Economy and organised crime: A vulnerability approach

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1. The context

**Crime and crime control development**

- **Crime vision**
  - from aberrant to ‘routine activity’
  - from reason for crime to crime reduction
  - from the individual origins of motivation to the criminal event

- **Crime control**
  - from state monopoly to free market
  - from crime to opportunity for crime
  - from post-crime to pre-crime
  - from repressive action to more situational crime prevention
  - from symptom combat to risk identification/reduction

  to risk management
2. “Risky business” – organise the big ideas

Classical risk management
- Risk management = risk assessment + risk strategy
- Risk assessment = impact $\times$ probability impact realises

Vulnerabilities (risk of weak spots for organised crime) of economic sectors

Ex-ante criminal event
- Vulnerabilities = lack of (or low) resistibility $\times$ high potential impacts (assessment)
- Controllability of vulnerabilities (strategy I)

Ex-post criminal event
- Resilience (strategy II)
3. Vulnerability studies, the strengths

- Future oriented by analysis of current state of economic environment (no use of ex-post data)
- Broad information available from where criminal action takes place (sector)
- Differing angle might bring differing conclusions about organised crime (criminals)
- Direct policy relevance/application of results
4. Ghent research, next steps

*Indicator determination*
- Testing of criminological models
- Input interviews risk assessment experts, entrepreneurs, stakeholders, criminals

*Model application*
5. Summary

1. Risk management in pre-crime policy space
2. Vulnerabilities = lack of (or low) resistibility x high potential impacts; controllability; resilience
3. Future oriented – direct policy application
4. Indicator determination