

History

In 1976, the Vera Institute of Justice in New York opened a branch in Paris in order to conduct a pilot study at the High Court of Paris in coordination with the Research Center on Criminal Policy.

Its objective was to analyze whether the contribution of verified information regarding the social ties of those indicted for offenses could limit the recourse to provisional detention.

This project, inspired by the new social defense theory, or the humanist movement in criminal policy, considers the criminal act and delinquency to be a social production revealing its multidisciplinary approach.

The study begins in 1977 with both the financial and institutional support of the Ministry of Justice. Initially included in the investigation framework, it was extended to the procedure of flagrante delictos (colloquially defined as ‘caught red handed’) and has now reached the establishment of rapid social investigations (ESR for enquête sociale rapide) prior to the judge’s decision.

On October 3rd 1980 the Association for Applied Criminal Policy and Social Reintegration (APCARS – Association de Politique Criminelle Appliquée et de Réinsertion Sociale) was created. One month later the Parliament adopted an amendment to add the following statement to article 41 of the French Penal Code:

“...The public prosecutor can entrust, to the accredited persons as per the conditions set out in article 81, the task of verifying the material and social situation of persons under investigation...”

The departments conducting the rapid social investigations are opened in 1981 in the High Court of Créteil and in 1984 in the High Court of Bobigny, shortly followed by the personality investigation department in 1987.

In 2002, the association extends its activities to civil justice with the creation of a regional social investigations department for family court judges.

Alongside, and in response to the emerging social precariousness, a walk-in service is opened in 1984 to assist homeless adults in urgent need in hopes of furthering their social (re)integration. In 2006, this service becomes the Housing and Social Reintegration Center (CHRS) specialized in the assistance and integration of persons within the justice system.

APCARS, then commits to pooling together knowledge and practices in order to further its goals by merging with other associations in the social justice sector beginning with the ESTRAN in 2009, the SAJIR in 2010, the VERLAN in 2011 and the SPES Marseille in 2015.

The mergers allowed the association to extend its housing capacity (CHRS), to intervene in the municipal policy sector and to become a major actor in victim support.

An associative approach as part of a wider network

Our activities, which are of public interest, are carried out within the framework of an extensive network of associations.

APCARS adheres to competent federations in their respective fields and to the labor union that manages its collective convention.

APCARS carries out its missions alongside other associations within the field, especially when pooling practices, sharing knowledge or even creating partnerships allows recourse to complementary competencies.

Values and Qualities

APCARS upholds the following principals and values

- Humanism and dignity
- Ethics and professionalism
- Rigor and efficiency
- Objectivity and responsibility

Moreover, APCARS is renowned as

- One of the rare associations that can offer offer the justice system an integrated, judicial and social approach
- an operational platform prior to and post penal judgment, dedicated to the perpetrators as well as the victims

Its long history and experience grant it a special legitimacy and recognition. Its capacity to adapt and innovate renders it a proactive source of proposals.

Approved by the Board of Directors

January 28th 2014