take preventive actions. I am very grateful to them for this work.

Just like it was done in previous years, the report authors seek opinions and suggestions, which will be later used to improve the structure and content master of subsequent editions of the report.

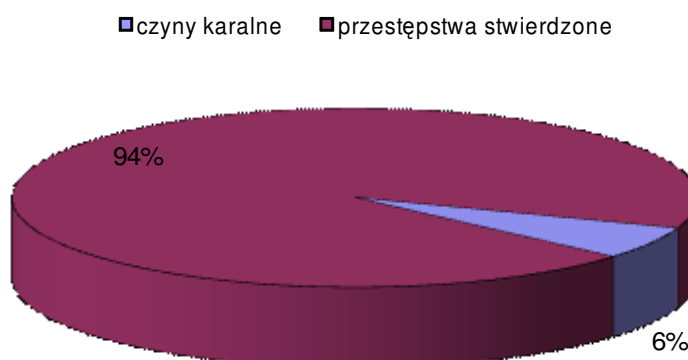

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I. DESCRIPTION OF JUVENILE DELIQUENCY

The extent and structure of national juvenile delinquency

In 2007 as many as 1152993 crimes were recorded by the Police nationwide, which is by 134925 fewer than in 2006. 540604 suspects were found (47355 fewer people against 2006 figures), including 54747 juveniles (an increase by 965 people against 2006), who committed 72476 criminal acts (an increase by 5030 acts against 2006). The juvenile delinquency index in the total crime index equals 6.3%. The juveniles constituted 10.1% of all suspects found.

il of all identified



Just like in the previous years, the juveniles committed crime in their urban environment, where as many as 60292 (66140 in 2006) crimes were committed by them. They made up for 83.2% (85.3% in 2006) of all crimes committed by the juveniles nationwide, that is by 2.1 % less than in 2006.

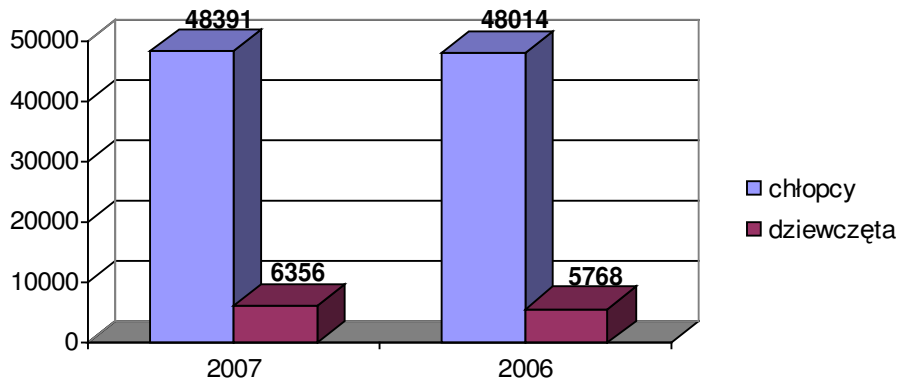
In majority of cases juvenile delinquents commit crimes alone - 54520 crimes (60176 in 2006). There were as many as 10604 crimes committed by two persons (10692 in 2006), 7352 crimes committed by groups of perpetrators – (6647 in 2006), and 9077 crimes were committed jointly both by adults and juveniles¹.

In the total number of juvenile delinquents of crimes punishable under 16 years of age, that is

¹ The figure is not subsumed under the total number of crimes committed by juveniles in 2007 (72476), while crimes committed jointly by juveniles and adults are included in the statistics of crimes committed by duos.

54747, 11.6% were girls, that is 6356 (in 2006 – out of 53782 juveniles under 16 years of age, girls made up for 10.7%).

Fig. No. 2 . The number of juvenile delinquents by sex (blue – boys, purple – girls) (absolute numbers)².



53607 (52535 in 2006) juvenile delinquents studied in various types of schools. In the past similar crimes were committed by 3278 (3510 in 2006), while 1925 (1814 in 2006) juveniles broke the law in the category of other crimes. 3491 (3251 in 2006) juveniles were under the influence of alcohol while committing the crime and 45 (72 in 2006) were drugged or intoxicated by other substances.

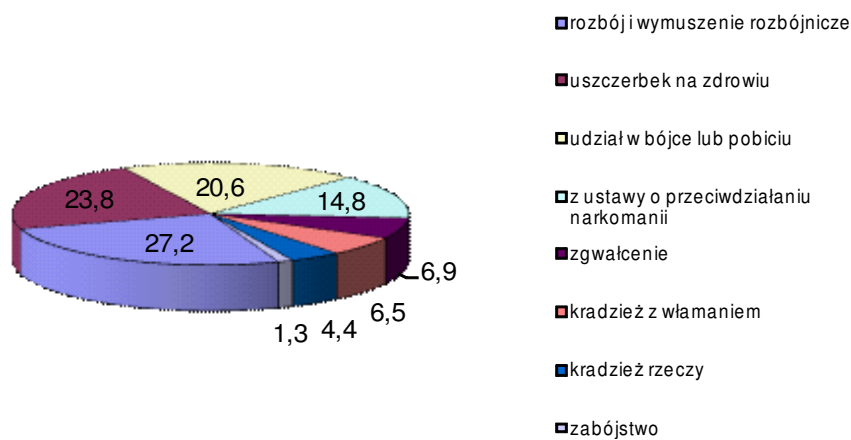
The Family Court took preventive measures in respect to 863 juveniles (in 2006 - 1088), by, among others, placing 552 persons in youth centres (in 2006 - 517 persons), 311 youths in educational centres (in 2006 - 571). Last year juvenile delinquency in selected crime categories was as follows:

- motoring offences – 1192 criminal acts (a decrease by 34 acts against 2006), 1129 juvenile delinquents (a fall by 68 against 2006);
- criminal offences – 67401 criminal acts (a decrease by 5465 against 2006), 51739 juvenile delinquents (an increase by 1075 against 2006), inclusive of:
 - a) mugging, robbery and extortions – 7511 criminal acts (8154 in 2006),
 - b) bodily injury – 3534 criminal acts (3429 in 2006),
 - c) assault and battery – 2958 criminal acts (2694 in 2006),

² The diagram was developed pursuant to Police data from „TEMIDA” crime statistics system (juvenile delinquents under 16 years of age).

- d) rape – 126 criminal acts (148 in 2006),
- e) murder – 11 criminal acts (19 in 2006),
- f) theft – 10540 criminal acts (11650 in 2006),
- g) burglary – 9185 criminal acts (9419 in 2006),
- h) Drug abuse prevention act crimes – 9310 criminal acts (13417 in 2006).

Fig. No. 3. criminal acts committed by juvenile delinquents in the total number of crimes of given categories in 2007 (%)³.



Rozbój i wymuszenie rozbójnicze	Extortion
Uszczerbek na zdrowiu	Bodily injury
Udział w bójce lub pobiciu	Assault or battery
Z ustawy o przeciwdziałaniu narkomanii	From the drug abuse prevention act
Zgwałcenie	Rape
Kradzież z włamaniem	Burglary
Kradzież rzeczy	Theft
Zabójstwo	Homicide

Table No. 1, which is included as attachment No. 1 hereto, illustrates detailed statistical data concerning the crimes of selected categories committed by juvenile delinquents.

We have also observed a small increase against 2006 in the number of perpetrators under 13 years of age. In total 3571 (3210 in 2006) juveniles under 13 committed 2319 (2117 in 2006) actus reus within the meaning of Article 1 § 2 point 2 of the Act of October 26, 1982 concerning juvenile delinquency proceedings.

³ The diagram was developed pursuant to Police data from „TEMIDA” crime statistics system.

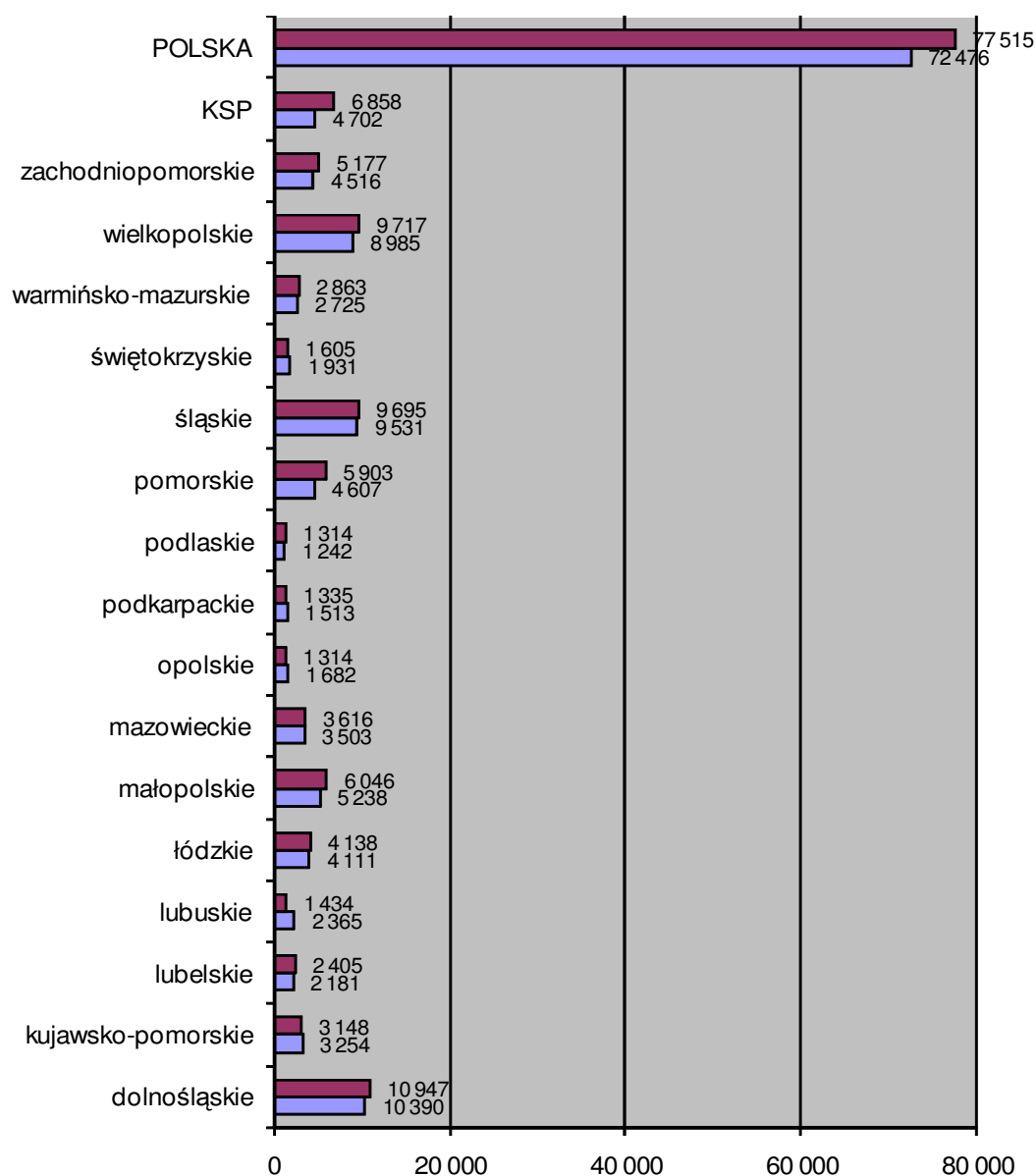
Selected categories of actus reus committed by juveniles under 13 years of age:

- theft – 498 acts (455 in 2006),
- burglary – 358 acts (319 in 2006),
- assault and battery – 214 acts (163 in 2006),
- bodily injury – 208 acts (199 in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions – 183 acts (177 in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 30 acts (37 in 2006).

In total juveniles under 13 years of age committed 2241 forbidden criminal acts, 21 forbidden business acts, 16 motoring offences.

Table No. 2 featured in attachment No. 1 compares criminal statistics in Poland in 2006-2007, in particular provinces.

Fig. No. 4. Criminal acts committed by juvenile delinquents in particular provinces in 2006 and 2007 (absolute numbers).

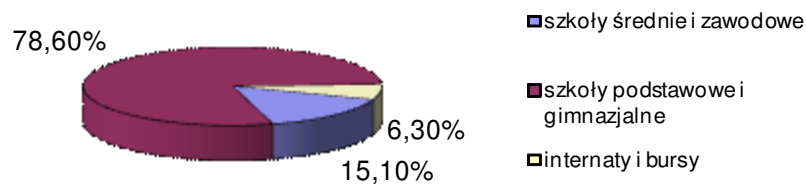


Crimes in schools and dormitories constitute yet another youth- related issue. Table No. 3 featured in attachment No. 1 presents statistical data concerning violation of law in 2007 in schools and educational centres by particular crime categories (in comparison with the year before). What is more, we must take into account the fact that juveniles as well as adults commit crimes in schools.

The statistical data of the General Headquarters of Police shows that in 2007 in all educational facilities 22225 crimes were committed in total (that is, by 2584 fewer against 2006). the crimes were committed in:

- primary and junior high schools 17471 crimes (fewer by 1596 against 2006),
- high schools and vocational schools 3364 crimes (fewer by 515 against 2006),
- dormitories 1390 crimes (fewer by 473 against 2006).

)⁴.



In all of the said educational facilities, among others, the following crimes were committed:

- 1103 assault and battery(2006 - 1096);
- 1714 bodily injury (2006 - 1668);
- 3 murders (in 2006 - 1);
- 3418 mugging, robbery and extortions (2006 - 4086);
- 33 rapes (2006 - 36).

⁴

The diagram was developed pursuant to Police data from „TEMIDA” crime statistics system..

Fig. No. 6. The number of crimes in 2007 committed in educational facilities in particular provinces (absolute numbers).

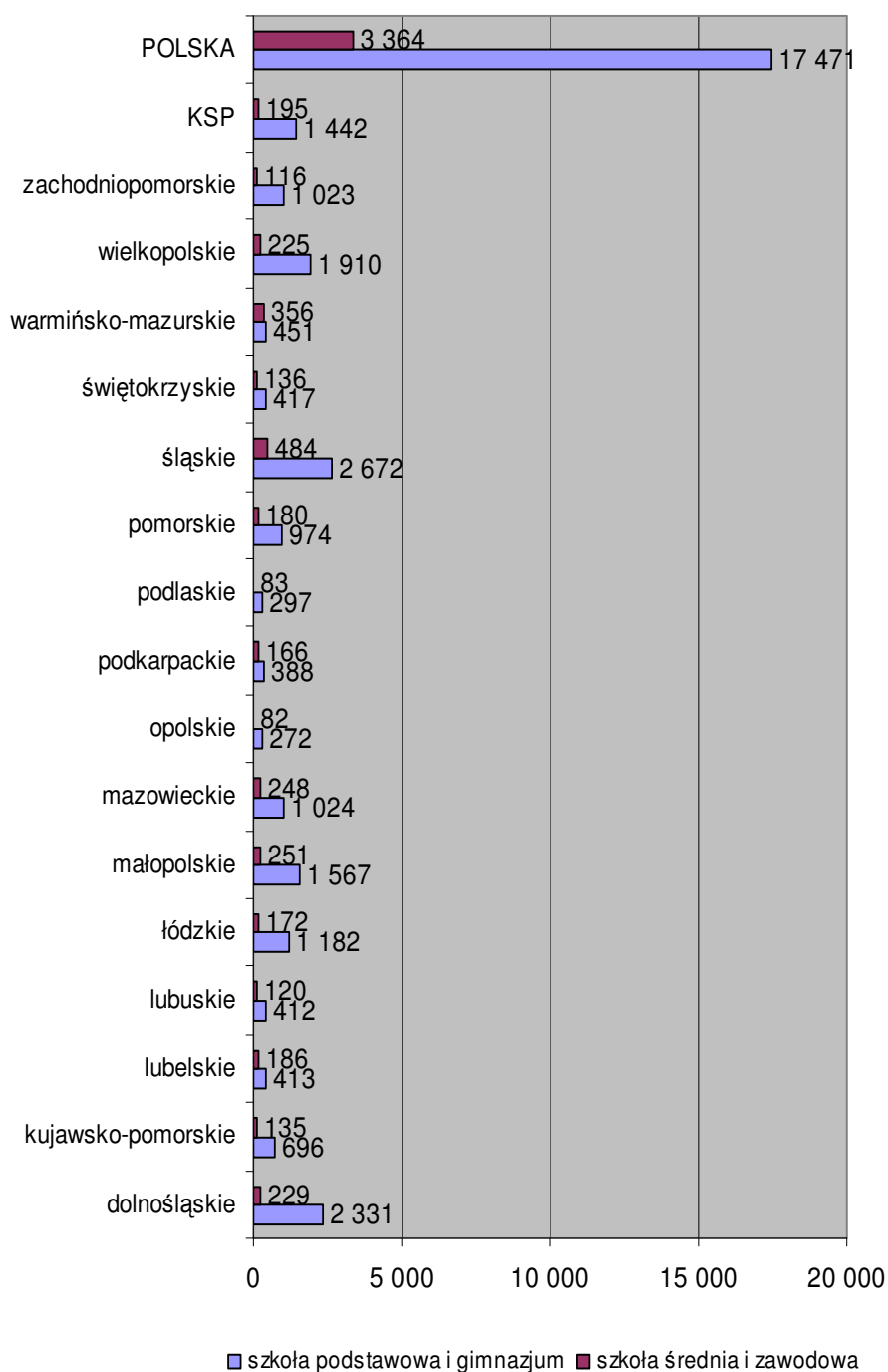
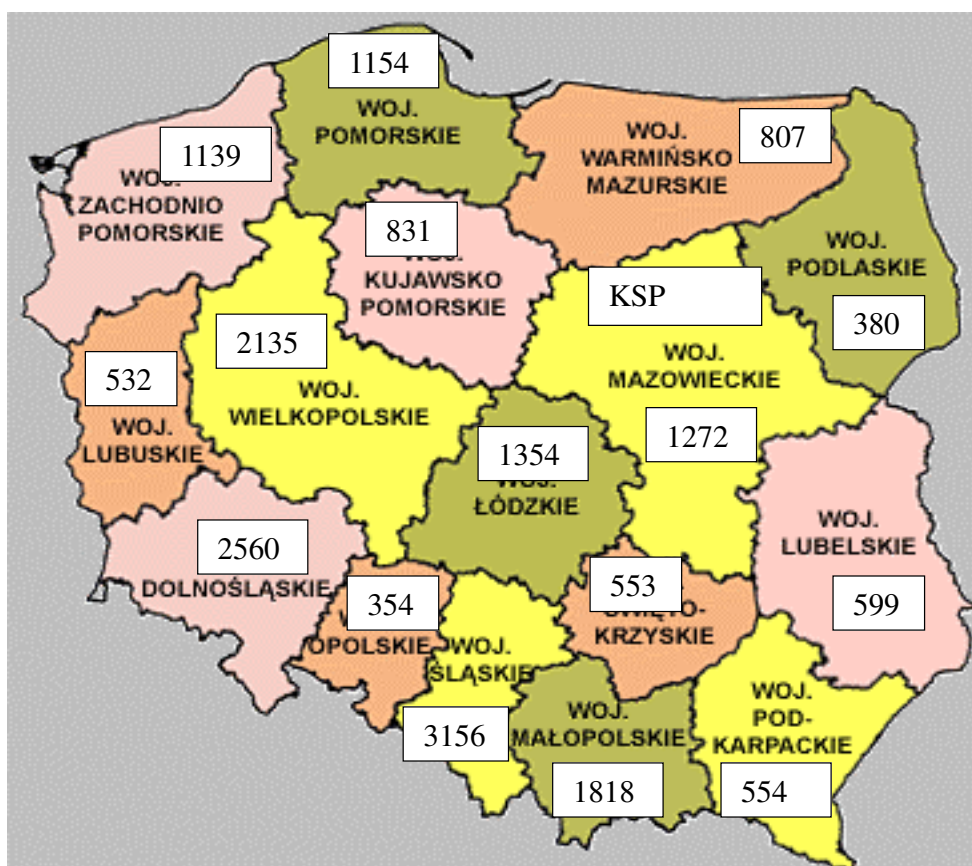


Fig. No. 7. The total number of crimes in 2007 in primary schools, junior high schools, high schools and vocational schools in particular provinces (absolute numbers).



Total number of crimes in Poland: 20835

The number of crimes in educational facilities in particular provinces, pursuant to statistical data collected in the „TEMIDA” Police system was presented in table No. 4 in attachment 1.

2. Characteristics of issues in particular provinces

Dolnośląskie province – Provincial Police Headquarters WROCLAW

In 2007 in dolnośląskie province 5886 juvenile delinquents, who committed 10390 criminal acts, were caught. In comparison with 2006, when 6042 juveniles committed 10947 acts, the number of criminal acts committed by juvenile delinquents dropped by 557, while the number of delinquents caught fell by 156. Criminal acts committed by juvenile delinquents constituted 9.2 % of total crimes committed in the province (the same as in 2006). The number of juveniles in the total number of crime suspects equalled 11.8 % (an increase by 1.0 %).

Burglary (2115) and theft (1992) – in total 4107 acts – were crimes most frequently committed by juvenile delinquents in the past years. They made up for 39.5% of all criminal acts committed by juveniles and 3.6% of all crimes detected in dolnośląskie province. In 2006 it was respectively 41.2% and 3.7%. The juveniles committed among others the following crimes:

- mugging, robbery and extortions – 33.9% of all crimes detected in this category (in 2006 – 32.0%),
- bodily injury – 23.6% of all crimes detected in this category (in 2006 – 19.7%),
- assault and battery – 20.1% of all crimes detected in this category (in 2006 – 22.3%).

In urban area criminal acts were committed by 5119 juveniles, that is 80.3 % of all juvenile delinquents (in 2006 – 5466 juveniles that is 83.9 % of total). Juveniles committing criminal acts in rural areas constituted 19.7% of all perpetrators - 1259 juveniles (in 2006 – 1050 juveniles that is 16.1%). Out of all juvenile delinquents 84.1% (in 2006 – 85.9%) were boys (5362 persons), and 15.9% that is 1016 persons, were girls (in 2006 – 14.1%). In comparison with 2006 the number of girls, who broke the law, increased by 97.

The number of juveniles under 13 years of age, who committed criminal offences, totalled 495, which means that in comparison with 2006 the figure went up by 119.

6243 (in 2006 – 6314) juvenile delinquents attended schools, including:

- primary school - 688 juveniles, that is 11.0% (in 2006 – 13.0%),
- junior high schools - 4786 juveniles, that is 76.7% (in 2006 – 73.4%),
- high schools - 769 juveniles, that is 12,3% (in 2006 – 10.5%).

A vast majority of the criminal acts – 7777, that is 74.8% of all criminal acts, juvenile delinquents committed on their own. Groups of juveniles committed 2374 criminal acts (22.8%), while with an adult accomplice juveniles committed 413 criminal acts (3.9%). In 2007 juveniles under the influence of alcohol committed 268 criminal acts (an increase by 1.5% against 2006). Under influence of intoxicants juvenile delinquents committed 24 criminal acts.

Tab. No. 1. Comparison of crimes in Poland and dolnośląskie province .

Year	Crimes			Criminals			
	Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)	
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Dolnośląskie Province	2007	112777	10390	9.2	50014	5886	11.8
	2006	119466	10947	9.2	55945	6042	10.8

Kujawsko – pomorskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters BYDGOSZCZ

In 2007 in the kujawsko-pomorskie province, 2833 juvenile delinquents, who committed 3254 criminal acts, were apprehended. In comparison with 2006, when 2784 juvenile delinquents committed 3148 acts, the number of crimes committed by juveniles increased by 106 and the number of juvenile delinquents grew by 49. Criminal acts committed by juveniles made up 5.3% of all crimes committed in the province (an increase by 0.6 % against 2006). The number of juvenile suspects totalled 10.5% (an increase by 1.0%). In 2007 juveniles committed 3254 criminal acts, inclusive of 40 business crimes and 3117 criminal offences, that being 1633 property crimes and 442 life and health crimes.

In the described period, the percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- bodily injury - 33.6% (29.5% in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions - 29.1% (23.5% in 2006),
- assault and battery - 26.1% (18.1% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crime - 17.3% (15.8% in 2006),
- crimes against freedom - 14.3% (13.2% in 2006).

In the majority of cases, the juveniles committed crimes on their own or with an accomplice. Out of all crimes, criminal acts committed by juveniles on their own constituted 3.81 %, acts committed with an adult accomplice made up for 0.42 %, and by two juveniles equalled 0.78 %.

Out of all 2833 juvenile delinquents 2530 were boys, that is 89.3% and 303 girls, that is 10.7%. In 2006 boys constituted 89.6% (2494 persons), girls – 10.4% (290 persons). Furthermore, 217 juveniles under the age of 13, who committed criminal offences, were apprehended. In 2006 the figure equalled 156.

Tab. No. 2. Comparison of crimes in Poland and kujawsko-pomorskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6,3	540604	54747	10,1
	2006	1287918	77515	6,0	587959	53782	9,1

Kujawsko – pomorskie	2007	61183	3254	5,3	26856	2840	10,5
	2006	67604	3148	4,6	29445	2784	9,5

Lubelskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters LUBLIN

In 2007 in the lubelskie province there were as many as 2541 juvenile delinquents (2567 in 2006), who committed 2181 criminal acts (2405 in 2006). Nevertheless, the share of juveniles in the total number of suspects amounted to 8.3% (7.4% in 2006), while the share of criminal acts in the number of identified crimes equalled 4.3% (in 2006 – 4.2%).

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- bodily injury - 18.8% (16.7% in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions - 16.3% (20.4% in 2006),
- assault and battery - 12.0% (13.5% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes - 9.5% (14.8% in 2006),
- burglary - 5.1% (4.8% in 2006),
- theft - 5.0% (4.6% in 2006),
- rape - 3.9% (0.0% in 2006).

In the structure of juvenile delinquency mugging, extortions, bodily injury, assault and battery, burglary and theft were in the majority. In the urban area as many as 1491 criminal acts were committed and 690 acts were committed in the rural areas.

Juveniles acting solo committed 1084 acts classified as crimes and 836 acts classified as offences (2300 acts in total in 2006). 538 (532 in 2006) criminal acts were committed by groups of juveniles, 288 crimes were committed with an adult accomplice (420 in 2006). Out of the total of all juvenile delinquents 2432 attended schools of various types.

In 2007 juveniles under 13 years of age committed 166 forbidden acts (166 acts in 2006) within the meaning of Article 1 § 2 point 2 of the Act of October 26, 1982 on juvenile delinquency proceedings.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Lubelskie province	2007	51222	2181	4.3	30679	2541	8.3
	2006	57329	2405	4.2	34725	2567	7.4

Lubuskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters GORZÓW WIELKOPOLSKI

In the area pertinent to the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gorzów Wlkp. in 2007 1943 juveniles, who committed 2365 criminal acts, were caught. The number of juvenile suspects equalled 9.1% (in 2006 – 7.5%), while the index of criminal acts committed by juveniles in all detected crimes equalled 6.2% (in 2006 – 3.7%).

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- mugging, robbery and extortions - 33.3% (17.6% in 2006),
- assault and battery - 24.2% (16.9% in 2006),
- burglary - 9.4% (4.4% in 2006),
- theft - 5.5% (4.0% in 2006),
- rape - 3.3% (6.7% in 2006).

The juvenile delinquents who committed crimes in the province are mostly boys of 13 – 16 years of age. In a vast majority, the juveniles turned to crime and became demoralized due to their family situation, school failures and peer pressure. The crimes were mostly committed in streets, residential areas, commercial facilities, schools, in the vicinity of stations and public transportation stops. What is characteristic about juvenile delinquency is that more frequently than in the case of adults, the criminal acts are committed with one accomplice or more.

In lubuskie province in 2007, 162 juveniles under 13 years of age committed criminal acts. The perpetrators mostly committed crime subsumed under „burglary” and „assault and battery” categories.

In educational facilities in total 584 crimes were detected, inclusive of:

- primary schools and junior high schools - 412 crimes,
- high schools and vocational schools - 120 crimes,
- dormitories - 52 crimes.

In the educational facilities property crimes and life and health crimes were most frequently committed.

Tab. No. 4. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and lubuskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Lubuskie province	2007	38386	2365	6.2	21259	1943	9.1
	2006	38752	1434	3.7	20690	1546	7.5

Łódzkie Province - Provincial Police Headquarters ŁÓDŹ

In 2007, 3449 juvenile delinquents (in 2006 – 3361), who committed 4111 criminal acts (in 2006 – 4138) were detected in łódzkie province . In comparison with 2006, the number of criminal acts dropped by 27, while the number of juvenile delinquents increased by 88. In comparison with 2006, the index of juvenile delinquency in crimes in total increased by 0.4 % (from 5.2% up to 5.6%), while the percentage of juvenile delinquents in suspects in total increased by 0.7 % (from 8.9% up to 9.6%).

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- mugging, robbery and extortions – 21.4% (in 2006 - 17.7%),
- bodily injury – 19.8% (in 2006 - 19.4%),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 16.7% (in 2006 - 19.0%),
- assault and battery – 16.5% (in 2006 - 19.0%),
- burglary – 4.0% (in 2006 - 2.8%),
- theft – 3.2% (in 2006 - 3.1%).

Individually juvenile delinquents committed 3001 criminal acts (in 2006 - 3193 acts), in groups (2-3 juvenile delinquents) 957 criminal acts (in 2006 - 783). With an adult accomplice they committed 415 (in 2006 384) criminal acts.

In 2007, 279 juveniles under 13 years of age committed 143 forbidden acts (in 2006 – 93 acts)

within the meaning of Article 1 § 2. 2 of the act of October 26, 1982 on juvenile delinquency proceedings.

Tab. No. 5. Comparison of crimes in Poland and łódzkie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Łódzkie province	2007	73196	4111	5.6	35742	3449	9.6
	2006	79563	4138	5.2	37615	3361	8.9

Małopolskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters KRAKÓW

In 2007, 3404 juvenile delinquents, who committed 5238 criminal acts, were apprehended in małopolskie province. In comparison with 2006, the number of criminal acts committed by juveniles dropped by 808, that is by 13.4%, while the number of juvenile delinquents increased by 175, that is by 5.4%.

In the analyzed period, juvenile delinquents made up for 9.9% of all suspects in the province, that is by 0.8% more than in 2006 They committed 6.0% of all detected crimes (in 2006 – 5.7%).

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- mugging, robbery and extortions - 36.4% (36.5% in 2006),
- bodily injury - 22.9% (18.0% in 2006),
- assault and battery - 20.2% (16.9% in 2006),
- rape - 11.5% (13.2% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes - 9.2% (13.2% in 2006),
- theft - 2.7% (3.1% in 2006),
- burglary - 2.6% (2.6% in 2006).

Juvenile delinquents committed 3860 criminal acts individually (in 2006 - 4498), 2018 acts (in 2006 – 2305) in groups (groups composed of juveniles only – 1378, juveniles jointly with adults - 640).

Out of the total number of 5238 criminal acts, 4313 acts, that is over 82.0%, were committed in urban areas. In the majority of cases, juvenile delinquents attended schools (3334), 199 resumed criminal activities, 209 committed crimes under the influence of alcohol and 1 under the influence of drugs or other similar intoxicants. Out of the total of 3404 juvenile delinquents, girls made up for 13.2%, that is 449 persons.

In primary schools and junior high schools in małopolskie province, 1567 (in 2006 – 2106) crimes were committed, while 251 crimes were committed in high schools and vocational schools (in 2006 – 306). In the case of dormitories, 86 crimes were recorded in 2007.

In comparison with 2006, crime index in primary schools and junior high schools dropped by 25.6%, while in high schools and vocational schools the number of crimes fell by 18.0%.

Tab. No. 6. Comparison of crimes in Poland and małopolskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
małopolskie province	2007	87006	5238	6.0	34395	3404	9.9
	2006	105630	6046	5.7	35580	3229	9.1

Mazowieckie province - Provincial Police Headquarters RADOM

In 2007, 2732 juvenile delinquents (in 2006 – 2876), who committed 3503 criminal acts (in 2006 – 3616), were detected in Mazowieckie Province. Against the 2006 figures, the number of juvenile delinquents fell by 144, while the number of criminal acts dropped by 113.

The juvenile delinquency in 2007 crimes in total equalled 5.5% and was higher by 0.5% against 2006. Out of all suspects, juvenile delinquents made up for 8.5%. The index was higher by 0.6% against 2006.

In the described period, the percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- mugging, robbery and extortions - 28.4% (26.4% in 2006),
- assault and battery - 22.8% (19.1% in 2006),

- drug abuse prevention act crimes - 17.6% (18.2% in 2006),
- burglary - 7.1% (3.9% in 2006).
- theft - 5.0% (4.3% in 2006).

The number of criminal acts in 2007 totalled 3295 and grew by 65 against 2006. Yet, the number of business crimes fell and in 2007 it equalled 59, that is it was smaller by 176 against 2006 (235 acts).

Out of 3503 criminal acts, 2603 crimes were committed individually (2006 – 2726), 573 were committed by two accomplices (2006 – 446) and 327 in groups (2006 – 331). Juvenile delinquents with adult accomplices jointly committed 455 crimes, inclusive of:

- 225 crimes committed with an adult accomplice (2006 – 196),
- 230 crimes committed in a group of threes or more (2006 – 326).

Out of 2732 juvenile delinquents who committed criminal acts, 2687 (2006 – 2825) still attend schools, while 21 (2006 – 26) do not. Taking into account the youngest perpetrators, that is juveniles under the age of 13, it was stated that 209 (2006 – 168) juveniles committed 137 criminal acts (2006 – 161).

In the analyzed period, the number of juveniles who resumed criminal activities fell by 17 against 2006 and totalled 240, inclusive of 145 juveniles, who committed similar crimes and 95 juveniles who committed different crimes. It makes for 8.8% of all juvenile delinquents. The criminal acts perpetrators were mostly boys – 2446. Girls commit crimes definitely less frequently – 286. In 2007, 192 juveniles committed criminal acts classified as crimes under the influence of alcohol. Four juveniles broke the law under the influence of drugs.

In primary schools and junior high schools, as many as 1024 crimes were committed in total in mazowieckie province, while in high schools and vocational schools 248 crimes were recorded. In the case of dormitories, 47 crimes were detected in 2007.

Tab. No. 7. Comparison of crimes in Poland and mazowieckie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1

	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Mazowieckie	2007	64151	3503	5.5	32147	2732	8.5
	2006	71697	3616	5.0	36476	2876	7.9

Opolskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters OPOLE

In 2007, 1501 (1401 - 2006) juvenile delinquents, who committed 1682 (1314 – 2006) criminal acts, were apprehended in opolskie province. In comparison with 2006, we witnessed an increase in the number of identified juvenile delinquents by 100 and in the number of criminal acts by 368. In 2007, juvenile delinquents made up for 9.2% (8.8% in 2006) of identified suspects. In 2007 the share of juvenile delinquency in the total number of identified crimes equalled 5.3% (4.0% in 2006), which constitutes an increase by 1.3 % in comparison with 2006.

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- bodily injury – 22.8 % (18.9 % in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions – 18.9 % (13.4 % in 2006),
- rape – 18.5% (6.3 % in 2006).
- burglary – 18.5 % (6.1 % in 2006),
- assault and battery – 16.0 % (16.4 % in 2006),
- theft – 5.1 % (4.8 % in 2006).

Out of 1501 juvenile delinquents, girls made up for 120, that is 8.0% of the total figure (in 2006 8.9% - 124), while the remaining 92.0% are boys – 1381 - in 2006 1277 boys committed crimes, that is 91.1% of the total. The largest number of juvenile delinquents committed crimes individually – 1233 (948 in 2006), while 195 (199 in 2006) juvenile delinquents acted as a group or with an adult accomplice.

There were 133 juvenile delinquents who committed criminal acts under the influence of alcohol (90 in 2006). This is an increase by 43 in comparison with 2006. Nevertheless, in 2007 no juvenile delinquents committed criminal acts under the influence of drugs (1 in 2006).

In the analyzed period, 1449 criminal acts perpetrators attended schools of various types (1355 in 2006). Only 32 juvenile delinquents (27 in 2006) were not schooled. Out of all identified juvenile delinquents, 54 (64 in 2006) committed similar crimes criminal acts in the past, while 39 (28 in 2006) juvenile delinquents committed other crimes before.

In terms of crime scenes, most of the criminal acts were committed in urban areas - 1256 crimes

were committed in the cities (1046 in 2006).

In 2007, 272 (in 2006 – 347) crimes were detected in total in primary schools and junior high schools in opolskie province, while in high schools and vocational schools the crime rate equalled 82 (in 2006 – 126). In the case of dormitories in 2007 24 crimes were recorded (in 2006 - 44).

Tab. No. 8. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and opolskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (w %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (w %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
opolskie province	2007	31788	1682	5.3	15429	1501	9.7
	2006	32628	1314	4.0	15991	1401	8.8

Podkarpackie province - Provincial Police Headquarters RZESZÓW

In 2007, 1817 juveniles (in 2006 – 1611) committed 1513 criminal acts (in 2006 – 1335) in podkarpackie province. They make up for 4.0% of all identified crimes. In 2007, in comparison with 2006, juvenile delinquency rate rose by 13.3%, while the number of juvenile delinquents grew by 12.7%.

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- mugging, robbery and extortions - 29.8% (14.0% in 2006),
- bodily injury - 13.3% (10.3% in 2006),
- assault and battery - 10.3% (10.2% in 2006),
- burglary - 6.2% (4.9% in 2006),
- theft - 4.9% (4.0% in 2006),

Out of all 1513 criminal acts, 959 crimes were committed in the urban areas (that is 63.3%) and

554 in the rural areas (that is 36.7%).

1774 juvenile delinquents attended various schools (1557 in 2006), which constituted 97.6% of all juvenile delinquents (96.6% in 2006). 61 juvenile delinquents committed similar crimes before (82 in 2006), while 30 committed other crimes than in the past - that is by 0.04% more perpetrators than in 2006. The number of juvenile delinquents who committed crimes under the influence of alcohol decreased from 164 in 2006 to 150 in 2007. In 2007, two juvenile delinquents broke the law under the influence of drugs or other similar intoxicants. Juveniles who became delinquent in 2007, constituted 8.1% of all suspects; in 2006 they made up for 6.6%.

The age and sex break-up of juvenile delinquents is as follows:

- under 13 - 85 (82 in 2006),
- under 16 - 1817 (1611 in 2006),
- girls - 114 (119 in 2006),
- boys - 1703 (1492 in 2006).

In 2007, juvenile delinquents committed 965 criminal acts individually, that is 63.7% (in 2006 – 67.6%). 340 acts, that is 22.4% (in 2006 – 19.7%), were committed with an accomplice, while 208 acts, that is 13.7% (in 2006 – 12.5%), were committed in a group.

In primary schools and junior high schools 388 crimes were recorded, while in high schools and vocational schools 166 and 36 in dormitories.

Tab. No. 10. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and podkarpackie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6,3	540604	54747	10,1
	2006	1287918	77515	6,0	587959	53782	9,1
Podkarpackie province	2007	37864	1513	4,0	22292	1817	8,1
	2006	41356	1335	3,2	24244	1611	6,6

Podlaskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters BIAŁYSTOK

In 2007, 1447 juvenile delinquents were identified (1496 in 2006) in podlaskie province. They committed 1242 criminal acts (1314 in 2006). In comparison with 2006, juvenile delinquency dropped by over 3.3%, while the number of criminal acts decreased by 5.5%. The rate of juvenile delinquency in the total number of crimes was unchanged and just like a year before it amounted to 4.7%.

In the analyzed period, 1447 out of 15796 suspects were juvenile, which gives 9.2% of the total (in 2006 1496 juvenile delinquents– 8.7%). The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- bodily injury – 21.5% (22.2% in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions – 19.0% (12.1% in 2006),
- assault and battery – 17.5% (18.8% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 10.7% (6.0% in 2006),
- rape – 7.1% (5.9% in 2006),
- burglary – 4.5% (8.0% in 2006),
- theft – 4.2% (5.0% in 2006).

In 2007, 71 juveniles committed 42 similar acts in the past, while 29 juveniles committed other crimes. A vast majority of the criminal acts perpetrators, that is 1412 juveniles (in 2006 – 1461), attended schools of various types.

151 juvenile delinquents committed crime under the influence of alcohol (136 in 2006), and 4 (2 in 2006) juveniles were under the influence of drugs.

Juvenile delinquents committed 874 criminal acts individually, 282 with an accomplice and 258 in groups of three or more.

174 out of all 1447 juvenile delinquents (under 16) were girls (an increase by 19.0% against 2006).

It was recorded that 160 juveniles under the age of 13 (167 in 2006) committed 99 (76 in 2006) criminal acts.

As previously, the perpetrators acted mainly in urban areas, where 1032 (2006 - 1090) criminal acts were recorded. This stands for 83% of all acts committed by juveniles in podlaskie province.

	Year	Year			Crimes		
		Criminals	Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6,3	540604	54747	10,1
	2006	1287918	77515	6,0	587959	53782	9,1
Podlaskie province	2007	26651	1242	4,7	15796	1447	9,2
	2006	27725	1314	4,7	17286	1496	8,7

Pomorskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters GDAŃSK

In 2007, 3251 juvenile delinquents were identified (in 2006 – 3424) in pomorskie province. In total, they committed 4607 criminal acts (in 2006 – 5903). We have witnessed a decrease both in the number of juvenile delinquents by 173 against 2006 and in the number of criminal acts committed by juveniles by 1296 in comparison with 2006. The share of juvenile delinquency in the total number of identified crimes in the analyzed period is 6.2 % (2006 6.5%), while the percent of juvenile delinquents in the total number of suspects amounted to 11.3 % (2006 – 10.8%).

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- bodily injury – 31.4% (33.2% in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions – 22.2% (24.5% in 2006),
- assault and battery – 21.4% (22.5% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 15.2% (19.9% in 2006),
- rape – 6.6% (15.1% in 2006),
- burglary – 5.9% (4,0% in 2006),
- theft – 3.1% (3.1% in 2006).

Juvenile delinquents committed 3421 criminal acts individually (2006 – 4788), while 217 crimes (2006 - 253) were committed with an adult accomplice. 3198 out of 3251 juvenile delinquents, that is 98.4% of the total, attended schools of various sorts. The number of juveniles who broke the law again in 2007 was 411 (358 in 2006), inclusive of 241 juveniles who committed similar crimes (204 - in 2006) and 170 juveniles, who committed different crimes than before (154 in 2006). 174 juvenile delinquents broke the law under the influence of alcohol and 4 were under the influence of drugs or

other similar intoxicants.

In 2007, 142 criminal acts were committed by juveniles less than 13 years of age. In a vast majority of cases the perpetrators acted in urban areas. Out of the total number of 4607 criminal acts, 3725 were committed in cities and towns.

Tab. No. 12. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and pomorskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6,3	540604	54747	10,1
	2006	1287918	77515	6,0	587959	53782	9,1
Pomorskie province	2007	74297	4607	6,2	28731	3251	11,3
	2006	90182	5903	6,5	31772	3424	10,8

Śląskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters KATOWICE

In 2007, 9531 criminal acts were committed by 7277 juvenile delinquents in śląskie province. In reference to 2006, there was a drop in the number of criminal acts by 164 and an increase in the number of identified juveniles by 350. The share of juvenile delinquency in the total crime rate equals 5.8%, which means growth by 0.5 % against 2006. The share of juvenile delinquents in the total number of identified suspects in 2007 totalled 10.5%, which gives an increase by 1.4 % in comparison with the year before.

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- bodily injury – 26.0% (22.5% in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions – 23.5% (18.8% in 2006),
- assault and battery – 17.1% (14.2% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 15.6% (17.7% in 2006),
- burglary – 4.1% (3.1% in 2006),
- theft – 3.1% (3.0% in 2006).

In most cases, in 2007 juvenile delinquents committed crimes against property, which constituted 3964 criminal acts, that is 41.6% of all identified acts. In comparison with 2006 we can observe a decrease in the number of criminal acts in this category by 125.

There was also an increase in the number of crimes against life and health - 1059 cases were recorded (933 in 2006). There was also a growth in the number of bodily injury category crimes – 637 (563 in 2006), and battery and assault - 374 acts (309 in 2006).

In 2007, 8844 criminal acts were identified in the urban areas and 687 acts were noted in the rural areas. In comparison with 2006, we can observe a decrease in the number of crimes committed in towns and cities by 169 and an increase by 5 in the number of criminal acts in the rural areas. 930 out of 7277 juvenile delinquents are girls and 6347 are boys. Out of all juvenile delinquents, 430 were intoxicated, that is by 63 more than in 2006. In 2007 762 juveniles committed criminal acts with an accomplice, while 489 of them acted in a groups of threes or more, frequently with an adult accomplice.

In 2007, 279 criminal acts classified as crimes were committed by juveniles under the age of 13, which gives an increase by 69 against 2006

In educational facilities, a total of 3291 crimes were committed, that is by 173 more than in 2006. The crimes were committed as follows:

- primary school and junior high schools – 2672 crimes (2559 in 2006),
- high schools and vocational schools – 483 crimes (467 in 2006),
- dormitories – 136 crimes (92 in 2006).

Tab. No. 13. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and śląskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6,3	540604	54747	10,1
	2006	1287918	77515	6,0	587959	53782	9,1
Śląskie province	2007	164685	9531	5,8	69283	7277	10,5
	2006	183620	9695	5,3	76153	6927	9,1

Świętokrzyskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters KIELCE

In 2007, 1352 juveniles committed 1931 criminal acts in świętokrzyskie province, which makes

for 4.8% of the total crime rate. In comparison with the year before (1222 juvenile delinquents committed 1605 criminal acts), we observed an increase in the number of juvenile delinquents (by 130, that is by 10.9%) and an increase in juvenile delinquency (by 326, that is by 20.3%). The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- mugging, robbery and extortions – 28.9% (21.2% in 2006),
- bodily injury – 17.3% (14.5% in 2006),
- assault and battery – 19.3% (14.2% in 2006),
- rape – 5.0% (5.8% in 2006),
- burglary – 7.0% (5.2% in 2006),
- theft – 4.6% (4.2%% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 6.5% (11.1% in 2006).

1419 out of 1931 juvenile delinquency cases in 2007 were committed individually (in 2006 74.2%), 450 (23.3%) were committed with one accomplice or more (in 2006 - 25.8%). With an adult accomplice juvenile delinquents committed as many as 675 (264 in 2006) crimes.

1300 out of 1352 juvenile delinquents (1181 in 2006) attended schools of various types, which makes up for 96.2% of all juvenile delinquents (in 2006 - 96.6%). Most of them were boys in the age of 15-16. In the past, 128 (90 in 2006), that is 9.5% of the total, broke the law (in 2006 – 7.4%). It was estimated that 108 juvenile delinquents were under the influence of alcohol when committing the crimes (95 in 2006).

As many as 48 juveniles under the age of 13 (in 2006 – 53 juveniles) broke the law.

In the entire province, out of all 1931 criminal acts, as many as 1279 juvenile delinquency cases took place in the urban areas, which stands for 66.2%. In 2006 the figures were as follows: 1605, 1219 – in towns and cities, that is ca. 76.0%.

Tab. No. 14. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and świętokrzyskie province.

Year	Crimes	Criminals
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		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6,3	540604	54747	10,1
	2006	1287918	77515	6,0	587959	53782	9,1
Świętokrzyskie province	2007	40561	1931	4,8	16290	1352	8,3
	2006	41074	1605	3,9	17963	1222	6,8

Warmińsko – mazurskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters OLSZTYN

In warmińsko-mazurskie province in 2007, 2570 juvenile delinquents (2944 in 2006) committed 2725 criminal acts (2863 in 2006). The juvenile delinquency rate constituted 6.1% of the total crime rate in 2007, while juvenile delinquents made up for 10.1% of all suspects.

The detailed data concerning the percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- mugging, robbery and extortions – 21.4% (19.6% in 2006),
- bodily injury – 20.5% (19.8% in 2006),
- assault and battery – 14.5% (17.0% in 2006),
- burglary – 12.3% (8.6% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 8.2% (14.4% in 2006),
- theft – 8.1% (6.4% in 2006).

Juveniles committed 2515 criminal acts, which gives 92.3% of all acts committed by them (in 2006 r – 91.4%).

In 2007, out of the total of 2725 (2 863 in 2006) criminal acts, 2136 (2291 in 2006) juvenile delinquency cases were recorded in urban areas, which stands for 78.4% (80% in 2006).

Juvenile delinquents committed 1842 (in 2006 – 1958) criminal acts individually, 482 (in 2006 – 594) with an accomplice and 401 (in 2006 – 311) criminal acts in a group.

220 out of 2570 juvenile delinquents were girls (in 2006 – 251), which gives 8.6% of juveniles delinquents. What is more, 53 juvenile delinquents did not attend (46 – in 2006) any educational facilities. At the moment of crime, 189 juveniles were under the influence of alcohol and 4 were under the influence of drugs. In the past 177 juveniles committed similar criminal acts.

As many as 192 juveniles under 13 (in 2006 – 195), were recorded to have committed 109 criminal acts (102 in 2006).

In educational facilities in total 863 crimes that is by 88 more than in 2006 were reported, inclusive of:

- primary schools and junior high schools – 451 crimes (521 in 2006),
- high schools and vocational schools – 356 crimes (171 in 2006),
- dormitories – 56 crimes (83 in 2006).

Tab. No. 15. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and warmińsko-mazurskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Warmińsko – mazurskie	2007	44876	2725	6.1	25801	2570	10.1
	2006	48926	2863	5.8	29133	2944	10.1

Wielkopolskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters POZNAŃ

In 2007, 4893 (4728 in 2006) juvenile delinquents were reported in wielkopolskie province. In total they committed 8985 criminal acts (9717 in 2006). In 2007, the number of criminal acts against 2006 fell by 732, that is by 7.5%, while the number of juvenile delinquents increased by 165, that is by 3.5%. The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- mugging, robbery and extortions – 51.3% (34.1% in 2006),
- assault and battery – 35.5% (29.1% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 35.1% (44.4% in 2006),
- bodily injury – 27.9% (34.4% in 2006),
- burglary – 9.9% (6.1% in 2006),
- theft – 6.0% (5.3% in 2006)
- rape – 4.0% (7.3% in 2006),
- murder – 2.4% (4.7% in 2006),

In 2007, the criminal acts rate in the total number of crimes detected was 9.9%, that is we recorded an increase by 0.6 percent in comparison with 2006. The rate of juveniles in the total number of suspects was 11.3% (2006 - 10.9%), that is an increase by 0.4 percent against 2006.

In 2007, a vast majority of criminal acts, that is 83.8% (2006 - 86.6%) was committed in large urban areas, that is 7527 acts (2006 - 8424). In rural areas, as many as 1458 criminal acts were recorded, which gives 16.2% of the total.

283 juveniles under 13 (2006 – 241) committed 136 (2006 – 126) criminal acts in wielkopolskie province. In comparison with 2006, the number of criminals of this category increased by 14, that is by 11.1% and the number of criminal acts of this category consequently went up by 17.4%.

In educational facilities in total 2257 crimes were committed, inclusive of:

- primary schools and junior high schools – 1910 crimes,
- high schools and vocational schools – 225 crimes,
- dormitories – 122 crimes.

Tab. No. 16. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and wielkopolskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Wielkopolskie province	2007	90697	8985	9.9	43501	4893	11.3
	2006	104214	9717	9.3	46812	4728	10.1

Zachodniopomorskie province - Provincial Police Headquarters SZCZECIN

In 2007, police officers recorded 3562 (3195 in 2006) cases of juvenile delinquency in zachodniopomorskie province. The juveniles committed in total 4516 (5177 in 2006) criminal acts, which makes for 7.8% of all crimes committed. In comparison with 2006 the total number of criminal acts committed by juvenile delinquents decreased by 661, which stands for a drop by 12.8%. Nevertheless, the number of juvenile delinquents surged by 367, which makes for an increase by 11.5% against the year before.

The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- assault and battery – 32.8% (29.3% in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions – 26.6% (22.7% in 2006),
- bodily injury – 23.4% (23.9% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 11.0% (18.4% in 2006),

- burglary – 10.9% (11.1% in 2006),
- rape – 10.3% (5.4% in 2006),
- theft – 6.6% (8.4% in 2006).

A vast majority of juvenile delinquency cases were reported in large urban areas. All in all, urban juvenile delinquents committed 3782 (4429 – 2006) criminal acts, which gives 83.7% (85.6% in 2006) of the total. Remaining criminal acts, that is 734 acts, were committed in rural areas, which gives 16.3% of juvenile delinquency in total.

3285 out of 4516 juvenile delinquency acts were committed individually and the remaining 1231 were committed by two or more accomplices. Out of the total of 3195 juvenile delinquents, 3496 attended schools, 243 committed similar acts in the past and 120 committed criminal acts of different categories. At the moment of the crime, 202 juvenile delinquents were under the influence of alcohol and 1 was under the influence of drugs or other intoxicants.

The analysis of the statistics from the entire zachodniopomorskie province shows that the number of juvenile delinquents under 13 in 2007 equalled 186 (220 in 2006).

In 2007 in all educational facilities in the province in total as many as 1226 (the same number of crimes was recorded in 2006) crimes were committed, inclusive of:

- primary schools and junior high schools - 1023 crimes (an increase by 85),
- high schools and vocational schools - 116 crimes (a fall by 89),
- dormitories - 87 crimes (an increase by 4).

Tab. No. 17. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and zachodniopomorskie province.

	Year	Crimes			Criminals		
		Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Zachodniopomorskie province	2007	57947	4516	7.8	29316	3562	12.1
	2006	60687	5177	8.5	28081	3195	11.4

WARSAW METROPOLITAN POLICE

In 2007, in the area of the Warsaw Metropolitan Police, officers reported 4282 cases of juvenile delinquency (by 147 fewer than in 2006), who committed 4702 criminal acts (by 2156 fewer than the

year before). The rate of juvenile delinquency acts in the total number of identified crimes amounted to 4.9% (by 0.9 percent than in 2006). Juvenile delinquents constituted 9.9% of all identified suspects (by 1.1 percent more than in 2006). The percent of criminal acts committed by juveniles in the total number of crimes of selected categories is as follows:

- assault and battery – 36.1% (26.4% in 2006),
- bodily injury – 28.5% (28.4% in 2006),
- mugging, robbery and extortions – 14.2% (10.9% in 2006),
- rape – 14.1% (6.6% in 2006),
- drug abuse prevention act crimes – 9.1% (22,3% in 2006),
- theft – 2.1% (1.5% in 2006),
- burglary – 1.9% (1.3% in 2006).

In the analyzed period, cases of juvenile delinquency were mostly criminal, that is 6.0% (7.2% in 2006), while crimes against property totalled 2.9% (2.3% in 2006).

In 2007, 3381 out of 4702 juvenile delinquency acts (5602 in 2006) were committed individually, which stands for 71.9% (81.7% in 2006), by two accomplices – 727 (669 in 2006), in a group 594 (587 in 2006).

In 2007, at the moment of the crime 200 juvenile delinquents were under the influence of alcohol (242 in 2006), 5 were under the influence of intoxicants 5, 4247 attended primary schools, junior high schools, vocational schools and high schools. In the past, 68 juveniles committed similar criminal acts and 45 other crimes. Juveniles under 13 committed 265 illegal acts in total.

1442 out of 95706 identified crimes were committed in primary schools and junior high schools, 195 crimes in vocational and high schools and 158 crimes in dormitories.

Tab. No. 18. Comparison of crimes committed in Poland and the Warsaw Metropolitan Police operation area.

	Year	Year			Crimes		
		Criminals	Detected crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency	Share of juvenile delinquency (in %)	Suspects in total	Share of juvenile delinquents (in %)
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6.3	540604	54747	10.1
	2006	1287918	77515	6.0	587959	53782	9.1
Warsaw Metropolitan	2007	95706	4702	4.9	43073	4282	9.9
	2006	117465	6858	5.8	50048	4429	8.8

3. Police remand centres

Functions of the police remand centres are specified by:

1. the act of October 26, 1982 on juvenile delinquency proceedings,
2. the Ordinance of the Ministry of Interior and Administration of January 21, 2002 on detailed rules and regulations of youth's stay in police remand centres,
3. the Decision No. 346/04 of the General Headquarters of Police of August 9, 2004 on police officers' duties in police remand centres,

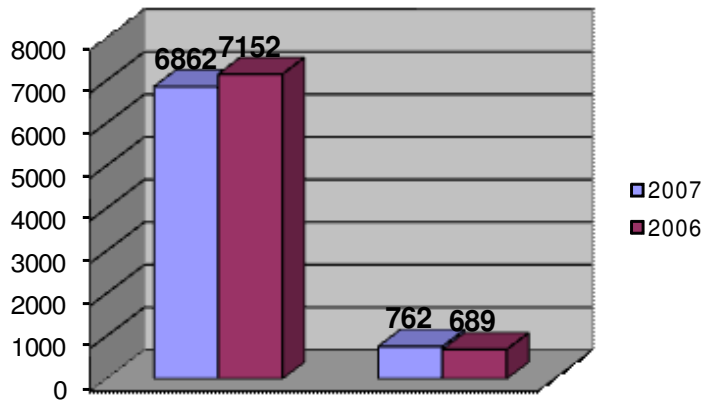
The above mentioned facilities are subject to the Minister of the Interior and Administration, who in accordance with Article 83 of the said act establishes and closes them down by virtue of pertinent ordinances. Organisation-wise in the structure of the provincial or district (city) police, police remand centres are directly subject to the head of a given entity, who is in charge of the prevention division. Ministerial regulations do not specify the minimum number of work posts in police remand centres (so called work post standard). Every entity operates on a given area. If there is only one police remand centre in a province, the centre operates on the administrative area of the province. However, if in the provincial police headquarters area there is more than one police remand centre, the pertinent districts within the province boundaries are assigned to a particular centre.

The rules and regulations concerning juvenile's stay in police remand centres are specified by Article 40 § 1 and 7 of the act concerning juvenile delinquency proceedings, pursuant to which the facilities can take in:

- 1) criminal acts perpetrators, provided that the following conditions are met:
 - a juvenile is justifiably suspected to have committed a criminal act;
 - it is justifiably feared a juvenile went into hiding or removed traces of the act or if the identity of a juvenile cannot be established;
 - it is necessary bearing in mind the case circumstances;
- 2) runaways from juvenile shelters or correction facilities for a time periods necessary to refer a juvenile to a pertinent centre, yet for not longer than 5 days.

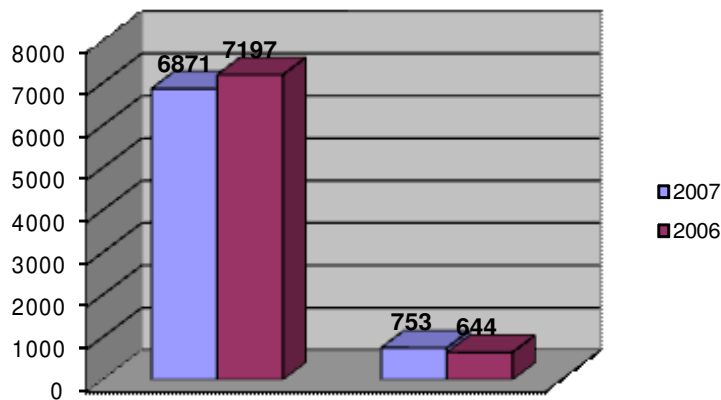
In 2007, 7624 juveniles stayed in police remand centres. In comparison with 2006 (7841 juveniles), we experienced a fall in the total number if juveniles referred to police remand centres by 217, which gives a drop by 2.8%. Among the detainees there were 6862 boys (90%) and 762 girls (10%).

Fig. No. 7. The number of juveniles in police remand centres in 2006 and 2007 (absolute numbers).



A vast majority of the juveniles were referred to the police remand centres for the criminal acts they committed. In 2006 the case was the same. In total there were 6871 (90.1%) criminal acts perpetrators, while 753 (9.9%) juveniles were detained in the centres for unauthorized stay outside a youth shelter or a correction facility.

Fig. No. 8. The number of juveniles in police remand centres in 2007 for criminal acts (absolute numbers).



Article 40 § 1 Article 40 § 7
of the act on juvenile delinquency proceedings

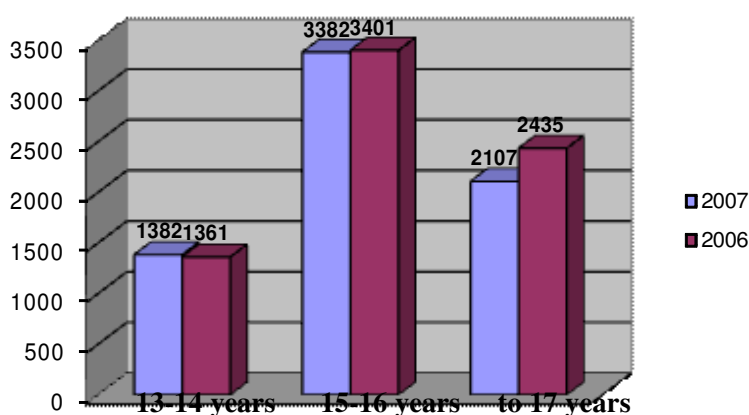
In 2007, 5269 juveniles out of all police remand centre detainees stayed there for the first time (69.1%), while 2355 juveniles stayed there again (30.9%). In total 12391 requests and notifications were filed to family courts (4588), state facilities (1949) and Police units (5854). Table No. 5, which

constitutes attachment No. 2 to this report, presents all detailed statistical figures.

Among the juveniles detained as specified in Article 40 § 1 of the act concerning juvenile delinquency proceedings, there were:

- 1382 juveniles in the age of 13 – 14 – an increase by 21 (1361 in 2006),
- 3382 juveniles in the age of 15 – 16 – a decrease by 19 (3401 in 2006),
- 2107 juveniles under 17 – a decrease by 328 (2435 in 2006)

Fig. No. 9. The number of juvenile delinquents detained in 2007 in police remand centres as specified in Article 40 §1 of the act of juvenile delinquency proceedings (absolute numbers).



Among the juveniles detained as specified in Article 40 § 7 of the act concerning juvenile delinquency proceedings, there were:

- 92 juveniles in the age of 13 – 14 – a decrease by 1 (93 in 2006),
- 517 juveniles in the age of 16 – 18 – an increase by 81 (436 in 2006),
- 144 juveniles aged 19 – 21– and increase by 29 (115 in 2006).

Fig. No. 10. The number of juvenile delinquents detained in 2007 in police remand centres as specified in Article 40 §1 of the act of juvenile delinquency proceedings (absolute numbers).

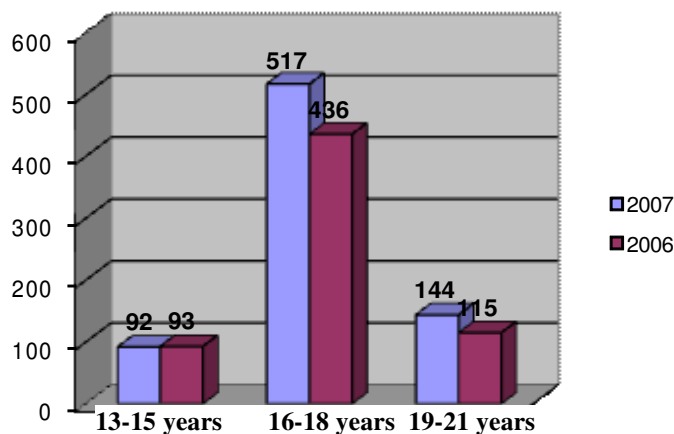


Table No. 6, which is included as attachment No. 2 hereto, presents all detailed statistical figures concerning juveniles detained in particular facilities by province.

Once the court rules a juvenile is to be detained in a police remand centre, he/she stayed for various periods of time. Nevertheless, the information sent by the local Police units shows that last year the mode of reference to particular facilities improved. This is a result of establishing, among others, the Youth Shelter in Gacki and the Youth Educational Centre in Dobromyśl. However, when it comes to girls, it must be stated that there is not enough room to refer them to in the facilities of the Ministry of Interior and Administration. The heads of police remand centres are still forced to personally monitor the process of reference of juveniles to particular centres. As observed so far, it has been established that the statutory regulations of the lowest level, in particular the ordinances of ministers responsible for specific facilities, prevent from placing juveniles in police remand centres for unspecified periods of time, yet in reality the acts of law are not enforced by family court judges. In the final decisions of juvenile delinquent proceedings, it is most frequently stated that until a juvenile is placed to a pertinent facility, he/she is to be referred to an police remand centre.

In order to come up with an effective solution, what must be adopted is an act of law specifying the maximum stay of juvenile delinquents in police remand centres, who were detained as specified under Article 40 § 1 of the act of juvenile delinquency proceedings, in reference to whom within 72 hours from detention it was decided they must be placed in a youth shelter or temporarily detained in an educational centre or a facility specified under Article 12 of the act of juvenile delinquency proceedings.

In 2007 the Prevention and Traffic Agency of the General Headquarters of Police was informed about an extraordinary incidence, which occurred in the police remand centre in Rzeszów on December 1, 2007. A juvenile escaped from the so called „blue room”. Once the event was analyzed, it was established that on that day police officers from the 4th police Headquarters in Rzeszów conducted investigation proceedings with the juvenile in the presence of his mother. The juvenile, when unattended, jumped through a window. The police officers managed neither to catch nor to find him. The juvenile was detained on December 11, 2007 in a shower cubicle in a block of flats in Rzeszów, where a friend helped him to hide in a rolled carpet.

The incidence was thoroughly analyzed and actions were taken to prevent similar situations in the future:

1. the Investment and Repairs Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters was requested to

remove all defects in the technical protection of the Police building,

2. subordinate unit of the police headquarters in Rzeszów were communicated how to conduct similar proceedings and were also reminded how to process detainees,
3. the case was analyzed during professional trainings.

A summary of the last year's safety in police remand centres shows the facilities are well managed. Annually, the number of extraordinary incidences gradually decreases. Thanks to the juvenile delinquent care and supervision models elaborated for police remand centres as well as a proper organization of the service, all challenges were met and ultimately a high safety level was provided. It is an utmost priority to maintain the positive trend. All police remand centres take extra social prevention measures in a local environment. Consequently, they cooperate with didactic facilities, education centres and representatives of juvenile issues social institutions and organizations. The police remand centres organize meetings with pupils and students to discuss how to prevent different kinds of social pathologies, such as drug abuse, alcoholism, aggression and peer violence. Students have a chance to undergo a training and obtain materials for monographic works about a particular facility operation. Furthermore, the police officers who cooperate with police remand centres actively participate in various types of prevention campaigns and programs to provide children and youth with a safe environment. In the police remand centres there are help lines services by experienced police officers, who are competent and skilled to provide counselling. The issues addressed most frequently in 2007 pertained to educational problems, lack of proper care, legal counselling, drug and alcohol abuse related problems.

Police remand centres are created by powerful local safety coalitions, which take actions to prevent social pathologies. The problems communicated by the public are actively and professionally addressed. As a result, the service enjoys a high esteem of local communities.

The police officers who work in the police remand centres take actions to prevent juvenile demoralization and delinquency, provide the youth with conditions to re-enter normal life – in accordance with the preamble to the act concerning juvenile delinquency proceedings, they rely on their professional experience and above anything else have the youth well-being in mind – as intended by the lawmakers. This is particularly significant in the situation of legal isolation of a juvenile.

II. POLICE MEASURES TO PREVENT SOCIAL PATHOLOGIES

1. Alcoholism

Alcoholism is a significant social problem in Poland, due to its volume, social and economic repercussions and most importantly, from the point of view of statutory functions of the Police, its criminogenic role.

For the past several years the reasons and background of the issue have been the same. Thorough social and economic changes play a crucial role as well as the subsequent repercussions in the form of changes of hierarchies, crisis of the value of family, changing customs, habits related to alcohol consumption, emotional problems, lack of acceptance, mainly in the case of youth. Furthermore, in the border provinces alcoholism is connected with the easy access to the alcohol smuggled from abroad as well as the nationwide issue of high unemployment rate. It often happens in small towns that in lieu of plants and factories, pubs or liqueur stores are set up and alcohol is perceived as the only form of entertainment and a remedy for poverty, frustrations and helplessness. In large cities alcohol consumption is treated as a form of entertainment, relaxation from work or studying. Juvenile issues experts have observed a certain trend called clubbing – young employees, pupils and students spend their free time in bars, pubs and clubs, which is always directly connected with alcohol consumption.

The annual reports show that juvenile issues experts link alcohol abuse issues with a relatively recent phenomenon of economic migration of family members to foreign countries. This often leads to situations, when a spouse, most frequently a woman – mother, faces everyday problems, feels lonely and helpless and eventually reaches for alcohol. People turn to alcohol also because of the professional failures and the fact they are forced to return home empty-handed. The media have recently reported nationwide incidences when children were in the custody of drunk parents or guardians. In the end, such situations become traumatic for the juveniles.

The act of October 26, 1982 about upbringing in sobriety and alcoholism prevention (Journal of Laws, 07.70.473) forms the legal basis for solution of alcohol abuse problems in Poland. The act specifies alcohol market regulations, supervision regulations, prevention issues, alcohol abuse problems solution as well as defines how the state should prevent alcohol abuse.

The 2006 - 2010 National Program of Preventing and Solving Alcohol-related is an act-based

document, which delineates the tasks for the Police Problems. The tasks specified therein overlap the alcohol prevention measures taken by the Police. The key element is the improvement, perfection of collection of statistical data concerning the influence of alcohol on public law and order.

Alcohol is connected with numerous spheres of life, inclusive of public safety and order, traffic safety, alcohol consumption by juveniles, which are of crucial significance for the Police. The actions taken by us in this respect can be divided into preventive and education measures aimed mainly at children and youth, on one hand, and restriction measures, on the other hand.

For some time now alcohol consumption is one of the most popular forms of entertainment for the youth. As the Report from the all-Poland opinion polls of the psychiatry and Neurology Institute in Warsaw in 2007 indicates, 90 % of 3rd grade junior high school pupils and almost 95% of high school students have already drunk alcohol.

In 2007 the prevention measures taken by the Police in Poland revealed 23747 juveniles under the influence of alcohol, in 2006 - 20758, which stands for an over 14% increase. The highest rate of juvenile alcohol consumption was recorded by the Provincial Police Headquarters in Olsztyn, the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice and the Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow. In accordance with Article 12 of the act of juvenile delinquency proceedings a family court, in the case it is established a juvenile abuses alcohol, can place him/her in a rehabilitation centre.

It must be emphasized that the fact that on annual basis the Police statistics of juvenile alcohol abuse go up is not only the consequence of alcohol abuse proliferation. It is also the outcome of the more and more effective operations of the Police, inclusive of juvenile experts. The professional and social awareness is raised and law enforcement is more sensitive to the problem. Detection of a juvenile under the influence of alcohol and taking pertinent prevention measures is undoubtedly a crucial element of prevention work and it often happens that the juvenile will not commit criminal acts in the future.

What is a crucial problem in our society is the fact alcohol can be easily purchased by juveniles. In accordance with the act about upbringing in sobriety and alcohol prevention, selling alcohol to an underaged is a crime and at the same time is a reason for revoking an alcohol sale permit. Unfortunately only in few cases such permits are annulled. The reason for this is that annulment decisions can be challenged due to the procedure inconsistencies in administrative proceedings. Under everyday operations and alcohol abuse preventive measures nationwide the Police recorded 986 cases of selling alcohol to under eighteen-year-olds. As many as 614 requests to pertinent authorities to revoke alcohol sale permits were filed, inclusive of 285 which were connected with selling alcohol to the underaged.

The Police statistical data illustrate crime rates are directly connected with alcohol abuse. In 2007 in certain categories of crimes⁵, where sobriety tests are made, in total 328082 suspects (the total number of suspects in all crime categories is 540604) were recorded. 255753 perpetrators of the below specified crimes took sobriety tests. 200551 of them were under the influence of alcohol, that is 61.1% (62.6 % in 2006).

In the case of juveniles, in the said categories 47050 criminal acts perpetrators were recorded (the total number of criminals in all categories is 54747). 20690 were sobriety tested and 3491 were intoxicated, which makes up for 7.4% of perpetrators in selected categories. (7.3 % w 2006).

Tab. No. 19. Suspects in 2007 in total and in selected legal categories, where the Police TEMIDA criminal statistics system indicates the suspects' sobriety⁶.

	Suspects in all categories in total	Suspects in selected categories	Sobriety tests taken	Intoxicated	Number of the intoxicated in the total number of suspects in %
2006	587959	367990	291188	230368	62.6
2007	540604	328082	255753	200551	61.5

Tab. No. 20. Juvenile delinquents in 2007 in total and in selected legal categories, where the Police TEMIDA criminal statistics system indicates the suspects' sobriety⁷.

	Suspects in all categories in total	Suspects in selected categories	Sobriety tests taken	Intoxicated	Number of the intoxicated in the total number of suspects in %
2006	53782	44820	20689	3251	7.3
2007	54747	47050	20690	3491	7.4

Table No. 7, which constitutes attachment No. 3 herein, indicates detailed statistical figures concerning

⁵ It pertains to crimes specified under Article 148, 151-159, 189-193, 197-200, 207, 216, 217, 222-228, 275, 278-282, 288-290 and chapters XX (crimes against general safety) and XXI (crimes transportation safety) of criminal code.

⁶ It pertains to crimes specified under Article 148, 151-159, 189-193, 197-200, 207, 216, 217, 222-228, 275, 278-282, 288-290 and chapters XX (crimes against general safety) and XXI (crimes transportation safety) of criminal code.

⁷ It pertains to criminal acts of the selected above categories.

the number of intoxicated suspects and juvenile delinquents in selected crime categories in 2007.

Apart from intoxicated crime perpetrators, in 2007 the Police taking everyday alcohol prevention measures identified intoxicated offenders. The offences committed by them are particularly burdensome to the society and affect the feeling of safety of local community members. The offences include disorderly conduct, public order, night sleep or acts of depravity in public – if it is an act of vandalism or under the influence of alcohol (Article 51 § 2 of the Code of Offences). In the analyzed period such offenders were fined with 26389 tickets, while in the case of 546438 offences they were only instructed (pursuant to Article 41 of the Code of Offences). In total 14257 requests were filed with magistrate's courts. Family courts received 605 juvenile delinquency cases.

The table below illustrates the number of tickets, instructions and penal requests filed with courts for offences against order public peace and order, including Article 51 § 2 of the Code of Offences in the years 2006 and 2007.

Tab. No. 21. The number of tickets, instructions and penal requests to magistrate's courts pursuant to selected articles of the Code of Offences⁸.

	2006			2007		
	tickets	instructions	Penal requests filed with courts concerning juvenile delinquency	tickets	instructions	Penal requests filed with courts concerning juvenile delinquency
Offences against public peace and order (exclusive of Article 55 of Code of Offences) in total	288275	822813	34582	115731	481158	32205/ 1668
Inclusive of Article 51 § 2 of Code of Offences	-	-	18693/ 736	26389	56438	14257/ 605

What leaves room for hope and optimism is the almost 18-percent fall in the number of juvenile delinquents against 2006 figures in accordance with Article 51 § 2 of the Code of Offences, which pertains to disruption of public peace and safety by a person under the influence of alcohol.

When it comes to the special alcohol abuse prevention tasks taken by the Police, in the category of care actions, the law enforcement must identify and isolate alcohol abusers, who corrupt in public

⁸ Statistical figures for 2006 come from STP 7/A, STP 7/B and for 2007 come from Forms III 9 and III 10. statistical Form STP 7 A, which was effective in 2006, did not include the missing statistical data.

and threaten their own life and health or life and health of others' (inclusive of domestic violence perpetrators).

Persons under the influence of alcohol should be firstly taken to the place of their residence, next to a sobering station, and should there be no such stations, to Police headquarters. If there the detainee health condition is at risk, he/she should be taken to a healthcare centre. The table below presents the number of incidences when police officers take persons under the influence of alcohol to one of the above mentioned facilities.

Tab. No. 22. Number of persons, who were detained to sober up in the following institutions in 2006 and 2007⁹.

	Persons detained in:			
	Police units adults/ juveniles	Place of residence	Sobering stations/ inclusive of juveniles	Healthcare centres
2006	83847/819	98864	247919/ 3486	90946
2007	79452/636	84734	224213/2682	53498

The analysis of statistical figures indicates that the number of intoxicated juveniles detained in Police units and sobering stations decreases. Nevertheless, taking into account the dramatic growth of the number of detained juveniles under the influence of alcohol in 2007 against the year before, the trends shows that once the Police detain an intoxicated juvenile, in most cases he/she is picked up from a Police unit by the parents. Intoxicated juveniles are placed in sobering stations or detention rooms if the most drastic measures are to be applied. This most frequently results from particular circumstances and reasons, which leave the police officers with no other option. Table No. 8, which constitutes attachment No. 3 herein, illustrates the statistical figures concerning intoxicated detainees by province.

The Police take numerous restriction measures to prevent alcohol abuse. Among others, they control if owners of liqueur stores, restaurants and entertainment facilities observe the provisions of the act on upbringing in sobriety and alcoholism prevention. If the regulations are violated, the police officers give tickets, issue instructions and request magistrate's courts to punish the owners.

Tab. No. 23. The number of tickets and requests to magistrate's courts to punish the facility owners for violation of the regulations of the act on upbringing in sobriety and alcoholism prevention adopted in 2006 and 2007¹⁰.

	Article 43 Section 1		Article 45	
	Tickets	Criminal requests	Tickets	Criminal requests

⁹ Statistical figures for 2006 come from STP 7/C and STP 7/D and for 2007 come from Forms III 6 and III 11 (specification of preventive measures taken by Police officers so the data came be different from the real number of sobering station detainees) and annual report from the provincial Police headquarters.

¹⁰ The 2006 data come from STP 7 B, while the 2007 data are based on Form III 9 and Form III 10. Statistical Form STP 7A, which was effective in 2006, does not include the missing statistical figures.

2006	-	23 035	-	67
2007	358 363	21 318	1 057	91

In the event of violation of Article 43¹ Section 1 in 2007 in 329717 cases, police officers adopted non-punitive measures pursuant to Article 41 of the Code of Offences. The measures included instructions, warnings. The following measures were also adopted in 3201 cases for violation of provisions of Article 45.

Furthermore, the police take also other restriction measures concerning alcohol abuse prevention. Police officers are obliged to identify cases of violation of regulations of the act on upbringing in sobriety and alcoholism prevention, that is acts, which are considered pursuant to criminal proceedings regulations (Article 43 – selling or serving alcohol in cases when it is prohibited, including to persons under 18, or without required permit or against provisions therein, Article 45² – ban to advertise or promote alcohol consumption and Article 45³ – wholesale without a required permit or against provisions therein).

Tab. No. 24. The number of crimes identified and suspected pursuant to the act on upbringing in sobriety and alcoholism prevention in 2006-2007¹¹.

	Crimes specified in the act on upbringing in sobriety and alcoholism prevention	suspects
2006	3 195	2 259
2007	3 157	2 168

Under the professional service, in 2007 police officers identified 707 crimes specified in Article 208 of the Criminal Code¹² - serving alcohol to juveniles. In a vast majority of cases the incidences were detected as a result of police intervention in domestic violence or different situations, when, for instance, children were in the care of intoxicated adults/guardians. What is more, situations when alcohol is served to juveniles are frequently connected with sexual abuse or forced juvenile prostitution.

Tab. No. 25. The number of crimes detected and suspected by the Police as well as the number of aggrieved juveniles as specified in Article 208 of the Criminal Code in the years 2006-2007¹³.

¹¹ Sporządzono na podstawie danych z policyjnego systemu statystyki przestępczości TEMIDA.

¹² Article 208 of the Criminal Code: Kto rozpija małoletniego, dostarczając mu napoju alkoholowego, ułatwiającego jego spożycie lub nakłaniając go do spożycia takiego napoju, podlega grzywnie, karze ograniczenia wolności albo pozbawienia wolności do lat 2.

¹³ Sporządzono na podstawie danych z policyjnego systemu statystyki przestępczości TEMIDA.

	Crimes specified in Article 208 of the Criminal Code detected by the Police	Suspects	aggrieved juveniles
2006	789	490	3687
2007	707	439	4018

Intoxication in a place of work is the reason for skipping work and low performance of employees of various economy sectors. In 2007 the Police were reported cases of intoxication at the place of work. In the analyzed period 99 crimes specified in Article 180 of the Criminal Code – performance of professional duties directly connected with motor vehicle traffic safety under the influence of alcohol or intoxicants (102 a year before) were detected and 90 suspects (94 a year before) were recorded.

One of the key preventive actions taken by the Police is submission of rehabilitation requests with municipal commissions for alcohol problems solving. A police officer, a community police officer or a juvenile expert, is the first person to refer alcohol abusers to rehabilitation treatment. In accordance with the regulations of the act on upbringing in sobriety, persons, who, as a result of alcohol abuse, disrupt family life, corrupt juveniles or systematically disturb public peace and order, are referred to expert examination. Next, the expert issues an opinion concerning alcohol abuse and specifies the type of a rehabilitation centre. Such persons, if it is established they are alcohol abusers, can be referred to a rehabilitation centre. A district court rules if a persons is to be referred to a rehabilitation centre. The court institutes a proceeding upon a request of a municipal commission for alcohol problem solving or prosecution office.

In 2007 police officers sent **42069** (43897 a year before) alcohol abuse notifications to the commissions for alcohol problem solving.

Traffic safety is yet another element of public safety, which is undoubtedly related to alcohol abuse. The drastic growth of alcohol abusers in the recent years poses risk to road users' health and life more than every before. In 2007 nationwide the Police reported 23745 persons driving after alcohol consumption (Article 87 of the Code of Offences), inclusive of 15771 persons driving motor vehicles. Similarly, in 2006 police officers recorded 26364 persons driving after alcohol consumption, inclusive of 16495 persons driving motor vehicles. Furthermore, in 2007 135601 persons were reported to drive under the influence of alcohol (Article 178 a of the Code of Offences), inclusive of 73500 persons driving motor vehicles. Similarly, in 2006 police officers reported 174828 drivers under the influence of alcohol, inclusive of 82183 persons driving motor vehicles. Such incidences potentially lead to traffic collisions and in consequence threaten human life and health as well as property. In the analyzed

period police officers in total retained 73151 driving licences (97220 in 2006), inclusive of 54578 cases when driving licence was retained for driving after alcohol consumption (64896 in 2006), which makes up for 75% of all driving licences (67 % in 2006).

It must be stressed that nationwide police officers take a variety of preventive as well as educational measures. The measures mainly include:

- educational meetings with school children and youth and their parents,
- trainings concerning dealing with alcohol abuse among pupils for managerial and didactic staff of schools and educational facilities,
- trainings concerning the regulations of the act about upbringing in sobriety and alcohol prevention for the employees of alcohol consumption points,
- participation in local radio stations programmes and TV programmes concerning addiction- related issues.

In 2007 most of Police units got involved in the all-Poland campaign „Keep a sober mind”, which was initiated by the Association of Radio Producers and Reporters (Stowarzyszenie Producentów i Dziennikarzy Radiowych) and the Keep a Sober Mind Foundation („Fundacja Zachowaj Trzeźwy Umysł”). The campaign was launched under the auspices of the Head of the General Headquarters of Police, the Minister of National Education and the Minister of Sport. It was implemented in a close cooperation with municipalities, including representatives for alcohol problems solving. It aimed to show youth alternative creative ways of spending free time away from alcohol and drugs and peer violence. Furthermore, the organizers sought to disseminate proper attitudes and health behaviours among youth.

During the campaign police officers together with children, youth and teachers controlled drivers („I keep my mind sober behind the wheel” campaign), as well as took part in classes concerning juvenile legal education. They also contributed to organization of art and competitions, festivals, excursions. They all aimed at disseminating the idea of a health and safe lifestyle without violence. Additionally, they visited liqueur stores and distributed posters, leaflets and pamphlets concerning alcohol sale rules among the owners. The actions are very frequently endorsed by local media – press, radio, TV through dissemination of information concerning the campaign events.

Police officers implemented and co-implemented numerous prevention programmes, prevention actions, social campaigns. They were addressed mainly to young recipients as well as their parents and educators. The main idea behind the measures was to imbue young people with proper attitudes to teach them how to avoid dangers, to raise awareness about addictions to psychotropic substances and to inform about addiction- related criminal acts. Among others, the following campaigns

were implemented by particular police headquarters: prevention action "Młodość bez procentów/ Youth without percents" (Provincial Police Headquarters Białystok), "Alkohol - nieletnim dostęp zabroniony/ Alcohol – no juveniles are allowed", prevention action "Zero tolerancji - alkohol – narkotyki/ Zero tolerance – alcohol - drugs" (Provincial Police Headquarters Bydgoszcz), prevention action "Trzeźwy nastolatek/ A sober teenager", actions "Dyskoteka/ Disco", "Noc małaolatów/ Teenagers' night", "Letnisko/ Summer resort" (Provincial Police Headquarters Gorzów Wielkopolski), a running competition organized by the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice "Ucieczka przed nałogiem/ Running away from addiction" or Mikołowska campaign "Łańcuch czystych serc - Narkomanii, Alkoholizmowi, Przemocy Interpersonalnej, Nietolerancji - wszelkiemu złu NIE/ A chain of pure hearts – Say NO to drug abuse, alcohol abuse, interpersonal violence, intolerance, all evil", an outdoors action "Żyj zdrowo bez nałogów/ Live healthily without addictions" (Provincial Police Headquarters Kielce), preventive programmes "Żyj normalnie/ Live normal", "Żyjmy bezpiecznie/ Let's live safely", "Bezpieczeństwo w ruchu drogowym/ Traffic Safety", "Dla mnie, dla ciebie, dla nas/ For me, for you, for us" (Provincial Police Headquarters Lublin), preventive actions "Bezpieczne osiedle/ A safe residential estate", "Blokery/ Dwellers of blocks of flats", "Park", "Koncesja/ License" (Provincial Police Headquarters Łódź), preventive measures "Małolat/ Teenager", "Alkohol/ Alcohol" (Provincial Police Headquarters Olsztyn), "Młoda Warszawa bez %/ Young Warsaw without %", "Edukacja prawna w szkołach z udziałem warszawskiej Policji/ Legal education at schools with Warsaw Police". Additionally, the Police developed the premises for prevention competition "Dziękuję - Nie piję/ Thank you – I don't drink" (to be implemented in 2008) (Warsaw Metropolitan Police) and many more. Attachment No. 3 herein presents interesting examples of prevention initiatives against alcohol abuse taken nationwide.

The above information indicates the Police take a wide variety of actions connected with alcohol abuse prevention. Bearing in mind the fact that alcohol problems in Poland are prevalent and spreading, our measures and initiatives should be continued and improved. Nevertheless, numerous entities, partners, government and self-government administrative organizations, NGOs, self-help organizations must contribute to combating alcohol abuse-related issues. Consequently, we should focus on seeking new local partners, who can potentially contribute to contain the extent and consequences of pathologies corrupting every community.

We must realize that only properly planned and effective cooperation with local community entities responsible for prevention of social pathologies, including the prevalent alcohol abuse, can bring about tangible results. We must consider and analyze present attainments and take advantage of our assets, potential, human and institutional capacities, as well as their statutory and act-based duties

to more effectively and professionally prevent social pathologies, alcohol abuse in particular.

2. Drug abuse

In 2007, nationwide 19056 preparatory proceedings concerning crime specified in drug prevention act were instituted. This is 8.3% less than a year before – 20772 proceedings. In 2007 63007 drug-related crimes were recorded, which is 10.2% less than in 2006 – 70202. Crime detection in this category equalled 96.6%. In total 27976 criminals were identified (inclusive of 1866 women), that is by 2.3% less than in 2006 – 28634 suspects (inclusive of 2045 women). Previously in 2007 3635 persons (in 2006 – 3326) were punished for similar crimes.

The highest preparatory proceeding institution rate was recorded in the following provinces: lubuskie by 17.4%, zachodniopomorskie by 11.6%, opolskie by 11%. The largest drop in the number of proceedings was reported in the following provinces: warmińsko-mazurskie by 29%, pomorskie by 23.6% and świętokrzyskie 22.4%.

In the category of detected crimes the highest increase of 166.2% was recorded in świętokrzyskie area. Furthermore, a significant increase was recorded in the following provinces: łódzkie 34.7%, opolskie 19.1%, lubuskie 22.2%. On the other hand, drastic decreases were reported in the following provinces: małopolskie by 47% and pomorskie by 40.8%.

Similarly to previous years, most drug abuse prevention act crimes were committed in the most populous cities and cities populated by 10 to 50 thousand people:

1. cities above 500 thousand dwellers - 10313 crimes (2006 -11608),
2. cities populated by 20 – 50 thousand dwellers - 9191 crimes (2006 – 11407).
3. cities populated by 10 – 20 thousand dwellers - 8704 crimes (2006 – 8317),

Out of all perpetrators of crimes specified in the drug abuse prevention act, 2945 juveniles were identified, which constitutes 10.5% of all criminals in total. In 2006 the Police recorded 3768 juveniles, who made up for 13.1% of the total number of perpetrators. In 2007 there were 18 juveniles under 13, who violated the act-based regulations (they committed 30 criminal acts). In 2006 there were 24 such cases (37 acts).

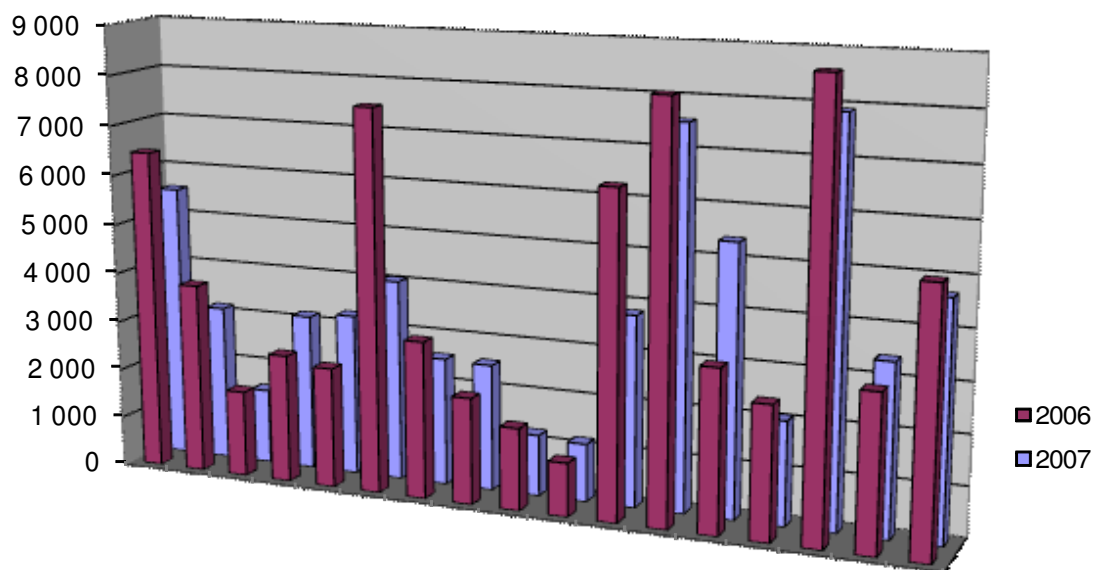
Most of the juvenile delinquents committed the crimes individually. In 2007 juveniles committed 9310 act-specified crimes, inclusive of 8851 crimes committed individually. In 2006 the figures were respectively 13417 and 12976.

In the last years we witnessed an increase in the number of identified motor vehicle drivers under the influence of drugs. In 2007 the total number of traffic crime perpetrators was 160617. Sobriety tests were taken by 160035 persons. 510 of them were under the influence of drugs. A year before 188859 traffic crime perpetrators were reported, while 188322 drivers took sobriety tests. 335 were under the influence of drugs.

In 2007 as a part of drug prevention measures, traffic service police officers instituted actions under the EU educational programme DRUID coordinated by the BAST Institute. The program will be implemented for four years by 37 different institutions from 19 European countries. In Poland the General Headquarters of Police will cooperate with the Motor Transport Institute (Instytut Transportu Samochodowego) in Warsaw and the Institute of Forensic Research (Instytut Ekspertyz Sądowych) in Cracow. The programme objectives include:

- evaluation and analysis of driving under the influence of alcohol, medicines, drugs in the European Union,
- comparison of situations in various European countries,
- development of premises for a pertinent joint European Union policy.

In accordance with objectives, Poland was divided into subregions, where within 4 years 4 thousand drivers must be drug tested. The tests will be performed in pre-defined times depending on day and night and seasons of the year.



PROVINCE	2006	2007	GROWTH RATE
dolnośląskie	6461	5555	86
kujawsko - pomorskie	3830	3148	82.2
lubelskie	1735	1510	87
lubuskie	2581	3153	122.2
łódzkie	2418	256	134.7
małopolskie	7643	4049	53
mazowieckie (exclusive of Warsaw Metropolitan Police)	3153	2567	81.4
opolskie	2133	2540	119.1
podkarpackie	1645	1229	74.7
podlaskie	1073	1164	108.5
pomorskie	6446	3819	59.2
śląskie	8182	7554	92.3
świętokrzyskie	3243	5389	166.2
warmińsko - mazurskie	8654	2072	78.1
wielkopolskie	8732	7908	90.6
zachodniopomorskie	3101	3408	109.9
Warsaw Metropolitan Police	5172	4686	90.6
Poland	70 202	63 007	89.8

An analysis of the data acquired by the Police provincial headquarters and the Warsaw Metropolitan Police, which specify the volume and types of intoxicants secured on the Polish market we can conclude that the largest demand is for marihuana, amphetamine, ecstasy and hashish. It is a social conviction that taking drugs is trendy, harmless, that drugs are party boosters and improve organism performance. LSD or „Polish heroin” (poppy straw extract) are definitely less popular, which is corroborated by the data from previous years. It is also highly likely that the drugs become less and less popular because the social awareness concerning the dangers behind drug abuse is rising. As we were informed by the local police officers young people more and more frequently experiment with drug, alcohol and medicine mixtures. Despite the fact the Police do not gather such information, in 2007 106 cases of drug substance poisonings, including 46 fatal ones, were recorded.

Furthermore, it must be stressed that in 2007 no GHB, commonly referred to as the „date rape drug” was secured. Hence, this does not corroborate the opinion the intoxicant is readily available. At

the same time, police officers signalled incidences when people were given drinks during parties, lost consciousness and became crime victims.

Police investigations show that as in the past drugs are organized and distributed by organized crime groups which operate in large urban centres. Their liaisons operate in local districts. The crime organizations come into possession of intoxicants, which they produce and smuggle. Simultaneously they extend the network of small dealers. The transactions are made within a circle of trust, through internet communicators, cell phones and therefore identification of the distribution chain participants is difficult.

In order to limit supply and demand for drugs in Poland, the Police take actions under the *National Drug Abuse Prevention Programme for 2006-2010* (Krajowy Program Przeciwdziałania Narkomanii na lata 2006-2010). They mainly boil down to trainings and construction of local prevention strategies. In 2007 police officers from local Police units organized trainings and lectures for, among others:

1. children and youth – 29420 meetings,
2. students – 409,
3. parents – 9707,
4. teachers and educators – 18147,
5. soldiers – 16,
6. NGOs, social workers, social welfare workers, probation officers, remand officers, employees of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Station (Sanepid), housing stations and drivers training centres – 1413.

Furthermore, 105 trainings concerning local prevention strategy development rules were conducted. They were attended by 511 persons.

Police officers, juvenile experts and criminal prevention specialist, community police officers contributed to the development of municipal drug abuse prevention programmes. They also initiated, coordinated or implemented drug abuse prevention programmes for children and youth. The programmes were launched in provinces, districts, municipalities or schools, depending on local needs. The programmes include:

- „Dyskotekom Tak, narkotykom Nie/ Say yes to discos and no to drugs” (dolnośląskie province),
- „Narkotyki – terażniejszość bez przyszłości/ Drugs – present without future” (opolskie province),
- „Ode mnie zależy/ It is up to me” (Szczytno),
- „Bez narkotyków w szkole bezpieczniej/ Safer drug-free schools” (Elbląg),
- „Nie bioreę/ I don't take drugs” (Malbork),

- „Narkotykowe dylematy/ Drug dilemmas” (Cieszyn),
- „Ciesz się słońcem/ Enjoy the sun” (Szczecin),
- „Młoda Polska nie bierze/ Young Poland does not take drugs” (Gryfice),
- „Zintegrowany program zapobiegania narkomanii dla Miasta Radomia na lata 2007-2010/ Integrated drug abuse prevention programme for Radom for the years 2007-2010” (Radom).

The police officers who take part in the programmes touch upon about legal issues and victimization, conduct controls and interventions.

Under prevention actions, police officers contributed to development of preventive and educational materials, took part in sport tournaments, competitions and debates about addictions. We were also on duty in consultation points outside Police structures. What must also be emphasized is the effective cooperation between the Police and colleges and universities as well as their students. During information and educational actions they worked as volunteers or trainees.

3. Prostitution and human traffic

The real extent of juvenile prostitution is difficult to assess, because the Police identifies juvenile prostitutes during controls, prevention actions, or pursuant to operation information and information obtained from other juveniles. It is very rare that parents or guardians notify the Police about juvenile prostitution cases.

Juvenile experts inform that juvenile prostitution changes and evolves towards the so-called „sponsorship” (supporting a juvenile, satisfying material needs in exchange for sexual services). What is more, the juvenile frequently offer their sexual services through internet communicators. Consequently, they can stay anonymous and discreet.

Furthermore, the real scale of the issue remains unknown as, on one hand, juveniles do not inform adults about the situation and, on the other hand, it is often the case that the closest surrounding, including the family, approves of the consumptive lifestyle and in fact knows the situation and accepts it, as it benefits from it. What is typical, is the fact that juveniles do not consider sexual services as despicable. Sponsorship sets a new direction in the issue evolution. The juveniles do not perceive it as a sign of corruption. It becomes a social norm of the young society, where the most important thing is to deal well with life and to succeed. At the same time family bonds are not particularly strong and hence young people readily come into contact with adults, provide sexual services in exchange for the feeling of material or psychological safety. The changes in family structure, such as lack of bonds, parents

working abroad or any other family dysfunctions, push the youth to look for acceptant, understanding and support somewhere else.

In accordance with the Polish law prostitution is not prohibited, but constitutes a dangerous criminogenic factor. It often leads to criminal and pathologic behaviours (for instance, alcoholism, drug abuse, juvenile corruption) and is socially burdensome, as it is connected with disruption of public peace and order. What is more, crimes against life, health and property, inclusive of extortions, battery, theft, etc, are often committed by prostitutes or their clients.

We must remember that in accordance with Polish legislation other prostitution- related acts are penalized. It is a crime to force somebody through violence, threats, trickery or taking advantage of somebody's interdependency or critical situation to pursue prostitution. It is also punishable to, for material benefits, to facilitate or force somebody to take to prostitution. In 2007, by virtue of Article 204§1 and 2 of the Criminal Code (pimping) 65 preparatory proceedings were instituted. As a result, it was identified that 271 crimes were committed by 122 suspects. In 2006 respectively, 99 proceedings were initiated, 205 crimes were reported and 104 suspects were found. In the case of Article 204 § 3 of the Criminal Code (juvenile pimping), in 2007 10 preparatory proceedings were instituted (in 2006 - 14). 44 crimes (in 2006 - 29) were recorded and charges are raised against 23 suspects (in 2006 -27). In 2007 242 aggrieved juveniles were reported in 2006 there were 45 such cases.

A different legal situation pertains to prostitution of juveniles under 18, as in accordance with the provisions of the *Act of October 26, 1982 concerning juvenile proceedings* – prostitution is a manifestation of juvenile corruption. If it is established a juvenile works as a prostitute, from time to time the Police notifies a family court, which can take pertinent educational measures. In 2007 nationwide 45 juvenile prostitutes were reported. We observed a certain decrease against 2006 figures – 53 persons and 2005 figures – 91. According to the information obtained by the Provincial Police Headquarters/Warsaw Metropolitan Police most of the identified juveniles resorted to prostitution when they ran away from home, correction facilities or emergency centres. A vast majority came from dysfunctional and failing families.

A large number of juveniles offered sexual services on the streets of large cities, towns, highways as well as railway stations and bus stations. The Police also recorded cases when juveniles provided sexual services in their clients' flats and in hotels.

Early preventive measures for children and youth who are likely to turn to prostitution are one of the most significant elements of Police campaigns. Police officers together with representatives of other organizations attended school meetings with youth. They warned children and youth about legal

responsibility and signalled prostitution-related risks – rapes, battery, murders committed by „client” and pimps. They also informed school educators, form teachers and headmasters as well as pupils, students and their parents about the need to notify pertinent services about any disturbing incidences, which may indicate that a child resorts to prostitution.

In order to contain prostitution the Police pursued intelligence, prevention and repression activities. Police officers gradually controlled escort agencies, massage parlours, hotels, motels, hideouts, railway and bus stations as well as searched roads for juvenile prostitutes and female foreigners, who stayed in Poland illegally. The criminal services pursued activities to identify persons who forced juveniles into prostitution and who facilitated it. Patrol police officers verified identities of juveniles, who stayed outdoors late at night and notified their parents about it in writing. It was frequently the case that the Police actions were actively endorsed by the Border Guards or pertinent sanitary services. Furthermore, community police officers visited pathological and dysfunctional families and criminal prevention experts together with press teams developed prevention and educational materials for the mass media.

In the past few years women have been more and more often forced to prostitution. They are forced to prostitute themselves domestically and abroad – they are said they are sent abroad to work and in fact they are later forced to provide sexual services. In 2007 the Police statistics recorded that 28 preparatory proceedings were instituted by virtue of Article 203 of the Criminal Code (forced prostitution). Eventually it was established that 55 crimes were committed and 26 suspects were identified. There were 38 aggrieved parties, including 11 juveniles. In 2006 the Police reported respectively 33 proceedings, 42 crimes and 31 suspects. In the same year the number of aggrieved parties was 44, inclusive of 2 juveniles. By virtue of Article 204§4 of the Criminal Code (kidnapping for prostitution abroad), in 2007 6 preparatory proceedings were instituted (in 2006 -7), 1 crime was recorded (in 2006 -3), 2 suspects were identified (in 2006 -2) and one aggrieved party was reported (in 2006 -2). In order to combat the dangerous issue, during meetings at schools police officers warn young girls to be careful and prudent when choosing a work middleman if they seek a job abroad and to verify the identify of such middlemen.

In provincial (Warsaw) headquarters in 2004, upon the decision of the Deputy Head of the General Headquarters of Police, special teams for coordination of social pathologies- related crimes and human trafficking in particular were set up. Police officers working in teams as well as juvenile experts and criminal prevention experts implement tasks specified, among others, in the National Human Traffic Combating and Prevention Programme (Krajowy Program Zwalczenia i Zapobiegania

Handlowi Ludźmi). They focus mainly on educational and information activities and cooperation with press officers, who via media and Police websites publish prevention materials. In 2007 on two occasions the Prevention and Traffic Agency of the General Headquarters of Police forwarded local Police headquarters packages of posters, leaflets, pamphlets connected with the European Human Traffic Combating Day.

In certain provinces comprehensive cooperation- based measures were adopted. They were all aimed at combating human traffic. In the area pertinent to the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gorzów Wielkopolski, the Police launched the „Human traffic prevention” project, which was approved by the Lubuskie Province School Superintendent. Prior to the project implementation, the police officers from municipal and district headquarters and police remand centres were trained how to combat human traffic. They were trained by representatives of „La Strada” Foundation and the Provincial Methodological Centre as well as competent and experienced police officers. In accordance with the action schedule the information and prevention campaign reached youth from 106 secondary schools, particularly vocational schools, specialized secondary schools, technical secondary schools and educational centres. In total the campaign addressed over 5500 pupils and students. The project was also endorsed by a media campaign of the Press Team of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gorzów Wlkp., Police press officers, local radio and TV stations and press. The society was informed about help centres and consultation telephone numbers. Posters were placed and leaflets were distributed in means of municipal transportation.

In Podlaskie Province, police officers from the Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok initiated and implemented prevention measures. „Twoje życie – Twój wybór/ Your life – Your choice” campaign aimed at increasing the safety of the persons leaving the country to work abroad through shaping the youth's attitudes and development of decision-making mechanisms connected with taking a job abroad. The numerous municipal actions were endorsed by local authorities, self- governments, educational facilities, churches, district employment centres, local media as well as youth (young volunteers were trained in the Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok). The educational and prevention measures addressed over 6 thousand pupils and students as well as their parents and teachers.

Last May the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gdańsk was invited by the „Razem/ Together” Association from Gdynia to contribute to the CATSEB prevention project, which was launched under the EU DAPHNE II programme. The main idea behind the project is to initiate and foster cooperation between Baltic Sea cities and towns in four countries: Lithuania (Klaipėda), Latvia (Ventspils, Liepaia), Sweden (Karlskrona, Karlshamn) and Poland (Gdynia), in order to combat human traffic, in particular smuggling women for forced prostitution. The works are to establish a local and international network

of organizations and institutions, which cooperate to combat the issues of this kind. Dissemination of knowledge about the issue, education of social services and informing potential victims is a different, yet crucial element.

4. Child sexual abuse

Child sexual abuse is a serious social issue. When incidences of child sexual abuse are disclosed, adults' reactions vary and are frequently harmful to children (adults panic, make sensation of the incidence or ignore the problem). Child sexual abuse is often also referred to as child sexual harassment or molestation. The World Health Organization defines the terms as follows: „Child sexual abuse means abuse of a child for a sexual gratification of an adult or somebody older”. The forms of abuse can vary: showing pornography, obscene talks, paedophile behaviour, and incest. Sexual contact between an adult and a child is always a manifestation of an ill used power of the adult over the child and therefore it must be considered a form of abuse. A child signals it was sexually abused through its behaviour: a state of regression (thumb sucking, dummy sucking), avoiding contacts with peers, refraining from touching or hugging, fear of going to bed and sleeping alone, a fear of getting undressed before PE lessons, a fear for school, somatic sensations (stomach-ache, pain in genitals, sore mouth), bruises or scratches around genitals, around mouth, ideas surprising for the surrounding (an abused child can try to touch other people's genitals, touch upon sex-related subjects inadequate to situation, commit acts of sexual violence on toys). Older children run away from homes, resort to prostitution, skip school, and come into contact with much older people.

In most cases the abusers are well-known to a child. They are frequently members of a close or distant family as well as persons, who often visit the child's home. An abuser rarely resorts to violence – more frequently an abuser intimidates a child or bribes it. A child (children are sexually abused at the age of 6-9) does not know what rape and sexual abuse is. Hence it does not even suspect it is evil, it rather believes it has to be this way and it has to let it be.

Paedophile behaviours and child pornography in the Internet is a disturbing issue. It is impressive how quickly the problem is spreading. No control and safety mechanisms can keep up with it. Cyber crimes include:

1. presentation of pornographic materials in the Internet,
2. production and presentation of child pornography,
3. use of Internet services by paedophiles for communication and information exchange,

4. use of Internet services by paedophiles for contacting potential victims.

It is practically impossible to effectively secure such websites and therefore such materials are readily available to the youngest users.

It is very difficult to reveal cases of sexual abuse of children and youth. Generally most of the identified cases are effects of drastic criminal activities and are traumatic for a young victim. The potential area where such crimes can be committed is vast. Cases of child sexual abuse occur at home and online.

Table No. 9, which constitutes attachment No. 4 herein, presents statistical data concerning crimes against sexual freedom and morality. The figures show a steady increase. In 2006 the Police recorded 4902 crimes of the category and in 2007 5031 such cases were reported. The number of juvenile victims increased from 5273 to 10036. What is also disturbing is the surge in the number of sexual contacts with a juvenile – from 1687 in 2006 to 2029 in 2007.

The tables concerning cases of incest and rapes with extreme cruelty show a steady decrease. However, the statistics do not present the entire picture. In such cases a proper attitude of day-care and school educators, who come into contact with a child on everyday basis, as well as of persons from a close surrounding (family, neighbours) is of significance. Girls aged 2-18 and boys aged 5-14 are most frequently the victims of such crimes. It was also the case that disabled children of both sexes fell prey to sexual abusers.

Table No. 9, which constitutes attachment No. 4 herein, shows that in 2007 the number of sexual crimes increased by almost 24%. Similarly to the years before, the largest number of the crimes reported by the Police was connected with Article 200 of the Criminal Code. In 2007 the Police recorded fewer cases of juvenile pimping. The analysis of the statistical data of the category shows that in 2007 there were 23 women among the suspects. A vast majority of the suspects are men aged 30 - 49 and boys under 16. In the described period juveniles made up for 42.9% of all sexual abuse victims.

Sexual abuse spreads covertly and therefore it is difficult to measure the scale and nature of the problem. The Police statistics present the number of reported incidences and initiated cases, but this does not present the entire picture of the crimes of the category. We postulate to increase resources for the operation of pertinent services, including social services, which would regularly inspect potentially dangerous places, initiate and offer active social assistance so that social workers („street educators”) could identify children at risk and facilitate their reintroduction to family life. They would also help to refer children to proper care centres, to offer them medical aid and education. The street workers team with the Poznań Municipal Office is a perfect example of effective work with the street children, who can potentially become victims of, among others, prostitution and sexual abuse. Work with victims of

such crimes is particularly challenging and requires specialist knowledge and experience. What is more, the proceedings must be handled with certain empathy so that no traumatic experiences recur.

Police officers constantly expand their knowledge about the issue and competences. In December 2007 several dozens of police officers from Poznań Police Headquarters underwent a specialist training how to identify symptoms and how to work with a sexual abuse victim. The trainees included therapy specialists working under the EU „DAPHNE II” programme - „Listen to me now – abused child under special protection”.

The prevention section of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Poznań also joined the All-Poland Coalition „Child – a Witness of Special Care”. Furthermore, the coordinator of the Social Prevention Team of the Prevention Section with the Municipal Police Headquarter in Poznań attended the 4th All-Poland Conference „Help to Children – crimes' victims” on November 26 – 27, 2007. The conference focused on the problems connected with child sexual abuse.

On October 16 – 17, 2007 a specialist from the prevention Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Poznań attended the 1st International Conference „Safety for children and youth in the Internet”, which was organized upon the initiative of the „Nobody's Children” Foundation.

In order to counteract the problem escalation in warmińsko – mazurskie province police officers visited primary schools and high schools and instructed children and youth about physical inviolability and evil touch. They also informed where to seek help in the case of sexual abuse. They also met with adults (parents, teachers) and informed them how to identify the symptoms of sexual abuse and how to counteract it. In order to increase social awareness concerning the problem in May 2007 police officers from the Prevention and Traffic Division with the Provincial Police Headquarters together with the Healthcare Centre of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Oncology Centre in Olsztyn organized a conference „Violence Child Victim” under the auspices of the Warmińsko–Mazurskie Province governor. The conference was attended by school nurses from the entire country.

The Police forces from Zachodniopomorskie Province (Prevention Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters) launched a campaign „*Molestation – rape on love*”. Under the campaign actions they developed the best methods of child sexual abuse counteraction together with the Ombudsman for Children in Poland with the Society of the Friends of Children in Szczecin and the Municipal Crisis Intervention Centre. Children, parents, legal carers, teachers, psychologists, therapists, social workers got involved in the campaign.

The prevention measures are limited to teaching children how to behave when coming into contact with a potentially dangerous stranger. Consequently, in real life children can behave as

instructed. What is much more difficult to imbue is assertiveness towards the closest family members. A grandfather, father or a brother is a person a child trusts, who enjoys authority and power.

In order to limit the scale of the problem police officers took educational, prevention and detection actions. Children depending on their age were differently informed how to safely go to school, return home, play and contact strangers. Furthermore, they also instructed children about the general rules of safety, domestic violence, various kinds of crimes against sexual freedom and morality. Every time they told children where to seek help in the event of a critical situation. They also educated adults. These meetings were addressed to parents, juvenile legal carer and adults who professionally come into contact with juveniles, for instance headmasters, educators, teachers, psychologists, probation officers, employees of Municipal Social Help Centres, District Family Help Centres, school nurses. The meetings focused on basic acts of law, which specify rights and duties of juvenile crime victims (inclusive of sexual crimes), legal options of helping victims and Police competences in the field.

Furthermore, police officers took operational, intelligence and investigation measures to identify the perpetrators of such crimes. Furthermore, local Police headquarters cooperated with various institutions, which help abused children. A good example of an effective cooperation is the operation of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Płock, which despite the fact the Provincial Police Headquarters in Radom discontinued the „Let's save childhood” programme, established an interdisciplinary team to continue the program objective.

In order to contain crime connected with abuse of sexual freedom during the lectures children and youth are instructed how to behave when coming into contact with strangers and not to become a victim of so called „bad touch”. Special attention was paid to special schools pupils, who due to their health disabilities are more prone to become victims of crimes of this type.

It is frequently the case that a sexual abuser comes from a child's family or the closest surrounding, which makes situation even more complicated, as an adult (a parent, legal carer), who often is emotionally or materially bound with the abuser, is obliged to report the crime. Nevertheless, more and more often child victims report the crimes on their own. It is the outcome of a proper education of children from early childhood on. The children report the cases of sexual abuse to their teachers, educators, Police officers and friends or even strangers. They know where to seek help.

In all local Police headquarters of the lubuskie province posters and leaflets of the All-Poland campaign „Small is fragile” were distributed. The campaign was launched by the Department for Women, Family and Discrimination Counteraction in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The materials were obtained thanks to a close liaison with institutions, which combat child abuse, that is,

for instance, with the Social Affairs Division of the Lubuskie Province Office. Steps were taken to establish the Provincial Interdisciplinary Team for Helping Abused Children. A representative of the Prevention Division with the Provincial Police Headquarters actively participated in the meeting organized by the Social Policy Division of the Lubuskie Province Office. The meeting was held to set up a working team of representative of Provinces, District Family Help Centres, Police units, municipal guards, prosecution office, family courts and municipal commissions for solving alcohol problems. The team was also to develop a method of communication between public administration institutions and entities, which deal with prevention and react to child abuse by parents and carers. On numerous occasions police officers who deal with juvenile pathologies and problems helped juvenile victims of sexual abuse. The police officers took actions to establish a local coalition to counteract child sexual abuse. They actively participated in campaigns and trainings which were organized to effectively combat the problem. The program „Opiekun dziecka – ofiary przestępstwa/ Guardian of a child/ victim of a crime”, which was launched in 2007 in April by the Municipal Police Headquarters in Grudziądz, is a good example of police operations in this respect. The program has been implemented in a close cooperation with the „Nobody's Children” Association. The action of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Grudziądz is actively endorsed by the representatives of local help institutions.

The analysis submitted by juvenile pathology specialists shows that, similarly to a year before, the number of revealed cases of sexual abuse is increasing. It often happened that crimes against sexual freedom and morality are hidden by victims and family members. Proceedings of the Police show that the abuser is a person close to a child or a person a child knows very well, like a father, neighbour, uncle, mother's lover. The Police materials show that sexual crimes are committed when dysfunctional families drink alcohol and in next room children are abused. It is even the case the parents know it and they do not object it. Sexually abused juveniles report the incidences when they turn 18 and are legally capable to take legal steps. Conversations with children, who were sexually abused are very difficult and require special preparation. Children are not particularly eager to talk about incidences of sexual abuse. The interlocutor must not give a child any clues or suggest any answers. Parents' reactions vary. Some parents are embarrassed and ashamed of what happened to their children and want to cover it up. Other parents become aggressive and blame themselves for what happened.

Most of acts of sexual abuse are committed by men. Women also can become sexual abusers, but it happens much less frequently. In 80% of cases, people from a child's closest environment turn out to be sexual abusers. It is a perfect victim of a sexual abuser for at least several reasons: a child does not know it can become a victim of sexual abuse, it has sex drives, it is naturally curious of everything, and it needs care, tenderness and attention.

On the basis of the analysis of the issue we can conclude the problem of child sexual abuse in Poland is still a taboo.

The number of crimes against morality increases and therefore it seems necessary to introduce certain mechanism, which would enforce the existing national and international regulations by:

- Making the victims of sexual abuse realize they have their rights and by informing them about different forms of violence and abuse,
- training law enforcement and judiciary staff and doctor how to identify the symptoms of sexual abuse,
- real implementation of legal procedures, which protect the interest of a victim.

We must seek to protect children from becoming victims of sexual abuse and to provide them as well as their families and perpetrators with comprehensive assistance.

5. Domestic violence

Domestic violence occurs covertly. Victims tolerate aggressive behaviours for long years. The problem touches all social groups. For the past few years the society comes to think about domestic violence differently. Women, who most frequently become victims of violence, begin to realize that without professional help they will not be able to stop the spiral of violence in their families. Help can boil down to therapy for domestic abusers as well as their victims, to informing the victims about the rights to the flat they share with the abuser, to various benefits, etc. Women of different ages decide to look for help, to seek counselling how to save their relationship and stop the violence.

Domestic violence victims particularly need help from the Police, which is to influence the abuser without restriction measures. Women often simply need to stop an abuser from resorting to violence at a particular moment. It is important for them that a police officer, as a state official, explains the husband that he cannot behave like this towards his own family.

„When I called the Police, I expected they will affect him. I didn't want them to arrest my husband.”, *„I wanted for him to hear from representative of legal authorities that He must not behave his way”*. Victims of domestic violence expect the Police to trigger proper behaviour. The victims believe in the authority of the Police uniform, and therefore when it comes to persuasions a social worker or a psychologist cannot replace a Police officer. We also must bear in mind that domestic abusers are convinced they are entitled to such behaviour and that they are psychologically healthy. For them therapies make no sense – they send the abused women to therapies. Consequently, the

partners ask the Police for help as they consider it the only institution, which is capable of explaining a husband how to treat his wife.

Since 1998 the Police have been adopting the „Blue Card” procedure, which provides domestic violence victims with special care and refers them to pertinent help institutions and organizations. The victim of violence is informed about her rights. The Police officers talk to an abuser and instruct him about criminal responsibility for such behaviour, about the right of every person to live without violence and also about his influence on the family, on children in particular.

Nationwide in 2007 the Police intervened 718819 times, including 81403 times in the case of domestic violence. In comparison with 2006, we witnessed a drop in the number of domestic violence interventions by over 15% (detailed data in Attachment No. 5). The interventions revealed 130682 victims of domestic violence (inclusive of 76162 women, 8556 men, 31001 juveniles under 13, 14963 juveniles aged 13 -18) and 81743 domestic abusers were recorded (inclusive of 77939 men, 3632 women and 171 juveniles). Out of all abusers, 63303 were under the influence of alcohol (which makes up for over 77% of all abusers). 15875 abusers were taken to sobering stations and 20769 abusers were detained by the Police in sobering rooms. Furthermore, as a result of domestic violence interventions, in 2007 Police officers detained 36877 persons out of the total of 81742 all abusers (legal or prevention proceedings, forced sobering). This constitutes 45% of all domestic abusers identified under domestic violence interventions. In 2007 under the “Blue Card” procedure the Police referred 74921 notifications concerning domestic violence interventions and assistance to various institutions, organizations and entities.

In most cases the Police officers cooperated with municipal and city commissions for solving alcohol problems. It stems from the fact that domestic violence is often linked with alcohol abuse or addiction. The information submitted by the Provincial Police Headquarters/Warsaw Metropolitan Police shows that the domestic violence notifications were most frequently referred to the following institutions: District and Municipal Family Help Centres, Crisis Intervention Centres, School Counselling Services, Addiction Therapy Heal Centres, Family and Juvenile Courts (Tams of Probation Officers), Rehab Centres, Consultation and Information Point for domestic violence victims.

The „Blue Card” procedure helps to identify the scale of the problem. In many cases the police officers are the first persons, who inform the domestic violence victims about their rights as well as institutions and organizations, which can provide help and support. Thanks to Police actions many people decide to seek help in a situation, which they thought was helpless.

In order to intensify the Police activities and strengthen the cooperation with non-Police entities in 2007 a New Management Project was developed by the Head of the General Headquarters of Police.

It specifies how the Police should implement the tasks related to domestic abuse under the „Blue Card” procedure. A new regulation had to be developed so as to families, where there was no domestic intervention, could be provided assistance.

When it comes to juvenile abuse the Police closely cooperate with family courts to counteract the form of violence and implements tasks connected with identification of crimes related to domestic violence and criminals detention.

The Police crime statistics system „Temida” show that in Poland in 2007 22800 crimes specified in Article 207 of the Criminal Code (abuse of close family members) were reported. They were committed by 21541 suspects (including 913 women). As many as 31980 aggrieved parties were recorded, including 5210 abused juveniles. Crime detection rate is 100%, as the perpetrator is know to the aggrieved party.

As a result of the proceedings instituted by the Police in reference to most of the reported crimes, charges were raised (21454 requests), and in the 219 cases preparatory proceedings were discontinued as the abuser could not be tracked down, 151 were conditionally discontinued, and 939 cases were referred to family courts.

In 2007 out of the total of 21541 suspects of crimes specified in Article 207 of the Criminal Code, 4024 suspects were detained and released within 48 hours, 1540 suspects were detained, temporarily arrested and they were still in arrest when the proceedings were completed. It must be stressed that in comparison with 2006, despite the fall in the number of suspects in total the number of suspects detained and temporarily arrested increased, which means the law enforcement and the judiciary became more restrictive about abuse of close family members. Currently, the Police isolate the abuser and provide the victims with assistance. Table No. 10, which constitutes attachment No. 5 herein, presents detailed statistical data concerning domestic abuse.

The data show that the coordinators for implementation of the "Blue Card" procedure in 2007 effectively supervised the procedure introduction in subordinated units. They verified if the Blue Card procedure documentation was well developed, if community police officers visited the families under the Blue Card procedure as instructed, how the Police cooperated with state entities, self-governments and social organizations, which support and help domestic abuse victims, if information about cases of domestic violence were referred to proper entities, if any discontinuation of the Blue Card procedure was well-grounded and if the statistical data were properly entered to the IT system. Any cases of irregularities and instructions how to remove them were submitted to pertinent heads of Police headquarters.

In order to combat domestic violence, Police officers contribute to establishment of local

support systems for victims of domestic abuse, which are based on a close cooperation between institutions set up to provide help in such cases. In many cities and towns Police officers are parts of interdisciplinary teams, which take active part in individual proceedings as well as in the development of strategic measures. Furthermore, they offer counselling in consultation points for victims of domestic violence. In the consultation points victims are provided assistance by police officers, social workers, lawyers and therapists. The counselling they are given concerns addictions, legal procedures, development of legal documents, etc. Police officers in all local police headquarters take preventive measures together with schools and educational facilities (In particular, Police officers focus on the problems of youth and children). During their meetings with the youth police officers inform them about the consequences of domestic or peer violence. During the meetings with adults they discuss myths and stereotypes concerning domestic violence.

The Police websites include information (address to persons interested in the issue) about violence (forms, kinds, rights of the aggrieved parties etc.) and ways of dealing with the problem. The websites provide also addresses and telephone numbers of national and local help centres. Police officers together with local authorities or organizations develop educational and information materials (posters, leaflets, pamphlets), which inform the society about different aspects of violence. In order to facilitate the domestic violence victims contact with the said institutions, Police officers contributed to development of provincial and local information newsletters with data of the help centres, where victims or abusers can seek assistance. Posters of all-Poland media campaigns are placed in well-seen places to make the society more sensitive to the issue.

Thanks to cooperation with local media Police officers take part in production of TV and radio programmes, which inform about potential dangers connected with domestic violence and promote family-friendly behaviours. Police officers initiate actions to establish local coalitions to counteract the problem as well as help to set up consultation points and take part in trainings with representatives of institutions, which provide help to victims of domestic violence. Special interrogation rooms are the outcome of the cooperation. Furthermore, victims of domestic violence have a chance to inform the Police about dangerous incidents by calling an emergency telephone number. Special telephone numbers were provided to facilitate the victims contact with person competent in the area.

Police officers, who work in interdisciplinary teams, solve difficult family problems related to domestic violence and other social pathologies. The teams include: Police officers, probation officers, social welfare workers, members of commission for solving alcohol problems and community nurses. The team members attend monthly meetings, where they discuss specific family cases and decide what

steps are to be taken. This kind of local support systems are established in many provinces, for instance:

- In Wielkopolskie Province police officers took part in the works of the interdisciplinary teams for counteracting domestic violence, which operate in 17 municipal and district Police headquarters in Wielkopolskie Province. The main objective of the teams is to closely cooperate with all institutions, to avoid overlapping of competences, to limit bureaucracy and prolonged procedures and above all to monitor situations in so called families under risk.
- Police officers from Lubuskie Province actively participate in the works of interdisciplinary teams for domestic violence victims assistance. The team members include police officers, prosecutors, educators, probation officers, representatives of social welfare centres, representatives of district family help centres as well as representatives of local authorities. In Lubuskie Province there were as many as 8 such teams, inclusive of 5 which were set up in 2007.
- In 2007 in the districts of Małopolskie Province „Przeciw przemocy. Budowanie lokalnych koalicji – interwencje w przemocę domową- Against violence. Establishing local coalitions - domestic violence interventions“ programme was continued to be implemented. The programme was initiated by the Regional Social Policy Centre in Cracow, the Prevention Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow, the Crisis Intervention and Crimes Victims Support Centre in Tarnowo. Consequently three new districts joined the project. Currently, the programme is implemented in 12 districts, which translates into operation of 96 municipal coalitions. In 2008 2 new districts are to join the programme.

Various professional trainings, conferences and seminars concerning combating domestic violence were held in all provincial headquarters and in the Warsaw Metropolitan Police in 2007. among others, these included:

- Prevention Division of the Warsaw Metropolitan Police together with a team of psychologists developed and implemented a programme of seminars and workshops for community Police officers and their superiors in order to increase the competences of people combating domestic violence. The program will be implemented in the years 2007 – 2009 and will coincide with the Blue Card procedures. It will focus on establishing local systems help for domestic violence victims, which will operate on the basis of cooperation between various family help institutions. In 2007 the programme was attended by 165 community Police officers and heads of police districts.
- Provincial Police Headquarters in Rzeszów in cooperation with the Regional Social Policy Centre in Rzeszów sought to identify the training needs of employees of institutions, which provide help to

victims of domestic abuse. As a result, two-day training for jarosławski district was organized. Next similar trainings are scheduled to be held in 5 other districts.

- Prevention Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok in cooperation with the Regional Social Policy Centre in Białystok organized trainings how to provide help to violence victims through Local Interdisciplinary Teams. A subsidy of PLN 15000 was allocated from the State budget for the training implementation. Consequently, a guide for Local Interdisciplinary teams was developed. It describes methods, basic legal matters connected with counteracting pathologies and helping violence victims.
- In the Provincial Police Headquarters in Szczecin, the Provincial Interdisciplinary Team for Counteracting Domestic Violence (established by the Management Board of the Province) under the „Domestic Violence Counteracting Programme” developed together with the police the modes of proceedings pertaining to certain objectives and measures specified in the program premises. In 2007 in the area of all municipal and district Police headquarters’ members of the Team, representatives of various services, institutions and NGOs organized training - „Counteracting domestic violence – an interdisciplinary formula for local services operation”. The trainings aimed at official formation and preparation of interdisciplinary teams (district and municipal) for taking intended, target and uniform measures to prevent and limit domestic violence. The police officers, who attended the trainings and workshops, acquired knowledge, which they will be able to use in their local communities.

Furthermore, in every province police officers are initiators, creators and co-initiators of various programmes and measures aimed at providing help to victims of crimes, inclusive of domestic violence. For instance:

- Under the „Stop Przemocy- Let’s stop the violence” in the Prevention Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Szczecin a project concerning elimination of traumas experienced by children in families, where domestic violence occurs, was developed. Prior to the project implementation municipal and district violence problems coordinators underwent a training. Under the project implementation teddy bears were bought. The toys are to decrease the feeling of tension and fear experienced by children, who are present at the place of crisis intervention or are in interrogation rooms or are witness to other activities taken by law enforcement. Police officers give children teddy bears to comfort them and alleviate the feeling of tension (2 000 teddy bears were distributed among intervention teams).
- The Municipal Police Headquarters in Suwałki (Podlaskie province) took an interesting initiative

and organized a competition - „A police officer, who helped me out”. In the competition the participants chose police officers, who should be awarded as the best first contact officers. The participants selected from among community police officers and patrol and intervention squad officers. Six police officers were nominated and the winner was awarded by the President of the City of Suwałki.

- Under the Małopolskie Province Domestic Violence Counteraction Programme for the years 2007 – 2013 the Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow together with the Regional Social Policy Centre in Cracow co-created a project - „Social help, the judiciary and law enforcement about domestic violence – a cycle of discussions about the subject”. The main objective of the initiative, which was addressed to the management of key institutions involved in prevention and combating violence, is the interministerial cooperation for counteracting domestic abuse. It was agreed that discussions about the problem should be organized and attended by representatives of social welfare, the judiciary and law enforcement. Debates were held with particular district courts. Representatives of district court institutions were invited to the meetings. Consequently, four such meetings were held. Representatives of particular institutions exchanged information about their competences, objectives, identified challenges of everyday work connected with preventing and combating domestic violence. The meetings let to recognize needs and expectations of particular services and rules of effective and efficient cooperation were agreed by the services.
- In Mazowieckie Province the „Against Domestic Violence” project is an interesting example of an interinstitutional cooperation. It is implemented in Płońsk and it is mainly addressed to the domestic abusers. The project aims to eliminate the incidences of domestic violence. As a result of the cooperation established in 2006 between the District Police Headquarters in Płońsk and the District Family Help Centre, particular community police officers reached to all families under the Blue Card procedure. On the basis of their own opinions, they selected abusers to take part in the correction and educational programmes, who were not officially sentenced. Persons, who agreed to participate in the therapy, started it in December 2006. In 2007 the programme participants were monitored by community police officers, who took particular families under their custody. As a result of the cooperation between the Centre and the Court, the Probation Service Team of the Second Criminal Division in Płońsk, the Police and Social Help Centres, persons, who were sentenced or referred to a therapy by a pertinent Court of law (obligatory participation), take part in the therapy. The therapy is also attended by volunteers. Currently the programme is attended by 52 domestic abusers. The numbers include 20 persons, who were referred by the District Police

Headquarters in Płońsk and 22 persons referred by the Probation Service Team with the District Court in Płońsk (out of whom 7 persons were sentenced and therefore are obliged to take the therapy). Currently implementation of the programme tasks is underway. Finally, the programme should result in a fall in the number of domestic abusers and families, where interventions were required, Blue Card procedure was adopted, a change of abusive behaviours into generally accepted ones, realization how harmful domestic violence is for youth and children's psyche and behaviour.

Summing up, it must be stated that implementation of the Blue Card procedure by the Police, initiation and co-introduction of projects and programmes for victims of domestic violence together with local institutions and organizations as well as competences trainings contribute to facilitation of the system of counteracting or at least limiting pathological issues in the subsequent years.

6. Subcultures

We observe activities of various subcultures art cultural events, music performances, happenings, manifestations, sport clubs games as well as mass events. Such events are frequently accompanied by disturbance of public peace and order. Prior to them alcohol is consumed or psychotropic substances are taken by members of informal groups. In a wide interdisciplinary consideration, youth subcultures must be firstly perceived as a social, educational and cultural problem and only later as a criminogenic issue, which requires law enforcement to take specific measures. It is a general trend that such activities occur in large cities and urban areas, which make young people feel anonymous. As observed by the Police, youth subcultures in classical form are becoming less and less significant for the young generation. We have observed that young people favour certain types of subcultures, but it only boils down to wearing the same hair-do, clothes, ideological symbols, or listening to a certain kind of music. In 2007 in particular units, for instance in the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice, subcultures were prevalent. What was characteristic about the groups was their ignorance of social and legal norms and aggressive attitude and behaviour towards people outside the subculture.

Youth subcultures satisfy the needs of young people, who cannot find their place in life. This is accompanied by letting off frustrations, dissatisfaction with the mechanisms, which rule the contemporary world. The background of the problem is closely analyzed by specialist in the field.

Police has a specific role to play in the area. It has to get to know the youth circles, recognize how big the subculture groups are and what they do and finally if they directly threaten the public peace and order or affect the social sense of security, chiefly in local communities.

The annual reports sent by the provincial Police headquarters show that subcultures occur from now and then in each of the areas. In given provinces they seriously affect the sense of public peace and order, while in others they became a marginal issue or are considered as a problem of corruption of youth and children.

For the past few years sport fans or pseudofans constitute the biggest and the most dangerous subculture. They cause problems in most of the provinces. The largest subculture of this sort is recorded in the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice. In the analyzed period when securing sport events 40 dangerous incidences with aggressive fans and 6 massive public peace and order disturbances were reported. The pseudofans let off steam when their sport clubs compete both in the sports arena but also on the way to and from the game. From time to time railway carriers, law enforcement and city (municipal) budget suffer considerable material losses. In order to limit this type of activities the police cooperates with the management of football clubs and railway carriers. During joint meetings they discuss management strategies. Consequently, the sport facilities are better protected and higher financial fees are imposed by the organizers, who lease trains for sport fans. Furthermore, the Police and club management representatives meet sport fans in order to work out joint measures to provide safety at stadiums and adjacent areas. Under the prevention measures police officers browse through websites of football clubs, thanks to which it is possible to take prevention actions to eliminate aggressive behaviours in the nutshell.

Examples of actions with pseudofans:

- In the Provincial Police Headquarters in Radom during a football match between „Polonia” Iłża – „Poviślanka” Lipsko pseudofans of both teams stormed the pitch („Radomiaka”, „Szydłowianka” „Polonia” Iłża fans versus „Poviślanka” and „Bronia” Radom fans). Upon the request of the match organizer law enforcement was allowed to enter the facility in order to stop the fighting fans. The fans threw stones and other things at police officers and stewards. Three police officers were injured and one was hospitalized. 11 pseudofans were detained.
- In September 2007 a tragic event with pseudofans took place. In Kielce a group of pseudofans of Wisła Kraków battered the fans of Korona Kielce. One of the football fans of Korona was stabbed to death. The Police took actions and 9 fans were detained. By virtue of a ruling of the Regional Court in Katowice 3 fans were temporarily arrested, while juveniles, who took part in the incidence, were taken to a resocialization facility.

- In Katowice in February 2007 15 pseudofans from GKS Katowice were detained. They fought other pseudofans at the largest commercial centre and pestered other young people asking them about their club affiliations. The assaulters forced juveniles to toilets, battered them and stole small items, for instance cell phones. One of the aggrieved persons was taken to a hospital. Among the detainees there were 13 juveniles aged 15 -17, whose cases were referred to a family court in Katowice. Two adults were charged with battery and assault.

Young residents of blocks of flats (so called Blockers) constitute yet another subculture, which is particularly active in social life. They break the law or violated rules of social life. They linger on staircases, squares, pitches and commit acts of vandalism and hooliganism. What is characteristic about their behaviour is the total violation of the basic rules of social life. They frequently intimidate youth and elderly people and challenge the sense of local security. Their aggressive behaviour was reported in 2007 by: the Provincial Police Headquarters in Bydgoszcz, the Warsaw Provincial Police, the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice, the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gdańsk and the Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok.

In the analyzed period the Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok recorded numerous acts of violence committed by skinheads. In 2007 there were also incidences of dissemination of fascist ideologies and provoking hatred towards other nations and faiths. In the area of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Białystok elevations of buildings, mosques, plaques and Jewish graves and cemetery fences were defaced with swastikas, „SS”, „88”, star of David on gallows and slogans: „Arbeit macht frei”, „Jude raus”: „Go away Jews”, „Join the Antyfront”, „Blood swastikas) Honour”, „Russians go away” „Poland only for Poles” and „White Power”. The crime perpetrators were identified and detained – in total 12 persons, including 8 juveniles and 4 adults (two men and two women). Five perpetrators were charged with affiliating with an organized group called “Fourth Edition” („Czwarta Edycja”), which disseminates fascist ideologies and provokes hatred towards other nations and faiths. The Regional Court in Białystok temporarily arrested 4 persons and another 2 were surveilled by the Police. The data and image of two 17-year-olds were published. They were suspect of painting swastikas on buildings in Białystok, and then three juveniles under 15 were apprehended.

Also in the area of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Białystok the headmaster and educator of the Complex of Vocational Schools reported an incidence connected with dissemination of fascist symbols during school classes. One of the first class students orally ordered others to stand up and make a fascist-like welcoming gesture. The incidence in the classroom was recorded by a cell phone, which was later released in the Internet. Several days later the movie was removed. The case was referred to the Criminal Section and the Investigation Section of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Białystok.

Such behaviours among pupils are disturbing and new. The school took proper steps, that is notified the Police and the case was correctly dealt with. Young people were shown that such behaviour is punishable and law enforceable.

According to the police officers, who dealt with juvenile problems and pathologies in 2007, just like years before, graffiti artists pose a serious problem. They devastate property, mainly by painting elevations of buildings, railway cars, facilities of the State Railway Company and cause considerable property losses. For some time now we have noticed that young people, who identify themselves with this subculture, hold codes of honour in disregard, that is, in practice there are no facilities, towards which certain rules apply. Museums of all types, national monuments, sacral facilities, etc are covered with graffiti. More and more often the incidences take the form of hooliganism and have little to do with the idea of graffiti, that is sending messages through art. The following headquarters reported such activities in their areas: the Provincial Police Headquarters in Wrocław, the Warsaw Metropolitan Police, the Provincial Police Headquarters in Poznań, the Provincial Police Headquarters in Kielce (in 2007 2 cases were referred to family courts. The juveniles were caught red-handed on destroying property with spray paint by the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice, the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gdańsk and the Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok.

Skaters and roller bladers constitute the less numerous group. They behave in a manner, which poses no danger, but in certain places they can hinder traffic. They can also destroy elements of municipal infrastructure, residential area facilities and pose danger or injure themselves. In order to solve the problem, self-governments try to set up special facilities for them, so called Skate Parks. In the analyzed period dangerous incidences with skaters and rollerbladers were reported in the areas of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice and the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gdańsk.

The Provincial Police Headquarters in Poznań observed in 2007 a group referred to as Le parkour. Its members do not commit any criminal acts, but make acrobatic evolutions in order to make across various obstacles, such as stairs, driveways, walls, etc.

Police officers, who take prevention actions, try to prevent subcultures from committing any criminal acts. During their meetings with school pupils, parents and educators they touch upon issues connected with subcultures activities. Simultaneously, they inspire various entities, such as, local communities, self-government authorities, schools, youth organizations, housing society employees to create residential clubs and to organize interesting and creative forms of spending free time for children and youth. Furthermore, the issue of youth subcultures is present in media communications, programmes of local radio and TV stations as well as at various meetings with representatives of local

authorities, local and all-Poland conferences and with educators from schools and other educational facilities.

Initiatives taken by the Police in order to limit the activities of youth subcultures which violate the law:

The Provincial Police Headquarters in Rzeszów:

- In the area of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Rzeszów in selected schools, where the largest number of pupils affiliate with youth subcultures, information and educational workshops (Pseudofan is not a fan) were held. The action is an element of broader Police measures („Legal Education of the Youth”) and was organized and held together with the Municipal Office of Rzeszów and management of two Rzeszów sport clubs (Stal and Resovia). This is a part of the prevention program “Pseudofan”. The meetings with students and pupils were attended by police officers as well as famous football players from the sport clubs. The classes were to make the youth realize the legal responsibility behind such activities in stadiums, and the negative influence of pseudofans on the players of both teams. Additionally, the organizers sought to teach the youth the sport competition between the players should never go beyond the football pitch and football players from various teams are often friends in fact.

The Provincial Police Headquarters z/s Radom

- in Płońsk, in order to fight subculture hooliganism, „Graffiti” and „Blockers” actions were held. They sought teach young people how to manage their free time through creating spaces where they can paint in selected squares and buildings. During the actions the youth were informed about the consequences of irresponsible behaviour connected with devastation of private and social property.

The Provincial Police Headquarters in Lublin

- In the Provincial Police Headquarters in Lublin an international conference about how to contain the dangerous behaviours of pseudo fans („Fair Play on auditoria and pitches”) was held. Conclusions were drawn and sent to school educators, PE teachers and school teachers.

The Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow

- In 2006 the head of the Małopolskie Province Police Headquarters in Cracow established a team for detection of sport fans, who disrupt legal order in the province. The team operates within the Criminal Division. The team initiated cooperation with the coordinators from the Criminal Intelligence Division, Provincial Police Staff, Prevention Division, Independent Antiterrorist Squads, Operational Technology Division, Prevention Divisions of the Provincial

Police Headquarters and the Criminal Sections of the Municipal/ District Police Headquarters from the Małopolskie Province. The main objective of the team is gathering operational data about the subculture of pseudofans, coordinating activities taken by the Police headquarters in the province and in the country, updating the information database in the Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow, cooperating with representatives of sport clubs. The activities taken by the „Football fan” („KIBIC”) group contributed to a better recognition of the sport clubs, their structures and informal leaders.

Provincial Police Headquarters in Kielce

- Seeking to improve security in sport stadiums, the provincial Police Headquarters in Kielce took prevention measures to teach young sport fans how to enjoy sport events without violence through a competition – evaluation of school sport fans’ groups („Bezpieczne Stadiony – Przyjazny Kibic/ Safe Stadiums – Friendly Fans”. The project was implemented under the auspices of the Świętokrzyskie Province Governor and the Marshal of Świętokrzyskie Province. 32 schools from Świętokrzyskie province took part in the eliminations (about 2000 children).

Provincial Police Headquarters in Gdańsk

- In the Municipal Police Headquarters in Gdańsk, as well as in the Municipal Police Headquarters in Gdynia, there are Volunteer Teams for Sport Fans Environments Identification. They monitor the groups and in particular closely control their excursions, means of transportation and the routes they take. They use the Internet to monitor the websites run by representatives and fans of various sport clubs, football clubs in particular. Consequently, they can get to know, when confrontations between pseudofans are planned.

The Provincial Police Headquarters in Bydgoszcz

- In Bydgoszcz police officers organized a meeting of young fans of conflicted sport clubs „Polonia” and „Zawisza” together with their parents. The meeting was educational and pertained to legal consequences of crimes and youth corruption, in particular of acts of vandalism, public peace and order disruption and crimes against life and health.

7. Sects and new religious movements

In the 1990s we witnessed an abrupt growth of new religious movements. The number of registered religious groups is steadily increasing. Young people are attracted to the groups. New movements are interesting for people with traumatic experiences from the past. These include a feeling

of emptiness, alienation or loss of somebody or something, which sporadically evokes a feeling of senseless existence, insecurity or helplessness, etc. Religions become shelters (or are even considered therapeutic environments) for persons with psychological or nervous disorders, because staying in a group of people relieves tensions and fears, heightens spirits, alleviates disease symptoms. Religious groups let young people create their own structures of harmful experiences from the past concerning their parents through a strong, emotional relation with the group leader, who is to act in lieu of the absent or weak parents. It is worth noticing that the so called conversion, that is affiliation with a new religious group, is an outcome of brainwashing or brain control. It is done by various methods of manipulation (limitation of social contacts, low-calorific diet, physical or psychological violence, constant control, etc.). An individual seems not able to think, decide and judge for himself/herself. It is agreed that personal factors are deciding factors, when it comes to conversion to traditional religions, while social factors are crucial for conversions to new religious movements.

The crisis of the institution of Church, family and other social and political structures are considered the reasons for the constant spreading of new religious movements. Sects are perceived by young people as places which provide them with a feeling of safety, belonging, camaraderie, love, protection and justice. Sects and new religious movements address people who are lonely, lost and anonymous. They try to replace families and create a feeling of being exceptional. The fact the meeting groups are not numerous makes everyone feel noticed and important for others. New religious movements offer simple answers to complicated questions concerning the sense of existence and the ultimate truth, satisfy spiritual and emotional needs. Young people find moral authority in groups. They need a charismatic and strong leader (guru), who is emotionally powerful and establishes close relations.

What is disturbing is the effect of destructive sects on youth. The group manifestos threaten civil freedom. Their structure is authoritarian and they apply various forms of persuasion – so called brainwashing and group pressure. They make their group members feel guilty, scared and other negative emotions. The sects considered destructive include among others: Kościół Zjednoczeniowy Moona (Moon Unification Church), Kościół Niezależnych Zgromadzeń Misyjnych „Rodzina” (The Church of Independent Missionary Congregations Family also called Gods’ Children), Scientological Church, „Zbór Chrześcijan Leczenia Duchem Bożym (Christians Congregation of Healing with God’s Spirit).

The sects of this kind adopt sophisticated and unethical techniques of manipulation in order to acquire new members – through adoption of specific psychological stereotypes – through control of thoughts, behaviours, feelings and information as well as unquestionable obedience (through spiritual

and material dependence). The persons recruiting new members use a certain scope of information and limit the decision making possibilities of potential members. They imbue a phobia of being “in the claws of evil” and use hypnosis to prevent the members from leaving the group, to effectively affect and modify their behaviours. A new member of a sect is indoctrinated in order to challenge the old criteria of perceiving world and himself/herself, which leads to questioning the present way of thinking. At the same time they weaken the mechanisms of defence, disintegrate personalities, and provoke psychological breakdowns. The conditions in which sect members live are as follows: an exhausting lifestyle, hard work, and long hours of praying, meditations, low-calorific diet, and little sleep. In such conditions a new believer has no time to analyze, consider or reflect upon what is going on around him/her. What is more, he/she is all the time under a strict control of other members. Next, the stage of transformation occurs, attitudes change, old habits are rejected and the new model of thinking imposed by the sect is adopted. The group clearly signals what activities are desired – recruitment of new members, dependence on the group, obedience towards the group guru, work for the group, unquestionable adoption of the sect doctrines – and what activities are disapproved of – challenging accepted rules, all manifestations of individuality and independence. The group gives new role models to follow and soon becomes the only „true” family of the new believers. At this stage, a new identity is formed and the members often give away their material property to the destructive group. The youth, who are under pathological influence of a destructive group, begin to behave as follows: unquestioned cult of an individual, strong egoism, no tolerance to people with different opinions, total rejection of the past, negative evaluation of the entire existence, anti-intellectual attitudes. Persons, who managed to break away from such a sect undergo a cultural crisis, feel guilty, ashamed, and obsessive. Consequently, it is difficult for them to adapt to the society. It is hard to judge the detrimental and destructive aspects of sects or even their illegal existence as there are no legal basis to put the issue into any statistics. When it comes to criminal activities in Poland we can assume that there is a kind of a “black number”, yet there are no credible data. The images created by mass media are often based on insinuations and speculations.

It must be noticed that sects and new religious movements is a multi-aspect issue and it is impossible to assume they are socially dangerous. In order to properly identify a sect the Police has been cooperating with the Dominican Fathers’ Centre of Information about Sects and New Religious Movements (Dominikańskimi Ośrodkami Informacji o Sektach i Nowych Ruchach Religijnych), which help the victims of the destructive groups, which resort to psychological manipulations and sects.

The Polish constitution guarantees every citizen freedom of conscience and religion. The act on guaranteed freedom of conscience and religion of 1989 considers a religious cult as an independent

freedom of every citizen. From the point of view of the Police the most important provision stipulates that the activities of churches and congregations must not violate regulations concerning public safety, order, health, public morality and parental authority. In this respect the Police have a particular role to play. The Police take actions on general rules and seeks to protect legal order and provide citizens with a feeling of public safety.

The criminal prevention specialists in local Police headquarters establish cooperation with NGOs, which deal with the issue of sects. They organize educational and prevention meetings at junior high schools and high schools. The measures are taken to shape tolerance among the youth, to teach them how to respect other religions, how to behave in a socially desired manner and to identify the threats posed by groups which use psychological manipulation and show how to protect oneself from the destructive influence.

During the meetings with the youth the police officers, who deal with criminal prevention, touch upon religious movements in the form of lectures, talks, discussions concerning selected aspects. What is more they also organize activities, such as drawing or psychodrama. It would be worthwhile if the youth could watch movies about sects. Discussions on the subject have a key element. A “witness”, that is a person who came into contact with sects, got to know them and broke away from their influence, is invited to talk about the experiences. Such meetings structure and broaden the information about the detrimental influence of sects and allow youth to judge them critically. During such meetings youth get to know adequate forms of behaviour as well as ways to avoid pressure from people affiliating with sects. There is no nationwide programme to prevent sects from exerting detrimental influence. The problem is rather local and particular headquarters have different opinions about how threatening new religious movements are.

Observed incidences of negative sect activities:

1. in the area of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Poznan there were two cases, which can be classified as effects of activities of destructive groups:
 - on 04.04.2007 a mother of a 21-year-old woman reported the Police that her daughter, a student in Frankfurt, went to London to work and was recruited by an unknown therapeutic group. The conversation proved that the girl joined a group of scientologists in London. The mother was disturbed by the fact the girl changed drastically overnight. She broke off any contacts with her family, was unwilling to reply to text messages from her mother or her fiancé, quit her work as a model and her studies. Together with other trainees, every day she attended scientological meetings, trainings and workshops for long hours. The mother also revealed that the girl requested some property, which she inherited after her father. She

wanted a substantial amount of money (several thousand pounds) for a six-week course, which was organized by the group. Psychological and therapeutic help was provided by a psychologist from the Sects Information Centre in Poznan. The family and psychologist closely cooperated and the girl was „regained”. She broke any relations with the group and in early May 2007 she returned to Poland.

- On 20.09.2007 a father of a 25-year-old girl informed the Police that his daughter was recruited to an unknown group, which applies psychological manipulation, in France, where she underwent a student training until August 2007. The girl conducted research for her M.A. thesis. While in France she met an older man and since then she started to change. She limited her contacts with her family and got involved in a new age activities of the group. She attended trainings and believed the man exerts a beneficial influence on her, as he cured her headaches. The father accounted that the man runs a charity organization, which helps the poor and homeless, called ASSOCIATION VIE. What the father feared the most was the fact that the group and the man talked about the end of the world, which is to take place in 2011 or 2012 in Mexico, which will begin the so called “age of heart”. Such information is particularly disturbing as groups of this kind often prepare themselves for the “end of the world” by collective ritual suicide and other forms of sacrifices.

2. In Pomorskie Province in 2007 a religious movement called “Misja Czaitanii” seated in Gdańsk was recorded. Members of the group have their own “guru”, and the group activities are based on the programme premises and rules of the School of Meditation and Bhakti Joga. The movement has been officially registered in Poland since 1990.
3. In the area of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Zielona Góra the Criminal Section investigates a group called „Zadruga”, which cherishes old Slavic gods. The group ideology includes fascist ideas.
4. The Prevention Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow continues cooperation, which was established in 2005, the Management and Social Communication Division of the Jagiellonian University Krakow, as well as the Dominican Fathers’ Centre of Information about Sects and New Religious Movements.
5. Under the prevention activities two conferences concerning religious movements were organized:
 - on 18.06.2007 the Provincial Police Headquarters in Poznan organized a conference about “Groups of psychological manipulation. An alternative or a threat to youth

activities”. The lectures and meetings concerned identification of threats posed by sects, methods of recruitment by psychological manipulation.

- on 24 – 25.10.2007 the District Police Headquarters in Strzelce Opolskie organized a conference - „Sects – a road to nowhere”. The first lecture about „Difficulties in defining sects and tracking them back in time. Typology of sects – destructive sects” was delivered by father Tomasz Alexiewicz. During the lectures methods and mechanisms of recruiting to sects and persuasion were presented. A lot of attention was devoted to psychological aspects of changes in behaviour of a person in a sect and ways how to protect children and youth from sects’ destructive influences.

III. POLICE PREVENTIVE COOPERATION

1. Cooperation with self-government administration bodies

Provisions of the act of law on local self-governments stipulate that the obligations connected with securing public order are within the remit of pertinent local authorities. When it comes to securing the safety of local communities, their task is mainly to coordinate the actions aimed at preventing or at least eliminating the threats which occur in a given area. They are also to monitor if particular measures are implemented by certain entities and services in accordance with their competences. Their another objective is to shape social life by seeing through safety-oriented investment as well as to pay attention to issues related to organization of proper and safe conditions for children and youth to spend their free time¹⁴. Of course safety is most commonly perceived as a state of no threats or a state of confidence and tranquillity. In order to attain such a state it is required for pertinent services, which are competent to implement tasks of this kind, to cooperate and coordinate their actions. Cooperation with law enforcement is of the utmost significance. Consequently, administrative bodies of central and local levels cooperate with the Police, most importantly, on the basis of the adopted security programmes, agreements and joint actions in local safety and public order commissions.

Just like in previous years, the analysis of the materials submitted by particular provincial Police headquarters and the Warsaw Metropolitan Police indicate that the Police and self-government administrative bodies cooperate in 2007 in the following areas:

1. Cooperation under district safety and public order commissions, which operate in the areas subject to county governors, city presidents or commune administrators. Their main tasks include specification of priorities connected with safety, development of action schedules, allocating tasks to proper entities as well as implementation of ideas through establishing cooperation between particular bodies;
2. Financial support of police headquarters through subsidizing services and providing technical equipment, allocation of resources for securing public spaces with technical property and personal protection devices, which were purchased upon headquarters request;
3. Cooperation with municipal guards, that is joint patrols in particular, and also distribution of duties concerning monitoring public order in local communities, which is relevant for avoiding

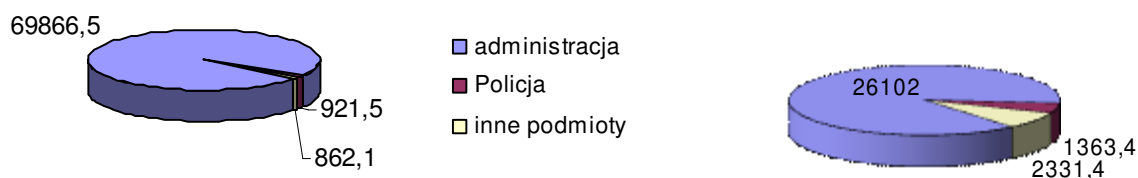
¹⁴ *Objectives for local self-government bodies concerning securing safety and public order. Information for local self-government bodies, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, Polish National Police, Warsaw 2005.*

any overlaps of services and resources, exchange of information and experiences.

In accordance with Article 38a of the act of June 5, 1998 concerning district self-governments, which pertains to the tasks of particular counties in reference to command over district services, inspections and guards as well as to the tasks connected with provision of public order and safety, in 2007 nationwide 127 safety and order commissions were set up. Furthermore, heads of Police signed 39 agreements with state administration, 571 agreements with self-government administration and also 271 agreements with partners other than administration representatives. In order to implement the safety-oriented tasks, last year they approved also 114 district safety programmes. Table No. 11, which constitutes attachment No. 6 herein, presents detailed data concerning the set-up of local safety and public order commissions, adopted programmes and agreements signed by particular provinces. It must be stressed that the described forms of cooperation are quite particular as the tasks are implemented in a pre-defined time, which is specified in a certain programme or agreement and when it comes to the district safety commissions in act-defined three-year term of office. As in given provinces there are no local safety and public order commissions and consequently, no agreements were executed and safety programmes developed, initiatives based on agreements from previous years are launched.

The Police can effectively implement its tasks related to the widely understood crime and other negative social issues thanks to the financial resources, which are allocated for this purpose. Lack of such resources is the main obstacle which makes goal attainment difficult or even impossible. Hence, own resources as well as allocated funds are applied under the cooperation between the Police and government and self-government administration as well as other entities and for introduction of preventive measures. In 2007 Police headquarters managed to collect PLN 29796.8 thousand for implementation of the adopted programmes and execution of safety agreements. In 2006 they collected PLN 71650.1 thousand, which gives a two-fold fall.

Wykres 11. Środki finansowe przekazane na realizację zadań Policji w 2006 r.



Administracja	Administration
Policja	Police
Inne podmioty	Other entities

Table No. 25, included as attachment No. 6 hereto, presents the numbers and other detailed data concerning the funds obtained by the Police for implementation of prevention measures in particular entities.

Under its prevention measures, the Police forge cooperation with bodies outside its structures. Actions aimed at prevention of undesired social issues are taken locally by various bodies. The actions are complementary and effectiveness of such prevention depends on the outcomes of cooperation between competent bodies. The compiled materials indicate that in 2007 the Police established cooperation with:

- other services, such as the Border Guards, Customs Service, Railway Protection Service, Fishery Guards, or Penitentiary Service. The services jointly took operational, investigation and prevention measures. Nevertheless, the forms of cooperation most frequently boiled down to exchange of information concerning given areas, implementation of tasks specified in the foreigners act or pertaining to provision of peace and order on access roads and in the administrative areas of particular border points or on water and in the areas adjacent to water basins. Furthermore, the group of entities includes also property and personal protection services, which cooperated with the Police, exchanged information about threats in given local communities and lent support when securing order and peace during mass events. It also must be added that the described cooperation was mostly based on agreements between heads of the Police and representative of particular entities;

- other bodies, inclusive of:

- a. Public institutions,
- b. associations,
- c. social organizations,
- d. educational facilities (colleges, universities, social research institutes).

Preventive cooperation between institutions most often boiled down to exchange of knowledge and specialist experiences, supplementing the already provided assistance with other forms of help from other entities, joint implementation of prevention programmes, actions and other initiatives.

Summing up, when it comes to cooperation of the Police with other bodies to increase the

effectiveness of prevention activities, it must be noted that the problem is particularly complex, as the different dangers and threats can stem from various aspects of local backgrounds. Therefore, it is very important that all works connected with construction and implementation of prevention programmes covered all aspects of social life, because these can be the sources of the negative social issues. Consequently, it must be constantly stressed that one entity is not capable of developing multi-aspect effective measures, as every prevention initiative, which is well-prepared and adequately meets the local community needs, must integrate activities of many bodies, which are responsible for given aspects of social life. When such actions are taken it is best to rely on the knowledge, experience and involvement of professionals, who deal with specific social problems.

2. National and government prevention programmes

2.1. Government programme of limiting crime and antisocial behaviours, “It is safer together”

The 2007 programme aims at:

- increasing the real safety in Poland;
- increasing the sense of safety among Poles;
- preventing crimes and antisocial behaviours and motivating government administration to cooperate with self-government administration, NGOs and local communities;
- improving the image of the Police and increasing social trust in Police and other services, which aim at improving safety.

It was agreed the following issues must be addressed:

- safety in public spaces,
- domestic violence prevention,
- safety at school,
- safety at means of public transportation,
- traffic safety,
- business safety,

- national heritage protection from theft, devastation, illegal smuggling abroad.

Under the programme, the Police was allocated as many as 46 tasks, including 21 where it acts as a leading entity and 25 where it comes as a cooperating entity. The materials submitted by provincial Police headquarters allowed us to specify the areas, where law enforcement implemented the main goals of the programme:

2. prevention programmes and actions:

- for instance: „Bezpieczna strefa dla turystów/ Safe tourist zone” (Provincial Police Headquarters in Bydgoszcz), „LUPO” educational programme (Provincial Police Headquarters in Gorzow Wielkopolski), „Życie jest zbyt cenne – nie zostawiaj go na drodze/ Life is too precious – don’t leave it on a road” (Provincial Police Headquarters in Kielce), „Policyjna Akademia Bezpieczeństwa/ Police Safety Academy” (Provincial Police Headquarters in Łódź), „Zwolnij – jesteś na Warmii i Mazurach/ Slow down – you are in Warmia and Mazury” (Provincial Police Headquarters in Olsztyn), Integrated Prevention Measures System “Safe Today – Safe Tomorrow” („Bezpieczne Dziś - bezpieczne Jutro”) (Provincial Police Headquarters in Opole), „NOC STOP/ Night Stop” programme (Provincial Police Headquarters in Poznan), „Prowadzący – niepijący/ Driver – non-drinker” educational action (Provincial Police Headquarters in Poznan), „Bezpieczne Mazowieckie/ Safe Mazowieckie Province” (Provincial Police Headquarters in Radom), „Akademia Misia Ratownika/ Teddy Bear Lifeguard Academy” (Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow), „Jestem Świadom Zagrożeń. Jestem Bezpieczny/ I am aware of the dangers. I am safe” (Provincial Police Headquarters in Rzeszow), prevention campaign „Studenckie spotkania z bezdomnością: nadzieja – TAK, obojętność – NIE/ Student meetings with homelessness: hope – YES, ignorance - NO” (Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok), „Reaguj. Powiadom. Nie toleruj/ React. Alarm. Don’t tolerate” programme (Warsaw Metropolitan Police in Warsaw);

3. other prevention initiatives:

- tournaments, competitions, festivals, picnics, conferences, seminars, sport competitions, educational campaigns, theatrical plays, toll free help line, diagnosis of threats to local communities, adoption of technical personal and property protection measures, for example, monitoring, development of guides how to prevent dangers, set up of consultation points, shows and presentations, etc.;

4. trainings for police officers and other entities:

- for instance, the training for the drivers of the Municipal Transportation Company how to behave during a theft, battery or disturbance of public order (Provincial Police Headquarters in Bydgoszcz);
- a cycle of trainings for teachers and school educators concerning the threats connected with use of the Internet by children and youth, inclusive of child pornography, publication of texts about violence,

drugs, rules for teachers and parents how to behave in a dangerous situation, rules how to safely use the Internet (Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow);

- trainings for county governors, mayors and city presidents – Creation of Active, Local Safety ‘It is safer together’ (Provincial Police Headquarters in Kielce, Provincial Police Headquarters in Olsztyn, Provincial Police Headquarters in Radom);

- a cycle of trainings for students of postgraduate museum studies at the Jagiellonian University - “Protection of Museums from Crimes (Provincial Police Headquarters in Cracow), - workshops for school safety coordinators, which aimed to identify the tasks for educators and safety coordinators in educational facilities (Provincial Police Headquarters in Olsztyn);

- a cycle of trainings, which promote the work of the „Local Interdisciplinary Teams”, for juvenile experts, heads of Police district areas, probation officers, heads of probation services, social workers, school educators, employees of other help institutions (including NGOs) (Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok);

- a professional training for duty officers with the General Headquarters of Police, the Provincial Police Headquarters and the Warsaw Metropolitan Police, which, by virtue of decision No. 782 of October 26, 2007 of the Head of the General Headquarters of Police, is to be held in the training facility in Szczytno. The Police training was also supplemented with a professional perfection programme for duty officers of the Police organization units in Provincial and District Police Headquarters. By virtue of decision No. 880 of December 5, 2007 of the Head of the General Headquarters of Police the programme is to be implemented by Police Schools in Słupsk, Katowice and Legionowo (General Headquarters of Police);

5. co-creation of expert teams for solving particular problems:

-for instance, the Provincial Team for National Heritage Protection (Provincial Police Headquarters in Bydgoszcz), provincial forum for improving children and youth safety (Provincial Police Headquarters in Gorzow Wielkopolski);

- an interdisciplinary team for combating violence (Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice);

- interdisciplinary teams for domestic violence prevention (Provincial Police Headquarters in Szczecin).

Summing up, it can be concluded that in 2007 the government programme „It is safer together” included a wide variety of Police actions, to begin with initiatives to increase effectiveness of work of prevention services, through action of criminal services and various prevention initiatives to end with.

2.2. National Social Maladjustment and Children and Youth Crime Prevention Programme

The fact that pathologies concerning children and youth in peer environment, at schools and in families escalate, requires all entities, which aim to prevent children and youth corruption, to integrate their tasks. Effectiveness of the measures must be based on specific legal procedures, which specify rights and duties of all entities responsible for upbringing children and youth, families and schools in particular.

The 2004 National Social Maladjustment and Children and Youth Crime Prevention Programme responds to the disturbing signals concerning the increasing social maladjustment and increasing crime rate among juveniles and crimes which threaten the well-being of a child and its family.

The Police joined the National Social Maladjustment and Children and Youth Crime Prevention Programme and took a series of actions to promote and introduce certain premises of the said programme. Most importantly, the actions aim to identify threats and to effectively and quickly respond to them by detecting the perpetrators of the criminal acts and those under threat of corruption and to respond to social maladjustment among children and youth by prevention measures.

As a result of the actions, Police operations are closely coordinated with the work of various institutions and organizations which seek to provide children and youth with a safe environment. The actions are targeted at development of a system of communication and transfer of information about educational problems and threats in educational facilities. The above mentioned tasks are to limit and monitor the extent of social pathologies, juvenile delinquency in particular. They are implemented comprehensively, among others, as prevention programmes, the content matter of which is adjusted to the structure of the dangers.

In accordance with the made assumptions the local Police headquarters implemented their tasks specified in the National Social Maladjustment and Children and Youth Crime Prevention Programme mainly by:

- organizing meetings for school headmasters, educators and teachers with police officers dealing with juveniles and pathologies. They meetings pertained to areas where crimes can be potentially committed and corruption of juveniles in local communities,
- organizing thematic meetings for school pupils and students with police officers. The meetings

touched upon juvenile responsibility for criminal acts, legal aspects of drug abuse, upbringing in sobriety, etc. With younger pupils the police officers talked about rules of safety, risky behaviours and ways to avoid dangers,

- taking actions in response to information about crime-like incidence committed at schools, which pose a threat to pupils' life and health and are manifestations of youth and children corruption,
- helping schools to solve difficult crime-based problems, which occurred with a facility,
- taking joint actions with educational facilities and police officers under local prevention programmes in order to provide pupils and students with a safe environment and to prevent juvenile corruption and delinquency.

By implementing the *Programme* objectives the police officers stay in permanent contact with headmasters of educational facilities, school staff, educators and parents. During such meetings they work out forms of cooperation and procedures for teachers how to behave in crisis situations, when a pupil/student:

- is intoxicated with alcohol or other substances,
- committed a criminal act or fell victim to a criminal act,
- becomes aggressive and violent towards others.

In the course of the actions and programmes police officers attend meetings with school youth. During the meetings, apart from problems connected with safety police officers touch upon issues connected with abuse of intoxicants, extortions, peer violence and alcoholism.

Taking care of children and youth safety police officers organize trainings for educators, during which they pay special attention to issues relevant to running educational facilities. The analysis of criminal acts committed at schools indicate that it is the Police task to further implement and remind existing procedures, as provided that educators respond quickly, properly and professionally to a problem, which is within the school's remit, a criminal can be apprehended and faced before the Family and Juvenile Court. Headmasters' attention was drawn in particular to their obligation to inform the Police about crimes, against which punitive actions were publicly enforced, committed in subject facilities and to potential cases of a defaults.

If Police intervention is required, police officers provide help to schools and train educators and teachers how to solve the problems, in particular when a crime was committed on school premises or when a situation is critical.

The Police promoted the National Social Maladjustment and Children and Youth Crime Prevention Programme at schools. Police officers discussed with headmasters and educators what

objectives to apply and what procedures teachers should adopt in situations which can potentially threaten children and youth with corruption. Attention was also drawn to tasks for other entities in charge of programme implementation and the role of the Police in it.

In 2007 in total police officers met the youth on 98506 occasions (90829 in 2006), educators on 59444 occasions (50135 in 2006) and with parents on 25588 occasions (18921 in 2006). Coordination of activities under the National Social Maladjustment and Children and Youth Crime Prevention Programme allows to increase the effectiveness of the actions taken by the Police to prevent corruption of the youth. The ways the teachers behave in situations when children and youth are under threat are of particular significance. They should apply measures agreed with educational facilities and based on prevention and educational programmes.

When it comes to prevention, identification of cases of juvenile corruption and delinquency the Police has been cooperating with various entities outside Police structures, including, among others,:

- state administration and local self-governments – the widely understood cooperation covers a variety of actions for safety of children and youth,
- city and municipal guards – implementation of prevention programmes through joint lectures and meetings,
- city and municipal social welfare centres – cooperation to help the financial under-privileged families,
- representatives of Educational Superintendent's Agency and headmasters and school staff - cooperation with school teachers through prevention and educational talks with problematic children and youth, - planning and organization of meetings with children in the form of lectures and talks at schools - organization of joint programme prevention, - obtaining information from school educators about problematic students and pupils, - obtaining information about criminal acts committed by pupils, - organization of trainings and meetings with teachers and administration staff, etc.,
- family and juvenile divisions of regional courts – cooperation with probation officers for juveniles and exchange of information about family situation, condition of the family, in which a juvenile committed a criminal act and visiting families with juveniles on probation,
- municipal and district family help centres – police officers contribute to the work of family support teams, meetings in after-school clubs, duties in centres for victims of domestic violence and finally exchange of information,
- district and municipal commissions for solving alcohol problems – implementation of joint actions concerning combating alcoholism among children and youth, - control of alcohol sale points, establishing of consultation points,

- - Society of the Friends of Children (Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Dzieci) – organizing free time for children from pathological families through:
 - Organization of excursions, rallies and picnics,
 - Meetings with children in therapy rooms,
 - Co-organization of trips, camps,
 - Visiting families, where children are threatened with corruption,
- - Children’s Rights Protection Committee (Komitet Ochrony Praw Dziecka) – implementation of prevention programmes for children, youth and their parents, - exchange of information about events related to crimes against children well-being,
- Teachers’ Professional Improvement Centre – cooperation under the prevention programmes, which are addressed to children and youth,
- Psychological and educational counselling services,
- family crisis interventions centres,
 - - addiction counselling centres, addition prevention and therapy centres, – comprehensive assistance to families with alcohol problems, classes for youth about addictions, teacher trainings,
- media – publication of information about criminal prevention measures,
- Christian parish churches – under the cooperation lectures about safety among children and youth were delivered by juvenile specialists in churches,
- SANEPID – joint meetings with school youth and implementation of social pathology objectives,
- insurance companies and other business entities, which are interested in creation and promotion of criminal prevention projects and subsidizing joint actions,
- and associations and foundations, which work for the well-being of children and youth.

In the course of everyday service, police officers identified and responded to the following cases:

- dangerous and risky behaviour of children and youth,
- leaving children unattended in dangerous places or situations, selling alcohol to underaged and alcohol consumption by underaged,
- distribution and using of psychotropic substances,
- situation of potential sexual abuse,
- juveniles in situations, when they can commit criminal acts (parents were also asked to check upon their children or requests were submitted to pertinent institutions, for instance to a court).

In 2007, police officers who deal with the juvenile issues submitted 109934 requests to

institutions and organizations, inclusive of 12813 requests to schools and other educational facilities. They mainly pertained to juvenile delinquents and insufficient parental care and pathological behaviours.

In all provincial police headquarters as well as in the Warsaw Metropolitan Police educational and prevention measures of different types were taken. Numerous campaigns and actions were launched to increase the safety among young generation. Some of the Police units in cooperation with local self-governments developed and published newsletters and leaflets concerning the destructive influence of drug abuse, alcoholism and prostitution among children and youth. In these publications they also describe the ways how to break away from the pathologies.

In cooperation with representatives of various entities outside Police structures alternative ways of spending free time were promoted among children and youth (festivals, art competitions, sport events, etc.).

This programme is the first one of this complexity, which aims to effectively integrate the representatives of various institutions and organizations acting for the benefit of children and youth. The activities and initiatives taken by the Police have already rendered certain effects and let us think that the solutions will soon become standards, which will translate into an effective identification of crimes, and consequently modes how to prevent juvenile delinquency and crimes against the well-being of children and their families.

2. National Domestic Violence Counteraction Programme

Under the National Domestic Violence Counteraction Programme in 2007 Police units took various actions nationwide. They were addressed to domestic abusers and their victims. The police officers cooperated with other entities under prevention and training initiatives.

In order to prevent and combat domestic violence the Police, under the identification measures, compiled information about the extent of the issue in Poland. The Police Statistic System TEMIDA collects statistical data concerning, among others, abuse of close family members, preparatory proceedings underway, suspects of different crimes (inclusive of a breakdown by gender, age, profession, previous criminal records, detention information, preventive measures and other categories), crime victims, including adults and juveniles.

Furthermore, the statistics concerning domestic violence interventions under the Blue Card procedure, violence victims and domestic abusers (including, a breakdown by gender and age), the number of detainees, who were under the influence of alcohol and the number of notifications sent by the Police to institutions and organizations, which inform about the necessity to provide help to an domestically abused family are gathered.

The statistical data of the Police serve as the basis for periodic analysis for specifying domestic violence and developing preventive measures pursuant to the made conclusions. Information about the extent of domestic violence both nationwide as in particular regions is available to government and self-government administrative bodies and other entities (foundations, associations), which provide assistance and support to victims of domestic abuse.

Under the educational strategy programme the three below described educational programmes for police officers were developed and implemented in 2007. In the programmes domestic violence-related issues are crucial elements for increasing professional competences.

The curriculum of the specialist course for community police officers, under the aspects of police interventions, provides for classes connected with domestic violence, providing help to victims of domestic violence, establishing interpersonal contacts with violence victims and implementation of the Blue Card procedure and tasks specified under the National Domestic Violence Counteraction Programme.

The specialist course for duty police officers in organizational units of the Police includes issues related to the reporting service quality, respect of dignity and privacy of the informants, ability to provide specialist help – including, informing about possibilities of obtaining aid from other institutions and organizations. During the course the organizers touch upon such issues as victims of crimes from a legal and psychological perspective and prevention of secondary victimization. They also drew attention to categories of victims and the fact that certain types of victims call for special attitude and treatment, including, for example, victims of rape, human trafficking, children, the elderly, physically and psychologically disabled as well as the rights and duties of the aggrieved parties. Furthermore, the programme curriculum included issues related to interpersonal communication, the specificity of contacts with victims and their psychological and emotional states.

The specialist course for juvenile police officers provides for implementation of certain tasks on the basis of the original programme of the “Nobody’s Children” Foundation, which includes problems of child abuse (child abuse as a social issue, forms of abuse, the extent of the issue, a psychological image of an abused child, reasons for child abuse, social attitudes towards child abuse), problems of an abused child (description of the problem, a psychological image of a sexually abused child – myths and

stereotypes), characteristics and mechanisms of an incestuous family, interrogation of children, modes of interventions in the case of child abuse, rules of interdisciplinary assistance – cooperation of services in order to effectively help an abused child, commercial child abuse and human traffic.

What is more, issues related to counteracting domestic violence are included in professional training curricula (in the case of basic training and college/university graduates training), which are adopted in police schools and the Higher Police School in Szczytno. Police officers are also trained both in the course of specialist courses held centrally and locally by Police units and divisions.

In many provinces district coordinators for the Blue Card procedure implementation organize cycles of trainings related to domestic violence for police officers in local Police headquarters. The training organizers discuss intervention procedures in the case of the Blue Card family, where domestic violence occurs, proper identification and qualification of criminal acts committed by families, system of assistance options for domestic abuse victims, identification of forms of violence, the act about domestic violence counteraction, rules for officers on duty and duty documentation and modes of behaving in the case of a domestic violence notification. Community police officers, duty officers, patrol and intervention officers and criminal service officers attend the trainings.

Police measures connected with the Blue Card procedure, which is governed by virtue of a decision of the Head of the General Headquarters of Police, are also a part of the programme. Under the procedure, in 2007 police officers intervened in the case of reported domestic violence, depending on the circumstances, isolated the domestic abuser, and informed the victims about their rights and places where they can seek help, informed pertinent institutions and organizations about the necessity to provide support to domestic violence victims.

It must be also added that police officers, who implement the Blue Card procedure (community police officers in particular), cooperate with local institutions and organizations and together with other bodies became parts of interdisciplinary teams, which developed assistance measures, took duties in information points and intervention centres as well as attended the meetings of municipal commissions for solving alcohol problems. Furthermore, police officers took part in the works on domestic violence counteraction strategies, which were developed locally and took part in preparing provincial/municipal programmes for counteracting domestic violence.

In order to lend support to the victims of domestic violence, the Police from opolskie, śląskie and Warsaw headquarters actively participated in the implementation of the pilot edition of the National Crime Victims Assistance Programme.

Structure-wise, the programme creates a Crime Victims Assistance Network, which is composed of Local Support Centres, which offer aid to victims of crimes. The centres provide the victims with free assistance, legal and psychological advices and inform them about forms of aid, which can be secured by other entities, about their addresses and telephone numbers.

In order to prepare police officers to implement the programme objectives, trainings for community and regular police officers, who directly deal with crime victims, were held.

Information about the programme and the Local Support Centres was disseminated through police websites, which featured counselling and advice how not to become a crime victim and how to quickly use the police officers assistance. Furthermore, Police units and organization divisions were notified about activities taken by the centres (inclusive of leaflets), so that they can use they information in everyday service. The Police implement also prevention measures for victims of crimes, which are also endorsed by NGOs involved in solving the problem.

In the provinces, where the pilot edition of the programme was launched, steps were taken to coordinate the activities of the institutions, which seek to help victims of crimes, with the newly set up Local Support Centres.

What is crucial is the fact that the Police seek to increase the protection of domestic violence victims also by preventing their further victimization. Therefore, they create interrogation-friendly rooms, which are referred to as “blue rooms”.

The information obtained by the Police shows that nationwide there are about 305 such rooms, including 238 rooms in Police facilities, 11 in courts and prosecution services, 18 in District Family Help Centres and the remaining 38 in medical facilities, government and self-government institutions, organizations and foundations, which help children, youth and families and prevent addictions.

The equipment and layout of the interrogation-friendly rooms vary. Some facilities have professional audio-video equipment, properly selected furniture, anatomical dolls, are divided into two rooms separated by a two-way mirror, and meet the court interrogation requirements (concerning interrogation abused juveniles and crime victims as specified under Article 185a and 185b of the Code of Criminal Proceedings). A vast majority are rooms adjusted to interrogate also adult crime victims (for instance, adult victims of violence), as in this manner negative consequences connected with post-trauma interrogation is eliminated.

In many cases, locally in order to provide proper equipment and service in the interrogation-friendly rooms, Police cooperate with self-government authorities and NGOs and conduct consultations concerning standards, which must be met in the rooms, with specialist from the “Nobody’s Children” Foundation, which in 2007 was the initiator of the Coalition for Friendly Interrogation of Children.

The rooms can be used not only by police officers, but also judges, prosecutors, psychologists. The rooms are perfect for interrogations and talks with juveniles or even adults, who experiences painful traumas. Therefore, it is so important to disseminate the knowledge about friendly rooms among as many people as possible.

It must be stressed that the National domestic Violence Counteraction Programme was launched on September 25, 2006, but as the programme was underway, in fact the real operation began in 2007. What the police officers most frequently complain about when implementing the programme is the fact that in most provinces there are no full-time Provincial National Domestic Violence Counteraction Coordinators. However, we must hope that in the next years the programme actions aimed at helping domestic violence victims will be improved and more effective mechanisms of monitoring and coordinating programme tasks will be developed.

2.4. National Alcohol Problem Prevention and Solving Programme for the years 2006-2010

2007, was the second year in the row, when the Police implemented objectives specified in the National alcohol problem Prevention and Solving Programme for the years 2006-2010, which was developed by the State Agency for Solving Alcohol Problems.

A majority of the programme-specified tasks are simply actions taken on everyday basis, by prevention, traffic and criminal services, which basically stems from the act on Police and the fact that alcohol is one of the basic criminogenic factors. Similarly, in the area of alcohol prevention, the document-based tasks are a form of continuation of objectives set out on previous occasions both in reference to juveniles and adults. This is an outcome of the fact that, in accordance with the act, our role is to initiate and organize activities to prevent crimes and offences, criminogenic issues as well as to cooperate with state and self-government entities and social organizations. The programme seeks to improve the currently effective procedures, inclusive of interventions in the event of such problems as juveniles under the influence of alcohol, intoxicated drivers and police procedures concerning domestic disputes and collection of data concerning alcohol abuse and its influence of public peace and order and citizens' sense of security.

Detailed information about the activities taken by the Police and the results of the endeavours to prevent alcohol abuse in 2007, including the National Alcohol Problem Prevention and Solving Programme for the years 2006 – 2010, is to be found in the chapter about measures taken by the Police

to prevent social pathologies under Alcoholism and Domestic Violence.

2.5. National Crime Victims Programme

In order to comprehensively organize assistance to victims of crimes in Poland, a pilot edition of the National Crime Victims Programme was implemented in selected provinces. Such actions had to be taken, among others, due to Poland's adoption of the provisions of the Framework Decision of the Council of European Union of 15 March 2001 about position of crime victims and the fact that no systems of crime victims assistance were developed. This is the basic document of the European Union concerning crime victims adopted by the Council of the European Union, which considers the position of the victim in criminal proceedings. It shows member states how to harmonize their laws in terms of victims protection.

By virtue of Ordinance No. 78 of the Prime Minister of July 30, 2007, a team for development of the National Crime Victims Programme was set up. In accordance with this decision, the Ministry of Justice was held responsible for development and implementation of the programme and monitoring of the team works.

The main task of the team, which is composed of representatives of the General Headquarters of Police, is implementation of the National Crime Victims Programme, including introduction of pilot activities. The team is to operate until June 30, 2008.

In accordance with the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 164/07/DWOiP of August 28, 2007 the pilot edition of the National Crime Victims Programme was launched in selected provinces. The scope of the pilot edition of the programme covered the following provinces: śląskie, opolskie and the capital city of Warsaw. The programme is in charge of provincial coordinators, who were appointed by the Minister of Justice, who supervises the content matter and organization of the pilot edition. When it comes to the structure of the Programme, it creates the Victims Assistance Network composed of the Local Support Centres, which were established by the Minister of Justice. Under the Victims Association Network the Minister of Justice appointed provincial coordination teams with provincial coordinators in charge of them.

In the course of the pilot edition of the National Crime Victims Programme police officers liaise with the Local Support Centres in opolskie and śląskie provinces and Warsaw. The idea behind the Programme was to establish a victims support and assistance organization on the basis of the existing

entities. The organization would be new and its organization and projects would be subject to the Ministry of Justice. The organization would rely on actions taken by the judiciary, social services, law enforcement and NGOs as well as the volunteers of the Local Support Centres.

The basic objective of the pilot edition of the Programme is to verify its practical premises and to coordinate the help offered to victims of crimes by the Minister of Justice through the Local Support Centres, which are to be the basic elements of the Crime Victims Assistance Network. As many as 11 Local Support Centres were established. They cover the entire area specified in the project. In the area of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice 8 Local Support Centres were set up, 2 in the area of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Opole and 1 in the area of the Warsaw Metropolitan Police.

Under the pilot edition mediation, as an alternative way of solving criminal conflicts and practical aspects of this solution were promoted. When it comes to provision of proper assistance and training to the entities of the Crimes Victims Assistance Network, a variety of types of qualitative and quantitative evaluations are provided for.

The idea behind the procedure of assistance initiation is that victims of the crimes personally, through a statutory representative or guardian inform a police officer, a prosecutor or a member of a different institution or organization about their will to obtain assistance from the Crime Victims Assistance Network.

In the case of crime victims the staff of the Local Support Centres will assist or ask a different entity within its structures for help. Yet, in reference to persons, who are not directly within the scope of operation of the Local Support Centre, a different independent element of the Crime Victims Assistance Network will be obliged to provide aid.

Under the National Crime Victims Programme the Police appointed provincial coordinators for implementing the programme pilot edition with the Provincial Police Headquarters/ Warsaw Metropolitan Police. Information about the pilot edition is disseminated through Police websites. Furthermore, the website of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice features a map of Crime Victims Assistance Points, their location, contact data and a list of police officers on duty.

Under the pilot edition in Śląskie Province crime victims were provided comprehensive assistance: legal counselling, psychological advice, therapy, trial proceeding support, information about forms of aid provided by entities of the Crime Victims Assistance Network – Local Support Centre.

Local Support Centres offer help to crime victims, in particular to:

- Victims of rape, sexual harassment and other sex crimes, including juvenile sex crime,
- Victims of crimes with extreme cruelty,

- Helpless victims: children, the elderly, the disabled, the abused, who experience psychological problems with social existence and need help.

Under these measures the Police from Śląskie Province have been cooperating with the University of Silesia (Uniwersytet Śląski). The university students lend support to consultation points and help victims of crimes as volunteers.

For some time now we have been seeking to coordinate the operation of the already existing help points with the newly established Local Support Centres so that all entities, which help victims of crimes, offered assistance on equally high standard.

The Warsaw Metropolitan Police have been constantly implementing the programme measures. The aggrieved parties, who report to the Police, are informed about the possibility to use help offered by pertinent organizations and institutions. They are also advised to contact a psychologist in the case of special particularly traumatic events. The websites of the Warsaw Metropolitan Police and the subject entities feature counselling how not to become a victim and how to quickly use the Police assistance.

Since November 5, 2007 a new Warsaw-based organization has been in operation – the Local Support Centre for victims of crimes in Warsaw. Specialists, psychologists, educators, lawyers and social workers work together within its structures. The Warsaw Metropolitan Police established also cooperation with the provincial coordinator for the capital city of Warsaw. Together they carry out preparatory proceedings in order to implement the programme pilot edition. Information about the forms of assistance offered by the above described organizations is featured in leaflets, which were distributed to various units and divisions of the Warsaw Metropolitan Police. They are to be forwarded under everyday duty operation. Furthermore, the Warsaw Police takes prevention measures for the victims of crimes together with pertinent NGOs.

Under the pilot edition of the programme in districts of opolskie province the representatives of the Police met with employees of other organizations. What is more, every district and urban headquarters appointed plenipotentiaries for crime victims.

Since October 2007 two Local Support Centres (in Opole and Kędzierzyn-Koźle) have been in operation. Every of the police units (duty police officers, district plenipotentiaries) have access to the data of the Local Support Centres and to the scope of their duties. Every Local Support Centre was assigned particular districts.

Plenipotentiaries from the Municipal Police Headquarters in Opole and the District Police Headquarters in Kędzierzyn-Koźle are members of coordination teams, which make sure effective actions are taken, proper information is distributed and cooperate with a specialist from the Provincial

Police Headquarters w Opole and the plenipotentiaries from other headquarters.

All municipal/district police headquarters appoint their plenipotentiaries for victims of crimes. Their main tasks include:

- staying in direct contact with plenipotentiaries from the Municipal Police Headquarters in Opole and the District Police Headquarters in Kędzierzyn-Koźle, provide information about adapted measures,
- taking actions in difficult situations, when it is not directly required for an employee (a psychologist, a lawyer) of the Local Support Centre to provide assistance. Depending on the situation they will make appointments with specialists working in a Local Support Centre.

All Police headquarters (duty police officers, plenipotentiaries for victims of crimes) have at their disposal lists of coordination teams and specialist employees of the Local Support Centre (lawyers, psychologists, educators, doctors, volunteers).

When the pilot edition of the programme is completed, a summary of the actions and their evaluation are planned. It is also scheduled to develop standards and specifications of services addressed to victims of crimes and to take care of legal incorporation of the National Crime Victims Programme, which is to go nationwide.

3. Prevention programmes implemented and co-implemented by the Police

The actions of the Police aimed to prevent social threats basically boil down to implementation of prevention programmes and projects. The analysis of the materials submitted by the provincial Police headquarters let us conclude that the Police take prevention measures in the entire country, in all regions (provinces) and local communities. The activities, which are developed and implemented, most frequently pertain to primary and secondary crime prevention, that is they are addressed to, most importantly, eliminate the causes of crimes and other unwanted social issues as well as to contain specific crimes committed in a given area through interventions. The main idea behind these activities is to limit the risk connected with particular situations. The actions are taken in local communities and the persons in the risk groups are potential or real victims of crimes.

In 2007, just like in the years before, the General Headquarters of Police registered all prevention programmes. It compiled the information and divided it into five subject areas:

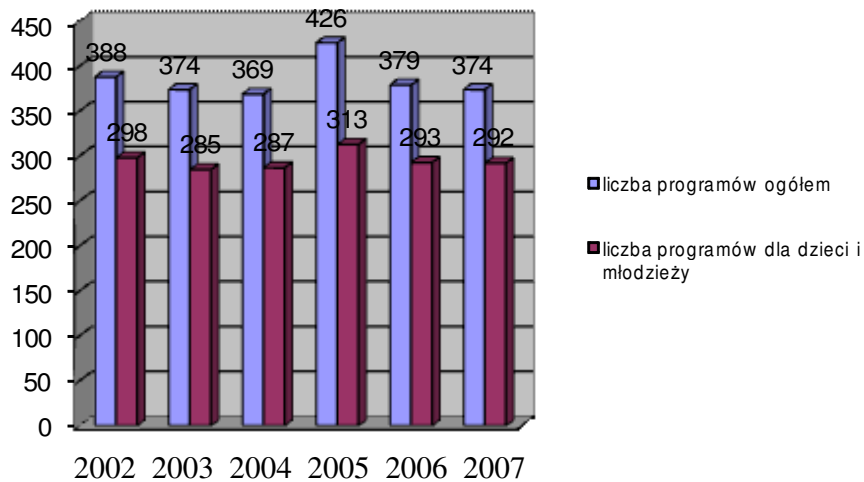
- general safety,
- traffic safety,
- pathologies,
- victims of crimes,
- personal and property protection.

Next, the subject areas were categorized into types of programmes:

- educational, which are aimed at developing simple life skills, such as taking decisions, dealing with stress, constructive problem solving or establishing interpersonal contacts,
- information, which provide reliable, detailed and current information to avoid negative behaviours,
- intervention, that is programmes, which help to identify a particular problem in a local community, signal proper solutions and consequently help to change risk behaviours or undesired issues,
- alternative, which offer an alternative to negative behaviours, most frequently by involving the programme participants in positive social activities and consequently by acquiring valuable experiences and increasing self-esteem. What is characteristic about the programmes is the fact that the participants of the alternative programmes are often their co-creators.

In 2007 the Police implemented in total 374 prevention programmes, that is by 5 fewer than a year before (2006 - 379). This situation stemmed from the fact that in 2005 there was a substantial reduction in the number of programmes as a result of the Police intention to re-focus the previously dispersed local programmes under provincial projects. A decrease in the number of prevention initiatives of the Police results from the fact the time scheduled for their implementation was over. It also must be added that the decrease in the number of programmes concerned only intervention initiatives. Furthermore, the quantitative changes analysis shows that the programme organizers mainly focused on prevention measures for children and youth, as 292 (78%) out of all described 374 programmes are initiatives addressed to this social group.

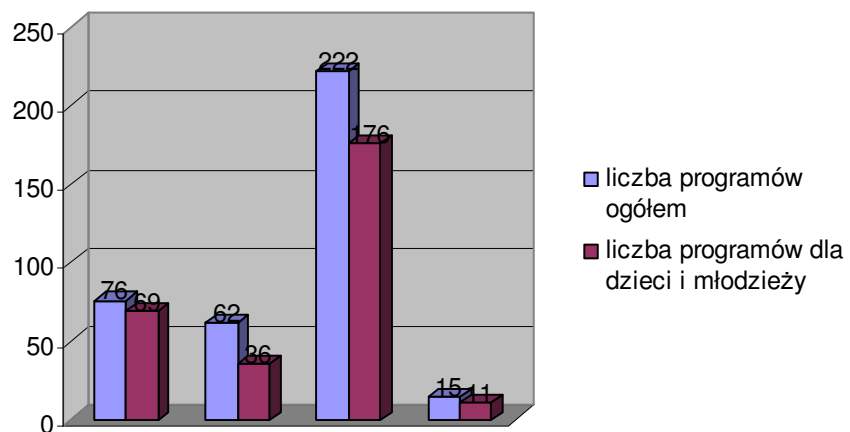
Fig. No. 14 . The number of prevention programmes implemented by the Police in the years 2002-2007 (absolute numbers).



Liczba programów ogółem	Total number of programmes
Liczba programów dla dzieci i młodzieży	Number of programmes for children and youth

Prevention programmes can also be categorized by their addressees, but also by their types. In 2007 the Police out of the total of 374 prevention programmes implemented 76 (20%) educational, 62 (16%) information, 226 (60%) intervention and 15 (4%) alternative programmes. To make everything clear it must be also added that the figures included actions targeted at children and youth. The initiatives were as follows: 69 educational, 36 information, 176 intervention and 11 alternative initiatives.

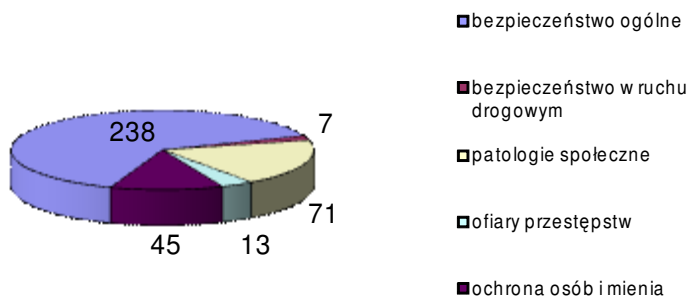
Fig. No. 15 . The number of prevention programmes implemented by the Police in 2007 by categories (absolute numbers).



educa tional informa tion interve ntion alternat ives

The breakdown into subject areas let us conclude that out of the total of 374 programmes implemented in 2007 by the Police 238 (64%) were connected with general safety, 7 (2%) traffic safety, 71 (19%) social pathologies, 13 (3%) were addressed to the victims of crimes and 45 (12%) were related to protection of personal and property protection.

Fig. No. 16. The number of prevention programmes by subject areas (absolute numbers).



Bezpieczeństwo o	
Bezpieczeństwo w	
Patologie społeczn	
Ofiary przestępstw	
Ochrona osób i mienia	Personal and property protection

Additionally, Table No. 26, which constitutes attachment No. 6 herein, presents detailed qualitative and quantitative information about prevention programmes.

On the basis of the statistics we can make a conclusion that the Police gradually leave the education and information-oriented programmes behind in favour of development and implementation of intervention projects, which help to identify problems in local communities, signal possible solutions and facilitate changes of risky behaviours or unwanted social issues. The number of the programmes is the largest in the total of programmes declared by the Police as well as programmes oriented towards children and youth. Their subject matter most frequently pertains to issues related to general safety. The quantitative analysis of the submitted projects allows to infer that many of the programmes are prepared in a reliable and professional manner. Prior to development of prevention initiatives, threats,

needs and possibilities of local communities are thoroughly analyzed. Without such a scrutiny development of prevention measures is unjustified. It must be also mentioned that we observed a new trend in implementation of prevention measures, which is connected with shortage of financial resources. The problem is most prevalent and in many cases it hinders introduction of the programme premises and objectives and makes launches of prevention campaigns unfeasible. Despite the fact, police officers are not obliged to apply for the resources, many of the prevention programme officers deal very well with the financial obstacles. More and more frequently they initiate international prevention actions, the implementation of which is particularly easier in the border-free movement and our membership in the European Union. What is more, the European Commission does realize the transborder treats and allocates more and more subsidies for measures aimed to increase the level of life in local communities close to the border.

4. Cooperation with police officers in other countries

Cooperation with the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)

By virtue of the decision of the Council of the European Union as a result of the resolutions made during the Tampere summit on May 28, 2001 the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) was established. Among others, the Network tasks include developing international cooperation to prevent crimes and in particular supporting cooperation, contacts and exchange of information and experiences between the member states of the European Union, between member states and the Council, and also between national institutions and organizations, which focus their activities on criminal prevention. Poland has been contributing to the Network's success since 2004.

The most important tasks, which were implemented in 200, include:

1. Participation of a representative of Poland in the meetings of the Management Board of the

Such meetings facilitate the exchange of information about the ways in which the Network should develop and its restructuring needs and extent. During the meetings the attendees make decisions what actions the EUCPN should take, appoint new working groups to implement particular goals and discuss how to contain crime. National representatives of the EUCPN exchange also information about the most interesting prevention measures taken in particular countries. In 2007 the EUCPN met four times,

during the German presidency in Berlin and Wiesbaden and twice in Lisbon in Portugal.

2. Poland's participation in the competition for the best prevention project in the EU (ECPA).

Under promotion of good practices in combating crime, the European Crime Prevention Network organized the „Best Practice Conference” on December 10-12, 2007 in Lisbon in Portugal. It aimed at promotion of prevention actions taken to counteract domestic violence. The meeting was attended by representatives of EU member states who deal with criminal prevention – about 130 delegates from 23 member states and Croatia and three international crime prevention organizations – EFUS, ICPC and OIJJ.

In total, during the conference 30 projects were presented and 15 were submitted to the EU best criminal prevention programme competition. The subject areas varied and touched upon different aspects of domestic violence, victims trauma, attitudes and methods of dealing with the issues.

Poland submitted the “Students Information Points for victims of domestic violence and juvenile members of families threatened with social pathologies” project to the good practices promotion competition. This project was developed and implemented by the Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok. The competition commission was under great impression of a project from Sweden. „The Integrated Domestic Violence Programme in Malmö” was granted the ECPA award of EUR 20 thousand for the best criminal prevention in 2007. The action was targeted at creating a sense of security in the persons reporting incidences of domestic violence. Under the project immediate assistance is provided to the victims. The assistance is medical and legal – the incidence is reported to the Police and the victim gets legal counselling (if required) in order to dissolve an aggressive relationship.

National measures under the EUCPN:

1. Poland takes part in the exchange of information about the European Commission programme „Prevention of and Fight against Crime”:

In 2007 the European Commission allocated EUR 44 million to subsidize EUCPN prevention measures. The prevention project subsidy can be obtained under the “Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA)” by government organizations (subsidizing up to 95% of the project expenditure) and directly by NGOs (subsidizing up to 75% of the project expenditure). FPA was executed in December 2006.

2. Meetings and conferences for promotion of the EUCPN activities:

In September 2007 in the Higher Police School in Szczytno an international criminal prevention

conference was held. At the conference the roles and tasks of the Network as well as the possibilities to involve partners from outside Police structures to work with the EUCPN were debated. At the conference held on December 17-20, 2007 in Warsaw under the „It is safer together” the possibilities of establishing cooperation between local administration units and the EUCPN were presented and debated.

Other projects implemented under international cooperation

On May 9-11, 2007 in the Police College in Riga (Latvia) an international seminar on ways how the European Union member states can implement the ideas of „community policing” was organized. Under the auspices of the CEPOL the representatives of Latvia and Greece, in cooperation with the Belgian, Finish and Portuguese police forces, took an initiative to organize a two-part seminar for specialists involved in enforcing Police criminal prevention objectives, which are based on a close liaison with the society. The first part of the seminar was organized by the representatives of the Police Academy in Riga with the financial support from the CEPOL (European Police College) and organization support from the named countries. The second part of the meeting was organized by the Greek Police.

The main objectives included fostering further development and practical use of innovation in implementation of the ideas of the „community policing”, preparing new initiatives and real ways to develop the ideas in everyday Police work, dissemination of good practices methods to introduce criminal prevention objectives in particular countries.

5. Other prevention projects

It must be noted that the problem connected with prevention of threats to business operation in Poland becomes more and more urgent. The problem was taken into account in the Government programme of crime and antisocial behaviour containment „It is safer together”, as one of seven areas of particular interest. The main idea behind the projects implemented in the years 2007 – 2015 is to improve business security, especially for SMEs. When the programme is underway, special attention must be paid to organizing transparent communication between the Police and the entrepreneurs by engaging the business world representatives into joint actions and identifying the most important

obstacles to legitimate business operation. The programme measures include also intensive Police surveillance of places, where business operation is particularly threatened. Under the programme it is planned, among others, to develop prevention guides for entrepreneurs, organize conferences, seminars, dialogue and partnership platforms for safe business operations together with business organizations, the Police, law enforcement and inspection services. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration is in responsible for the implementation of the programme measures, while the ministries of economy, justices, the Police, local self-government bodies and business organizations and institutions cooperate with the Ministry in charge.

The General Headquarters of Police for several years now have taken prevention measures in order to improve the safety of business operations in Poland.

Appointment of the Business Safety Committee with the National Business Chamber is a good example of a comprehensive approach to the problem of safety of business. Its main task will be to professionally support entrepreneurs, including to identify the needs of businessmen and business entities when it comes to business operations.

In the Committee there are 8 problem teams, which specialize in working out the objectives of the Chamber in reference to the various aspects of business safety.

Team I: „Strategies of Business Safety and Threats Monitoring” -

deals with the entire complexity of knowledge about business safety, collects and process information about new trends in crimes concerning business operations in Poland as well as promotion of knowledge about dangers and ways to avoid them among entrepreneurs.

Team II: „Development of Education about Business Safety and Promotion of Studies Curricula” –

Deals with organization of postgraduate studies under the auspices of the Chamber and issues opinions and evaluations about business safety programmes adopted at colleges and universities.

Team III: „Business Partners Credibility Control” -

Deals with initiation and assessment of various forms of control of business partners credibility, including business and competition intelligence.

Team IV: „Corporate Business Safety Audits” -

Assists companies in organizing and controlling business safety levels, organizing audits by teams of reliable experts from organization affiliating with the Chamber.

Team V: „Business Legal Protection” -

Prepares current acts of law concerning business operation and amendment drafts (in terms of business safety) and develops pertinent opinions of the Chamber for the government and Sejm.

Team VI: „Business Economic Protection” -

Deals with threats and pathologies in business operation, analysis of corruption-related factors, effectiveness of corporate insurances, assessment of business crime trends, cooperates with law enforcement and the judiciary.

Team VII: „Business Technical and Physical Protection” -

Assesses how effective the systems of personal and property protection are, links the security systems with property protection systems, assists and advises companies how to improve safety measures by adoption of technical and physical aid actions.

Team VIII: „Business Information Protection” -

Deals with protection of information from unfair competitors and illoyal staff, data protection systems in ICT networks, dissemination of knowledge about ways to protect corporate IT resources and organization of workshops for business entities.

Business Safety Committee of the Chamber has currently the best developed and comprehensive offer for business organization representatives and entrepreneurs affiliating with the Chamber.

The analysis of the 2007 reports submitted by the Provincial Police Headquarters and the Warsaw Metropolitan Police, it can be inferred that certain Provincial Police Headquarters address the issue of business safety from time to time in the form of an individual action and not as a comprehensive programme. It is often the case that Police activities boil down to organization of temporary meetings and trainings. The actions show no long-term commitment, which could be met together with business organizations, thanks to which we could reach a considerable group of entrepreneurs.

The prevention programme implemented by the Warsaw Metropolitan Police called the “Safe Services Zone” is a positive example of actions aimed at improving business safety. The programme was co-developed together with the Office of the capital city of Warsaw and focuses on preventing vehicle thefts and burglaries, property thefts in large facilities (commercial centres), clubs, restaurants and adjacent areas. The actions are addressed to customers, security employees and the management staff working in such facilities. The project objectives include:

- decreasing the number of crimes and offences in commercial and service facilities,
- education of customers about generally understood safety,
- staff education concerning prevention of common crimes and terrorist attacks,
- promotion of proper behaviours and ways to deal with customers and staff to protect them from the consequences of criminal activities.

The programme measures are long-term and can be lead to the creation of a proper atmosphere, in which the activities can be applied among Warsaw citizens and business entities.

Under the programme also the *Guidelines concerning business safety. "Safe Services Zone"*, was developed. Among others, it features information how to behave in a situation of a terrorist threat, description of security staff proper behaviours and symptoms of crimes and offences. The Guidelines are very soon to be made available to commercial centres taking part in the programme. Under the prevention actions in order to act upon set out goals and priorities a considerable emphasis was put on proper organization of police officers' work and a number of actions were taken:

- „Safe City Centre” – it aims to improve customers' safety in commercial and service centres and restaurants through staff and customers' education,
- „Safe Royal Route” – the actions are taken in high summer season, when a lot of tourists came to see the Old Town, ul. Nowy Świat, Łazienki Park in Warsaw.

Another interesting project – “Safe Business” - is implemented by the Prevention Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gdańsk and the Municipal Police Headquarters in Gdańsk. The programme is addressed to owners of hotels, restaurants, tourist agencies located in the Old Town in Gdańsk. The main idea behind the programme is to create conditions and possibilities for safe business operation in the Old Town through:

- reduction of the number of crimes, offences and criminal events in commercial and service centres,
- seeking to increase safety of customers of commercial and service centres,
- development of an integrated safety cooperation system for customers, owners and employees of commercial and service centres.

In the Provincial Police Headquarters in Białystok police officers were trained by the employees of Bank PKO S.A. about bank crimes. As many as 622 police officers were stage-trained about:

1. identification of non-standard equipment installed in ATMs, that is: all sorts of cash withdrawal inlays, devices for scanning credit cards, registering PINs, withholding cash

or cards, which are installed in ATMs or in its vicinity, readers for opening doors and rooms by unauthorized personnel,

2. Basic knowledge about behaviours of criminals stealing money from bank accounts,
3. pertinent legal regulations.

During the Podlaskie Business Forum it was initiated to publish a series of articles about implementation of the objectives of the „It is safer together” programme in the monthly of the Industrial and Commercial Chamber in Białystok. An e-mail box was activated (bezp.w.dzial.gosp@podlaska.policja.gov.pl). In this manner the Police are notified by any violations of the business regulations.

In the Provincial Police Headquarters in Katowice a working group for business safety was set up. The group leader was a representative of the Regional Business Chamber in Katowice. A representative of the Prevention division of the Provincial Police Headquarters, who contributed to the works of the group, inspired the Chamber and Customs Chamber to conduct a survey among businessmen, who took part in the meetings organized by the presidents of the cities in Silesia. The main idea is to diagnose the straining needs as well as the areas of interest connected with business safety as well as specification of the content matter of the guide into threats and threat prevention, which was published for the business circles representatives.

The issue was also discussed by the Prevention division of the Provincial Police Headquarters, among others, during the popular and academic conferences organized by the Silesian Marketing Association – one of the participants of the working group for business safety. An example of the kind of actions is the „Sec-info” conference, which was attended by over 250 representatives of business circles and state institutions.

Selected Municipal and District Police Headquarters from Silesia carried out information campaigns for owners of shops, commercial points and bank points. During the meetings they discussed the ways to protect property. Postmen were also trained how to behave safely and to prevent dangerous situations.

The above described projects are examples of the implementable prevention measures for national, regional and local business as well as trade organizations. This is also a proposal for entrepreneurs unaffiliated with any business organizations, who are interested in improving business operation safety.

It seems evident the actions must be continued in order to improve the safety of business operations in Poland. It is crucial to select and professionally prepare police officers from the Provincial Police Headquarters/ Warsaw Metropolitan Police for coordination of business safety

projects and police officers from the Municipal and District Police Headquarters for contacts with representatives of business entities. Additionally, it is important to develop an optimal cooperation procedure for Police units and business organizations, which must be included in everyday duty service.

If the objectives are implemented, it will be easier, among others, to transfer information, coordinate projects between criminal prevention division and business crime division, observe crime trends, discuss methods of prevention and take joint actions in order to improve safety.

Implementation of the issues is connected with proper media promotion among entrepreneurs, which most probably will lead to a higher sense of safety, more active cooperation with the Police and eventually to perceiving the Poland as a country where it is safe to pursue business.

Due to business crimes losses are incurred not only by business entities, but also the state, which is denied due taxes. Companies, which incur considerable crime-related losses, more and more often consider moving their production to other countries, where business operations are safer. If we let this happen, as a country we can lose even more (lower inflow of taxes to the budget, higher unemployment, no orders for national contractors, negative perception of Poland in terms of foreign investment location, etc.). Consequently, a variety of Police actions, joint activities with representatives of business circles can lead to tangible benefits – for instance, an increase in tax inflow to the state budget.

IV. Summary

Initiation of new prevention projects is a top priority for the police officers from the prevention services. This is also an issue, which requires the Police to address it creatively and with unconventional solutions. Their effectiveness and eventually containment of negative social consequences, in particular for children and youth, depend on a variety of factors. Nevertheless, it is crucial all entities, which were established to deal with the issue, work closely together.

Initiatives taken to counteract negative social issues require a concise and structured approach. Only this consistently implemented objective can render desired effects in the form of a smaller number of threats. A thorough analysis of particular problems, inclusive of specific local conditions, allows us to apply proper and correct solutions when it comes to development and implementation of criminal prevention projects. Hence, it seems vital to constantly intensify activities targeted at prevention of pathologies and as a result improvement of prevention measures.

This report illustrates the extent of criminal prevention programmes and measures implemented in 2007 by police officers, which are exceptionally important as they affect the sense of security of our citizens.

The analysis of juvenile delinquency statistics shows us that there is an increasing trend against previous years. The number of criminal acts committed by juveniles is surging, while the number of juvenile delinquents is maintained. Similarly to the years before, juvenile delinquency occurs mostly in urban areas and juveniles most frequently act individually. When it comes to police remand centres, the juveniles placed there must be cared for and monitored as provided for in standard solutions and the service in such facilities must be adequately organized. The standards adopted in 2007 led to a practical elimination of dangerous situations in police remand centres.

The analysis of the alcohol abuse material indicate that background of the issue remains unchanged. For the past few years juvenile specialists noticed one more alcohol abuse-related issue - more and more family members leave their families to work abroad. Alcohol consumption by youth has been noted as the most risk-inducing behaviour for some time now. Police data concerning crimes committed by youth under the influence of alcohol corroborate this thesis.

On the other hand, the analysis of the drug abuse-related material shows a downward trend in, among others, the number of instituted preparatory proceedings in cases specified in the drug abuse prevention act and the number of identified drug-related crimes. Furthermore, the criminals

identification index for this category of crimes remains unchanged on a high level.

The material on domestic abuse shows that we witnessed a fall in the number of domestic abuse interventions by police officers nationwide and a fall in the number of crimes of harassing close family members, while the number of detained and temporarily arrested suspects increased, which means that law enforcement and the judiciary has become more restrictive and punitive in reference to these crimes. What is more, the chapter includes information about the trends observed in the other social pathologies.

Information on the police prevention-oriented measures mostly pertains to cooperation with government administration, self-governments and other entities. On the basis we can observe a downward trend that police headquarters obtain less and less financial resources for implementation of their programmes and executed safety-related agreements. It must also be noticed that out of the total of 374 prevention programmes, the largest share of projects implemented by the Police as intervention and educational actions. The programme breakdown into subject areas let us conclude that out of all prevention programmes implemented by the Police, general safety initiatives stand for the highest share. Additionally, the analysis of the material compiled in the chapter provides information about numerous initiatives aimed at containment of development and elimination of negative consequences of social pathologies, which can be detrimental to the safe existence of local communities, as well as about prevention programmes implemented by the Police nationally, regionally and locally.

Summing up, it must be stressed that the “Reports about criminal prevention and tasks implemented by Police organizational entities”, which served as the basis for the information included in this report, were developed in a particularly detailed and professional manner. Nevertheless, organizational and technical obstacles concerning the report volume, made authors rely exclusively on the most significant aspects of the submitted materials.

Table No. 1

Selected categories of crimes, inclusive of juveniles delinquency in 2007 pursuant to statistics from the Police system „TEMIDA”

Types of crimes	Identified crimes	Including: juvenile delinquency		suspects	Including: juveniles	
	2007	2007	Percentage share	2007	2007	Percentage share
Crimes in total	1152993	72476	6,3%	540604	54747	10,1
Criminal	794317	67401	8,5%	291302	51739	17,8
Business	143108	2387	1,7%	54796	658	1,2
Homicide	848	11	1,3%	845	26	3,1
bodily injury	14848	3534	23,8%	9706	2912	30,0
assault and battery	14327	2958	20,6%	23570	6768	28,7
Rape	1827	126	6,9%	1111	118	10,6
Armed robbery, theft and extortion	27637	7511	27,2%	15975	5129	32,1
including: robbery with firearm or a different dangerous object	1965	149	7,6%	1205	237	19,7
Theft of property	241104	10540	4,4%	48848	10504	21,5
Vehicle theft	21284	321	1,5%	2478	373	15,0
Burglary	141606	9185	6,5%	23675	7301	30,8
Drug crimes	63007	9310	14,8%	27976	2945	10,5
Bribery	9631	2	0,02%	4123	3	0,1
Criminal forgery	43658	1330	3,0%	14852	939	6,3
Criminal fraud	34775	572	1,6%	13822	302	2,2
Business forgery	21988	14	0,06%	3599	11	0,3
Business fraud	38618	496	1,3%	15421	207	1,3
Business crime	12069	12	0,1%	8829	9	0,1
Traffic crimes	168359	1192	0,7%	161939	1129	0,7
Inclusive of driving under the influence of alcohol	150382	943	0,6%	145436	887	0,6

Table No. 2

Comparison of crimes rates in Poland pursuant to the statistics of the Police system „TEMIDA”

Province	Year	crimes			criminals		
		Identified crimes in total	Juvenile delinquency cases	Percentage share of juvenile delinquency	Suspects in total	Juvenile delinquents	Change rate
Poland	2007	1152993	72476	6,3	540604	54747	101,8
	2006	1287918	77515	6,0	587959	53782	105,5
Dolnośląskie	2007	112777	10390	9,2	50014	5886	97,4
	2006	119466	10947	9,2	55945	6042	102,7
Kujawsko-pomorskie	2007	61183	3254	5,3	26856	2840	102,0
	2006	67604	3148	4,6	29445	2784	99,1
Lubelskie	2007	51222	2181	4,3	30679	2541	99,0
	2006	57329	2405	4,2	34725	2567	95,3
Lubuskie	2007	38386	2365	6,2	21259	1943	125,7
	2006	38752	1434	3,7	20690	1546	100,8
Łódzkie	2007	73196	4111	5,6	35742	3449	102,6
	2006	79563	4138	5,2	37615	3361	110,3
Małopolskie	2007	87006	5238	6,0	34395	3404	105,4
	2006	105630	6046	5,7	35580	3229	117,1
Mazowieckie	2007	64151	3503	5,5	32147	2732	95,0
	2006	71697	3616	5,0	36476	2876	108,0
Opolskie	2007	31788	1682	5,3	15429	1501	107,1
	2006	32628	1314	4,0	15991	1401	104,5
Podkarpackie	2007	37864	1513	4,0	22292	1817	112,8
	2006	41356	1335	3,2	24244	1611	90,2
Podlaskie	2007	26651	1242	4,7	15796	1447	96,7
	2006	27725	1314	4,7	17286	1496	86,9
Pomorskie	2007	74297	4607	6,2	28731	3251	94,9
	2006	90182	5903	6,5	31772	3424	105,9
Śląskie	2007	164685	9531	5,8	69283	7277	105,1
	2006	183620	9695	5,3	76153	6927	103,9
Świętokrzyskie	2007	40561	1931	4,8	16290	1352	110,6
	2006	41074	1605	3,9	17963	1222	109,8
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	2007	44876	2725	6,1	25801	2570	87,3
	2006	48926	2863	5,8	29133	2944	115,4
Wielkopolskie	2007	90697	8985	9,9	43501	4893	103,5
	2006	104214	9717	9,3	46812	4728	110,2
Zachodnio-pomorskie	2007	57947	4516	7,8	29316	3562	111,5
	2006	60687	5177	8,5	28081	3195	112,3
Warsaw Metropolitan	2007	95706	4702	4,9	43073	4282	96,7
	2006	117465	6858	5,8	50048	4429	109,6

Table No. 3

The number of crimes detected in educational facilities of selected categories on the basis of the statistics of the police system „TEMIDA”

Selected categories of crimes	Primary schools and junior high schools		High schools and vocational schools		Dormitories	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Crimes including:	17085	18 821	2977	3 760	1369	1 741
Homicide	0	0	1	1	2	0
Bodily injury	1511	1 475	141	129	62	64
Assault and battery	957	951	82	76	64	69
Rape	19	20	5	0	9	16
Property theft	3023	4 030	1324	1 930	335	396
Burglary	896	1 118	240	354	107	142
Armed robbery, theft and extortion	3037	3 603	182	189	199	294
Drug crimes	443	691	358	425	129	272
Other identified crimes	386	246	387	119	21	122
Identified crimes in total	17471	19067	3364	3 879	1390	1 863

Table No. 4

The number of crimes identified in educational facilities in particular provinces on the basis of statistics from the police system „TEMIDA”

PROVINCE	Primary school and junior high school		High school and vocational school		Dormitory	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE	2331	2003	229	306	226	284
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE	696	804	135	191	46	50
LUBELSKIE	413	624	186	192	63	75
LUBUSKIE	412	326	120	118	52	45
ŁÓDZKIE	1182	1214	172	241	63	75
MAŁOPOLSKIE	1567	2106	251	306	86	230
MAZOWIECKIE Exclusive of the Warsaw Metropolitan Police	1024	1046	248	323	47	78
OPOLSKIE	272	347	82	126	24	44
PODKARPACKIE	388	345	166	201	36	36
PODLASKIE	297	295	83	86	50	70
POMORSKIE	974	1453	180	204	88	75
ŚLĄSKIE	2672	2559	484	467	136	92
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	417	376	136	173	50	53
WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE	451	521	356	171	56	83
WIELKOPOLSKIE	1910	2110	225	311	122	295
ZACHODNIO-POMORSKIE	1023	938	116	205	87	83
Warsaw Metropolitan Police WARSZAWA	1442	2000	195	258	158	195
Poland	17471	19067	3364	3879	1390	1863

Table No. 5

Comparison of statistics concerning juveniles in police remand centres in Poland from 1. 01. to 31. 12. 2007

Number of juveniles placed in police remand centres			Placed in police remand centre for:							
In total	Inclusive of:		Criminal acts (Article 40 § 1 of the juvenile proceedings act)			In total Article 40 § 1 of the juvenile proceedings act	AWOL outside a facility of the Ministry of Justice (Article 40 § 7 of the juvenile proceedings act)			In total Article 40 § 7 of the juvenile proceedings act
	boys	girls								
			13 - 14	15 – 16	do 17 lat		13 – 15	16 - 18	19 – 21	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7624	6862	762	1382	3382	2107	6871	92	517	144	753

The table was developed on the basis of statistic forms submitted to the Prevention and Traffic Agency of the General Headquarters of Police by the local police headquarters.

Table No. 6

Number of juveniles placed in particular police remand centres in given provinces

Province	Police remand centre	Number of juveniles placed in a centre	
		2006	2007
Dolnośląskie	Police remand centre in Legnica	352	269
	Police remand centre in Wałbrzych	206	164
	Police remand centre in Wrocław	587	473
Kujawsko – pomorskie	Police remand centre in Bydgoszcz	188	200
Lubelskie	Police remand centre in Lublin	142	25*
Lubuskie	Police remand centre in Gorzów Wlkp.	142	158
	Police remand centre in Zielona Góra	120	116
Łódzkie	Police remand centre in Łódź	415	411
Małopolskie	Police remand centre in Cracow	387	432
	Police remand centre in Tarnowo	109	119
Mazowieckie	Police remand centre in Radom	204	232
	Police remand centre in Płock	146	414
Mazowieckie (KSP)	Police remand centre in Warsaw	833	887
Opolskie	Police remand centre in Opole	111	130
Podkarpackie	Police remand centre in Rzeszów	112	106
Podlaskie	Police remand centre in Białystok	230	168
Pomorskie	Police remand centre in Gdańsk	242	228
	Police remand centre in Słupsk	92	60
Śląskie	Police remand centre in Katowice	576	583
	Police remand centre in Będzin	457	500
	Police remand centre in Bielsku-Biała	208	161
	Police remand centre in Częstochowa	286	190
Świętokrzyskie	Police remand centre in Kielce	187	231
Warmińsko - Mazurskie	Police remand centre in Elbląg	214	235
	Police remand centre in Olsztyn	267	270
Wielkopolskie	Police remand centre in Poznan	313	312
	Police remand centre in Ostrow Wlkp.	105	129

Zachodniopomorskie	Police remand centre in Koszalin	143	137
	Police remand centre in Szczecin	300	284

- Police remand centre in Lublin was temporarily closed on 01.10.2006 by virtue of the decision of the State Sanitary Inspector of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. The first stage of renovation was completed on 31.10.2007

ATTACHMENT No. 3

Table No. 7

Suspects of intoxication in the years 2006-2007 on the basis of police statistical system TEMIDA

Selected legal crimes	Year	Adult suspects			%	Juvenile delinquents			%
		In total	Sobriety tests made	Intoxicated		Of intoxicated suspects in given crime categories	In total	Sobriety tests made	
Homicide	2006	768	550	420	54,7	26	18	6	23,1
	2007	820	555	439	53,5	26	16	9	34,6
Bodily injury	2006	6845	3502	2063	30,1	2792	1205	77	2,8
	2007	6794	3486	2058	30,3	2912	1281	98	3,4
Assault and battery	2006	16918	8510	5960	35,2	6074	2694	346	5,7
	2007	16802	8737	6328	37,6	6768	2900	420	6,2
Rape	2006	1056	609	402	38,1	159	60	16	10,1
	2007	993	547	381	38,4	118	61	11	9,3
Property theft	2006	40754	22818	5914	14,5	10633	5011	355	3,3
	2007	38344	20862	5706	14,8	10504	4615	316	3,0
Armed robbery, extortions	2006	13825	7890	4707	34,0	5312	2270	301	5,7
	2007	10846	5988	3791	35	5129	2205	341	6,6
Property destruction	2006	11542	7595	5694	49,3	3529	1653	408	11,6
	2007	13185	8689	6712	51	4435	1926	502	6,6

Crimes against public officers	2006	12532	10582	8770	69,9	485	312	199	41
	2007	12873	10905	9196	71,4	630	422	222	35,2

Table No. 8

The number of intoxicated detainees in 2007 on the basis of Form III 6 and III 11 and annual reports from provincial Police headquarters

No.	Province	Intoxicated detainees transferred to:			
		Police units* adults/ juveniles	Place of residence	Sobering stations in total**/including juvenile boys/ girls	Healthcare facilities
1.	Dolnośląskie	9356/114	4213	24562/274/251/23	4428
2.	Kujawsko-pomorskie	2120/0	4658	20395/331/320/11	3459
3.	Lubelskie	6783/68	3750	4501/91/79/12	3236
4.	Lubuskie	2327/10	4190	7857/100/86/14	1407
5.	Łódzkie	7453/73	5126	9605/4/3/1	2623
6.	Małopolskie	3252/9	7561	19792/162/159/3	5103
7.	Mazowieckie	9166/35	7229	3139/43/43/0	2990
8.	Opolskie	3283/41	2955	2191/41/30/11	1744
9.	Podkarpackie	5036/57	4884	8888/90/80/10	3322
10.	Podlaskie	2049/4	3315	13193/337/290/47	2868
11.	Pomorskie	4905/45	3704	11750/113/98/15	2146
12.	Śląskie	3022/21	8185	39859/351/307/44	5186
13.	Świętokrzyskie	1770/1	3102	10551/128/118/10	1187
14.	Warmińsko-mazurskie	7590/113	6854	7232/71/59/12	4125
15.	Wielkopolskie	4806/15	8240	16596/219/193/26	3942
16.	Zachodniopomorskie	3051/13	3881	9922/206/178/28	2875

* Data from form III 6 – number of people placed in detention rooms in 2007 (pertains to the real number of intoxicated detainees).

** Data from form III 11 – number of prevention actions taken by police officers (can depart from the real number of detainees in sobering stations).

*

17.	Warsaw Metropolitan Police	2847/17	2887	14180/121/87/34	2857
In total		79452/636	84734	224213/2 682/ 2381/301	53498

Examples of interesting prevention initiatives to combat alcohol abuse:

Provincial Police Headquarters Białystok

In the Municipal Police Headquarters in Suwałki the so called “Black box of points where juveniles are sold alcohol” were distributed. Every citizen can anonymously inform about places where a juvenile was sold alcohol.

Provincial Police Headquarters Bydgoszcz

In cooperation with form teachers and school children of Mogiln, GKRPA, SANEPID and the Municipal Guards organized a prevention action called „Alcohol – no juveniles are allowed!”, under which a properly trained group of youth visited 42 shops in town and commune of Mogilno. Youth distributed green cards among sales assistant, who refused to sell alcohol to juveniles, and red card to sales assistant who were ready to sell or serve alcohol. The red card meant a warning about legal consequences of such behaviour. Red card were given to nearly 20 % of sales assistants.

Provincial Police Headquarters Dublin

In 2007 in świdnicki district a team for domestic violence was set up. It also coordinates the monitoring of alcohol abuse incidents. As a consequence of the actions the District Court – Magistrates Court in Świdnik introduced obligatory therapy sessions (upon a request of a prosecutor or an individual). Upon a police request, judges are obliged to refer an identified intoxicated juvenile to a pertinent rehab centre, where he/she take part in alcohol abuse prevention classes.

Provincial Police Headquarters Łódź

From the initiative of the Prevention Division of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Łodz in winter vacation of 2007 the “Blue-Riding Hood” campaign was organized in the entire province. This was pilot edition of the campaign and it covered shops and restaurants located in the city centre of Łodz. The action was endorsed by the actors from the „KRUK” theatre and the representatives of regional TV

channel TVP 3. Under the campaign groups of actors dressed as blue-riding hoods and a forester visited points, where alcohol is sold. A blue-riding hood wanted to buy alcohol claiming he/she was over 18. The actors task was to verify the sales assistant knowledge about conditions on which alcohol is sold, including effective bans. Police officers, who accompanies the actors, instructed the sales assistants and distributed leaflets with information about legal consequences of selling alcohol, in particular to juveniles. TV crew recorded a staged event which will be aired on TV as a part of prevention activities. On each visit police officers handed sales assistants and shop owners leaflets, which became an integral part of the action. The leaflet featured legal aspects of selling alcohol. The entire campaign was oriented towards education and prevention and sought to minimize potential repressive behaviours by attracting as many as possible allies from among people selling alcohol.

Provincial Police Headquarters Radom

In November 2007 the Head of the District Police Headquarters in Ciechanow executed an agreement with the President of the City of Ciechanów concerning therapeutic intervention for intoxicated detainees. In accordance with the agreement a community police officer and an employee from the Municipal Alcohol Problem Solving Agency talk to everyone detained to sober up in special rooms before he/she is released. Such talks are aimed at motivating the alcohol abusers to visit professional rehabilitation centres and the Municipal Alcohol Problem Solving Agency. A written summary is of the conversation is developed together with a potential declaration of the detainee to start therapy. In 2007 24 such conversations took place and 18 such declarations were signed.

Table No. 9

Crimes against sexual and moral freedom – selected information in the years 2006 – 2007

Legal classification of crimes	2006					2007				
	Criminal acts			victims		Criminal acts		victims		
	identified	detected	rate	In total	juveniles	identified	detected	rate	In total	juveniles
rape /Article197§1-2 of the Criminal Code/	1829	1517	82.6	1646	364	1707	1444	84.1	1523	346
rape with extreme cruelty /Article197 §3 of the Criminal Code/	169	148	84.1	158	27	120	105	85.4	112	17
Sexual abuse on an insane person /Article198 of the Criminal Code/	120	115	95.8	111	29	125	120	95.2	118	39
Sexual abuse with victim dependence exploitation /Article199 of the Criminal Code/	70	69	98.6	80	31	82	82	100.0	203	169
Sexual acts with juveniles under 15 /Article200 §1 of the Criminal Code/	1687	1573	92.9	4064	4052	1882	1730	91.2	8151	8151
Pornography with juveniles under 15 /Article200 §2 of the Criminal Code/	209	201	96.2	658	657	242	230	95.0	81	31
Juvenile + animal pornography	123	97	78.9	38	17	187	154	82.4	72	24
incest /Article201 of the Criminal Code/	26	26	100.0	22	0	47	47	100.0	26	0
Pornography dissemination /Article202 §1 of the Criminal Code/	31	16	51.6	24	0	46	28	60.9	1006	290
Production and dissemination of pornography – under 15 /Article202§2-3 of the Criminal Code/	209	201	96.2	685	657	242	230	95.0	242	242
Forced prostitution /Article203 of the Criminal Code/	42	42	100.0	44	2	55	51	92.7	38	11
pimping /Article204§1-2 of the Criminal	205	202	98.1	0	0	271	268	98.5	0	0

Number of victims of domestic violence in total	96955	116644	113793	127515	137299	150266	156788	157854	130682
Including: women	55241	67678	66991	74366	80185	88388	91374	91032	76162
Men	4239	5606	5589	7121	7527	9214	10387	10313	8556
Children under 13	23929	27820	26305	30073	32525	35137	37227	38233	31001
Juveniles aged 13 -18	13546	15540	14908	15955	17062	17527	17800	18276	14963

Number of domestic abusers

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of domestic abusers in total	56847	70457	69138	76991	83330	91920	97142	96775	81743
Inclusive of women	1838	2571	2361	2903	2861	3501	4153	4074	3632
Men	54669	67309	66376	73759	80233	88180	92776	92526	77937
Juveniles	340	577	401	329	236	239	213	175	170

Number of detained domestic abusers

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of detained domestic abusers in total (legal measures, prevention actions, sobering procedure)									36877
Inclusive of women									951
Men									35901
Juveniles									25

* blank spaces mean no data, which is the result of a different information compilation method in force prior to 2006, that is prior to the change of the regulation concerning Police planning and reporting

Number of domestic abusers under the influence of alcohol

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of domestic abusers under the influence of alcohol	48459	58664	56058	60884	64064	70203	74633	74772	63303

- women					1305	1780	2255	2126	2073
- men					62690	68382	72315	72588	61085
- juveniles					69	41	63	58	145
Including: referred to sobering stations	25647	31655	29874	31650	19521	20745	19521	18536	15875
- women					297	471	657	630	481
- men					19217	20264	18848	17889	15405
- juveniles					7	10	16	17	7
Including: referred to police sobering rooms					16524	18566	21162	23624	20769
- women					180	238	423	465	452
- men					16340	18308	20726	23148	20299
- juveniles					4	20	13	11	18

*blank spaces mean no data as different information was collected before 2003 that is prior to amendment of the regulation concerning interventions in domestic abuse families by police officers

Number of police domestic violence notifications submitted to various institutions and organizations

Notification submission place	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Social welfare centres	7922	8161	8313	9149	12389	17638	19973	27249	27370
Municipal alcohol problem solving commissions	10807	13295	14105	15325	19521	20487	21789	26237	24624
Healthcare centres	374	459	419	429	423	526	724	743	737
Educational facilities	512	764	727	566	781	781	806	915	846
NGOs	230	381	479	259	535	1266	2227	3341	4311
Other	2785	4386	14105	5366	7139	9331	11646	16250	17033
In total	22630	27446	38148	31094	40788	50029	57165	74735	74921

Table No. 25

Local agreements concerning crime prevention signed by heads of police, adopted safety programmes and financial resources allocated in 2007 for prevention activities (breakdown into partners).

Province	Number of adopted programmes and signed agreements					Resources for implementation of programmes and agreements (in thousand PLN)			
	Government administration	Self-government administration	District Safety and Order Commissions (Article 38A)	Adopted Safety programmes	Other agreements	ADMINISTRATION	THE POLICE	OTHER	IN TOTAL
dolnośląskie	3	38	20	6	31	525,6	423,3	4,5	953,4
kujawsko-pomorskie	1	35	17	19	13	1015,0	48	3,6	1066,6
lubelskie	1	6	-	-	4	183,8	-	0,3	184,1
lubuskie	-	34	12	-	3	2078,1	-	220,4	2298,5
łódzkie	9	37	5	7	12	4326,2	14	972,7	5312,9
małopolskie	-	35	20	15	16	1661,3	190	16,4	1867,7
mazowieckie	1	45	6	9	40	261,8	-	-	261,8
opolskie	-	-	-	-	14	861,4	-	70	931,4
podkarpackie	1	14	7	1	7	102,5	-	6,9	109,4
podlaskie	4	17	2	5	12	1757,9	0,7	49,1	1807,7
pomorskie	-	-	-	9	13	132	-	0,6	132,6
śląskie	-	69	4	10	12	6876,3	-	500	7376,3
świętokrzyskie	5	101	13	13	16	625,5	5	378,2	1008,7
warmińsko-mazurskie	1	15	-	3	6	45	-	-	45
wielkopolskie	5	33	9	8	31	2184,7	111,6	96,9	2393,2
zachodnio-pomorskie	7	30	7	7	15	1498,5	-	11,8	1510,3
Warsaw Metropolitan	1	62	5	2	26	1966,4	570,8	-	2537,2

Police									
In total	39	571	127	114	271	26102	1363,4	2331,4	29796,8

Table No. 26

Number of prevention programmes implemented by the Police in 2007
(breakdown into categories and subject areas)

Programme category	Subject areas									
	General safety		Traffic safety		Social pathologies		Crime victims		Personal and property protection	
	Programmes in total	Including for children and youth	Programmes in total	Including for children and youth	Programmes in total	Including for children and youth	Programmes in total	Including for children and youth	Programmes in total	Including for children and youth
Educational	41	41	1	1	28	26	-	-	6	1
Information	39	21	5	5	8	8	4	2	6	-
Intervention	147	123	-	-	35	35	9	9	30	9
Alternative	11	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
IN TOTAL In subject areas	238		7		71		13		45	