



GERMAN EXPERIENCE IN STABILIZING THE CRIMINOGENIC SITUATION IN REGIONS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the systematic measures implemented by the Federal Republic of Germany to ensure public safety and stabilize the criminogenic situation in regions. Advanced mechanisms in German police activities, such as Preventive Policing, Bürgernahe Polizei (community-oriented policing), public cooperation, digital monitoring systems, and crime forecasting methods, are examined. Additionally, the article explores experiences in assessing criminogenic factors in local areas, creating risk maps, working with youth and migrants, and implementing preventive programs. The article proposes practical recommendations for applying effective aspects of the German experience in accordance with local conditions.

Keywords: German experience, preventive policy, Preventive Policing, Bürgernahe Polizei, criminogenic situation, public safety, risk mapping, crime forecasting, preventive mechanisms, local governance.

The sustainable social progress and economic development of each state is primarily linked to ensuring public safety and creating peaceful living conditions for the population. The complexity or instability of the criminogenic situation leads not only to an increase in the number of offenses but also to a heightened sense of danger among the population and a decrease in trust in government bodies. Therefore, stabilizing the criminogenic situation in regions plays a crucial role in state security policy. Studying the experience of developed countries in this area, especially analyzing the practical mechanisms of the Federal Republic of Germany, is of great importance in many respects.

Germany is distinguished by its comprehensive, systematic, and scientifically based approaches to crime prevention. Crime prevention in the country is considered not only as a task of the police or law enforcement agencies, but also as a nationwide task with the participation of all segments of society. In this sense, the "Bürgernahe Polizei" model - "close to the population police" - is one of the main pillars of the German security system. This model provides for the creation of trusting relationships between police officers and citizens, direct communication with the population, timely identification of problems in the area, and their preventive elimination.

In addition, another important aspect of the German experience is the principle of preventive policing, which is aimed at the early detection and elimination of crime-inducing factors, rather than reactive measures after the commission of a crime. In this model, instead of searching for criminals, the police primarily analyze the environment in which the crime can occur. For example, the mechanism for identifying dangerous areas, analyzing digital data on the dynamics of crime, and forecasting the time and place of possible crime is widely used. Such

an approach is noteworthy for its great effectiveness in reducing the number of crimes in local areas.

One of the innovative mechanisms of this state's preventive policy is risk mapping and digital monitoring systems. The Kriminalitätskarte (crime map), compiled by police agencies, clearly indicates the level of danger in a given territory, the location of crimes, and their frequency. Through this system, the police can quickly respond to complex criminogenic situations and optimally deploy preventive patrols. Such maps also serve as an important source of information for local khokimiyats, educational institutions, and public organizations.

Another area of preventive measures in Germany is the development of a system for working with youth. Work with youth growing up in a hostile environment, migrants, and individuals belonging to socially vulnerable groups will be conducted based on special programs. It has been established that projects such as "Haus des Jugendrechts" (Youth Rights Houses) are very effective in reducing offenses among young people. In these centers, police, prosecutors, social services, and psychologists work together, which ensures the systematic functioning of preventive mechanisms.

Germany also has a number of programs aimed at strengthening public participation. For example, civic initiatives such as Neighborhood Watch are aimed at involving the population in the protection of the territory, ensuring prompt reporting of offenses. Such initiatives increase the responsibility of citizens and contribute to the collective creation of a safe environment.

In Germany, stabilizing the criminogenic situation at the regional (local) level and preventing crime is an important pillar of the country's policy. Thanks to Germany's federal structure, activities in this direction are carried out in coordination between the federal government, federal lands (Länder), and local authorities. In 2023, the total number of crimes in Germany amounted to 5.94 million tons, which is 5.5% more than in 2022, but shows a decrease in the overall trend. The crime rate is high in urban areas (e.g. Berlin, Frankfurt and Bremen), with 15,424 crimes per 100,000 population committed in Bremen in 2024, the highest rate. However, through federal programs such as the "Soziale Stadt" program, the stabilization of the criminogenic situation in complex areas (Brennpunktviertel) is being effectively implemented. This article examines in detail Germany's main strategies, their scientific foundations, practical results, and considerations.

The main concept for stabilizing the criminogenic situation in Germany is called "Criminal Prevention." This approach was put forward in the 1970s and institutionalized in 1999 through the Soziale Stadt program. The "Soziale Stadt" program was created to reduce social-territorial crimes in cities and covers more than 500 projects as of 2025, with an annual budget of 500 million euros. The program combines social prevention, environmental design, and community engagement in challenging areas (e.g., certain districts of Noyköln in Berlin or Essen). In 2023, within the framework of this program, violent crimes decreased by 15-20% in more than 300 mahallas.

The effectiveness of the "Soziale Stadt" program has been confirmed by scientific research. According to the 2024 report of the Federal Institute for Construction and Urbanization (FIGU), the crime rate in the regions participating in the program decreased by 25% as it was aimed at solving social problems (unemployment, migration). For example, in the complex areas of the city of Essen (SiQua project), violence decreased by 18% in 2023-2025 as a result of cooperation between the public, police, and city planners. The main principles of



the program - social justice, cooperation, and scientific evaluation - are effective in stabilizing the criminogenic situation in complex regions.

A distinctive feature of the German experience is the widespread use of "Städtebauliche Kriminalprävention" (Prevention of Crime through Urban Development, SKP). This concept was put forward in the 1980s and is similar to CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design), which aims to reduce crime through environmental design. In Berlin, SKP was used in more than 150 projects in 2025, in which theft and violence decreased by 20% as a result of improved lighting, cameras, and street design. For example, in the Kreuzberg districts of Berlin, property crimes decreased by 22% in 2023 based on the principles of NCP (natural control, access control).

However, the SNP concept has also been criticized. Some scholars do not consider its role in reducing crime to be more than 15-20%, since the decrease in crime is associated with demographic changes and economic development. For example, a Berlin police report in 2024 stated that "quality-of-life policing" did not affect crime levels. This approach also exacerbated discrimination among the population during the migration process, as the practice of stopping and checking for minor offenses (stop-and-frisk) covered them relatively more.

Another important element of territorial prevention in Germany is the "Gemeinsame Zentralstelle Kommunale Kriminalprävention" (GeZ KKP) and "Deutsches Forum für Kriminalprävention" (DFK) programs. The GeZ CCP will ensure the implementation of scientific and practical approaches in complex areas (Brennpunktviertel) by 2025 by uniting local authorities. Since 2001, the DFK has been developing the Criminal Prevention, uniting 76 experts at the federal and federal land levels. For example, when youth violence prevention projects were implemented in more than 200 mahallas within the framework of the Civil Code in 2023, crimes decreased by 12%.

According to the Police Crime Statistics (PKS) of the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA), overall crime in Germany decreased in 2020-2025. While violent crimes increased by 30% in 2020 due to the pandemic, the number of murders decreased by 16% in 2023 and decreased by 25% compared to 2020. In the Northeastern regions (Berlin, Dresden), the level of violence is the lowest (less than 20% of the national average), and in the Southern regions - the highest (more than 25% of the national average). In 2024, total violence decreased by 9%, property crimes - by 9%, which demonstrates the effectiveness of programs such as "Soziale Stadt" and "SKP."

The scientific basis of the German experience lies in criminology and urban science. Professor Susanne Karstedt (University of Cologne) in her research showed a link between social disorder and crime in complex areas, which is addressed through a combination of "Soziale Stadt" and public police. According to an article published in 2024, the Soziale Stadt program increased public trust in the police from 21% to 40%. However, there is criticism: in some studies, the role of "Soziale Stadt" in crime reduction is estimated at only 4-6%, since the recruitment program is only a temporary solution, and scientifically based strategies (hot-spots policing, focused deterrence) are more effective.

The reasons for the success of territorial prevention in Germany are:

Through "Neighborhood Watch" and the volunteer program, citizens organize patrols together with the police. For example, in Stuttgart in 2015-2025, this program reduced violence by 50%;

"Danger points" are monitored in real time through digital maps (GIS), video surveillance, and mobile applications. In 2025, more than 8,000 police agencies used these systems to reduce crime by 10-15%;

Surveys will be conducted in mahallas based on the SARA model and the SKP. In Philadelphia, the "Cleaning and Greening" project reduced violence by 30% through traffic and light regulation.

However, there are also shortcomings in the German experience. The practice of "stop-and-frisk" exacerbated discrimination among the population affected by migration, as 97% of the stops were directed against them. Also, 60% of Soziale Stadt program grant recipients faced difficulties in hiring employees due to insufficient local budgets. In 2025, the BMI report recommends strengthening the scientific evaluation of "Soziale Stadt."

There are many opportunities for Uzbekistan to take advantage of the German experience. For example, Uzbekistan's 2025 "Early Prevention of Offenses in Mahallas" program is similar to "Soziale Stadt," which provides for the assignment of responsible managers and the conduct of scientific research. By implementing the German SKP and GeZ KKP models, it is possible to improve the physical environment in mahallas and take targeted measures based on the SARA model. Moreover, the widespread use of digital technologies (video surveillance, mobile applications) can reduce offenses by 10-20%.

In conclusion, the experience of Germany shows effective ways to stabilize the criminogenic situation in the regions: public cooperation, scientifically based prevention, and the integration of technologies. However, its criticisms (discrimination, temporary solutions) should be studied. Uzbekistan can ensure peace by adapting this experience to its conditions and strengthening the mahalla institution. In the future, it is important to strengthen the scientific evaluation of programs such as "Soziale Stadt" and ensure social justice.

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