

10th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

**CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY:
FROM INDIVIDUALS TO ORGANIZATIONS**

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

THURSDAY 9th September 2010

Panel Session 1

9.00 – 10.15

1. Different perspectives on social perception in the fear of crime : relational concerns and social anxieties

Chair : Jonathan Jackson, Methodology Institute, LES, United Kingdom

Room : MERTON

Experience and expression in the fear of crime

Stephen Farrall, School of Law, Sheffield University, United Kingdom,

Jonathan Jackson, Methodology Institute, LES, United Kingdom

Emily Gray

Our argument in this paper is twofold. First, fear of crime involves two forms of everyday emotion: (a) everyday worry and (b) diffuse anxiety. Everyday worry manifests in concrete moments in which an individual worries for his or her safety and security; while diffuse anxiety is a more low-level concern that rarely (if ever) bubbles into concrete moments of perceived threat and possibility. Second, perceptions of risk are explicitly situated in individuals' understanding of the social and physical make-up of their neighbourhood (Ferraro 1995). But, crucially, the effect of broader anxieties about long-term social change on fear of crime is mediated through differentiated perception of disorder and collective efficacy in the community. We argue that the experience of fear of crime (whether worry or anxiety) thus expresses a wealth of relational concerns. By linking community characteristics to crime and danger, people are articulating those things that are threatening moral boundaries.

Decoding disorder: Crime, decline and the social meaning of low-level deviance

Jonathan Jackson, Methodology Institute, LES, United Kingdom

Ian Brunton-Smith

Emily Gray

Neighbourhood disorder refers to the social and physical cues in an environment that signal to observers first the erosion of shared commitments to dominant norms and values, and second the failure of authorities to regulate behaviour in public space. We link data from a national probability sample of individuals living in England and Wales to independent measures of neighbourhood demographic characteristics, visual signs of disorder, and reported crime. We test three mechanisms through which neighbourhoods influence public perceptions of disorderly cues. We also examine why different individuals, who encounter the same environmental conditions, can come to different conclusions about neighbourhood disorder. Our findings point the arrow of influence, not from perceived disorder to fear of crime, but from fear of crime to perceived disorder: fear of crime may increase the tendency to endorse stereotypes that link certain social groups and community conditions to crime. We conclude with the idea that fear of crime both expresses and exacerbates relational concerns about the breakdown of norms, cooperation and social control in British society.

Anxieties about modernization, local concerns and fear of crime: Evidence from Germany on the broadness of anxieties associated with crime

Helmut Hirtenlehner, Institute for Criminal Sciences, University of Linz, Austria

Klaus Sessar, Department of Criminology, Universitaet Hamburg, Germany

International research on fear of crime has provided evidence that the formation of crime-related feelings of insecurity can be adequately understood only in the context of broader social anxieties. But there's controversy on the question how broad the vital general anxieties are shaped and which mechanisms link social anxieties and fear of crime. In substance, two positions emerge from the relevant literature: a wider model favoured in the German-speaking countries and a narrower model developed in the Anglo-Saxon world. The wider approach sees fear of crime as an expression of an unspecific sense of insecurity which has its basis in diffuse existential fears and an abstract fear of the future. These underlying fears are projected onto crime which then appears as the tangible embodiment of the risks inherent in social transformation. The narrower perspective focuses on the state of the urban habitat and the local community as the pivotal prism refracting social change. Social transformations are revealed to the public as erosion of social cohesion and moral consensus which pave the way for crime-related feelings of insecurity. Based on survey data from Hamburg both models will be tested competitively. For both positions linear structural equation models are formulated that will be compared in terms of their consistency with the data. The implications of the results for further theoretical development will be discussed.

Risk, anxiety, and insecurity as coming topics of criminology: With a respectful look at an era of now exhausted fear-of-crime studies

Klaus Sessar, Department of Criminology, Universitaet Hamburg, Germany

Feelings of fear, worry, concern, unsafety, uncertainty and the like were identified as different however interrelated variations of human sentiments. On a rather individual level those feelings were mostly related to crime; the observation is that the increasing precision of concepts and methods to study fear goes along with its decreasing social relevance. More specific: Through the inclusion of context variables and the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods the original rather sketchy concept of "unsafety" (see the use of the standard question during the last 40 years) was gradually turned into a scientific concept of "fear" leading to the understanding of a serious however manageable problem. It seems that by now we possess a sound body of knowledge about this topic. Relationships between the perception of social disorder in urban communities or even global crises and fear of crime direct attention to more common feelings of insecurity and collective anxieties regarding profound changes in society. The question is whether those larger forms of public concerns are included into – larger – concepts of fear of crime; or whether such concepts will be comprised in, e. g., current discourses of risk. It is the latter era which will attract our interest: "Risk societies as angst societies", or "risk as a focal point of fear, anxiety and uncertainty" are topics worthy of being discussed and researched more thoroughly in criminology. Some additional considerations about a disastrous "politics of fear" may complete the issue.

2. The science of Art Crime

Chair: Noah Charney, President, ARCA (*The Association for Research into Crimes against Art*), Italy

Room: SHAW

Turning the Study of Art Crime into a Science

Noah Charney, ARCA (The Association for Research into Crimes against Art), Italy

Art crime is a relatively under-studied field, despite the fact that it is the third-highest grossing criminal trade worldwide annually, and one which involves Organized Crime and the drug and arms trades (information from a number of sources, including the US Department of Justice). The reason for the limited scholarship in this field is that very poor data has been available to criminologists. Indeed, the study of art crime has been more anecdotal, in the realm of social history, than it is scientific and criminological, due to the paucity of complete data sets. Of all of the world's art police, only the Carabinieri keep thorough, complete data on art crime in Italy, stretching back forty years (their database contains three million entries). It is the goal of ARCA (an international non-profit think tank and research group on the study of art crime and cultural property protection, www.artcrime.info) to bring together international scholars, police, lawyers, and members of the art community to better study art crime, with the goal of curbing the theft, damage, and destruction of the world's cultural heritage. An important step in this direction is the gathering of better data sources, and making accessible the existing data to qualified scholars. ARCA has begun to work with the Carabinieri and their excellent data, and the resulting studies that will be published in the coming years should offer a better and more thorough insight into this unusual category of crime. This paper will discuss the difficulties in studying art crime from a scientific/criminological perspective, and also introduce suggestions on how to improve the circumstances and surmount the difficulties in the future.

Who steals fine art?

Edgar J. G. Tjhuis, The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, VU University, The Netherlands

This paper describes the results of a study of large thefts of fine art in Europe from 1960 till 2008. The thefts analyzed were restricted to thefts for which the perpetrators had been convicted. The study was based on open sources like media reports, the available literature and specialized media like the Stolen Art Alert from IFAR (International Foundation for Art Research). In total about sixty thefts were analyzed for this study. This selection does not provide a pool of data that can claim to be representative of all thefts of fine art (there are tens of thousands of reported art thefts each year). Indeed, its limited nature is indicative of the problem that students of art crime must overcome. However, this group of thefts can help and was used to draw at least some tentative conclusions as to the different types of art thieves. This paper continues an earlier study that was published in Charney, N. (ed) *Art & Crime* (Praeger 2009).

Is Art Crime a Serious Crime?

Laurence Massy, University of Liège, Belgium

For those concerned with the topic, the prevention of art theft and the protection of cultural goods are serious matters, indeed. But the wider public, and in many instances politicians and police, dismiss art crime as of little relative importance. The purpose of this talk is to discuss how art crime is perceived, from academic,

institutional, and historical perspectives. We will attempt to answer the question most often asked by outsiders of the few specialists who study the field: “Is art crime a serious crime?”

3. Judicial Rehabilitation in Europe – Working Group Community Sanctions (Session sponsored by the European Journal of Probation)

Chair: Martine Herzog-Evans, Law Faculty, University of Reims, France

Room: GREEN

Judicial Rehabilitation in the Netherlands

Miranda Boone, Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands

A criminal record can seriously frustrate the efforts of ex-convicts in rediscovering a place in society. This insight lay behind the introduction of the Bill on Judicial Documentation and the good conduct certificate (*verklaring omtrent gedrag, VOG*) in 1955. Instead of asking directly for the criminal record of the applicant for a certain position, employers can ask for a good conduct certificate. The applicant has to request this from the mayor of the municipality in which he or she resides. A determining factor for the decision to issue the good conduct certificate is the aim that is served with the request. So, a criminal record as such does not necessarily have to obstruct the issuing of a good conduct certificate. A conviction for drunk driving is relevant for a job as a taxi driver, but does not have to form an obstacle to employment as a cleaner. Because of the high percentage of requests granted, faith in the reliability of the good conduct certificate disappeared at the end of the 1990s and the procedure became stricter.

In the paper the current legal framework concerning ‘judicial rehabilitation’ will be addressed. For what period judicial data can be kept, who can have access to those data and how can they frustrate the efforts of ex-offenders to reintegrate (e.g. to get a job and insurances). Special attention will be paid to the legal framework and practice of the good conduct certificate. What are the processes involved in the decision to pursue such a certificate? What criteria are developed? How often is it refused and in which cases?

Judicial Rehabilitation in France

Martine Herzog-Evans, Law Faculty, University of Reims, France

Shadd Maruna (Making Good, 2001), invites legal systems to allow for rituals – preferably in court – which would acknowledge solemnly that an ex-offender has desisted. Such a procedure exists in French law under the name of ‘judicial rehabilitation’. Its immediate legal consequence is to delete all the person’s criminal files. But this excellent procedure faces strong competition from other sources of partial or total criminal record expunging, which aim at helping offenders desist, especially by allowing them to obtain employment easier. Other rules are based on the ancient liberal notion that after the passing of a certain time without further offending a person should have a ‘right to be forgotten’. However, this does not fully apply to sexual offenders, whose records cannot be deleted that easily. Another noteworthy trait of French law is that there is no such thing as a right for the public, or even for employers (with the exception of public services) to access criminal records. One can thus say that the right to privacy and to a second chance still exists in this jurisdiction.

Judicial Rehabilitation in Spain

Elena Larrauri, Law Department, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

By judicial rehabilitation I focus on the legal procedure by which a person who has served his sentence can erase his criminal record. I explain the situation in Spain where criminal records get cancelled for most 5 years after having served the sentence. I point out to the circumstances when they do not get erased and where they still can produce certain effects (most notably amongst immigrants applying for residence permits). I also draw on a research project developed with Jacobs (Jacobs-Larrauri, 2010) to explore the different public uses of criminal records in the USA and Europe, reflecting different philosophies of rehabilitation and social protection. I end up by wondering how increasing criminalization will impact on the growing number of people that have some kind of criminal record.

Judicial Rehabilitation by means of deletion of convictions from the criminal records in Germany

Christine Morgenstern, Department of Criminology, University of Greifswald, Germany

In 1919, during the early, reform-oriented years of the Weimar Republic, the German 'Straftilgungsgesetz' (Conviction Redemption Act) was adopted. It explicitly tried to limit the stigmatizing effects of the criminal records for the future of ex-convicts by introducing certain time limits and restricting access to criminal record certificates. The deletion of convictions from the criminal records was seen as one of the crucial measures to allow the offender to find a position, accommodation etc. and to return to a law-abiding life. Meanwhile, the relevant statute is named the 'Federal Central Criminal Register Act'; a title that more clearly shows the field of tension between the rehabilitation of the offender; the significance of criminal records for sentencing and later prognoses (e. g. for condition release) as well as for private or public use with regard to the occupational aptitude of offenders. The paper highlights the current legal framework and practice and shows modern developments such as the extension of the group of persons that have access to the criminal register when they want to employ persons that will have contact to children.

4. Youth Violence

Chair: Daniella Pollich, Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, Germany

Room: CRACOW

Looking over your shoulders, one of them or one of us?

Loretta Trickett, Nottingham Law School, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

Recent media coverage and political attention in the United Kingdom has focused on concern about the violent behaviour of young men including their involvement in gun and knife crime. The tragic shooting of eleven-year-old Rhys Jones in Liverpool in 2007 shocked the nation. The following year, saw hundreds of people march against knife crime in the city of London, in response to a spate of youth-on-youth killings. Consequently, public concern about young men is high and it is believed that they are getting involved in gang membership (Pitts, 2007) and serious violence at earlier ages (see Hallsworth and Young, 2008). Interestingly, and despite this, however, whilst young men are known to be the social group most at risk of assault in public places, research on the fear of crime has consistently suggested that they are the least fearful. Based on a qualitative study this paper examines the discussions of a group of young men who engaged in violence and exemplified an 'on-road' lifestyle (see Hallsworth and Silverstone, 2009) about their fears around crime, their experiences of victimisation and their strategies for dealing with risks and harm. In contrast to previous research this paper

suggests that these young men were highly fearful about assault. The paper also includes an examination of the respondents' reflections upon their involvement in crime and their experiences of victimisation and suggests that we can learn much from such reflections and also examples of desistance (see Wilson, 2007; Maruna, 2001; Sampson and Laub, 2003). The paper concludes that governmental and criminal justice interventions are rarely informed by qualitative work with such young men and makes suggestions as to how insights from such work can inform governmental policy on young men and violence both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe.

Routines or rationality: What explains serious violent offending?

Daniella Pollich, Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, Germany

This talk deals with different levels of rationality (cf. Kroneberg 2005) and their influence on juveniles' decisions to commit violent actions. Violence is regarded as one possible option for solving everyday problems that juveniles usually have. Depending on whether or not a person has internalized so-called scripts (cf. Schank & Abelson 1977) that provide a routine for solving problems by violent means, the level of rationality of the attempts to cope with daily hassles will be lower or higher. Young people who have strongly internalized violent routines will show a tendency to realize those scripts when they are faced with a problematic situation. Those juveniles – especially when they are confronted with problematic situations frequently – are prone to put the violent scripts into action without considering possible costs and risks of sanctions. Those juveniles are expected to be more serious violent offenders. Persons who have not internalized any scripts suggesting how to cope with problematic situations will make their decisions to commit (or not commit) violent acts more deliberately. Since they do not have predetermined ways to behave in situations in which violence is an obvious option, they will rationally reflect possible alternatives and potential consequences such as detection and punishment. It is assumed that those juveniles commit violent acts only infrequently or not at all because of the imminent costs. To test the assumption that more serious violent offenders are governed by learnt scripts, whereas the minor offenders' actions are determined by rational considerations, logistic regressions including interaction effects are conducted.

Trends in and risk-factors of girls violence in Germany

Dirk Baier, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Crime statistics in Germany show that male as well as female youth violence increased in the last 15 years. For girls this increase is much higher than for boys so that the gender gap is gradually closing. As an example, in 1993 boys were 6.0 times more often registered as suspects of aggravated assaults, in 2008 only 4.3 times more often. For other countries similar trends are reported. Because of the problems of crime statistics we can not be sure if this trend reflects a real change in girls behavior or if female offenders are more often reported to the police, maybe because public attention for girls violence has raised in the last years. A repeated self-report study conducted in four German cities in 1998 and 2005 can help us to answer the question if girls violence has really increased or not. The main findings of the comparison of the two years are that the share of violent girls has decreased and that the gender gap is not closing. What has changed is the risk of violent girls to be reported to the police: In 1998 only 15.5 percent of the female offenders were reported to the police, in 2005 already 27.3 percent. In the second part of the presentation it is analysed which risk factors explain violent behavior of male and female adolescents. Therefore a self-report study with 45,000 ninth grades is used. The regression analyses show that for boys and for girls the following risk factors are most important: delinquent peers, own victimization, low self-control, alcohol consumption, truancy. For girls, factors like own victimization, low self-control and media violence are more important than for boys.

5. Mafia

Chair: Silvia Ciotti Galletti, EuroCrime - Research, Training and Consultancy, independent research centre, Italy

Room: LAUSANNE

Mafia Inc.: analysis of the investments of the Italian Mafia

Francesco Calderoni, Marco Dugato, Michele Riccardi, Transcrime, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy

This paper provides an exploratory analysis of the investments of mafia-type organised crime in Italy. The analysis is based on a dataset of goods confiscated from mafia type organisations from 1983 to 2010, including more than 17.000 confiscated goods. The paper presents chronological, geographical and typological analyses of confiscated goods and compares their distribution with mafia-type murders, mafia-type criminal association and city councils dissolved due to infiltration by organised crime. The results highlight the patterns of investment of mafia organisations in Italy in relation with the spatial distribution of specific mafia-related phenomena. Furthermore, they may contribute to a better understanding of mafia infiltration in specific economic sectors.

Italian and international organised crime: the holding policy

Silvia Ciotti Galletti, EuroCrime - Research, Training and Consultancy, Independent research centre, Italy

We have to admit that criminologists, most of all in the past, paid few attention to the organised crime groups. By many viewpoints, in their eyes organised criminal groups were a strange mix of folkloristic attitudes and common criminal behaviours. This is why the law enforcement agencies were considered the best ones not only to fight their activities but also to deal, analyse and understand their crimes and behaviours. Also in the countries, as Italy, where these groups were established since the past centuries, for many years the Governments, enforcement agencies and social institutions denied the existence itself of such organisations. The attention paid in the past to these organisations was focused mainly on their violent subcultures and on the individual criminal careers of their members. Only a few decades ago we understood that there is more to be learnt about these groups, and that they are more than the simple “sum” of the criminals who are their members. The final result, the organisation, is something autonomous, with particular and well defined characteristics. And the organisation is quickly changing, shafting, moving towards new goals and behaviours; without a clear idea of what actually organised crime is all over our globalised world, it is absolutely impossible to draft effective prevention and fight strategies. In this presentation we will analyse the actual international crime groups activities and policies from the “holding” viewpoint, demonstrating that the old approaches and theories in many cases are no longer adequate to the real extent of the organised criminal activities.

Italian organised crime, so far

Silvia Ciotti Galletti, EuroCrime - Research, Training and Consultancy, Independent research centre, Italy

It was said that the best thing that the devil made to strengthen his role and position in our world was to make the humans to believe that he did not exist. With organised crime we are in the very same situation; at least, with Italian organised crime. Also in very recent years the main Italian public authorities affirmed, alternatively, that the so called “Mafia” does not exist, or that we must “cohabit” with this organisation. To clearly

understand this assumptions, and why the fight against organised crime in Italy seems to be so weak and with no practical results, we will examine the different Italian organised criminal groups, as Mafia, Camorra, 'Ndrangheta. We will examine their origin and their actual activities, in Italy and abroad, and the social and political responses and attitudes towards this pervasive criminal phenomenon. From the first historical analysis of these groups to the birth of the most recent ones (some of these groups were created in the '80s and '90s), passing through the crime – terror strategies and to the new fashion brands dedicated to the Mafia world, we will explain why Italian organised crime groups are so well known in the world, even if they are not the most ancient or powerful. Most of all, we will explain why the “Mafioso” stereotype is so famous everywhere, and why it is considered with a certain sympathy and (maybe) respect also in different cultures and civil societies.

Where is the mafia in Italy? A pilot study to measure the presence of mafia-type and other forms of organised crime

Francesco Calderoni, Transcrime, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy

This paper presents a set of pilot indexes to measure the presence of mafia and organised crime in Italy. Although mafia-type organisations have existed for decades in Italy, there are hardly any scientific studies which have attempted to provide a quantitative measurement of their presence across the country. A first index (Mafia Index, MI) combines different data sources in order to provide a better measurement of mafia-type organised crime. It includes data on mafia-type murders, mafia-type criminal associations, confiscation and city councils dissolved by the national government because of infiltration by the mafia. These multiple sources allow to analyse different aspects of mafia-type groups: violence, presence of structured criminal groups, economic interests and political connections. A second index (Mafia and Organised Crime Index, MOCI) measures the presence of both mafia-type and non mafia-type organised crime. In addition to the data sources used for the MI, the MOCI includes data on criminal associations and drug trafficking associations. The MOCI broadens the picture provided by the MI and goes beyond the narrow concept of mafia-type organisations. The creation of indexes which measure mafia and organised crime in Italy has implications in terms of both research and policy. From a research point of view, the indexes may stimulate further quantitative analysis of the evolution of mafia and organised crime in time and space. Furthermore, the indexes may be used to match the evolution of mafia and organised crime with social and economic conditions. As for related policies, the indexes may provide empirical information relevant to control and preventive policies and facilitate an assessment of their impact.

6. Criminal careers

Chair: Colin Webster, School of Social Sciences, Leeds Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Room: HELSINKI

Delinquency trajectories: Results of the “Hannover Prison Study”

Anabel Taefi, German Police University, Germany

In this presentation, delinquency trajectories of young German offenders will be identified and characterized. The longitudinal “Hanover Prison Study” conducted by Criminological Institute of Lower-Saxony (KFN) / Technische Universität Braunschweig collected data of 2.405 male, German convicts who were serving a prison term in a youth correctional facility for the first time. Participants of the study were interviewed repeatedly during prison term, after release and in case of a re-conviction. Additional information was gathered by analyzing the inmates’ personal files as well as their official criminal records. In order to identify distinct trajectories of criminal activity over time, group-based trajectory model (using SAS) was applied. Four different

trajectories of offending were distinguished by observing a fourteen year period (ages 14 to 28). The trajectories found could be distinguished from another by career parameters such as onset, desistance, duration and frequency of offending. By analyzing a multitude of personal and social risk factors, e.g. maltreatment during childhood, foster home careers, early-deviant behavior, high school drop-out, debts and substance abuse prior to and during incarceration, distinct trajectories can be characterized. In the next step of the analysis, the four groups of offenders will be compared and characterized with respect to (also time-varying) risk and protective factors collected before and during imprisonment, after release and in case of a re-conviction, such as employment and unemployment, job satisfaction, social ties, relationships, marriage and fatherhood. Results of the analysis are discussed regarding target-group-specific prevention and particularly aftercare following a prison term in a youth correctional facility.

Small numbers, big problems, research on genderspecific pathways of female prisoners

An Nuytiens, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

In this paper preliminary results of qualitative research on criminal careers of female prisoners are discussed. First, we explore which delinquent pathway is followed by female prisoners in Flanders, and which (risk) factors shape these pathways. Preliminary results show that at least two “typical pathways” can be discerned: (1) women with a youth justice history and (2) late adult-onset offenders. Second, we investigate whether these pathways are genderspecific. The omnipresence of “problematic educational situations” in the first typical pathway, and the relative importance of abusive and destructive relationships in the second typical pathway, can indicate that these pathways are genderspecific. However, the exact role of these aspects needs to be explored further.

Third sweep on the Teesside studies: criminal careers and recurrent poverty

Colin Webster, School of Social Sciences, Leeds Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Begun 1998, the Teesside Studies interviewed 186 socially and economically marginalised young people aged 15-25 years. A proportion of these were interviewed again in 2003 aged 23-29 and again in 2009 now aged 30-40. The recent – third – sweep was complimented by a new sample of older individuals aged 45-55 to extend (if only retrospectively) our qualitative longitudinal perspective. The paper focuses on those engaged in long term criminal and dependent drug-using careers and processes of desistance and persistence. The 2009 third sweep has enabled further reflection on our themes of prediction, risk, contingency, context and intergenerational issues over a longer period among individuals born 1974-84, now in their 30s. In addition we offer a particular intergenerational perspective drawing on and comparing the biographical experiences of our new older sample born 1959-1969 with our longitudinal sample born 1974-84. Despite the discouragement, frustration and disappointment of living in one of the most de-industrialised places in Britain, this was tempered by evidence of resilience and continuation of redemptive possibilities, a sustained desire to work legitimately in decent jobs and ‘settling down’ in ways eschewing but not altogether abandoning criminal opportunities. Problematic drug use and treatment however, was more intractable.

7. Criminological Theories

Chair: Ben Heylen, Department of criminal law and criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Room: AMSTERDAM

Towards conceptual clarification of “organizational misbehaviour”

Kristel Wouters, Jeroen Maeschalck, Institute of Criminology, K.U. Leuven, Belgium

“Organizational misbehaviour” as a topic receives much attention in fields such as criminology, business ethics, administrative ethics, organizational psychology etc. The various angles from which “organizational misbehaviour” is studied generate a wide variation of concepts that are all somewhat related but often differ slightly in meaning. Thus, in criminology, concepts such as “occupational crime”, “white collar crime” and “employee deviance” are used, whereas in business and administrative ethics, research is often focused on “integrity violations” or “unethical behaviour”. This has led to much confusion and discussion, since researchers often use the same concepts in different meanings and different concepts to express the same meaning (O’Leary-Kelly, Duffy, & Griffin, 1989). This semantic confusion impedes cumulative research. In the paper, the definition of organizational misbehaviour will be dealt with more extensively. Several concepts and their definitions related to organizational misbehaviour from criminology, business ethics and administrative ethics will be analyzed and discussed with a view to gaining greater conceptual clarity. We will address two issues: 1) the different constructs that measure organizational misbehaviour in the workplace and their definitions, and the confusion that these concepts have created; 2) the differences and similarities between the study of workplace deviance in criminology and the study of ethics in business and administrative ethics. In conclusion, we will propose a working definition that is hoped to integrate various types of organizational misbehaviour and to be capable of providing a basis for an explanatory theory.

Judging offenders: the moral implications of criminological theories

Simon Cottee, School of Social Sciences, Bangor University, United Kingdom

This paper revisits the question of value-neutrality in criminology. It has become a cliché among criminologists to say that criminological knowledge necessarily and unavoidably embodies the value-judgements of its producers and is shaped by the political or policy interests of those who patronize and use (or, more often than not, ignore) it. Criminology, it is all but universally agreed, is a heavily value-laden enterprise. My aim is to reinvigorate discussion over this issue, focusing in particular on the implications of criminological theories for the moral evaluation of the criminal offender. My concern, then, is not to dispute the objectivity of criminological theories, but rather to explore how their knowledge-claims (true or not) might affect one’s moral judgments of, and feelings towards, the criminal subjects whose criminal actions they seek to explain. The discussion will partly revolve around war crimes and how ways of explaining them can shape our moral responses to those who commit them. I want to argue that, for good or ill, all major criminological theories embody or produce implications for the moral assessment of criminal offenders, and that criminologists ought to be more sensitive to, and open about, these implications and what they might look like.

Popper’s new chopper. Positivist, postmodernists and the quest for objectivity in criminology

Ben Heylen, Department of criminal law and criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

In this workshop a paper is presented which discusses the potential the body of thoughts of Karl Popper has for social sciences such as criminology. The starting point is the vanishing hope on objectivity in the interpretative postmodern tradition and the often mistaken conception of objectivity in the positivist tradition. It will be argued that both share some fundamental misconceptions about objectivity in the Popperian sense. Consequently, an alternative will be offered. The framework of situational analysis is conceptually elaborated to meet some of the critiques of (i) the uniqueness of rationality, (ii) what a “zero model” may look like in the social sciences and (iii) problems related to falsification in the social sciences. This will lead to a view of mutual dependence of positivist and interpretative methods. To conclude, arguments in defence of the unity of the scientific method are presented, which comprise both interpretative and positivist methods. Throughout the paper, examples from the field of criminology are offered to illustrate the possibilities of a Popperian approach to the social sciences. In a “postscript”, a general appraisal for the work of Karl Popper, one of the greatest philosophers of the past and probably also the next century, is offered. His legacy proves to be utterly relevant

for the social sciences even though it has never received the attention it deserves by social scientists, it being understood that it is in need of further development, geared to the rather specific subject of study of the social sciences.

8. Crime & Countries issues

Chair: Miroslav Scheinost, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

Room: YELLOW

Crime and victimological studies from African traditional perspectives. A case study on Nigeria

Adeniyi Olatunbosun, International Law, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

Before the advent of Europeans to the African Continent, Africans had their indigenous ideas on crime and victimological studies based on a collation and articulation of their beliefs and traditions. This paper seeks to provide insights into the meaning of crime and criminal policy in African societies with a view to presenting an accurate picture on their legal history to unraveling the trends of development in modern times. The paper establishes that criminological policy existed in the past among African peoples from their attitude to criminals and victims. Subjecting the legality of customary criminal justice system to the requirement of codification which accounted for its abolition portrays a correspondingly low level of understanding of their indigenous cultures and value. Knowledge of the African criminal jurisprudence has continued to vanish because of its lack of use any longer. The paper further provides information on the extant vestiges of African legal cultures before the pervading force of globalization finally sweep them away. The essential classification of a conduct as criminal under the African context is evidence of its offending nature to the collective psyche of the community. Comparatively, African customary jurisprudence sharply contrasts with Western jurisprudence. Its idea of justice is impatient to wait for Western system that is intrinsically technical. Victims of crimes were accorded significant role at the trial by assuaging their plight, reconciling with the accused and compounding reliefs at sentencing stage in the determination of guilt and application of punishment. With the continent comprising of heterogeneous communities, innumerable languages, laws and customs tenaciously guided and honoured the paper concludes by establishing that the strength of African law of crime and criminological concept using Nigeria as a case study, with population of about 150 million, over 250 languages exhibiting their cultural diversity, imperatively bearing a search light on the magnitude of their legal culture and heritage.

Trends in Crime in the CR – Criminogenic Factors

Miroslav Scheinost, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

In the period between 1990 and 1993 a new era of the development of delinquency launched by the steep increase of the number of registered crimes. This number tripled in 1993 in comparison with 1989; in 1989 the number of registered crimes was 120 768, in 1993 398 505 offences. Also the structure of crime changed - the percentage of property crimes increased from approximately 50% in 1989 up to 82% in 1993. In 2000 it was still 73 %. Only after 1993 the increase of delinquency started to slow down but, nevertheless, it continued until 1999. The basic transformation of economic and political system connected with enormous property shifting could be seen as a background of this development. The formation of market economy run very quickly, the capital was redistributed and newly accumulated under the legislation being behind this development. But the prior object of our interest is the substantial impact of social consciousness on this process. Social consciousness was affected by changes in the system of social patterns of behaviour and values. The concept of anomia may serve as a tool for at least partial explanation.

Making criminal justice policy: problems, policy and politics

Katrina Morrison, Department of Law, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

This paper will examine how criminal justice policy in Scotland is made. Using a piece of legislation passed in order to 'reduce reoffending', it will examine where calls for new policies come from, which voices are listened to and which are ignored, and how individuals and institutions interact to set the agenda and create policy. This paper will use Kindgon's theoretical framework which identifies three 'streams' which create the agenda and lead to change: problems, politics and policy. They operate relatively autonomously, but at certain critical junctures the three come together allowing for the most radical changes to occur. This paper will show how policies can precede problems, with 'policy entrepreneurs' playing a crucial role in finding a vehicle for their ideas. Changing political and institutional arrangements provide varying opportunities for actors and determine how 'the problem of reoffending' becomes translated into political action and subsequent policy.

9. Work and Victimization

Chair : Rachel Swann, Cardiff School of Social Sciences, United Kingdom

Room : TÜBINGEN

Violence against police officers

Karoline Ellrich, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Police officers have to face aggression and violence in their everyday work. Yet, empirical findings regarding the extent and longterm changes of this phenomenon are rare in Germany. Therefore, police officers from 10 federal German states (Berlin, Bremen, Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, Saarland, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia) were asked if they had experienced at least one assault between 2005 and 2009, which resulted in a temporary disability of a minimum of one workday. The assigned questionnaire had two parts: The first was addressed to police officers who had been victimized in the aforementioned manner (indicated as "victims"), dealing with detailed information on the assault (e. g. situation, offender characteristics, consequences of the assault). Part two was answered by all police officers regardless of having been victimized during the past five years and contained information on e. g. experience of verbal and physical aggressions, on-the-job-training, personal and work-related data. Thus, both groups were investigated and compared: victims and non-victims. The total sample consisted of 20.938 police officers. First results of the study will be presented. In 2009, 26.5 % of the total sample had been hit or kicked, 1.9 % had been threaded with a firearm. Overall, 2.693 police officers had been assaulted following temporary disability in the past five years at least once. First results of the study show an increase of assaults against police officers between 2005 and 2009.

The responsabilisation of women for personal safety in the night economy

Rachel Swann, Cardiff School of Social Sciences, United Kingdom

This paper explores the 'responsibilisation' of women for their own safety in the night time economy. Until recently the issue of gendered experiences has been largely ignored in accounts of the governance of the night time economy and the locus of interest firmly fixed on young, male, working-class consumers and workers. Yet as a group, female consumers have increasingly attracted attention as both victims and perpetrators of

violence and disorder in the night time economy. Set within the theoretical context of ‘responsibilisation’ (Garland, 1996), ‘safety’ is a cultural and political concept aligned with a neo-liberal governmentality that displaces responsibility for governing the night-time economy away from public and commercial authorities (such as the police, local government, entertainment and leisure industries) and onto individual consumers who are then represented as being ‘free’ to govern themselves. A key question is just how ‘free’ are these ‘responsibilised’ agents? Drawing on data collected as part of an on-going PhD thesis, this paper will explore some of the findings from the case study of a UK city. Using focus groups, interviews and observation the research provides an in-depth account of particular safety strategies and techniques of self-governance that ‘responsibilised’ female consumers adopt in the course of their participation in the night time economy. Whilst official responses, media and academia have tended to use the term the night time economy as a catch-all concept, this arguably obscures the many social contexts which can constitute women's responsibilisation for their personal safety in night-time entertainment districts. Overall the research argues that there is a relationship between women’s membership of particular status groups and their ‘responsibilisation’ for their safety.

Exploring main features of mobbing – The Italian Experience

Alessandra Federici, Maria Guiseppina Muratore, Daria Squillante, Italian National Institute of Statistics, Italy

According to an agreement with the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Cabinet, for the first time Istat has dedicated a specific module within the Citizen’s Safety Survey wave 2008-09, to analyse Mobbing, a growing and widespread work-related pathologic phenomenon, and its personal, interpersonal, economic and productive impacts and consequences. Methods Mobbing is a wide and complex phenomenon and topic, not to be confused with stress in the workplace. Mobbing implicates both vexing behaviours, characterized for high frequency and long duration, and de-qualification. Enough enduring and highly frequent Vexing Behaviours, are characterised by a clear aim to specifically persecute and/or discriminate the worker. De-qualification consists on an isolate action with a permanent and definitive effect. Mobbing module addressed people between the age of 15 and 70 years, who were working when interviewed or who had worked in the past. Both categories had to work/have worked with colleagues, superiors or coordinated other employed. Sixteen questions, regarding unpleasant working situations/episodes suffered during the whole working life, were administered to the identified sample, representing more than 29 million of Italian citizens. Moreover, specific questions were asked to declared victims of vexing behaviours or de-qualification in the last 3 years, to deepen some aspects of the suffered difficulties : Causes and consequences of the suffered persecutory actions; Characteristics of involved authors; Professional position of the victim; Possible asked/received helps from outwork; Professional outcome; Possible penal action promoted by the victim. Applying a multidisciplinary and multivariate approach on the mobbing phenomenon, Istat includes often still ignored variable such as author/victim’s gender, age and sex to deepen the mobbing knowledge in order to provide scientifically reliable tools for political road maps of prevention and intervention. Furthermore, the geographical distribution of the phenomenon is analysed. RESULTS A preliminary analysis of results suggests a difference by gender as regards the type of suffered mobbing actions, and a link between such typology and corresponding authors’ characteristics. The main aim of such explorative analysis is to suggest which dimensions and aspects more characterise such mobbing behaviours both to provide further cues to be discussed in more details to find solutions and prevention.

10. Law, Human Rights and Crime

Chair: Axel Dessecker, Centre for Criminology, Germany

Room: EDINBURGH

Determination of information by the media concerning the preliminary investigation (Belgium, England, France and The Netherlands)

Tessa Gombeer, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, University of Ghent, Belgium

In Belgium, the preliminary investigation is in principle secret. This paper will discuss in which way this secret of the preliminary investigation and the objectives this secret protects, lead to restrictions of the media and the freedom of the press. Special emphasis is placed upon a comparative law perspective: it will be analysed whether the press coverage during and concerning the preliminary investigation in England, France and the Netherlands is subject to restrictions of the same kind. The goal is to evaluate whether the Belgian regulation and jurisprudence is less or more restrictive to the freedom of the press than the English, French and Dutch regulation and jurisprudence.

Interrogational fairness under the European Convention on Human Rights

Wei Wu, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, IRCP, Belgium

This article examines the contribution which the European Court of Human Rights has made to the development of interrogational fairness at the pre-trial phase in modern European criminal proceedings. It is shown that in attempting to translate the defence rights prescribed in Article 6 in a manner to make them amenable to accommodation within both common law and civil law traditions, over a number of years, the Court has been steadily developing a new approach of guarantying interrogational fairness in criminal proceedings that is better characterised as 'communicative' than as 'adversarial'. Nevertheless, the development of 'European' pre-trial standards/knowledge lags behind the Court's efforts in harmonisation of different legal settings. To contribute to the progress in building the body of European pre-trial fairness knowledge, it is argued that there is a need for the comparative procedural law scholarship to look beyond the traditional boundaries of adversarial/inquisitorial discourse, to produce contextualized pre-trial interrogational fairness knowledge on the one hand and contribute to the European knowledge on the other.

The European Court of Human Rights, preventive detention, and dangerous offenders

Axel Dessecker, Centre for Criminology, Germany

In December 2009, the European Court of Human Rights made a decision in favour of a German prisoner who had been in preventive detention for more than 18 years after having served a prison sentence of 5 years (*M. v. Germany*, application no. 19359/04). The Strasbourg court held that the retroactive extension of his preventive detention by a 1998 amendment to the Criminal Code was not justified by the European Convention on Human Rights and that it violated both the right to liberty and the *nulla poena sine lege* principle. The chamber judgment, which became final in May 2010, contradicts national case law, including a leading judgment of the German Federal Constitutional Court. M. was still in prison when this abstract was written although the ECtHR had awarded him 50,000 euros in respect of non-pecuniary damage. He is, however, not the only prisoner in preventive detention who was affected by the abolition of its maximum duration of ten years. According to statistical material submitted by the Government in 2008, there are at least 70 prisoners who are in the same situation and their number has probably increased since then. If the courts comply with the Strasbourg judgment, these prisoners will have to be released very soon although they are considered dangerous offenders by expert statements. For criminology, this will be an unique chance of an empirical test of both expert reports and the foundations of dangerous offender statutes.

Protection of journalistic sources in Belgium

Tessa Gombeer, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, University of Ghent, Belgium

The protection of journalistic sources intends to preserve the right of the press to inform and the right of the public to receive information. Nevertheless, Belgium only offers a legal protection of journalistic sources since 2005, April 7th. Before, confidentiality of sources was merely a deontological obligation. The law concerning the protection of journalistic sources has been questioned on several occasions. The personal range of application was subject to criticism. The very restricted exceptional provision on the basis of which the authorities can compel a journalist to reveal the identity of an anonymous source is also remarkable. These and other subjects for debate will be dealt with exhaustively during the workshop presentation.

11. Criminology Programmes in Europe – Working Group on Criminology Curricula

Chair: *Gorazd Mesko, Department of Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia*

Room: *SELLIN*

Creation of a list of criminology schools: a work in progress

Gorazd Mesko, Department of Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia

This workshop is meant to be an annual meeting of the Working Group on criminology curricula in Europe. A list of criminology programmes is in preparation and a web-page is planned for 2011. Anyone who is interested in contributing is welcome.

A worldwide observatory for academic criminology programme

Letizia Paoli, Leuven Institute of Criminology, K.U. Leuven, Belgium

12. Contemporary Policing Challenges

Chair: *Ian McKim, University of Glamorgan, United Kingdom*

Room: *SUTHERLAND*

The “new” principal task for Europol to support member states in connection with major international events. The blurring of boundaries between law enforcement and public order?

Alexandra de Moor, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Ghent University, Belgium

As from 1 January 2010 a new principal task for the European Police Office (Europol) is to provide intelligence and analytical support to Member States in connection with major international events. The first research question of this paper is whether this new task, which was not as such provided for by the Europol Convention, qualifies as a true novelty. On the one hand, the Europol Council Decision merely gives a more profound legal basis to already existing practices. On the other hand, all options are open for the further development of Europol. The second research question is whether this seemingly information-related task would in fact not amount to a task of public order, which would then no longer be compatible with Europol’s objective. Although the actual Europol Council Decision does not explicitly mention public order policing, the new task would not exclude Europol from supporting national police action with a public order impact. This potential blurring of the boundaries between law enforcement and order maintenance is not without risk.

Domestic Extremism & FITs

Ian McKim, University of Glamorgan, United Kingdom

The proposed paper emerges out of recent events at G20 London 2009 and the publication of ‘Adapting to Protest – Nurturing the British Model of Policing’ (HMIC 2009) and the statement “how best should the police as a service adapt to the modern day demands of public order policing while retaining the core values of the British model of policing?” (p.5). The report set out a clear framework of recommendations, amongst which, HMIC suggested ‘Clarification of the role of Forward Intelligence Teams’ in order to improve the image of policing and as HMIC state, restore the British model of policing principles in dealing with protests. However, there seems to be some confusion surrounding their operational purpose and guideline. For example, who has overall operational command of these units – and do they have a clear set of guidelines? In the past Home Affairs select committees, and the Joint Committee on Human Rights have criticised the role of FITs & EGTs and the way in which the police have deployed them, as part of the overall tactical policy towards policing protests. The lines between policing demonstrations and wider policing matters have become blurred – due mainly to the issue of terrorism and the growing use of the term ‘domestic extremism’. However, does this fit with the suggestion by the HMIC of a return to the British model of policing? The proposed paper will attempt to examine these issues and the growing use of FITs and the rise of ‘domestic extremism’ in the UK.

The criminal assets bureau: “Policing” without accountability

Colin King, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

The Criminal Assets Bureau is a multi-agency policing body that is able to harness the powers and resources of separate agencies to pursue policing objectives. By virtue of its presence in the civil/ administrative realm, the Bureau has enhanced capabilities and access to information when compared to the conventional police force. Yet, at the same time, the Bureau is in a position to circumvent many of the checks and balances that apply to the police due to this administrative persona. Apart from its annual report, there is little or no public scrutiny of the workings of the Bureau (and even that simply provides scant information!). This raises a number of concerns as to the absence of any real democratic accountability. Drawing on caselaw, official reports, political debates, and media reports, this paper examines the work of the Bureau – arguing that, in practice, the Bureau is concerned with those suspected, accused and/ or convicted of criminal wrongdoing. The Bureau is using its powers to target “criminals” in a civil/ administrative forum, where the enhanced procedural protections of the criminal process do not apply. This represents a significant new development in policing. While the Bureau undoubtedly has the potential to enhance the efficacy of law enforcement, it also has the potential to move important aspects of policing beyond traditional democratic checks and balances.

13. Reaction to Juvenile Delinquency

Chair: Michel Born, Department of Psychology, University of Liège, Belgium

Room: LOMBROSO

The development of violence and suicide within youth correctional facilities

Jenny Oelsner, Holger Schmidt, Verena Boxberg, Institute of Criminology, University of Cologne, Germany

Violence and suicide are two major problems in prisons today. Especially young offenders are affected by inmate-on-inmate violence. Violence inside youth correctional facilities is an everyday occurrence. It's also used functionally by the inmates to allocate themselves into the prison subculture and therefore one possibility to adapt to the institution. Furthermore, a failed adaption, as well as the incarceration itself can lead to a higher suicide risk for inmates. Empirical research on the two topics – violence and suicide inside prisons – faces many challenges on methodical, ethical, institutional, and organizational levels. The research project “Violence and Suicide in Juvenile Correctional Facilities – Phenomenon, Causes, Prevention” (granted by the German Research Foundation, DFG) combines a longitudinal quantitative survey of four measurement time points with qualitative interviews of the inmates. Aim of the research is an analysis of the developmental process of violence and suicide within prisons. The research projects, its main components, and experiences of the first project period are presented and discussed.

Experimental design to exploring the potential iatrogenic effects in interventions with delinquent adolescents

Cecile Mathys, Michel Born, Department of Psychology, University of Liège, Belgium

The iatrogenic effects are the undesirable effects might appear when adolescents with the same type of problems are grouped in the same place: certain iatrogenic effects have been observed in groups of adolescent delinquents in collective intervention programs, such as an increase in delinquent behavioural patterns and or a higher consumption of cigarettes or psychotropic substances. This phenomenon has been termed “deviant peer contagion” in the literature. The goal of the present study is exploring the potential presence of the iatrogenic effects in a micro experimental design in focusing on the verbal and non verbal reinforcements such as the clues of these aversive effects. The sample consists of 70 male teenagers aged between 15 and 18 years old, divided into three groups: the first group is composed of 24 delinquent adolescents (homogeneous group) who are placed in a residential setting. All of them have a criminal record. The second one includes 22 non delinquent adolescents (control group) who are going to school and haven't any criminal record. Finally, the third, mixed, group is composed of 12 delinquent adolescents and 12 non delinquent ones. The main measures are derived from the systematic observations of the interactions between adolescents during group discussions. The discussions include four participants who meet over three weekly sessions of 20 minutes. The verbal and non verbal reactions are encoded by three coders. Preliminary quantitative results with ANCOVA reveal that the main differences are due principally to the types of groups: the adolescents in mixed groups express more normative elements and moreover, few antisocial elements and they reinforce themselves not so much in antisocial talk or behaviours in comparison than control and homogeneous groups. These results came from experimental setting but suggest that heterogeneous groups could be positive in interventions with delinquent youths.

Drug-related and juvenile crime

Maria José Villar Moreno, International Juvenile Justice Observatory, Spain

It has to be pointed out that the Spanish juvenile justice system establishes concrete measures for children who exhibit drug-dependency problems. The drugs phenomenon is a serious problem for Spanish society; however its relationship with delinquency is not universal. The youth justice system has sanction mechanisms which involve the rehabilitation of young offenders. To do so, regional bodies are obliged to implement the law by providing the necessary resources and services. Regarding good praxis, there are organisations that propose recommendations of effective practices for specific treatment, from a perspective of prevention and selective, suitable action for minors in conflict with the law who suffer from drug-dependency problems or who find themselves in situations exposed to risk factors. Through the researches we have been assisted by the opinions of experts in different fields of knowledge, who were questioned on the most significant aspects of the study.

The (re) emergence of pre-emptive surveillance of children in the UK

Rosamunde Van Brakel, Centre for Criminological Research, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

A general consensus is growing within criminology that there have been profound changes in the delivery, practice and orientation of criminal justice policy in Western societies. (Beck 1992; Feeley & Simon, 1992, Garland, 1996/2001; Ericson and Haggerty, 1997; Zedner, 2007; Crawford 2009), which Zedner (2007) has described as a temporal shift from a post-crime to a pre-crime society, which is “characterised by calculation, risk and uncertainty, surveillance, precaution, prudentialism, moral hazard, prevention and which has the overarching goal of the pursuit of security.” This shift can also be recognized within British government discourse on youth justice, which has placed a growing emphasis on evidence-based prevention and early-intervention. One of the applications of this pre-emptive discourse has been the development of surveillance technologies to predict which children and young people will commit crimes in the future and to intervene before it is too late. An example of this policy is ONSET, a profiling tool that is used to make an assessment of children aged 8-13 who are referred to the ‘Youth Inclusion and Support Panel’ (YISP) if they are thought to be potential offenders. The main purpose of this paper is to explore how this phenomenon of pre-emptive surveillance has emerged in British youth justice policy. Is this policy a result of the pre-emptive discourse that has become dominant as a result of the war on terror or is it part of a broader social and/or political change, which can be illustrated by Garland’s theory of the culture of control (2001) and Haines & Case’s Risk Factor Prevention Paradigm (2003)?

14. Financial Market Regulation and Enforcement

Chair: Nicholas Dorn, Criminology in the Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Room: BOLOGNA

Criminal enforcement of financial market misconduct: locating 'credible deterrence' within pan-European regulatory responses

Sarah Wilson, Lecturer in Law, York Law School, University of York, United Kingdom

Decisions about *how* to use law matter as much as decisions on *whether* to use it to enforce a particular normative position. In March 2008, the then UK Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling announced “tough new powers” for the UK financial services regulator, the FSA. This recognised a need to “come down hard” on manipulation and destabilisation of financial markets where ‘disorderliness’ interferes with ensuring liquidity

within the financial system. These proposed new powers were being directed towards enhancing the FSA's capabilities as a *criminal* prosecutor of market misconduct. This might be perceived as being 'too little too late', now that the political future of the FSA appears to be in doubt. The FSA's recent preference for criminal prosecution contrasts with the situation in the US and in most EU member states. The US SEC relies on civil/administrative sanctions (to seek a criminal prosecution, it has to refer to the Department of Justice, which it does rarely). The 'pan European' approaches to financial market regulation also emphasises the administrative route, especially following the Market Abuse Directive 2003. This is consistent with perceptions that criminal enforcement is cumbersome, difficult and ineffectual. This paper provides a 'springboard' for comparative discussion, exploring the potential of criminal enforcement for achieving what the FSA calls "credible deterrence".

"Disorderly regulation" and the financial markets – or Why Large Firms Prefer Global Governance (singular) to Democratic Governments (plural)

Nicholas Dorn, Criminology in the Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

The evolving financial market crisis, public losses entailed in state bail-outs of private risk takers, duplicity and malfeasance at leading global financial firms, dislocation of the Eurozone, deteriorating prospects for the 'real economy' – all these have helped to concentrate minds on the failures of financial market regulation and policy. But so what? This presentation explores two broad ways forward. (a) Governance: one globally integrated regulatory system, proposed by (and in the competitive interest of) large financial firms. The so-called level playing field, crossing all boundaries, is inherently unstable but good fun for some whilst it lasts. (b) By contrast, government, in the sense of decisions by sovereign states or regional bodies, produces a diversity of regulatory regimes ("disorderly regulation", from the perspective of big firms, see FT 26 May 2010). This segments financial markets, lowering profit opportunities but making the global ensemble more robust. Building on past work (see BJCrIm January 2010 and SSRN author 821888), this presentation updates the sorry story about (a) above, whilst advancing the case for (b). Reference will be made to *conflicts of interest* at the levels of policy makers (eg, US \$ rescue terms), regulators (recalling *mea culpa* by UK-FSA and others), and firms (SEC versus Goldman Sachs, main points).

Plenary Session I

10.45 – 12.00

PLENARY SESSION I

Chair: Katrien Lauwaert, University of Liège, Belgium

Room: SUTHERLAND

Risk, protective and promotive factors in the development of offending

David Farrington, Cambridge University, United Kingdom

Risk factors are variables that predict a high probability of offending, while promotive factors are variables that predict a low probability of offending. Protective factors are variables that predict a low probability of offending among a high risk group. This paper discusses methods for studying risk, promotive and protective factors. It then summarizes analyses of risk and promotive factors in the Pittsburgh Youth Study in predicting violence. Surprisingly, some variables generally thought to be risk factors (e.g. age of the mother, school achievement) actually seem to operate as promotive factors. The paper then describes analyses of protective factors in the Cambridge Study, summarizing childhood variables that predict a low probability of offending among boys in two high risk groups: (a) those rated troublesome by teachers and peers at age 10; and (b) those from low income families at age 8. Implications are drawn for methods of preventing offending in the childhood years.

Perpetuation and propagation of delinquency through youth sub-cultures

Michel Born, Department of Psychology, University of Liège, Belgium

As far as youth delinquency is concerned, the cultural aspects are first relative to the country where they live and the youth subcultures (hairstyles, clothing, slangs, music styles) they adopt. Youth subcultures are also relative to gender, social class or ethnicity particularly if these groups are in subordinate or minority position in the society. It's probably the media and the public opinion which construct them as a coherent social phenomenon in the diversity of appearances

The shared values and opinions are influencing the behaviors as much at an individual than a group level. In criminology the most traditional way to look at subcultures is in the role they play in group and gang delinquency. The pioneer works of Sutherland, Cohen and Matza are in all memories.

Group delinquency of youth is the most prominent sign of the impact of the youth culture. The proof is the well known fact that most offences up to the late teenage years are committed with others, whereas most offences from age 20 onwards are committed alone.

We take that for granted but is it an universal reality? The ISRD-1 study (Junger-Tas and al 1994) and now ISRD-2 (Junger-Tas and al 2010) show it's not so sure.

Surprisingly, even if environmental factors are overstressed in the theoretical literature, they are scarcely included in empirical research where the individual and his trajectory are studied. Due to the variability of the environment in the researches done in different countries, regions and cities, the familial and personal factors are the only remaining ones. In certain studies, we can find some indications about community factors through variables such as poor housing but without information on the concentration or not of this kind of housing in the area but very rarely, the youth subcultural factors are taken into account.

At the micro level, well adjusted peers are able to resist the influence of deviant peers.

A very interesting study done by Cécile Mathys (which is presented in a symposium) focused on micro processes underlying deviant and protective peer contagion within groups of adolescents who differ with respect to their personal history of antisocial behavior.

Preliminary results reveal a main significant difference between the groups: all adolescents express normative and antisocial elements and they reinforce themselves. The results from the mixed group are particularly striking: the participants in this type of group show more normative behaviours and few antisocial elements.

Conclusions:

These results suggest that reinforcement for normative behaviors or “protective peer contagion” exists with all kinds of adolescents. The diversity in groups of adolescents seems to show greater effects in comparison to the homogeneity.

The values which circulate in media are integrated into the groups and in the personal value systems of the receiving persons according to their level of susceptibility in their reference system. So the young people at risk of crime who have a susceptible system opened to deviant, delinquent or violent values are going to amplify these elements.

These comments will have consequences in preventions that will be discussed.

Panel Session 2

13.00 – 14.15

15. Scientific Knowledge, Expert Witnesses and Non-Witness Experts in International Criminal Justice

Chair: Stephan Parmentier, K.U.Leuven, Belgium

Room: BECCARIA

The International Criminal Court and the External Non-Witness Expert(s), Problematic Concerns: An Exploratory Endeavour

Dawn L. Rothe & Angela Overton, Old Dominion University, USA

The role of the expert in criminal justice proceedings has long been an area of contention and debate among practitioners and scholars. Yet, there has been little to no discussion of the role of experts within the International Criminal Court (ICC). Here a bifurcation is drawn between those experts that are witnesses and the non-witness experts that are 'hidden' from the official processes, yet play a role in the investigations and analysis of cases. The focus of this piece is on the Office of the Prosecutor's (OTP) (hired) external non-witness experts. To date, there has been little to no criminological attention to this phenomenon. Yet there are organic concerns such as the process of knowledge-making, objectivity, 'truth' and substantive and procedural concerns that merit attention given that they are contracted to provide expertise in a particular area to help inform the way in which evidence is analyzed with the broader goal of 'proving' something important in a trial. Additionally, there is institutional equality of arms concerns related to the use of these non-disclosed experts that directly relates to due process. The use of non-witness experts is further complicated by the multiplicity of and/or relevance of fields from which they are drawn. This then lends to additional questions given the all too often contradictions inherent in theoretical underpinnings of various academic disciplines. It is the goal of this paper to explore these issues and provide a frame for theoretically situating the impact of non-witness external experts on the judicial process within the context of the ICC.

The structure of expert opinion in terrorism and international core crimes trials and how to measure its impact on the final factual crime theory (an ICTY case study)

Uwe Ewald, International Justice Analysis Forum, Belgium

The judicial construction of international core crimes appears to substantially rely on scientific and other expert knowledge, invited and controlled by international prosecutors, judges, and, to some extent, defence counsel during different stages of criminal proceedings.

Although it appears that international lawyers tend to believe to be in full control of that process, the question arises whether there is a degree of dependency from expert knowledge in judicial decision making which limits the independence of the judiciary.

While the role and impact of expert witnesses in national jurisdictions has been thoroughly analysed, the actual mechanisms of the involvement of (scientific) expert knowledge and opinion has barely been studied for international trials and in terrorism cases.

The paper examines both the structure of experts and expert knowledge represented by expert witnesses during the trial phase at the ICTY, contrasting trials for different types of international core crimes and selected terrorism cases, and possible approaches to measure the probable impact of that expert knowledge via expert opinion presentation on the construction of the final factual crime theory as the judicial 'truth' within judgments in cases.

The Role of Expert Witnesses in Terrorism Trials – An Exploratory Case Study

Caroline von der Heyden, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

16. Reforming Juvenile Justice in Europe

Chair: Frieder Dünkel, Department of Criminology, University of Greifswald, Germany

Room: MERTON

The workshop will present the results of two projects and publications on juvenile justice systems in Europe. The first one concerns the publication on “Reforming Juvenile Justice” (Springer 2009, edited by Josine Junger-Tas and Frieder Dünkel), which summarises the reform developments in Europe in the last decades. The second project deals with an EU-wide survey on actual developments in the countries of the European Union. 34 national reports have been collected under the co-ordination of the Department of Criminology at Greifswald (See the publication “Juvenile Justice Systems in Europe, (4 volumes, edited 2010 by Frieder Dünkel, Philipp Horsfield, Ineke Pruin, and Joanna Grzywa with Forum Verlag Godesberg/Germany). Juvenile justice systems have experienced pressure from public opinion, politicians and legislators and their “getting tough-approaches”. Nevertheless, with its Recommendations of 2003 (“New ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency ...”) and 2008 (European Rules for Juveniles Subject to Sanctions and Measures) the Council of Europe has kept its orientation towards diversion, education, restorative justice and other constructive sanctions/reactions even for more serious juvenile offenders. The aim of the projects was a stocktaking of actual developments and good practices in the EU-member states and EU-candidate states. Although neo-liberal tendencies cannot be denied almost everywhere, there is a strong consensus to keeping the idea of the classic justice or welfare approaches and to implement restorative justice elements such as mediation and family group conferencing. There is also a tendency to extend juvenile justice to the age group of (18-21 year old) young adults. The workshop will summarise some of the most important results in a comparative view. The aim is also to further develop the activities of the ESC Working Group on Juvenile Justice (Josine Junger-Tas).

The scope of juvenile justice systems in Europe

Ineke Pruin, Department of Criminology, University of Greifswald, Germany

Trends and reform developments of juvenile justice in Europe

Frieder Dünkel, Department of Criminology, University of Greifswald, Germany

Family group conferencing in Northern Ireland and examples of restorative justice in Europe

David O’Mahony, Law School, Durham University, Northern Ireland

Reforming juvenile justice systems – some concluding thoughts

Josine Junger-Tas, Universities of Leiden (The Netherlands) and Lausanne (Switzerland)

17. Testing Situational Action Theory, Empirical findings from research in Colombia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom

Chair: Anthony Bottoms, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Room: SHAW

Key propositions of Situational Action Theory: A Brief Overview

Per-Olof H Wikström, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

This paper introduces key concepts and propositions of Situational Action Theory.

Preliminary findings from a partial test of Situational Action Theory with cross-sectional data from youngsters in Cali, Colombia

Alfonso Serrano Maillo, Derecho Penal y Criminologia, UNED, Spain

Situational Action Theory (Wikström, 2006, 2008) is one of the most powerful and promising theories in contemporary Criminology. The theory has been tested using longitudinal and cross-sectional data in a few European countries, and findings are encouraging. On the other hand, science is meant to have universal validity. Other approaches such as radical indigenism, suggest that, on the contrary, different contexts need their own explanations. Only recently have Criminological theories been tested in different contexts (Hwang and Akers, 2006; Tittle et al., 2008), in what seems an important way to go. In this presentation, preliminary findings from a partial test of Situational Action Theory are presented. A sample of around 800 youngsters in Cali, Colombia is used in this test. The information used is cross-sectional in nature.

Core Elements of Situational Action Theory: A Comparative Test in a Dutch and an English City.

Frank Weerman, NSCR, The Netherlands

Per-Olof H Wikström, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Situational Action Theory is a general theory of moral action and crime, integrating individual and ecological explanations of crime. In this paper we will test some core propositions of SAT in the city of Peterborough (UK) and the city of The Hague (Netherlands), using identical measurement instruments and methods of data collection. In this presentations we compare the findings of two cohorts of adolescents (12-13 years old [700 in Peterborough and 381 in The Hague] and 15-16 years old [700 in Peterborough and 351 in The Hague]. First, a description is presented about the differences in offending, and propensity to offend of the adolescents in the two cities. Then, we show remarkable similarities in correlations among the explanatory variables, and of the explanatory variables with the frequency of offending, demonstrating the cross-national robustness of the main assumed relations of SAT. Finally we carry out a multivariate test of some of the core propositions of SAT.

Exploring and Explaining Adolescent Crime Trajectories

Per-Olof H Wikström, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Jost Reinecke, Sociology, University of Bielefeld, Germany

Situational Action Theory proposes that crime, and changes in crime involvement, is caused by the interaction of crime propensity and criminogenic exposure. In this paper, using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study, we will explore the role of propensity and exposure as an explanation of different crime trajectories through adolescence.

18. Desistance and community sanctions – Working Group Community Sanctions

Chair: Fergus McNeill, Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Room: GREEN

Narratives of change among prisoners and early-released prisoners

Jose Cid, Departament de Ciència Política / Derecho Público, Public Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Joel Martí, Departament de Sociologia, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

According to Maruna (2001) narratives of change (based on change of identity and self efficacy) play a critical role in explaining the process of desistance for offenders. Accepting this view as a starting point for our research, we wished to know which factors may explain the presence or absence of narratives of change like those presented by Maruna. Our hypothesis is three-fold: first, some objective factors may favour the formation of these narratives: new social links (Laub & Sampson 2003); social support to solve problems at release (Farrall, 2002); learning from participation in educative, vocational or treatment programs (McGuire 2002; Andrews & Bonta 2003). Second, the background of the person is important (the more problematic it is the more difficult the narrative of change will be present). Third, the life-cycle is relevant (at some age the cost of offending increases and favours a narrative of change (Shover 1985, 1996). To explore this model we have taken a sample of prisoners convicted of property and drug-traffic offences who were due to end their prison sentence in April and May 2010 and who were serving the final part of their sentence in a closed prison, open prison or on parole in Barcelona. From 117 prisoners, 70 (59.8%) consented to be interviewed and 53 (45.3% of the whole sample and 75.7% of the offenders that consented) have been interviewed just before completing their sentence. Preliminary analysis of the interviews gives support to the theoretical model of the research and shows mainly that: for young offenders turning points (such as new romantic relations with a conventional partner) may be relevant for understanding the narratives of change; for offenders in their thirties, with a very problematic background, the emergence of narratives of change is difficult; and for ageing offenders, with a long life of crime and drugs, the narratives of change are clearly related to the life cycle but needs to be seen alongside other factors for change (such as drug-treatment and social support). A different typology, less related to the life cycle, is that of first generation of migrants in search of a better life. For them, narratives of change are grounded in the denial of an offender identity and seem to be related with networks of social support. Finally the presentation will deal with the policy implications of the research in order to help prisoners to develop narratives of change.

Desistance and French Probation Practice

Martine Herzog-Evans, Law Faculty, University of Reims, France

Desistance is a virtually unknown notion in France. In this country, the legal and operational concept is 'resocialization', which only refers to the economical and social elements of the desisting process (employment, training and housing), but tends to forget other relevant elements like family and peers and leaves practitioners rather powerless as to the person's state of mind, mental illness or addiction. A research project was conducted from October 2009 to June 2010 in four regions (Reims and Chalons en Champagne, Charleville Mezières, Nantes and Agen) involving three post graduate students using the same methodology - unique semi-open questionnaires, all recorded interviews. Overall, the study confirmed that French practitioners were better at addressing economical and social difficulties than other desistance factors, whilst being aware of the importance of others (with the exception of peers and budget balancing). When presented with some of the desistance literature findings, they strongly resisted those which they deemed 'too American' or 'Anglo-saxon', but welcomed the ones which conformed with their practices. They did however show a desire to learn more, particularly via initial or long life training.

The Interpersonal World of Successful Desistance

Barry Vaughan, NESC, Ireland

Recent research has emphasized the importance of shifts in offenders' sense of identity in explaining successful desistance. External changes such as gaining employment or entering a stable relationship have an effect upon offending because they enable individuals to enact a new narrative through which to plot the course of their lives. This paper argues that desistance is rooted within interpersonal bonds as a turnaround in offenders' lives is sparked by receptiveness and responsiveness to others. It is only after the emotional implications of new alliances sink in that individuals discover their capacity to reflect on their past and develop a new sense of self. Emphasizing the importance of this interpersonal process for desistance helps us to look afresh at many rehabilitative interventions. Typically, the most sophisticated emphasize the development of cognitive capabilities and/or supportive social environments with an authority figure exemplifying appropriate values. But intra-personal interventions and structural supports only become effective if they draw upon the relational qualities of the interpersonal realm. It should be the task of those charged with rehabilitative interventions to try to ensure that the one-time offender is bound into the social ties that matter to him.

The Journey from Delinquency to Desistance

Beth Weaver, Glasgow School of Social Work, University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom

Recent studies exploring processes of desistance have demonstrated not only the crucial role that narratives play in structuring offenders' and ex-offenders' understandings of themselves and their relationships but also interesting differences in these narratives depending on whether such narratives are elicited prospectively (as the process evolves) or retrospectively (after it has happened). Drawing on data gathered from an ongoing project -- which aims to shed light on these issues by eliciting the life stories of a (now adult) group of men in their forties who grew up together and whose criminal careers had shared origins but divergent outcomes -- I examine these differences and explore shifts in offenders' and ex-offenders' narrative identities and relationships and consider the implications of this in terms of considering the relationships between offending and primary and secondary desistance. I argue that in adopting a retrospectively longitudinal methodology, this study provides further valuable insights into the dynamic, relational process of desistance by examining how this process is negotiated both within and between individuals. In particular, I consider how individuals deploy and acquire the necessary social capital to navigate transitions between social fields and within social fields (over time) and how these transitions may trigger unease, or even ontological insecurity, and with it cognitive openness to change. The hooks for change may be conceived broadly as events or changes or movements that provoke or enhance the tension in the individual's internal self narrative and create the need to reflexively

engage with it. The ability to identify a replacement self, and to work towards it, is a more or less conscious process, and successfully navigating and sustaining this transitional process seems to relate to how individuals subjectively apprehend this process, and the impact of this process on their sense of self, in terms of both continuity and change, and in differences in their capacities to subsequently reconcile the meaningfulness and reality of, and their relationship to, the social frameworks within which they participate.

19. Legitimate and Accountable Security in Europe – Working Group Crime, Science, Politics

CHAIR: Adam Edwards, Centre for Crime, Law and Justice, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Room: BLUE

Legitimate Security? Evaluating the political viability of security strategies

Sirpa Virta, Department of Management Studies, University of Tampere, Finland

It has been argued that there is a legitimacy gap in the European security arena, due to the AFSJ policy making, politics and strategies. The nature of policy making processes and strategies follow the precautionary principle. There has been a significant shift in contents of the AFSJ programmes between the Tampere (1999) and The Hague Programme (2004); the Tampere Programme promoted common good, human rights and democracy and The Hague Programme concentrated on preventing the evil and “imagining future crimes”. Crime has been reconceptualized as security risk (Zedner 2009) and crime prevention has been securitized; also national security has been reconceptualized (Virta 2010), just to mention few consequences. This paper deals with political evaluation as a method of discussing legitimacy of precautionary security strategies and systems. The main evaluation criteria for “legitimate” is political viability. The paper is part of the multidisciplinary EU-wide LEGAS research project.

Accountable Security Cooperation: The case of the Police Chiefs Task Force

Jelle van Buuren, Department of Governance Studies, VU Free University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

In the academic debate on accountability and security cooperation in Europe, most attention is focused on the question whether national and European democratic/parliamentary institutions are able to control the emerging internal security field. The debate on the internal aspects of accountability, that is, the accountability relations between the operational security actors and their political-bureaucratic superiors seems however to be lacking. Some authors have warned for the development of an ‘informal police entrepreneurship’ or ‘epistemic communities’ in which police officers gather around a shared vision of the ‘criminal Other’ and a shared vision of a European security culture, which by-passes the formal national policy processes, including internal accountability procedures. Security bureaucracies are believed to have gained autonomy from their national political leaders. However, empirical research into these questions seems to be scarce. In this article, drawing on a recent case study into the *European Police Chiefs Task Force* (with special attention to the Dutch police representatives in the PCTF), we will look into these questions and analyse the dynamics, mechanisms and processes by which the professional police field and the political-bureaucratic field are jockeying for favourable positions and strategies in the European security game.

20. Corruption and White-Collar Crime

Chair: Aleksandras Dobryninas, Department of Sociology, Vilnius University, Lithuania

Room: SELLIN

Prosecuting corporate bribery in international transactions in the UK and Germany

Nicholas Lord, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Corporate bribery in international business transactions poses multiple difficulties for those involved with the control of corporate corruption. This research examines anti-corruption enforcement in the UK and Germany, comparing the structures, systems, processes and perspectives of those responsible for investigating and prosecuting corporate bribery. With acts of corporate bribery being difficult to detect, investigate, prosecute and prevent due to their complex nature, anti-corruption agencies require a dynamic and specialist approach. This changing landscape along with the role of anti-corruption enforcement in relation to wider debates of 'regulation' and 'policing' will be discussed, with the location of anti-corruption enforcement within traditional law enforcement frameworks being analysed. Data collection took the form of in-depth semi-structured interviews with anti-corruption investigators and prosecutors in the UK and Germany, and document analysis of anti-corruption agencies' internal and external publications, policies and reports as well as various other source documents. The impact of the 'legality principle' and 'opportunity principle' upon the prosecution of corporate bribery in the two countries will also be discussed. This relates to the existence (or not) of the arbitrary discretion of public prosecutors in considering public interest and the likelihood of successful prosecution, amongst other factors. The extent to which public prosecutors are guided by these factors is examined. Following this, there will be discussion of the use of criminal and civil sanctions in addressing corporate crimes and transgressions with the emerging shift towards a more US-style approach towards such acts in the UK examined. This leads to analysis of the difficulties in determining corporate criminal liability in both the UK and Germany. In addition, the research addresses tensions between enforcement authorities and the judiciary with regards the application of the law in relation to the use of criminal and/or civil penalties. The presentation will outline initial findings from the research.

Towards a social construction of corruption: public discourse case

Aleksandras Dobryninas, Laimute Zilinskiene, Department of Sociology, Vilnius University, Lithuania

Despite of the big interest to the theme of corruption, its perceiving in the society is still vague. While in the recent past the term "corruption" had been associated with moral wrong, today it rather refers to managerial or administrative meanings. At the same time there are a lot of international and national attempts to present the legal definitions of corruption, especially in the context of criminal justice. While these three approaches have different inner logic and usage, nevertheless they can be treated as interlinked in the constructionist perspective. According to the constructionist paradigm corruption can be understood as a kind of social construct, created by various actors and institutions. However, in the presented approach definition of corruption is linked not with the politically segmented society, but rather with cognitive abilities to analyze the social reality. There are three main cognitive social segments: professional, public, and intermediate. First segment can be associated with legal definitions of corruption, second – with moral, and third - with managerial ones. All three segments have their specific discourses, histories and cultural peculiarities. As an example of publicly segmented notion of corruption one can observed how the understanding of corruption is formed in the Lithuanian public discourse. Sociological researches revealed the specific cognitive dissonance in the understanding and the evaluation of corruption by public at large. On the one hand, the majority of population supposes corruption as a serious problem for the society's well-being; on the other hand, the same majority insists that bribes can help "to manage things better", and in the case of neediness people are ready to pay bribe. The analysis of the formation of public images of corruption as "poverty corruption" and "avidity

corruption” brings additional light on this phenomenon as well as on other features of the public discourse about corruption.

A decline in the rate of victims of Economic Crime in the business sector?

Dag Ellingsen, Statistics Norway, Norway

For the first time in Norway, Statistics Norway in 2004 made a professional and large-scale survey on businesses (private and public) as victims of economic crime. The study was replicated in 2009 and the results are now published. Fortunately, we were able to maintain the same and extremely high response rate (well above 90 per cent) in both surveys. In this paper I will present the method used, arguing that this is one of the best ways of measuring the trends in economic crime. I will also advocate the need of high quality surveys of this kind, carried out by national statistical agencies. Some of the other studies in this area lack elementary documentation of methods, and are given a media attention that they do not deserve. The results of the 2009 and 2004-studies combined will be presented. The main focus will be on the drop in victim rates and how they are to be understood. Is it due to a different perception of the problem of economic crime, or is it a real trend, perhaps caused by intensified control? The hypothesis of a real drop in the rate is strengthened by the fact that the victims experience fewer crimes when victimized. It will also be discussed whether the decline in the victim rate among is an indicator of a general decline in economic crime in Norway. How do our findings correspond to the trend in crimes reported to the police? Is it so that private investors are becoming more vulnerable, as suggested after the crisis in the financial system?

White-collar crime. An ambiguous term

Eva Inzelt, Department of Criminology, Eotvos Lorand University Faculty of Law, Hungary

The paper focuses on the critical evaluation of the widely but diversely used term of white-collar crime. The problem originates from the first definition that has been introduced by Edwin H. Sutherland in 1939. The word „approximately” in his definition raises an ambiguity, and the new and new forms of white-collar crime, that have been appearing, also need adequate considerations. This type of crime causes a serious problem in every society, and it is estimated that a great deal of white-collar crime remains undetected. In this paper the most important types of the white-collar crimes, i.e., fraud including fraudulent bankruptcy, financial fraud, securities fraud, forgery, health fraud, consumer fraud; bribery including public bribery, insider trading, embezzlement, computer crime, medical crime, health and safety crime, environmental crime, pension fund crime, anti-trust violations, advertising fraud are taken into account. It is of outmost importance that white-collar crimes cost the people sometimes an irreparable loss (e.g., the loss of their savings) and the taxpayers a significant amount of money (e.g., the consolidation of banks). The moral harm is equally important since these crimes involve a betrayal of the trust that the members of the society place in business and government. Consequently, both the legislation and the law enforcement agencies must be prepared to stop the white-collar criminals or at least decrease their opportunity by creating adequate laws, which can respond to the changing form of this crime, and to execute and force these regulations properly. Therefore, it is timely and appropriate to recapitulate the present views, and to draw conclusions concerning its characteristics, usefulness in criminology and also in the law enforcement. In this paper an attempt is made to provide a more suitable definition based on the essential features of this type of crime.

21. Crime and mental disorder

Chair: Cédric Foussard, International Juvenile Justice Observatory, Belgium

Room: CRACOW

Analysis of the complex situation of juvenile offenders affected by mental health disorders

Cédric Foussard, International Juvenile Justice Observatory, Belgium

The International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO) aims to contribute widely to the dissemination of information on juvenile justice issues from an inter-disciplinary and international point of view, through research work, trainings, organization of seminars and conferences and diffusion of minimum standards. The IJJO, in its field of expertise, deals with the treatment of young people in vulnerable situations due to mental disorders or drug abuse who found themselves in the juvenile justice system. In this context, the European Commission has supported the IJJO's project European Comparative Analysis and Transfer of Knowledge on Mental Health Resources for Young Offenders (MHYO) as part of the Daphne Program. The latter aims to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, young people and women and to help vulnerable groups at attaining a high level of physical and mental health protection, well-being and social cohesion within the European Union. The IJJO's project purposes to develop the sharing of knowledge and expertise in the field of young offenders with mental health issues. Minors find themselves in a paradoxical situation: they are at the same time offenders and victims of their own mental disorder. Juvenile offenders are placed in two different systems: the judicial system and the health system. As members States face similar issues when it comes to health, social and justice institutions, the IJJO aims to bring about innovating mechanism for implementing a change and convergence. The project's strategy is based on a comparative research. The analysis will focus on national health and judicial systems for young offenders with mental health disorders aged between 10 and 21 years old. The research will identify the treatment strategies for young offenders with mental health needs and will be the basis for producing and developing practical tools and adequate strategies.

Decision making process of juvenile judges about minors with mental disorders: A review of literature

Leen Cappon, Freya Vander Laenen, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

International research finds that minors with mental disorders are highly prevalent at the juvenile court. Despite this high prevalence, the juvenile judge rarely places these minors in mental health facilities. This paradox can be understood through analyzing the decision making process of the juvenile judge. Therefore, this PhD-research (started in February 2010 and is funded by the Special Research Fund of Ghent University) aims to gain insight in this decision making process of juvenile judges about minors with mental disorders and wants to achieve a more appropriate reaction towards minors with mental disorders at juvenile court. There are two phases in the research: a literature review and an empirical study (consisting of a file study, observation of hearing and interviews with juvenile judges) where decision making processes on juvenile judges about minors with mental disorders are examined. In this contribution, the literature study will be addressed in order to reveal what is already known about these decision making processes. An overview of studies on the decision making process of juvenile judges on juvenile offender and child welfare cases is given. The studied decisive factors in these cases will be compared to decisive factors found in research on the decision making process at adult criminal court. In this review, the focus will be on decisive factors important for minors with mental disorders at the juvenile court.

Young offenders with mental disorders or problems of drug misuse within the Hungarian juvenile justice system

Andras Csur, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

The paper concentrates on the links between the circumstances of the health care and juvenile justice systems in Hungary and aims to throw international spotlight on the current unsatisfactory situations of juvenile offenders with drug abuse problems and mental disorders. The relevance of the topic is underlined by the fact that Hungary is usually amongst the worst rated states in the world ranking of alcohol abuse, depression and suicide rates. In the first instance the paper outlines the dramatic effect of the recent closure of the two national institutions of psychiatry and neurology as well of addictology on the situation of patients involved

with mental disorders and drug abuse, both inside as well as outside the prison world. The paper then concentrates on the differences between the two types of imprisonment institutions (detention and correctional) within the juvenile justice system and their health effects. It also highlights the unique features of drug abuse problems in Hungarian juvenile justice institutions (e.g. drug abuse as a taboo topic, the dominance of prescribed drugs, the cultural background of overmedication, etc.). In the field of mental disorders the paper identifies the position of the psychologist as part of the prison regime (and separate from the Ministry of Health) as one of the main concerns. This raises questions about the atmosphere of trust and confidentiality. At the same time the paper also takes account of the interesting reform approaches of individual institutions, like new forms of peer help groups and educational activities which in many cases once again failed by the lack of central financing. These findings are based on the current law and on on-the-spot visits at the major Hungarian juvenile detention and correctional institutions. The paper will take into account the latest report of the CPT on Hungary which is expected to be published in the coming months.

Homicide under the influence of a mental disorder – An attempt to compare

Frans Koenraadt, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Killing of other persons is a most tragic event which is often committed under the influence of a mental handicap, of alcohol, or of other drugs. Killing as a completely free choice is only a selection of the cases of homicide. In this session we would like to discuss the possibilities and problems of an international comparison of homicide under the influence of a mental disorder. Different jurisdictions and mental health systems have different definitions for the role of a mental disorder in the criminal justice system. Where there exists a possibility to make an international comparison for homicide, such a comparison must also be possible for homicide as a result of a mental disorder. A proposal will be made in order to reach an international harmonization.

22. Terrorism

Chair: Anastassia Tsoukala, Sports Sciences Department, University Paris 11, France

Room: TÜBINGEN

Jihadist terrorism in the Netherlands

Christianne de Poot, WODC, Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands

Anne Sonneschein, WODC, Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands

Melvin Soudijn, NR, Dutch National Police Service Agency, The Netherlands

In this paper we will give a picture of the way in which the phenomenon jihadist terrorism has manifested in the Netherlands in the period between 2001 and 2005, on the basis of an analysis of twelve closed criminal investigations into jihadist activities that were performed in the Netherlands during this period. In analysing this material, we focused on three dimensions: (1) jihadist cooperations; (2) the activities carried out within these cooperations, and (3) the jihadist actors. According to various scientists, jihadist terrorism has evolved in the period between 2001 and 2005 from relatively strictly organised and centrally directed terrorist cells that originated in Muslim countries and moved to the West, to small groups of young people who were raised in the West and who are fighting their own holy war. However, our analyses reveal a more refined picture of the situation. The jihadist cooperations we studied had many more similarities than differences. The cases studied always concerned relatively heterogeneous cooperations of individuals with different socio-cultural backgrounds and profiles, who were well connected with actors and networks in both the Netherlands and abroad. Their cooperations were both locally and internationally active, and engaged in many different

activities – in varying combinations of actors and groups. In the twelve criminal investigations we examined, a total of 113 different actors emerge. In this population of actors we found people with varying life stories and strongly different backgrounds and motives. Although it is impossible to identify a terrorist profile, four conspicuous groups of persons have emerged, to which categorically similar circumstances and related motivations may be applicable, namely (1) illegal immigrants, (2) former or current addicts, and people with criminal records, (3) 'seekers' and (4) idealists and political activists. In this paper we will elaborate on these findings.

Hologrammatic terrorism. Political violence in the Society of communication

Alfredo d'Ascoli Graziano, Alessandro Ceci, Campus Universitario Pomezia, Italy

Until few years ago to understand how to distinguish the terrorists was a problem. The classification of terror's subjects could be built on the basis of prevailing definitions that focused on their motivations to act or their politics, mainly based on three criteria: political membership; political affiliation; political collocation. After the Madrid's attack, however, terrorism has changed. It became clear that not only have terrorists acquired the ability to influence the current political situation with their spectacular actions, but they can also take advantage from the pivotal role of the action. Therefore, this presentation suggests a new classification for terrorist organizations based on the experience of Spanish events, including an overview of the differences between local groups of terrorists, global terrorist groups and glocal terrorist groups. Moreover it surveys the role played by the mass-media in the understanding of terrorist threats and in the production of a generalised fear among the audience that amplify some specific target of terror's groups. Although statistics suggest that armed group's activities in the West reached the peak between the end of '70's and the beginning of '80's, and from the '90's has began to decrease, the fear of terrorist attacks is still real and extremely spread. This is the product of the hologrammatic terrorism, a particular typology of terrorism that fulfils the action into the image of his attack by making real threats and risks that actually don't exist. It concludes that terror representation is more efficient than its organization, even if politically weak. With the advent of the hologrammatic terrorism lost his absolute power because the centre of his action is not more the death but rather his representation.

Security Council's targeted sanctions and human rights in Yassin Abdullah Kadi Case

Lucilia Barros, Law School, University of Coimbra, Portugal

The legal problems raised by international terrorism have often been the subject of in depth studies by international legal scholars over recent years. There is widespread agreement that the concept carries with it a pejorative and subjective connotation although there is no commonly agreed upon its definition. Terrorism definition is central to the way in which the Global War on Terror is prosecuted by the authorities both domestically and overseas. It has important implications for the way knowledge and commonsense about the subject is constructed and reproduced socially. Furthermore, it has substantial indirect consequences for individuals and groups labeled as terrorists – who may then be legally subject to torture, rendition and internment without trial – and for the "suspect communities" they belong to. Most commonly, terrorism is understood by the nature and characteristics of the act itself, rather than the nature of actor, and is conceived as a particular kind of political action directed towards certain strategic goals rather than as a broad ideology or movement. In this context this work aims to discuss the legitimacy of the Security Council's Anti-terror Resolutions and their Implementation in light of Human Rights Standards, taking account Yassin Abdullah Kadi Case.

Defining security threat in a risk-focused era: When reality meets fantasy

Anastassia Tsoukala, Sports Sciences Department, University Paris 11, France

Dematerialisation in the financial and economic fields is by no means a recent phenomenon. Its growing importance in this realm, its gradual introduction to the political sphere and the subsequent effects on

decision-taking, law making and law enforcing, especially as regards risk management in security-related issues, as well as its impact on civil rights and liberties have already been at the heart of many different studies in academia. What this paper would like to draw attention to is the dangerous outcome of an apparently logical but in fact mostly illogical process that presents fantasies as objective interpretations of reality in the name of which it seeks and eventually manages to shape social reality. To grasp the way imaginary worlds oppose reality and eventually produce new worlds likely to fuel further imaginary/real constructions, thus blurring indefinitely the borders between real and unreal, it will rest upon analysis of a recent crisis management, that is, counterterrorism in the post-September 11th era. In seeking to show how the definition of threat was structured around fantasies rather than realities, it will question both the grounds of subsequent counterterrorism measures and their impact on our everyday life as citizens.

23. Piracy

Chair: Richard Kania, Department of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University of Alabama, USA

Room: HELSINKI

Countering Piracy and Other Organized Illicit Activities in East Africa: Piracy, Illicit Activities of Organized Crime and Failed States

Vincent Figliomeni, Center for Social Scientific research in Calabria in memory of Francesco Figliomeni, Italy

A quick review around the globe reveals the maritime piracy phenomenon in some key locations where a high volume of ships transit through isolated vulnerable waters. This past year, incidents of piracy off the coast of Somalia near the Gulf of Aden and East Africa increased dramatically and represent more than half of all piracy incidents in 2009. Why Somalia? Piracy thrives best in areas where there are 'failed' or 'fragile' "weak states" where the seams of international and national laws are successfully exploited resulting in investigative and jurisdictional obstacles coupled with official corruption, and consequently the avoidance of prosecution.

Maritime piracy increases the risk to maritime security through the threat of forcible entry and kidnapping crews by pirates holding them and their cargo ransom until payment is received. Such incidents add to the costs of secure transit in the form of increased insurance rates and personnel security and force protection requirements adding to the list of global threats often accepted by commercial shipping firms as part of the cost of doing business.

Who are these pirates, what motivates them, who supports them, and what can be done to stop them? The media and academic literature over the past year has focused on the pirates of Somalia. The pirates range from small-time independent actors to members of more organized criminal entities who have developed piracy into a profitable and lucrative activity within a greater construct of transnational organized criminal activity.

There are other maritime threats of equal or greater concern such as, illicit trafficking of arms, drugs, humans, and even illegal commercial fishing that must be challenged with a comprehensive regionally coordinated effort as is the current global counter-terrorism campaign. Any one of these illicit activities could also potentially have a connection with maritime piracy. Successful piracy expansion presents opportunities for further exploitation of lucrative markets with other criminal elements in the form of further legal and illegal investment integrated in a trail of money laundering manifesting in conspicuous consumption and corruption.

In order to be more successful in counter-piracy efforts, a more comprehensive approach to piracy is required involving maritime as well as land-based activities. Pursuing interdiction of other illicit organized criminal activities along with piracy may create a much more potent collective deterrent effect and yield much greater maritime safety and security for the short-term as well as long-term stability for the region.

Without a sufficiently comprehensive campaign plan for countering piracy as well as other illicit activities, the international community runs the risk of failing to stop the systematic negative evolution of illicit trafficking and corruption that is undermining fragile adjacent states, which may over time, lead to having even more failed states to contend with in East Africa.

Maritime Economics: The case of piracy in Somalia

Victoria Collins, Sociology & Criminal Justice, Old Dominion University, USA

The goal of this paper is to examine the inter-relations and impact of the political economy and realpolitik in the framing of the expansion of piracy in Somalia. Specifically, how the focus and discourse on the recent increase in cases of piracy are embedded in broader economic concerns and the mantra of individual accountability: without recognition of or attention to the broader structural factors facilitating the rise in instances of piracy.

Socio-political correlates of modern piracy

Richard Kania, Department of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University of Alabama, USA

Chijioke Nwalozie, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

While pirates operate around the globe, there are major concentrations off the shores of several states, notably Somalia, Nigeria, Indonesia and the Philippines. These states have several features in common, among them disrupted economies, political instability, weak governmental control over some parts of their states, and significant Islamic populations. Some of these states appear to be either willing or passive hosts to pirates. What those states have in common and how they differ from each other and from other maritime states not having a significant problem with pirates in their waters will be examined in this paper.

24. Domestic Violence

Chair: Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic, Belgrade University and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Room: FOUCAULT

The phenomenon of domestic violence nowadays and its legal treatment in Greece

Konstantinos Panagos, Department of Law, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Domestic violence constitutes an intercultural and long-lasting phenomenon, which appears in every country and every social class. According to the definition of the Council of Europe (1998), it constitutes "any physical, sexual or psychological or verbal violence exercised against the victim by its current or ex spouse, or partner or other family members". Its actual dimension cannot be prescribed, since the victims are not often willing to report their victimization. Violence against women was introduced to the agenda of international organizations almost thirty years ago. The feminist movement promulgated the problem of domestic violence and asserted its treatment. According to relevant estimations, almost 60% of women experience violence in their homes. In fact, in the U.S.A. it has been estimated that every nine (9) minutes, one woman is abused by her partner, without excluding the existence of male victims. Particularly in Greece, the percentage of the existence of incidents of domestic violence comes up to 31%. More specifically, marital rape (any unwanted intercourse or penetration happening with the use or threat of use of force or when the spouse is incapable to consent) constitutes a brute act often exercised in the framework of a violent relationship. It relates to humiliation, degradation, anger and reventfulness. Marital rape is not an expression of passion, rather than an expression

of force. It is usually accompanied by the rage and jealousy of the actor for the victim (due to e.g. suspicion of unfaithfulness), criticism of the partner's sexual behavior, as well as mockery of the female nature. The Hellenic Parliament voted in 2006 a special Act for the under examination phenomenon, which introduced important changes in the field of penal and civil law.

Survivors of intimate partner violence and the police: survivors' perspective

Ester Blay, Law Department, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

This research focuses on contacts with the police by women who have suffered violence by their partners. The main aims of the research are to uncover resistances and expectations of women survivors when contacting the police; to get to know how they evaluate their contacts with police, in terms both of outcomes and of the treatment received, initially and during implementation of their restraining orders; and how this evaluation influences later decision-making by women, in particular the decision to persist with the criminal law process, and the decision to contact the police in the future. This research is timely in the Spanish context because important efforts have been made at all levels of public administration to seriously address gender violence; however these efforts are not always evaluated in terms of their outcomes or impact on the lives and decisions of women who have suffered violence. In order to undertake this research women have been interviewed using semistructured interviews; the sample includes both national (Spanish) and immigrant women, women who have contacted the police voluntarily and women who have not initiated this contact themselves. Most women did not contact themselves the police, but someone from their family did, in order to stop a particular act of violence. Most women tend to evaluate the treatment received by the police as positive, helpful and professional; however, this positive evaluation does not lead to a complete reliance on the police for their own safety, and women also develop their own strategies to avoid further victimization; sometimes outcomes (arrest or a prison sentence for partners or former partners) are not wanted, and this is linked to the decision of withdrawing from the criminal process. Particular attention is paid to issues related to immigration when analysing the data.

Social response to domestic violence in the province of Vojvodina (Republic of Serbia)

Sanja Copic, Institute for criminology and sociology research and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic, Belgrade University and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Nikola Petrovic, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

The aim of the paper is to present the findings of the survey on social response to domestic violence against women in the province of Vojvodina (Republic of Serbia). This is a part of the broader survey on the scope and characteristics of domestic violence in that part of the country. The survey was conducted in 2009 by the Victimology Society of Serbia within the larger project on developing comprehensive system of suppression of domestic violence in Vojvodina. The survey was conducted on the sample of 516 adult female respondents. The data was collected by face-to-face interviews. For collecting the data we used the combination of victimization survey and feminist action research. At the beginning of the presentation we will give some introductory remarks about methodology and the scope of this form of victimization. The central part of the presentation will be divided into two parts. The first one will focus on presenting the data about the level of reporting domestic violence cases to the police, social welfare services, health services, and judiciary, as well as looking for assistance and support from NGOs. In regard to that, we will point out the key reasons for not reporting the cases to the police or looking for the assistance from other relevant state and non-state actors. In the second part of the paper we will examine the level of victims' satisfaction with the responses of particular state institutions and NGOs, in the cases when victims asked for support and assistance, and reveal the reasons for victims' satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the response of and treatment by the respective institutions and organizations. All these data will be also compared to the data of similar surveys in both Serbia and other countries.

The structural correlates of intimate partner homicide and the importance of place

Sheryl Van Horne, Department of Criminal Justice, Arcadia University, USA

This study utilizes the systemic reformulation of social disorganization theory to explain intimate partner homicides in different types of counties across the United States, including urban, suburban, and rural. The analysis highlights the importance of examining institutions beyond employment and education, specifically the role of voter participation and religious participation. Civic participatory norms may indicate the extent to which communities share the importance of voting and contribute to the organization of a community, buffering them against crime and increasing social conformity. Counties with high levels of religious participation may be more homogeneous and provide for another mechanism for informal control that buffers against intimate partner homicide. This study incorporates county level voter participation data from the 2004 Presidential election and the Association of Religion Data Archives 2000 study on Religious Congregations and Membership, with Supplementary Homicide Reports from 2000-2005, and 2000 Census data, revealing some key differences in the structural correlates, depending on the county type.

25. Welfare & Workfare policy and Crime

Chair: Signe Hald Andersen, Rockwool Foundation research Unit, Denmark

Room: TOLEDO

The effect of workfare policy on crime

Peter Fallesen, Torben Trenaes, Rockwool Foundation Research Unit, Denmark

Susumu Imai, Department of Economics, Queen's University, Canada

Crime rates in both Denmark and the US have declined over the last couple of decades. While the US has dramatically increased the share of incarcerated citizens, this has not been the case in Denmark. Instead Danish municipalities as well as the Danish government introduced a number of welfare reforms within the labor market during the late eighties and the nineties. In this paper, we focus on a novel and potentially important aspect of the workfare policy in the Danish labor market, namely its effect on crime. We do this by exploiting two policy changes. First, we examine the effect of a series of national welfare reforms introduced during the 1990s. Those reforms strengthened the work requirement for the young welfare recipients and were introduced gradually, starting with younger welfare participants first. We exploit the differential introduction of workfare reform across different age groups as the exogenous variation. Second, we use a unique policy experiment that began in 1987 by an innovative mayor of the Danish city of Farum, where he imposed a 100 % work or training requirement for all welfare recipients immediately from the date of enrollment. By comparing the changes in crime rates among the welfare recipients in Farum before and after 1987 with that of the rest of Denmark, we identify the effect of workfare on the crime rate. Our results show a dramatic decline in the arrest rate among welfare recipients after the introduction of the stronger workfare requirements, both at the national level and in Farum. Those results imply a strong and significant crime reducing effect of the workfare policy.

Active labour market programs and crime: on the causal effects of intensified ALMPs on unemployed persons' crime rates

Signe Hald Andersen, Rockwool Foundation research Unit, Denmark

A significant group of studies analyze if and how welfare state interventions aimed at the unemployed alter or mediate the relationship between unemployment and crime. The studies, which are all based on macro-level

analyses, find negative correlations between the homicide rate in a country and its welfare spending, and negative correlations between the overall crime rate in the US states and the state's spending on AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children). Hence high levels of welfare benefits reduce crime. However, welfare state interventions aimed at the unemployed include more than just welfare benefits. Today, Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs), which includes mandatory meetings with caseworkers, compulsory participation in training courses etc., are very much part of the reality faced by unemployed in most western countries. Also this type of welfare state measure may affect the relationship between unemployment and crime. However, to our knowledge, no existing studies have analyzed how and to which extent ALMPs affect the relationship between unemployment and crime. The aim of the present study is to fill this gap in the literature, by analyzing if the ALMP-regime, which a person faces in case of unemployment, affects the number of crimes, if any, that the person commits during unemployment. It is our hypothesis that stricter regimes reduce crime, because this type of regime will reduce the unemployed persons' motivations and opportunities for committing a criminal act. To investigate this question, the study uses evidence from a Danish social experiment in which newly unemployed individuals were randomly chosen to get the standard package of ALMPs or a package of stricter rules, requiring higher degrees of participation. We find that, as expected, the stricter ALMP regime reduces the crime rate of the participants, but has no effect on their overall criminality.

Youth Welfare service in Germany in the context of infanticide – First results of a qualitative interview study

Ulrike Zaehring, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

During the last years, much noticed cases of child homicides in Germany have directed the public attention towards the youth welfare service work. The responsibility for the children's deaths is often quickly accredited to the youth office, if the family in which the infanticide occurred has been looked after by the youth welfare office prior to the offense. Single case analyses suggest that a lack of communication between different welfare institutions and high data protection standards might have an impact on the number of child homicides in families that are under state control. Surprisingly there hasn't yet been a comprehensive study on this topic in Germany to verify these hypotheses. This presentation introduces an ongoing research project which is based on semi-structured, guideline-based interviews with employees of German youth welfare offices and private welfare agencies. The interviewees had supported the families, mostly in the context of home-based family support service, before the offense was committed. Central themes of the interviews were type and range of the provided support as well as the review of the case inside the organisation. Additionally, the corresponding court files had been analyzed in order to receive more information about the families' situation and the provided welfare work. First results of the study will be presented and compared to findings of other (international) research projects.

26. Criminological theories

Chair: Michael Vishnevetsky, The Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel, Israel

Room: AMSTERDAM

Out of sight, out of mind? Awareness space and mobile offenders

Stijn Van Daele, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Most offenders operate in the vicinity of their homes. The offender's awareness space plays herein a crucial role. This refers to all spaces of which an offender has knowledge and develops through daily routines. The role of the awareness space has been confirmed in various empirical researches: offenders mainly operate in regions they know, as they have knowledge on both opportunities and risks. However, one may wonder whether the importance of awareness space exists only in the most common offending patterns i.e. local offending. Although most offenders do not travel far, a minority does. We have studied the role of the awareness space for offending patterns of mobile offenders. We have interviewed mobile offenders and our

findings suggest that the understanding of the role of awareness space should be differentiated. Spatial awareness does not only provide opportunities for crime, but can also have a restricting effect at times.

The significance of human agency for criminological theory

Sofie Troonbeeckx, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium

The concept of human agency has remained mostly disregarded or even unknown in the discipline of criminology. While more extensively developed in related disciplines such as psychology, sociology or philosophy, human agency has only rather recently been explicitly emphasized in relation to crime. This presentation aims to explore the significance of human agency for criminological theory. More specifically, the role of human agency is examined in the complete process of crime – initiation, continuation and desistance – in concordance with the criminological perspective which mostly accentuates human agency, the life course and developmental criminology. Further, the concept of human agency is explored in the light of the lasting ‘agency versus structure debate’, by which human agency comprises some form of choice or will, while the execution thereof is nevertheless influenced by the structure in which the person acts. These concepts are applied and conceptualized in a criminological significant manner, with special attention for current correspondence with and lacunas in criminological theory. It is argued that the concept of human agency requires further advancement in criminology given the already extensive theorization regarding actors’ crime enabling structural elements. Moreover, the concept of human agency may prove to be particularly useful for discussions regarding (the age of) criminal responsibility and guilt.

The effect of unemployment groups characteristics on the level of property crime in Israel in 1998-2000

Michael Vishnevetsky, The Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel, Israel

This paper examines the econometric relationship between unemployment groups characterised by two level of education - academic and non-academic education - and the level of property crime in Israel in the years 1998-2000. The theoretical model is based on classic economic models of crime (the Economics of Crime), which rely on the assumption of ‘rationality’ and rational choice as the main method of decision making underlying any criminal activity. The empirical analysis is based on the dataset regarding criminal and police activity in fifty-one cities in Israel as reported by police authorities, the Israeli Labor Office and the Central Bureau of Statistics during the years 1998, 1999, and 2000. The empirical analysis confirms the conclusions derived from the theoretical model: a significant negative relationship is found between the level of property crime and the rate of academic unemployed in the population, whereas a significant positive relationship (and in some cases not significant) is found between the level of property crime and the rate of non-academic unemployed in the population. According to the theoretical model there is a higher probability that a non-academic unemployed will be involved in criminal activity as compared to the probability that an academic unemployed will engage in such illegal activity. The results confirm the predictions of the theoretical model. Some important conclusions and implications can be derived regarding police activity against crime.

27. Prison and community centres staff-related researches

Chair: George Mair, School of Law, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Room: BOLOGNA

Research on prison officers: Anglo saxon versus French insights

Hanne Tournel, Department of Criminology, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

Prison officers are regularly the object of media attention, due to frequent strikes, complaints about workload, etc. Despite this popular attention, there is very little scientific knowledge about this particular professional group (Robert, 2008). Even internationally, Arnold, Liebling and Tait (2007) find that penological research tends to neglect prison officers by describing them as monolithic, male, authoritarian keepers of law and order in prison, while in fact working as a prison officers has become a very complex task. More specifically, prisons have lately been the object of important social and political transformations, which have strong repercussions on the work of prison officers. Considering the fact that most research tends to neglect the insights from French research and is consequently mainly based on the Anglo-Saxon insights, this paper aims to discuss the differences and similarities between Anglo-Saxon and French literature on prison officers. This combination of insights, which is very appealing from a theoretical point of view, I would like to use as a starting point for my empirical research on prison officers in a Belgian context.

Staff culture, the use of authority and prisoner outcomes in public and private prisons in the UK

Ben Crewe, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

In a recent study of quality of life and culture in seven public and private sector prisons in the United Kingdom, the author and colleagues found that the prisons that generally scored most positively in terms of staff quality of working life scored least well in terms of prisoner quality of life. Likewise, the prisons with the least traditional cultures (c.f. Terrill et al 2003) and the least punitive staff were those in which prisoners expressed most discontent about their treatment. This paper seeks to explain these results by exploring the complex relationship between staff attitudes and behaviour. In particular, it draws attention to the importance of staff professionalism in shaping how authority is used and distinguishes between positive and negative forms of traditional staff culture— the former being confident, boundaried and consistent, and the latter being cynical, disrespectful and over-bearing. Drawing upon ideas from the restorative justice literature on ‘supportive limit-setting’ (Wachtel and McCold 2000), it argues that private sector prisons are more likely to display the characteristics of high-support, low-control environments, while public sector prisons tend towards the opposite. The paper also discusses important differences in occupational culture between the two sectors in terms of perceptions of safety, views of senior managers, and expectations of the organisation.

Doing justice locally: the North Liverpool Community Justice Centre

George Mair, Matthew Millings, School of Law, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

There are a number of community justice courts now operating in England and Wales, but the oldest established and the most unique is based in Liverpool. The North Liverpool Community Justice Centre has been running for five years. Early research suggested that some of the Centre's aims were being met, while others were not, but these studies were carried out within 12 months of the opening of the Centre and, therefore, arguably, much too early to be able to identify changes. The research upon which this paper is based aimed to identify the views and attitudes of Centre staff about its work and impact on the local community.

28. Accountability and Confidence in the Criminal Justice System and Law Enforcement Agencies

Chair: Nicole Haas, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands

Room: LAUSANNE

Public support for vigilantism: legitimacy at stake?

Nicole Haas, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands

Public support for vigilantism is commonly seen as an indicator of a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system. After all, one of the main goals of the justice system is to prevent citizens from taking the law into their own hands. However, our research suggests that factors other than confidence affect how the public views vigilantism. More specifically, we found situational characteristics of a vigilantism case to be important determinants of support for vigilantism. In a quasi-experimental design, a representative sample (N = 2376) of the Dutch population was presented with fictitious newspaper articles about a precipitating crime and a subsequent act of vigilantism against the precipitating offender. Experimental factors were the precipitating crime (traffic aggression, pedestrian crash and a sex offense) and the formal sentence given to the precipitating offender (acquittal, light, normal or severe). The vigilantism act was identical in all conditions, and consisted of violent assault. Confidence in the criminal justice system was assessed one month later. Results showed that the type of precipitating crime was one of the main predictors of support for vigilantism, while confidence only played a marginal role. Most support was found for vigilantism against a sex offender. The findings imply that public support for vigilantism should not automatically be interpreted as a sign that the legitimacy of the criminal justice system is at stake.

Public Trust and police legitimacy: Concepts and data from the British context

Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Ben Bradford, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Mike Hough, Kings College London, United Kingdom

Paul Quinton, National Policing Improvement Agency, United Kingdom

Andy Myhill, National Policing Improvement Agency, United Kingdom

Recent examinations of the law-related behaviour of the public have emphasised the role of normative factors in shaping a variety of key behaviours, including deference to the police, everyday compliance with the law, and cooperation in efforts to fight crime and maintain social order. These studies have framed the normative argument in terms of a particular definition of legitimacy that centres upon deference, authority and obligation to obey. In this paper we provide and test a more complete model of normative compliance. This model examines the influence of a sense of moral alignment with police and the rule of law that the police represent. We thus broaden out the notion of (police) legitimacy to include the normative justification of authority that flows through the perceived alignment between citizen's own morals and values and those of police officers. Using data from a representative sample survey of England and Wales this study first addresses the question of whether moral alignment plays a distinct role in shaping public behaviour and, if so, how that role compares to the role that is played by the conferred authority of legal authorities (the duty to obey). Second, we assess the question of whether police actors can shape perceptions of moral alignment and, more widely, we consider what are the factors shaping individual's sense of moral alignment with the police.

The forecasting system for the Dutch justice chain and its performance

Mine Temurhan, Debora Moolenaar, Sunil Choenni, WODC, The Netherlands

A reliable estimation of the need for capacity is inevitable to implement a policy that is capable of handling the forthcoming judicial affairs in a society. Although the use of forecasting systems is quite common in many fields, in the field of justice these systems are still in their infancy. We have developed a system that forecasts the capacity needed in the near future by the judicial organizations in the Dutch justice chains. The system is based on a number of social, demographic and economic developments which are relevant for the justice system in the Netherlands and tries to describe the relationships between these developments, crime rates, appeals to legal aid and criminal jurisdiction in terms of regression equations. Our system has been in use for several years now, while its development has carried on continuously. To judge its performance, the forecasts have been compared to the actual values later on. In this presentation we focus on the results of this comparison. The main conclusion is that the estimates are promising on the short term (up to four years ahead) but there is room for improvement on the longer term, while one needs to keep in mind that forecasts in the area of justice can never be as exact as those in natural sciences.

29. Measuring the Fear of Crime

Chair: Margarida Matias, University of Porto, Portugal

Room: SUTHERLAND

The issue of measurement invariance in comparative research. Exploring potential threats and valid comparisons of “fear of crime” levels

Stefaan Pleysier, Geert Vervaeke, Johan Goethals, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Leuven, Belgium

In previous publications we have stressed the importance of measurement invariance in ‘fear of crime’ instruments (Pleysier e.a., 2005; 2004; 2003; Pauwels & Pleysier, 2005; 2003); although there is little doubt that the growing tendency towards using scaling techniques has generally improved our measurement and understanding of complex concepts such as ‘fear of crime’, using scales does not necessarily nor unconditionally lead to more reliable and valid instruments. More specifically, we raised the point that in order to obtain meaningful comparisons of ‘fear of crime’ levels between countries or across time, the instruments used to measure ‘fear of crime’ have to exhibit adequate ‘cross-cultural’ or ‘cross-temporal’ invariance. Whereas in the past we concentrated on the assumption of measurement invariance and the analytical techniques to test this assumption, this contribution aims at a more fundamental discussion of the scope and contextual meaning of (violations of) measurement invariance in cross-temporal and/or cross-cultural studies. In order to do so, we will use several waves of a large scale cross-sectional study (Safety Monitor and/or SVR survey) in Belgium, and are currently exploring the possible additional use of cross-cultural survey projects (such as for example the European Social Survey). On a more technical level, the assumption of measurement invariance (both in the case of cross-temporal and/or cross-cultural invariance) will be tested using the group comparison technique within structural equation modeling (LISREL).

The Predictive effect of welfare-state policies on “experienced fear” compared to “expressive fear”

Dina Hummelshheim, Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

Helmut Hirtenlehner, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Current research could show that the 'standard indicator' of fear of crime is highly suitable to measure general feelings of insecurity projected onto the symbolic issue of crime. For instance, Hummelsheim et al. (2010) have shown in a multilevel analysis of European Social Survey data that country-level variations of fear of crime are strongly associated not with levels of crime but with national welfare policies. But the fear of crime standard item ('How safe do you – or would you – feel walking alone in this area after dark?') has frequently been criticized for its vagueness and its feeble semantic association with crime, whereas new measures try to capture crime-specific fears more directly (by focusing on the frequency and impact of worry about burglary and violence). The aim of this paper is to test to which extent these new measures of fear of crime used in the ESS 2006 also relate to measures of welfarism. Based on Jackson's (2004) distinction between 'experienced fear' and 'expressive fear', we assume that the new measures show a weaker relationship with social protection policies because they are less able to absorb broader social fears.

Modeling fear of crime and public confidence

Cristina Cabras, Carla Raccis, Debora Pinna, Mirian Agus, Department of Psychology, University of Cagliari, Italy

According to the most recently studies and researches (Skogan, 1990; Prezza and Santinello, 2002; Kanan and Pruitt, 2002; Barbagli, 2003; Chiesi, 2004; Killias and Clerici, 2000; Gray et al., 2006; Plank and Young, 2007; Tseloni and Zarafonitu, 2008) our empirical model examine the effect of predictors like sociodemographic characteristics, type of urban area, length of residence in the same urban area, past victimization experience, citizen's perception of incivility signs in their neighborhood on fear of crime. We examine a general fear of crime measure ("how safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood after dark?"). Recently we have employed a multivariate multilevel model increasing the number of items aimed at investigating and evaluating fear of crime ("How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood during the day?" and "How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?") and the effect of new predictors like citizen's trust both in Justice system and Police officers.

The addict that parks cars as a figure of fear in Portuguese cities

Margarida Matias, University of Porto, Luis Fernandez, University of Porto, Portugal

This work presents data of a study that explored the self-perception of the Junkie as a figure of fear in the city. Considering the fear's speech, we realize how noticeable are the actors of the drugs in the feared city. Then, we analyse the image of the junkie, its visibility and its daily presence in the urban spaces through the performance of the task associated to them. We carried out the research through a qualitative method, with a naturalistic character, in order to explore the perception of those social actors of this subject. We conclude that these actors are aware of their social condition as criminals and, as junkie performing that task, as a menace to the car they offer themselves to park. This condition seems to lead to others citizens' behaviours that express distance and avoidance towards them. However, they do not define themselves as so, not assuming the image of peril to which they recognize being associated to. They assume, nevertheless, the commitment of minor crimes, but not the responsibility for them once they justify it with the action of external forces that make them do it. They point out the unknown people as the actor of the crime, which also happens in those who fear most in the city. This study presents, above all, some data which highlights the idea that fear in the city results from psychological and social processes related to the actors themselves and not to those who are referred as feared actors. This study also reinforces the idea that the process of attribution of fear to specific spaces and to specific social groups enlarges stigmas, social exclusion and marginalization leading to the adoption of policies that instead of solving the problem, hides it and contributes to its growing.

30. Organized Crime in Context

Chair: Yakov Gilinskiy, Juridical Institute of the Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office of Russia, Russia

Room: EDINBURGH

Organised crime and political violence in contemporary Greece

Sappho Xenakis, Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), Greece

Internationally and domestically, Greeks have long been bound by a reputation for unruliness. Insidious, multi-dimensional forms of organised crime, as well as regular incidences of political violence perpetrated against property and, less frequently, against symbolic human targets, together embody the most extreme forms of illegality commonly believed to bedevil Greece. Additionally spurred by the intensification of international attention upon organised crime and terrorism in recent years, these issues have become prominent public concerns in Greece, alongside – if sometimes overshadowed by – foreign affairs, immigration, and public corruption. Notwithstanding their prominence in public and political discourse, however, the relationship between organised crime and political violence in Greece has not been the subject of academic enquiry that goes beyond their treatment by the law. Seeking both to address this deficit and to refresh and enrich sociological accounts of both subjects as they relate to Greece, this paper offers a contextualized review of long-term trends and typologies of organised illicit economic and violent political activities, as well as practical state efforts to counter them.

The League, the Empire and Politics of International Crime in the 1920's and 1930's

Paul Knepper, Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Crime occupied a prominent place on the international public agenda in the 1920s and 1930s. This was due in large part to the League of Nations which took an increasing interest in counterfeiting, terrorism, drug trafficking, and human trafficking. But the League's ambitions countered those of empires, particularly that of the British Empire, which occupied a prominent place in the League's activities. By comparing issues of drug trafficking and human trafficking within the League of Nations and the British Empire, it is possible to grasp the politics of international crime. The legacies of these political issues shape the response to international crime today.

Prohibition as "criminogenic" factor

Yakov Gilinskiy, Juridical Institute of the Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office of Russia, Russia

All societies want liquidate undesirable negative phenomenon's, trying forbid them. But quite often prohibition generates more dangerous consequences, than forbidden phenomenon. Any prohibitions "has a basis": there are types to activity, subjecting to forbid for the sake of existence and safety of the other people and society as a whole. The other deal is what amount really dangerous activity is. The abuse by alcohol there is evil. Consumption of the alcohol in Russia there is 18 litres 100% alcohols per person per annum. It is a catastrophe for the nation. But prohibition of alcohol is greater evil, generating contraband, corruption, organized crime, falsification product. The trade and consumption drug prohibited. And we have contraband of drugs, corruption and "drug-mafia" with enormous capital. Drug rings capable to suborn the power, police, and lobby of laws. The Penal Code of Russian Federation (Art. 242) provides criminal responsibility for fabrication and spreading pornographic product. But have not definition of pornographies neither in Russia, nor in the world. Gambling is a kind of addiction. Illegal playing cards became available in Russia from the 17th century. Legalization of the gambling industry in the Russian Federation attracted many people. Gambling is an "evil" for

player and his family. But prohibition of legal casino comes to illegal casino, corruption and organized crime. The prostitution there is type of the services in society of the commodity-money relations. Purchase and sale of the sexual services exists alongside with purchase-selling the knowledge's, power, skills. The Prostitution executes the function monogamous marriage guard. The prohibition generates the illegal sex-industry, corruption, organized crime. The prohibition there is extreme variant of the regulation of the public behaviour. Use the prohibition possible only in exclusive events in respect of especial dangerous type of social deviance.

31. Reactions to Sex-Crime

Chair: Monika Platek, Department of Criminology, Institute of Penal Law, Warsaw University, Poland

Room: LOMBROSO

Sex Crime and Sex Criminal – lawmaker gone astray

Monika Platek, Department of Criminology, Institute of Penal Law, Warsaw University, Poland

Criminal Law can hardly solve vital social problems. It might help to elucidate an inexcusable character of some acts, but when structure incorrectly it might instead of minimize create new social problems. The recent changes introduced into Polish Criminal law in the area of crime related to abuse of sexual autonomy and integrity illustrate interesting process of efforts that are doomed for disaster. It is not certain if lawmaker are aware of most possible negative effect of that law. It is not certain such effect was calculated when voting and accepting the changes. Presenting the changes introduced in Polish Criminal Law in June 2010 into crime of rape, incest, and sexual intercourses with minor below age of consent (in Polis legislation it is 15 years) the Author will discuss the official goal of the changer, employed strategy and its political and legal effects. The criminal policy and preventive context will be also discussed.

Guarding the gateway to Justice: Law enforcement decisions in sexual assault cases

Cassia Spohn, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, USA

Sexual assaults against teenagers and adult women remain a significant problem today. The deleterious effects of sexual assault on its victims have been amply documented, as has the fact that crimes of sexual violence are often not reported and, when reported, often have high rates of case attrition. The purpose of this paper is to document the extent of case attrition in sexual assault cases and to identify the factors that increase the likelihood of attrition. I use quantitative data on sexual assaults reported to the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and qualitative data from interviews with law enforcement officials who handled sexual assault cases to identify the victim, suspect, and case characteristics that predict outcomes in sexual assault cases.

Judicial decision-making in child sexual abuse cases

Celina Manita, University of Porto, Portugal

In most western countries forensic psychological assessment is accepted as a practice of particular importance for the assessment of defendants and victims, as well as for the process of judicial decision-making in various types of crimes. In Portugal, Forensic Psychology is beginning to assert itself and taking the first steps to consolidate its' status. At the same time, the number of sexual abuse cases that reach the courts has gradually risen over the last 15 years. In child sexual abuse cases there is almost never medical or other objective

evidence, only the testimony of the child, therefore there is an indispensable need for the expert to assess children's psychological characteristics, the credibility of their testimony and their capacity to testify, as the law states. As the domain of forensic psychology is recent in Portugal and the studies are scarce, experts have carried out their activity without the necessary scientific and empirical basis. As an effort to fill this gap, GEAV is developing a large study concerning the judicial decision-making process in different judicial areas (e.g., sexual abuse, custody, domestic violence). We aim to understand if and how the forensic psychological expertises are valued in the process of judicial decision-taking; to determine the influence of some extra-judicial variables (such as gender, age, beliefs, among others) in the final judicial decisions; and, based on the results of the study, to propose more useful and scientifically validated methodologies of psychological forensic assessment. It is a research that articulates qualitative and quantitative methodologies (unobtrusive methodologies of research, like documentary analysis - judicial process documents/court decisions -, in-depth interviews and a questionnaire (applied to some actors of the court system and forensic experts). This presentation aims to present some of the preliminary data of this study, only in what concerns child sexual abuse cases.

Panel Session 3

14.30 – 15.45

32. Mass victimization and restorative justice: Exploring new territories in post-conflict situations

Chair : Stephan Parmentier, Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), K.U.Leuven, Belgium

Room : BECCARIA

Restorative Justice and mass victimization: theoretical challenges and the role of dialogue

Elmar Weitekamp, Institute of Criminology, University of Tübingen, Germany

This paper will look into various ways of dealing with violent crimes and with the consequences of mass violence in a post-conflict situation. Its major aim is to broaden the perspective of dealing with such crimes, from a retributive approach with a prime focus on punishing the offender(s), to a restorative approach with more attention to victims and communities and to building new relationships. It will begin by sketching the dominant approach to deal with international crimes, namely through retributive justice and specifically through criminal prosecutions, and listing the strengths and weaknesses of such approach in situations of transitional justice or post-conflict justice. Then, some basic principles of restorative justice will be introduced, and the central principle of dialogue between all parties who have a stake in the offence will be highlighted.

Which Peace and Justice for Colombia?

Isabella Bueno, K.U.Leuven, Andrea Diaz Rozas, K.U.Leuven, Belgium

The Peace and Justice Law (2005) is part of the Colombian process of establishing the grounds for transitional justice after more than fifty years of violence. This law grants reduced prison sentences to members of illegal armed groups implicated in grave human rights violations and who have agreed to demobilization, under the conditions of truth revelation and compensation for victims. Until now, analyses of this law have concluded that it is not completely in accordance with the international standards of criminal law (retributive justice), and that it does not fulfill the expectations of victim's centered approaches of international human rights (restorative justice). This paper explores which elements and features of the "retributive or punishment paradigm" and of the "restorative paradigm" are present in the said law. The paper concludes that the Peace and Justice Law is a new mechanism, produced under the current influence of Transitional Justice and in a particular context of peace and justice tensions and that it enables the reconciliation of competing perspectives of dealing with crimes. The paper shows that the law combines elements of international criminal law and of the new restorative victim-centered approach of human rights.

The third way: bridging the gap between impunity and revenge?

Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic, Prevention and treatment of Social Disorders, University of Belgrade, Serbia

The paper will present the approach to dealing with past atrocities that was developed by the Victimology Society of Serbia over the last five years, within the framework of an informal initiative called 'Joint action for truth and reconciliation'. This approach was created as a response to conflicts that continued to exist in post-conflict period in Serbia, and which were recognized as two extreme and exclusive approaches toward the past: one that calls for impunity and disregards victims from other ethnic groups, and the other that calls for prosecutions as a central element of dealing with a past, and disregards the own victims, reconciliation and

other restorative approaches. The main characteristics of the third way in dealing with the past in Serbia are: its holistic and inclusive approach, the creation of a secure space for opening dialogue between groups with different experiences of conflict, including especially victims and war veterans, its focus on empowerment of victims regardless of their appearance as witnesses in criminal procedure, and its commitment to the use of both restorative and retributive means. Its theoretical roots are in contact hypothesis theory, Cohen's theory of denial, multiple truths as defined by South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and more generally in peacemaking criminology and the restorative justice paradigm. Apart from presenting the main features of the third way, the paper will also explore the process of its development within the 'Joint Action for Truth and Reconciliation', with a special emphasis on the challenges faced and the lessons learned that can be used on a broader social level and in other societies.

33. Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice Working Group Meeting

Room: HULSMAN

All those who have previously expressed interest in gender, crime and criminal justice issues or who would like to express interest in such matters are welcome to come to this meeting. This will be to discuss matters of mutual interest and particularly to discuss the potential for some comparative research. Please do come.

34. Moral and Social Rationales in the Sentencing Decision Process

Chair: Ard Schoep, Leiden Law School, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

Room: EDINBURGH

Theorising Judicial Sentencing Cultures: Re-examining the Value of Moral Judgments in Sentencing Rationales

Niamh Maguire, Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland

Sentencing studies that have examined the reasons sentencers give for imposing custodial and non-custodial sentences, regardless of methodology, typically find that crime seriousness and previous record are highly influential. However, a number of studies have also shown that the role played by sentencers' subjective assessments of the offender's character, capabilities and likely behaviour are highly significant. In particular, some studies have stressed the point that, in terms of understanding judicial sentencing rationales, moral and social reasoning is sometimes more important than legal reasoning. This paper presents findings from an exploratory study on sentencing that examined judicial rationales for the imposition of custodial and non-custodial sanctions in cases of intermediate seriousness. It highlights the key role played by judicial assessments of the offender's ability and willingness to change in judicial sentencing rationales and how a positive or negative assessment can influence the decision to impose a custodial or non-custodial sanction. In particular, it examines the links between an offender's previous record and judicial assessments of the possibility of redemption and the need for punishment. This paper then attempts to further our understanding of the role played by moral and social reasoning in cusp sentencing. In order to do so it draws upon what Garland has identified as the clash between two contrasting visions of contemporary criminal justice—"the passionate morally, toned desire to punish and the administrative, rationalistic, normalizing concern to manage" (1990:180). It argues that contemporary judicial sentencing rationales exhibit characteristic features of both of these contrasting visions and indeed that they can sometimes oscillate between the two in relation to the same offender. It concludes with a re-examination of the value of moral judgments in sentencing

rationales. It explores the relationship between redemption and punishment in popular cultural theories of Christianity and highlights how the tension between the two mirrors the clash of visions alluded to above.

Introducing a Grammar of Sentencing

Pauline Schuyt, Leiden Law School, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

The sentencing decision is one of the most difficult decisions a judge has to make. In many legal systems this decision must be responded to within a relatively open legal context. This open legal context – granting a large amount of freedom in sentencing – has a function: it allows the judge to do justice to the circumstances of each individual case and perpetrator. This freedom in sentencing remains respected in present day, but it is not self-evident anymore, just as trust in judges in the present-day political climate is not self-evident either. Pitted against sentencing freedom are evermore demands for accountability of the use of this freedom. The lack of reasoned accountability will only enhance the incomprehensibility of the sentences, and therefore increase criticism on the manner of sentencing, which in turn endangers the judge's freedom in sentencing. This critique can be countered by improving the sentencing decision and the justification of the sentence. This improvement can be accomplished by the development of a framework, guiding the judge in individual cases in such a way that it increases the transparency of the decision making process and offers accountability for the sentence.

In order to develop a framework that corresponds with the ways in which the sentencing judge works it is important to know how a judge makes these sentencing decisions. There is, however, no easy way to find out. Judges describe sentencing as a professional skill, an expertise that is mainly learned by doing it. Just as a child learns his mother tongue 'naturally' without being aware of the grammar, so the judge learns to pass sentences without being aware of the underlying rules. By stimulating judges to become aware of the manner in which they form a sentence – following the rules of sentencing grammar – the sentencing decision can be improved. In this paper, such a grammar will be introduced.

Judges' judicial decision making – a qualitative analysis of sentencing pronouncements

Andreia de Castro-Rodrigues, Ana Sacau, Psychology/Criminology, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal

Aiming to understand judges' judicial decision making, from a psychological perspective, we're developing a research with data collected in a Portuguese criminal court. The design of our methodology arose from an earlier ethnographic approach of that court. This emerged as the most adequate way to ensure that our investigation choices reflect the complexity of the psychological phenomena involved (Corbin & Strauss, 2008) and were efficient in terms of understanding the subject. This presentation intends to share some results of the earlier study, which consists in a content analysis of 93 transcriptions of sentencing pronouncements from 13 judges, specifically the contents that judges said beyond the reading of the sentence document. This material is quite interesting to analyse since: it's a moment of a trial that isn't clearly defined in the law, giving the judges space to develop it as they consider adequate; and, it's the moment when the decision is made public, therefore, the judge selects which elements, between those considered in the decision, must be referred and highlighted to the defendant, the advocates and the public. These two aspects make this material a possible privileged indicator of judges' perceptions and attributions, in many aspects that may increase the understanding of judicial decision making. This material includes two main categories of units: the legal explanations and the "speech". Here, we intend to analyse the first category, related to judges' legal explanations of the decision, that is, how they choose to explain the defendant the sentencing decision they uttered. These aspects showed interesting differences from judge to judge, in terms of format, content as well as tone.

35. Organized Crime

Chair: Dina Siegel, Willem Pompe Institute, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Room: SHAW

Comparing criminal careers of organized crime offenders and general offenders

Vere van Koppen, NCSR, WODC, The Netherlands

Christianne de Poot, WODC, Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands

Arjan Blokland, NCSR, The Netherlands

Organized crime differs substantially from high volume crime, at least theoretically. This leads to the assumption that organized crime offenders differ from offenders of ordinary crimes in ways that translate into differences in their criminal careers. The purpose of this study is to test the merit of this assumption and compare criminal careers of organized crime offenders to a selection of general offenders, criminally active at the same ages as the organized crime offenders. Both offenders groups are compared on their run-up to either an organized crime case or common crime case by examining the prevalence, frequency and seriousness of their prior offending. Many organized crime offenders are adult onset offenders. Surprisingly, this turns out to be the case for the comparison group of general offenders as well. However, organized crime offenders do more often have previous judicial contacts, and those previous contacts are also far more serious. Most strikingly, this difference in offence seriousness is noticeable from the onset of the criminal career. Organized crime offenders thus seem to differ from general offenders from the start, not so much in the onset-age or frequency of their judicial contacts, but in the seriousness of their criminal behaviour.

Fighting organised economic crimes

Mike Levi, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

The paper will examine the development of inter-public and public-private partnerships against organised economic crimes, focussing primarily on the UK but also examining the international experience.

The Cigarette Counterfeiting Business and Economic Development in the People's Republic of China

Georgios A. Antonopoulos, Anqi Shen, Teesside University, United Kingdom

Klaus von Lampe, Marin Kurti, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA

China is generally believed to be the main source for counterfeit cigarettes worldwide. According to recent estimates, up to 400 billion counterfeit cigarettes are produced in China per year. There is also a wide perception that cigarette counterfeiting in China has been increasing and that no part of mainland China has remained immune from such activity. In addition, since the late 1990s, large quantities of counterfeit cigarettes from China have been introduced to illegal cigarette markets around the world, thus rendering China an important node in the global illegal tobacco trade. Our aim is to provide an account of the social organisation of cigarette counterfeiting in China, and to highlight the economic context and developments that facilitated the organisation of the particular business.

Crime in the real estate sector before and after the crisis*Hans Nelen, Maastricht University, The Netherlands*

This contribution will focus on (crime) developments and opportunities in the real estate sector before and after the start of the economic crisis, with an emphasis on fraud schemes and money laundering activities. What has changed due to the crisis in terms of opportunities, modus operandi and networks for committing crimes within this sector? The focus of the analysis will be on the European property market, the Dutch market in particular.

36. The 2010 Edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics – New perspectives for comparative criminology and criminal justice

*Chair: Martin Killias, University of Zurich, Department of Law, Switzerland***Room: GREEN****New Offence Definitions in the 4th edition ESB: Qualitative and Quantitative Results***Stefan Harrendorf, Institute of Criminal Law and Justice, Georg-August-University Göttingen, Germany*

The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics developed model definitions for several offences in order to allow the comparison of crime data across countries. For the 4th edition of the Sourcebook, which has been published recently, the ESB questionnaire, including the offence definitions, was revised and definitions and questions on further crime types, namely aggravated assault, sexual assault, sexual abuse of minors, fraud, offences against computer data and systems, money laundering, corruption, and aggravated drug trafficking, were introduced. This was done based on the results of an EU-funded project on offence definitions etc. (AGIS 2006/134), for which the project report has also been publicized this year. This paper will focus on the new offences added to the questionnaire, especially on fraud, computer offences, money laundering and corruption. Quantitative results taken from the Sourcebook will be presented, but also metadata from both the AGIS study and the ESB. Comparability of the new definitions between European countries will be analyzed. It will be discussed whether these new definitions stand the test and can be welcomed as true improvements. Based on this, the paper will scrutinize the prospects of further data collection on these issues in the ESB, Eurostat and/or UN CTS context.

Attrition Rates of Sexual Offences in Europe. Definitions and Criminal Justice Responses*Jörg-Martin Jehle, Institute of Criminal Law and Justice, Georg-August-University Göttingen, Germany*

The data presented are based upon the work done by the expert group for the European Sourcebook (ESB) of Criminal Justice and a special EU-funded project on "Defining and registering crime types".

At first the attrition rate (understood as the relation between suspected and convicted persons) is discussed, in general and with respect to sexual offences. Some data of the ESB are presented. In international perspective it is of great importance not just to compare national attrition rates, but to consider the different ways of defining, registering and disposing of criminal cases within the criminal justice systems. Especially in the field of sexual offences there are remarkable differences between the national legal concepts and definitions. Therefore we developed common standard definitions and identified deviations of national criminal law

definitions and statistical registration. On the basis of such a differentiated picture we should finally discuss if we find sufficient common ground for an international comparison or if we compare apples and oranges.

Female delinquency across Europe since 1990

Véronique Jaquier, Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Using data from the four editions of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, this presentation examines the extent, nature and trends of female delinquency across Europe since 1990.

Patterns of female offending and the gender gap are assessed using official crime data from each step of the criminal justice process, namely police, prosecution, conviction and correctional statistics. The *European Sourcebook* project includes data on traditional offences, such as homicide, assault, robbery and theft, but has also recently started to collect data on "modern" offences, such as fraud, money laundering and crime using computer data. The variety of offences allows for a more complete perspective on female delinquency and a more thorough apprehension of the contours of the gender gap. The cross-national perspective makes it possible to explore the gender gap paradigm, highlighting similarities and differences across countries.

The presentation reviews different macro level factors known to be possibly connected to the level of female delinquency, such as general economic conditions (e.g., salaries, social security taxes), indicators of female liberation (e.g., female employees in industry, divorce) and economic position (female labor force participation, female unemployment), as well as indicators of male's economic and social position (e.g., male employment in services, male unemployment). The relevance of macro social factors to explain the patterns of female delinquency across time and space is discussed.

New Trends in Police-recorded Offences

Beata Gruszczyńska, Criminology and Criminal Policy, IPSiR, University of Warsaw, Poland

Markku Heiskanen, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Finland

The presentation is based on the ESB police data. We show long trends for certain traditional crimes, such as homicide, assault, burglary, car theft, robbery and drugs. The new ESB dataset comprises for the first time information on certain less common crimes that are sometimes called complex crimes, such as human trafficking, cybercrime, corruption and money laundering. Results on these crimes are presented, as well. The presentation also discusses offender variables: gender and age (juveniles).

How should corruption be measured?

Ernesto U. Savona, Transcrime, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy

ESB data on corruption have been collected following a wide standard definition: *Corruption in the public sector means offering or accepting financial or any other advantage in exchange of favourable treatment by public officials. Where possible, the figures*

(a) *should include*: active and passive corruption; instigation of corruption; complicity; corruption of domestic officials; corruption of foreign officials; extortion by public officials; offering officials advantages without immediate interest; attempts.

(b) *should exclude*: corruption in the private sector; extortion (except by a public official); bribery of the electorate

The presentation will explain how countries that provided data have been deviating from this definition and why. This could help to think more on how to measure corruption and combine ESB data with other international sources on the subject.

37. Fighting Economic Crime

Chair: Marc Cools, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Room: SELLIN

Fighting fraud through reporting fraud: effectiveness or efficiency

Marc Cools, Antoinette Verhaege, Kenneth Hemmerechts, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Fraud is traditionally subdivided into horizontal fraud, implying in private victimization (Levi, 2007; Doig & Levi, 2009) on the one hand, and vertical fraud, implying victimization of governments or authorities, on the other. Vertical fraud is the traditional domain of the public police and the other actors in the penal chain. Horizontal fraud, however, has been principally policed and adjudicated by private institutions for years. This implies that a large number of horizontal fraud cases will never be dealt with in criminal court (Cools, 2005). A number of these cases, although sometimes criminal by nature, will be dealt with through civil procedures (Levi, 2007). Recently, this traditional division of tasks has been questioned, and several legal initiatives have been introduced to remedy the merely private approach of this phenomenon. One of these potential remedies is a legal initiative by the Ministry of the Interior, in which all private investigators (including those who traditionally police fraud cases, such as the forensic accountant), will be obliged to report all types of fraud to the public prosecutor's office, pushing these horizontal frauds into the public (law enforcement) arena. In 2010, a limited study on the opinions and views of public prosecutors on this obligation to report all criminal cases was carried out. In this thematic panel session, we aim to make clear a diversity of viewpoints with regard to this topic, by discussing its origins, the study involved and the policy implications of this research.

The politics of white collar crime after twenty years of transition in Slovenia

Matjaz Jager, Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

White collar economic crime is a traditional trauma of the Slovenian criminal justice system. The last twenty years of institutional transition to capitalist market economy made this trauma only more intense. To make things worse, the present economic recession revealed further giant corporate crime skeletons in the closet. The scandals like the highway building cartel, the non-payment of pension fund contributions and systemic tax evasions reveal the effective political interference in this area on many levels. This situation incites many questions of corporate and state governance and a decision on the appropriate scope of criminal law interventions in this area.

The identification of beneficial owners of legal entities in the fight against money laundering: current practices at EU level and future developments

Michele Riccardi, Transcrime, Italy

Complex schemes of corporate entities, set up in different countries and with a 'Chinese boxes' structure, may be used by criminals to conceal their identity and to carry out money laundering or terrorist financing activities. The identification of the beneficial owners (BO) behind these corporate schemes is considered, at international

level, as a crucial anti money laundering (AML) policy, and has become a central requirement within the EU Third AML Directive. Which systems are currently being used by EU Financial intelligence units (FIU), law enforcers and the private sector to identify the BO of legal entities for AML purposes? How can these systems be improved given the current level of availability of information on the ownership of EU legal entities? By reviewing the results of previous surveys and studies, this presentation aims at answering these questions by analysing: what information, including data on the ownership, shareholding and directorship, should be taken into consideration in the identification of BOs of EU legal entities; the level of availability of these data in EU Business Registries and private databases; how these data can be integrated together in order to allow cross-border investigations (the most relevant to cross-border financial crimes); what are the needs of FIUs, LEAs and private users (e.g. the intermediaries subject to EU Third AML Directive) in relation to the gathering and analysis of these data for AML purposes.

Researching sensitive topics within local culture – An investigation of business crime in the Greek public sector, trade unions and business world

Ioanna Charalampous, Department of Criminology, Middlesex University, United Kingdom

Research is the primary contributor to the advancement of social science and knowledge about the social world. The various methodologies developed, have produced a variety of useful techniques in order to facilitate researchers in their efforts to investigate social phenomena and advance elements of social and criminological theory. Nevertheless, the actual environment where research takes place and the informants participating are the key factors that influence and shape research outcomes and theory production. Thus, within this paper, the role of local environments and culture is going to be examined in order to define its influence in conducting international research. In the current project, knowledge, understanding, and respecting the local culture in Greece was very important in order to gain access to materials and participants and establish successful relationships with private and public sector officials and gatekeepers. The role of the country's historic past, which includes foreign occupation, devastating effects and violence during the World War, bouts of civil war and military coups and finally economic instability and financial crisis, shape notions and definitions in the society, the economy, the state and public administration. These notions run through many aspects of modern Greek society, both in terms of agency and agent. In this attempt to explore the 'sensitive' area of the criminality and deviance located in the modern local business and workplace, the above elements have proven very influential while designing and conducting criminological research.

38. War Crime and State Crime

Chair: Roland Moerland, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Maastricht, The Netherlands

Room: MERTON

Meaning in motion: cultural criminology and the Rwandan genocide

Roland Moerland, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Maastricht, The Netherlands

Cultural criminologists do not perceive crime as an objective reality that speaks for itself. Instead, crime is a mediated symbolic reality that is invested with meaning by the perpetrators, victims and bystanders who engage with it. Therefore, for cultural criminologists the bedrock question is: what is the 'reality' of crime, and who determines it and how? The research on which the current paper is based addresses this question in the specific context of the Rwandan Genocide. In the aftermath of the Rwandan Genocide, perpetrators, victims and bystanders account for what happened, but their accounts are not straightforward and unproblematic representations of what really occurred. Instead, their stories reveal a particular way of talking about and

understanding the conflict; they do not neutrally reflect reality but play an active role in creating and changing it. Perpetrators, victims and bystanders construct the reality of the genocide by including (acknowledging) and excluding (negating) certain aspects of the conflict and its history. The meaning of the Rwandan Genocide, its reality, is therefore not fixed; it is constantly in motion. The research in question has amongst others revealed that the mechanism of *denial* plays an important role in the above described process of reality construction. Another notable finding, which will be the topic of this paper, is that the study of the Rwandan Genocide has implications for the theoretical framework of cultural criminology itself. Apparently, the case of the Rwandan Genocide challenges some of the fundamental ideas underlying this framework. The issues to be presented are related to the constructionist and critical roots of the framework of cultural criminology and urge the researcher to critically reflect on the framework and its underpinnings. As a result, the meaning of cultural criminology also appears to be in motion.

The state as a criminogenic system: Genocide and crimes against humanity

Kjell Anderson, Irish Centre for Human Rights, National University of Ireland, Ireland

Under normal circumstances the commission of a crime is considered to be a deviant act that undermines the interests of the community as a whole. As such, the state seeks to suppress criminal behaviour. International crimes, such as genocide and crimes against humanity differ from domestic crimes such as murder and rape because they are normative within the state and society in which they occur. Both genocide and crimes against humanity require a level of mass mobilisation that is only possible with the authorisation and resources of the state or state-like entities. Moreover, they are political crimes that are rooted in political (ideological) justifications. In genocide the state effectively functions as a criminogenic system – encouraging the participation of individuals in certain types of criminal behaviour. The state does this through propaganda and other structures of state power (i.e. the military) with the ability to coerce and influence individuals into participation in violence. Individual participation in such crimes is highly socially-situated, more so than with ordinary crimes. This presentation will give an overview of how the state functions as a criminogenic system in the commission of genocide and crimes against humanity. It will also utilise a modified form of neutralisation-drift theory to explain how individuals perpetrate genocide and crimes against humanity and how the rationalisations of individuals are linked to state structures and propaganda. Techniques of neutralisation are connivances between the desires of individual perpetrators and the desires of the societies in which they live. This presentation will draw on perpetrator interviews and other field research conducted in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Cambodia, and Bosnia.

Towards international criminology and victimology

Alexia Pierre, University of Liège, Belgium

Classical criminology was mostly developed in the field of local penal law. Thus, protective and repressive measures taking part in these judicial systems are often limited to local aims. In this criminology, the State is protective, the care for victims is institutionalized. Moreover, the relation between criminology and penal law leads to link the reality of a victim to the commission of a crime. A penal qualification of the act against the victim as a crime is essential to access the status of victim. This entails an epistemological presupposition in victimology, science considered as a specialized field of criminology. Indeed, this presupposition makes the victim of serious violations of penal Law the prototype of victims of serious offenses. Furthermore, crime is not only a matter of individuals but also of structural possibilities, as is the case in criminal organizations. In the subject matter of organized criminality, the sides taking in concern in classical criminology are mostly related to economical delinquency. State or governmental army criminality is rarely explored by researchers. Previously, these topics seemed to be unreachable, but the nature of the recent armed conflicts, and the present evolution of International penal Law, entailed to the visibility of massive atrocities during wars. Today, criminology must face new fields of involvement, larger than these investigated in classical criminology. Presently, an international criminology is emerging, which is different and liberated from classical criminology. In this international criminology, a special type of criminality is studied, due to its massiveness, its extent and its systematic nature. In addition, a strong war victimology is also emerging, victimology tends thus to be an

autonomous discipline. The challenge is now to turn crisis criminology and victimology into a strong scientific discipline.

39. Juvenile Delinquency and the Family

Chair: Eftychia Katsigaraki, Department of prevention of juvenile delinquency and social integration, Ministry of justice, Greece

Room: CRACOW

Swansea Juvenile Bureau

Kevin Haines, Centre for Criminal Justice and Criminology, United Kingdom

This paper will present an evaluation of the Swansea Juvenile Bureau. Juvenile Bureau, that primarily aim to divert juveniles away from the formal criminal justice system, have existed at various times in a number of European countries - with varying degrees of success and longevity. Learning from the experiences elsewhere a new form of juvenile bureau has been introduced in Swansea, Wales that supplements diversion with parent- and child-focused support (in line with the Children First philosophy of the All Wales Youth Offending Strategy and the UNCRC). The success of the bureau, in terms of reducing recidivism, have been quite phenomenal. This paper will explain why.

Corporal punishment by parents and criminal behaviour of university students in 32 nations

Murray A. Straus, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, USA

This study used the International Dating Violence Study sample of 17,404 university students in 32 nations in all major world regions to test the theory that corporal punishment by parents is a risk factor for crime. The results, at both the individual-level and the nation level, show that the more corporal punishment experienced as a child, the higher the score on a self-report scale to measure criminal behavior as a young adult. The relation of corporal punishment to crime was found for both property crime and violent crime. Women committed less crime, but the association of corporal punishment with crime was similar for men and women. Children of parents who were high in Positive Parenting (nurturing, helping, and monitoring) had lower crime rates, but the association between corporal punishment and crime applied both to children whose parents were high in positive parenting and to children who experienced little positive parenting. There were only small differences between economically advanced and developing nations, but regardless of the level of economic development, the higher the percent of students in a nation who experienced corporal punishment, the higher rate of crime by students. These results are consistent with over 50 other studies which investigated the relation of corporal punishment to antisocial behavior and crime. Implications for crime prevention and crime trends are suggested.

Contribution in exploring the mechanisms and association of juvenile delinquency in the family upbringing

Eftychia Katsigaraki, Department of prevention of juvenile delinquency and social integration, Ministry of justice, Greece

According to theoretical and empirical approaches, it becomes obvious that the family environment significantly affects the appearance to a type of delinquent behavior in young members. This research examined a sample of offenders in prison by focusing our interest in the "potential" contribution of family rearing environment and types of delinquent behavior that express the young members of a family. There were 426 interviews with prisoners of which, 119 were juvenile offenders (relapse or not) The remaining 307 individuals were adult repeat offenders who had committed the first of the delinquent act during their

childhood. Interviews were conducted in 12 of the 30 prisons of the country. At the interviews was used a structured questionnaire which included questions closed and open-ended. Interviews were conducted in places of detention facilities and ended the first quarter of 2003. Having as basis the results, should emphasize how important it is to understand the profile of the juvenile or adult offender. Therefore, it is important to focus on the actual delinquent individual and the ways which will help him replenish the emotional and cognitive gaps.

Komet – A method within state institutions for teenagers?

Lina Ponnert, School of social work, Sweden

The research project concerns an evaluation of a parental training program called KOMET within state institutions for teenagers with serious behavior problems. KOMET means “Method for Communication” and the program is based on a manual. Parents participate in small groups when they discuss different themes. The program focuses on how to make parents encourage the child’s positive behavior and also involves practice tasks. Today KOMET exists as a voluntary aid in many municipalities in Sweden. Since 2008 KOMET also exists within approximately a third of the states institutions for teenagers with serious behavior problems. Many of these teenagers are placed out of home as a last resort by compulsory care due to crimes, drug abuse or other kinds of anti social behavior. The aim of the research project has been to evaluate the implementation process of KOMET within these states institutions (step 1), and to evaluate different actors perspectives of KOMET (step 2). KOMET was initially designed for parents with small children (aged 3-11) and research has shown very good results concerning this target group. But it is also known that it is harder to receive positive effects on children’s behavior due to parental training program, when the child is older and has serious behavior problems. The research project is a work in progress, but has published one report which focused on the implementation process of KOMET within institutional care. This report showed several dilemmas concerning KOMET within this new institutional context. One obstacle is the limited possibility for parents and children to meet in a natural way during the parent’s participation in KOMET. Another dilemma is the limited possibilities to offer KOMET to parents with different ethnical backgrounds, and a question that remains is how to reach and motivate the parents in need of this education.

40. Cybercrime

Chair: Ales Završnik, Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Room: HELSINKI

The transformation of criminal policy into security policy or the other way round? An example of cyber crime

Mari-Liis Sööt, University of Tartu, Estonia

In April 2007, the Estonian government decided to remove from the centre of the capital of Estonia, an old statue dedicated to the Soviet soldiers fallen in the II World War. The removal of the statue “Bronze Soldier” triggered mass protests and arrests. The event that seemed local ethnical conflict at first glance had much wider impact on criminal policy in the world. Russian government led cyber attacks followed subsequently (later in 2008 the same happened to Georgia). Similarly to 9/11 terrorist attacks on U.S in 2001 and Madrid train bombings in 2004 suddenly foreign security policy and domestic criminal policy blurred. Further events influenced the construction of the new type of crime – namely cyber crime with deep roots in foreign security policy. The presentation will demonstrate how the new type of cyber crime, which has deep roots in security policy, has been shaping criminal policy in the world since then. The transformation of volume cyber crime into highly political issue will be discussed, as well as borderlines between foreign security policy and criminal

policy. Examples of different local and global anti cyber crime initiatives and efforts at protecting critical infrastructure will be drawn.

Police investigation and social network analysis: a case study of a botnet

David Décary-Héту, Benoît Dupont, School of Criminology, University of Montréal, Canada

Deviance on the Internet has exploded over the last decades. While we are constantly reminded that viruses, worms and malware are everywhere, the threat of botnets is one of the biggest trends in cybercrime. A botnet is a network of infected computers that are taken over and remotely controlled by hackers. It is now common to see such networks reach sizes of more than 100,000 computers that can then be used to send spam, launch distributed denial of service attacks and infect even more machines. Botnets clearly have a deep impact on the World Wide Web. Law-enforcement agencies, unfortunately, still struggle when it comes to identify and investigate the hackers that control the botnets. A rare exception is the case of a North-American police force that arrested many hackers that controlled such networks. The agency agreed to give us access to the unfiltered conversations between the hackers. This raw data is truly unique since it comes from chat logs of hackers who had no idea that these conversations would one day be used against them. This data is thus untainted by surveillance or observation. The objective of this presentation is to evaluate the relevance of social networks analysis in the context of police investigations on cybercrimes. Using such techniques and tools, we have identified peripheral actors who might have been of interest but were set aside by the investigators. We then compared these actors to those who were indeed arrested and we looked at the similarities and the differences between these two groups. From these results we managed to identify the strengths of the social network analysis as applicable in the day-to-day investigation process. We offer practical applications of the tools we used to enhance the traditional investigative techniques. These techniques are meant as a way to better identify the targets of investigations as well as get a better understanding of complex criminal networks and organizations.

Safe online? Social control in online communities

Evelien De Pauw, Department IPSOC, KATHO, Belgium

Online videogaming, updating a Facebook profile, checking a Netlog account, are favorite activities during leisure time for juveniles and adults. This evolution and the close social interaction people have on this social network sites, can however lead to irritation or even worse, disorder. Arguments and excited discussions are – like in real life – a part of everyday online life. Next to the online game behaviour, the internet and the social online communities are becoming more and more a ‘dangerous place’. The amounts of cyber terrorism, identity theft, online hate crime, virtual property theft, intellectual property theft, spam’s are increasing in virtual communities. To deal with these problems online communities have developed their own distinctive histories of control and regulation. A range of mechanisms built upon the dynamics of online communities and his own social control. Shaming or online reputation management is one of the most common regulations. The virtual offender gets a bad reputation or a bad comment. This process drowns upon bond to community in attempting to maintain social order within cyber world. However, the increasing pervasiveness of the Internet and the cyberspace it create, along with its global, transformative impacts create a range of entirely new challenges for public police. Do we need a certain virtual police service; do we need a virtual criminal justice process? Or will the online self regulation system satisfy? The central theme is a critical view of how these nodes of governance can interact.

Cyberbullying: are the existing legal frameworks adequate?

Ales Završnik, Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Cyberbullying usually refers to bullying and harassment of others by means of new electronic technologies, primarily mobile phones and the Internet. There are two types of criminological research that can shed light on

cyberbullying: a research on traditional forms of bullying in schools and a research on cybercrime. The paper departs from both types of research and examines the existing legal framework, especially the Slovene legal framework that can be applied in a case of cyberbullying. Firstly, it presents the widespread use of the Internet that shows the necessity to foster legal framework regarding cyberbullying: 88% of minors aged between 6 and 17, 73% of minors aged between 6 and 10 and 70% of minors aged between 5 and 9 use the Internet in Slovenia. Secondly, it presents the results of an on-line victimization survey and a self-report study about cyberbullying that was conducted among students in several Slovene faculties. Thirdly, it identifies actors that can be held legally liable for an act of cyberbullying: (1) schools that are authorised to conduct disciplinary proceedings against bullies, (2) parents that can be held civil liable for the damages caused by their children (according to The Slovenian Code of Obligations) and/or (3) minors that can be held criminally responsible according to The Criminal Code and The Minor Offences Act if they are older than 14 years («younger minors») or older than 16 years («older minors») and also civil liable for damages in some cases. The paper maps the actors and the types of legal responsibility that can be applied in a case of cyberbullying and show how other non-legal initiatives are necessary to minimise cyberbullying, such as sponsoring websites with information about cyberbullying, publishing literature about cyberbullying, organizing conferences for teachers or/and parents and online-help for victims.

41. Science-politics interaction in Criminology – Working Group Crime, Science, Politics

Chair: Adam Edwards, Centre for Crime, Law and Justice, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Room: BLUE

Crime and the Credit Crunch'

Kevin Stenson, School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, United Kingdom

The Queen of England's pointed question to economists at the LSE, asking why they had not predicted the credit crunch accelerated the industry of competing interpretation involving journalistic and academic economist commentators. The principal fault line remains between neo-liberals who favour markets over state action and Keynesians, favouring states' action to prevent a recurrence of market excess, social harm, fraud and other forms of white collar criminality. In the wings are Marxist political economists who depict the crunch as a validation of their arguments about the systemic contradictions inherent in capital accumulation and exploitation and their predictions of catastrophe (which tend to be often vague about the precise timing of the inevitable meltdown of global capitalism). This paper begins to explore some of the implications of these debates for criminology. They remind us that we can no longer view the term 'political economy' as a synonym for Marxism, or emblematic of structural determinist explanations of crime. This paper argues that while political economy is indeed central to analysis, criminology should avoid the view that economic relations operate within a different and determining – *base* – sphere from the *superstructure* of other forms of social relation. On the contrary, and recovering the insights of Max Weber, we should view economic relations as interwoven with other forms of social relations and social action, within which the struggle for power, emotions and group dynamics, including herd behaviour, are central to an understanding of these 'economic' phenomena. Hence, the politics of crime and crime control remains dominant rather than subordinate to the economics of crime and crime control.

Technology, Science and Justice: the question concerning Technomia

Michael McGuire, Applied Social Science, London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

The 'question of technology' has so far been approached in relatively limited or disconnected ways within criminology. In spite of the increasing significance of technological crime and technological regulation - especially those forms which operate beyond the criminal justice system proper, there has been little in the way of a coherent response from theorists or practitioners to this other than a single minded focus on specific technologies such as the internet, periodic calls to 'reduce crime' by technological solutions or simplistic equations of technology with coercive control. The result has been a consistent failure to identify key continuities across differing technological forms and to develop appropriate critical perspectives on an increasing range of misuses of these by both law-makers and law-breakers. In this paper I present some preliminary findings from a forthcoming book which attempts to set out a new approach to technology, one where its origins in human capacity becomes as central as more familiar conceptions of it as a 'tool' or instrument. To analyse its particular impacts upon regulation and justice I advance the concept of a *technomia* - the (implicit) set of codes and regulatory practices which characterise any societies uses of technology. I look in particular at the way science has been used by contemporary policy makers and practitioners to justify the increased dependence upon 'technological justice' and consider some methodological and conceptual problems with this strategy.

Science-Politics Interactions in Criminology: the case of the EU Organised Crime Threat Assessment

Adam Edwards, Centre for Crime, Law and Justice, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Initial annual reports of the European Union's Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) explicitly acknowledged its political impetus whilst simultaneously claiming some scientific warrant for the assessment of threats to the security of EU citizens and the prioritisation of policy responses. In these terms, the OCTA epitomises basic tensions in the philosophy of social science between objectivity and partisanship and between the 'vocation' of the scientist and that of the politician. This paper considers subsequent developments in the OCTA, key criticisms of its methodology, including its framing of the problem of 'organised crime', and alternative proposals for researching the organisation of serious crimes. The paper considers the broader lessons that can be drawn from this case study for the role of social science in the EU's objective of creating an 'Area of Freedom, Security and Justice'. In particular, it uses the case of the OCTA to compare and contrast the 'formative intentions' of various political and scientific interests in this objective and to reflect on the role of criminological expertise in the legitimisation of European security policy. Concepts from the work of Wittgenstein, Weber and Alvin Gouldner are used to define a role for criminologists as 'objective partisans' whose formative intentions - their form of life and ways of acting - ought to be clearly demarcated from those of political representatives. This provokes a discussion about the translation of political and scientific interests into the policy process and the critical role of interlocutors between these communities of interest, such as bureaucrats, consultants and 'think tanks'.

42. Qualitative Methodology and Criminology

Chair: Francesco Bruno, Universita della Calabria, Italy

Room: TÜBINGEN

Criminological epistemology

Francesco Bruno, Università della Calabria, Alessandro Ceci, Campus Universitario, Italy

Criminology is often specifically characterized by joining the speculative dimension with the application, a path followed generally by all the social sciences. This separation between the two levels, however, risks to erase the scientific competence. Historically, the classification of many theories used in order to explain criminality has been subdivided in 4 main paradigms: the biological theories; the psychological theories; the sociological and the clinical theories. Nevertheless, the prevailing tendency of the actual criminology is to avoid an all-embracing paradigm, by integrating on the contrary the different approaches in a logical multifactorial analysis. For this reason in the paper all the prevailing paradigms have been deconstructed, by following the problem rather than the contents; by using different disciplines to define criminology rather than including criminology into different disciplines. Therefore the scientific problem of criminology has been divided in individual criminology – which is related to all the medical contents and/or psychiatric and/or psychological, or to the studies which today are mainly related to neuroscience - and criminology of the subject – which is related to the sociological discipline and/or legal and/or political science focused on the study of the phenomenology of the crime and to its environmental motivations. It concludes that verification, with the method of critical falsification, is the real objectification of the science. In the last 20 years, however, an auto referential system of research has developed in Italy due to the lack of verification. In order to solve all these problems, the paper suggests some applicable models.

Objects and social structures in criminological ethnographic research

Clémence Françoise, Bart Claes, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

In criminological research, the qualitative approach of ethnographic research has contributed to the development of a distinctive amount of theoretical analyses, conclusions and knowledge of the studied groups or phenomena. Objects that contribute to the social constructions, interaction and behaviour of the participants is often marginalised in criminological research. This paper shows that the objects, part of the context wherein social practices are taking place, contribute to an understanding of social and structural relationships in criminological ethnographic research. In two ethnographic researches in a courtroom and a prison, we explore the way an analysis of objects adds insights into the construction of social life and culture. We conclude that the tacit insights derived from the inclusion of objects within criminological ethnographic research, when synthesized with analysis of other data, enables researchers to gain new perspectives on the social world and its social structures.

Conducting focus groups with young people : methodological and practical concerns

Evi Verdonck, Department of Criminal Law, Criminal Proceedings and Criminology, K.U. Leuven, Belgium

Focus groups have become a popular and widely used method in qualitative research. This method has commonly been used in the study of criminology and other social scientific research. The last ten years have seen a considerable rise in the number of publications in which focus groups were used with young people. Focus groups are an effective method to explore young people's views and perspectives on a variety of topics, including sensitive topics such as violence. Accompanying this trend in use, methodological issues are beginning to emerge. Involving young people in focus groups gives rise to ethical issues that are not confronted by researchers using other research methods. Conducting groups is not without its challenges; it requires considerable preparation and skill to run. This presentation describes the methodological and practical concerns when conducting focus groups with young people. It will also refer to the authors' personal reflections of using focus groups with young people to explore their perspectives on violence.

Street capital. Black cannabis dealers in a white welfare state

Sveinung Sandberg, Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo, Norway

This is a presentation of the ethnography “Street capital. Black cannabis dealers in a white welfare state” (Policy 2009). The book introduces the worlds of young black men dealing cannabis at a drug scene called The River in Oslo, Norway. The lives of these men are structured by a huge and complex cannabis economy and they are involved in fights, robberies and substance abuse. They lack jobs and education, and many of them do not have family or close friends, yet they do have 'street capital': the knowledge, skills and competence necessary to manage life on the streets. Centred on this concept of 'street capital', the book presents a new theoretical framework - inspired by and expanding on the work of Pierre Bourdieu, the French sociologist - for understanding street cultures. The empirical data is extensive fieldwork and repeated in-depth interviews with street drug dealers aged between 17 and 30. Discussions in the book explore themes including marginalisation, discrimination, cannabis dealing and drug use, violence, masculinity, hip-hop culture, experiences with the welfare system, and issues of immigration and racism. The presentation will emphasise an analyses of the discursive practice of marginalised people on the street and identifies the narratives by which these young men live.

43. Prison and Prison Population

Chair: Michael Brown, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Ball State University, USA

Room: YELLOW

Prison population growth in Spain (1975-2008)

Ignacio González Sánchez, Department of Sociological Theory, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

One of the topics that is receiving more attention in contemporary European Criminology is the scale of imprisonment throughout almost the whole continent. Spain is usually ignored when talking about imprisonment growth in Europe. However, since 2008, Spain is the country with the highest rate of prison population per 100.000 habitants of Western Europe. This is very interesting given the lack of increasing crime rates for the last twenty years in Spain. This places Spain as a very interesting case to study contemporary tendencies in the use of prison. This tendency has been shown since the very first year of Democracy (1975). Attention is also paid to the evolution of prison population according to its gender and age. Crimes due to what people ends up in prison have not suffered major changes, keeping violent crimes very low and being the 70% drug-related offences. It is shown the growing weight of foreigners in Spanish prisons. Special attention needs to be paid to the declining incomes, harsher laws and less paroles given.

Ireland's First Super Prison – Uncaring or Unthinking?

Louise Brangan, Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland

Proposals for Thornton Hall - Ireland's first mega-prison (Andrew Coyle 2008) - have caused much unease amongst academics and advocacy groups alike. Despite the importance of this shift in direction for Irish penal policy, little is known about the drivers behind change or the factors influencing the rationale behind the development of a prison of this size. This research, utilising the methods of policy analysis as developed by Jones and Newburn (2005) appraises the official rationales and thinking behind Ireland's newest penal policy. The paper will specifically focus on the role of policy entrepreneurs, pragmatic policy concerns and use of evidence in policy-making in the Irish context. Recognising the importance of investigating the policy process in tandem with broader socio-cultural changes, along with this assessment of the mechanics of policy-making, the thesis also analyses the extent to which changing political styles, such as growing punitivism, have had a role in

current Irish penal expansion. Finally, the research critically appraises the need for the creation of a large prison in Ireland with reference to international literature regarding the effects larger prisons have on prisoners. As such, the research assesses whether or not the justifications for Thornton Hall are supported by the weight of academic evidence. Therefore this will contribute to the understanding of what drives current Irish penal policy, as it is the first such assessment of the Thornton Hall, and it employs a policy analysis which is underused in Irish criminology.

A programmatic assessment of pretrial release programs initiated to reduce jail overcrowding

Michael Brown, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Ball State University, USA

Jail overcrowding is a local corrections problem in many jurisdictions across the USA. It affects judicial decision making and has financial consequences that are far-reaching and may seriously impact the allocation of resources. The literature describes a number of policy-related responses to overcrowding and reports varying levels of success. This paper extends the literature by reporting the findings of a programmatic assessment of pretrial release programs that were initiated in Delaware County, Indiana, USA, to respond to jail overcrowding.

Towards a political economy of punishment in contemporary Greece

Leonidas Cheliotis, Queen Mary, University of London, United Kingdom

Sappho Xenakis, Hellenic Foundation for the European & Foreign Policy, Greece

The use of imprisonment has known an immense growth in Greece over the last couple of decades. Overcrowding in prison establishments is staggering and living conditions are deplorable, turning unrest and even riots into a commonplace occurrence. In recent years, with international watchdogs and national pressure groups joining prisoners in the chorus of outcry, the Greek state has been promising to effectuate fundamental reforms, including a decisive turn towards decarceration. This is meant mainly in the twofold sense of promoting diversionary alternatives at the pre-sentencing and sentencing stages, on the one hand, and enhancing parole opportunities for those behind bars, on the other. Promises, however, have proved to be sheer rhetoric. The caseloads of pre-trial detainees and especially of convicted prisoners continue swelling unabated, whilst rates of discharge on parole are shrinking. Currently underway is, in fact, a prison-building plan reminiscent in its scale of the anticommunist 'archipelagos of punishment' that spread across the country during the Civil War (1946-49) and the military junta (1967-74). With a view to accounting for penal trends in contemporary Greece, this paper is a call for, and an exposition of, a political economy of punishment.

44. Domestic Violence

Chair: Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Serbia

Room: FOUCAULT

Immigration and domestic abuse

Jorge Rodriguez, Ana Safranoff, Department of Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

"Official feminism" (Larrauri, 2007) considers gender as the only risk factor for crimes against women in intimate relations. This paper challenges this view, showing that social exclusion is an important component of domestic abuse, increasing its risks. The paper explores the link between abuse against women and migration

status—an important form of social exclusion—in Spain. Our hypothesis is that immigrant women have higher chances of being victim of domestic abuse. We use data from the "III Macro-survey of Violence on Women" carried out in 2006 by the Spanish "Instituto de la Mujer". We apply multiple linear regression to explore the factors that affect domestic abuse. Our dependent variable is an index of abuse that we build using nonlinear canonical correlation techniques. Our independent variables are women's demographic and economic characteristics, including their immigrant status. We find that being an immigrant increases women's probability of suffering abuses, even after controlling for many other of socioeconomic characteristics. The stability of this effect suggests that immigrants may have distinct cultural values that increase their risks of victimization but also that they may be experiencing forms of social exclusion that are difficult to capture. This second possibility is supported by our findings about the interaction effects of women's immigrant status and other socio-demographic characteristics on their risks of experiencing abuse. Certain exclusion situations, like living in households with low income, increase the risk of abuse for immigrant women more than they do for national women. Finally, we use Heckman's procedure to explore the possibility that the effects of immigrant status on the probability of experiencing abuse may be due to observable or unobservable characteristics that make immigrant women more likely to engage in problematic relationships leading to abuse.

The relationship between preference disconfirmation, relational dissatisfaction and intimate partner violence: results from a study with 76 couples

Emma Jaspaert, Geert Vervaeke, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium

Intimate partner relationships have received a lot of attention from researchers. In studies where relational dissatisfaction is considered as a risk marker for IPV (e.g. Cano & Vivian, 2001; Stith, Green, Smith, & Ward, 2008), researchers generally start from relational dissatisfaction, without exploring how this dissatisfaction has developed. In this study, preference disconfirmation will be used as a mechanism to explore the dynamics within couples that result in relational (dis)satisfaction, and may subsequently lead to IPV. The preference disconfirmation hypothesis predicts negative outcomes (relational dissatisfaction) when either a difference between the preference and perceived reality (discrepancy), or a difference between the preferences of both partners (incongruence) is observed. In this study, three questionnaires were administered to 76 couples (152 respondents). A new instrument was developed to measure preference disconfirmation with 76 statements in two forms being ideal behavior and real behavior within 13 relational domains (e.g. finances, sexuality, ...). The ENRICH couples scales (Fowers & Olson, 1989, 1993) were used to assess relational dissatisfaction. It consists of four subscales with good reliability scores (marital satisfaction, $\alpha = .86$; communication, $\alpha = .90$; conflict resolution, $\alpha = .84$; idealistic distortion, $\alpha = .83$). The Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996) were used to measure IPV and consist of five subscales with good reliability scores (psychological aggression, $\alpha = .79$; sexual coercion, $\alpha = .87$; physical assault, $\alpha = .86$; negotiation, $\alpha = .86$; injury, $\alpha = .95$). Correlation and multiple regression analyses were carried out, in order to explore the relationship between preference disconfirmation, marital dissatisfaction and IPV. The results of these analyses will be presented.

Prevalence and characteristics of domestic violence in the province of Vojvodina (Republic of Serbia)

Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Serbia

Ljiljana Stevkovic, Institute for criminological research, Serbia

The aim of this paper is to present survey findings on prevalence and characteristics of domestic violence in the autonomous province of Vojvodina, Republic of Serbia. This is the part of wider survey on domestic violence, carried out in 2009 by Victimology Society of Serbia within larger institution building project coordinated by Provincial Secretariat for Work, Employment and Gender Equality. The survey was carried out on the sample of 516 adult female respondents from 7 cities and 40 villages located in different parts of Vojvodina. For collecting data, we used the combination of victimization survey and feminist action research. The data were collected through face-to-face interviews. As research instrument, we used a questionnaire that covers five main topics needed for better understanding the scope and characteristics of domestic violence.

At the beginning, we will present methodology that was used in our survey. Then we will focus on presenting the data about prevalence and main characteristics of psychological, physical and sexual violence, as well as stalking. In addition, we will point out main characteristics of the victims, perpetrators (intimate partners, as well as other family members), consequences of the violence, needs of victimized women, reasons for staying with violent partner and factors that contribute to victimization of women by their intimate partners. Special emphasis will be on the impact of war, earlier victimisation experience and economic difficulties connected to transition from communism. At the end of the paper, we will compare our findings with similar surveys' findings, in Serbia as well as in other countries.

45. Sentencing

Chair: Tim Hillier, Department of Law, De Monfort University, United Kingdom

Room: SUTHERLAND

The importance of legal and extralegal variables in the sentencing decisions of single and multiple crimes

Salvador Gonçalves, Univesidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal

Studies analyzing sentencing disparity have revealed a long history of mix results associated with a range of extralegal variables (i.e. prior record, crime severity, race/nationality, gender, age, drug addiction, employment status,...), yet, some characteristics tend to explain much more of the sentence variation than others. The research I propose to present, analyses sentencing disparity in Portugal, specifically it separates judicial decisions in two groups. First, it analyses which variables are valued in the sentencing of criminals that are found guilty of a single crime, and in a second analyses, it looks at the importance judges attribute to the same variables when the delinquent is sentenced for a number of crimes. In a more specific note, the present research separates delinquents that have been sentenced for a single crime from those whom have been sentenced for multiple crimes, and examines independently the probability a delinquent has in receiving an In/Out sentencing decision based on legal and extralegal variables In sum, research indicates that the decision to incarcerate or to attribute a probation sentence to a criminal varies not only according to the type of crime committed, but also depends whether or not a criminal was sentenced for a single or multiple crimes.

Gender and racial bias in sentencing in Brazil

Leslie Humphreys, Brian Francis, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

The debate over whether or not Brazil is a 'racial democracy' has been ongoing for many years. Empirical research has revealed the existence of bias against the black population in various domains. This research will contribute to the body of evidence with regard to gender and racial bias in the Brazilian criminal justice system. More specifically we examine disparities in custodial sentencing focusing on racial differences as well as differences between males and females and any interaction that may exist between race and gender. We use two information systems — the first belongs to the Rio de Janeiro Penal Execution Court and the second to the Rio Secretary of Penitentiary Affairs— to provide us with our outcome variable – length-of-sentence. These data sources also contain a number of legally relevant variables that are important to control for such as seriousness of offence, previous criminal history, and behaviour in prison. We will discuss initial results and methodological issues of data linkage.

The Blame Game: how international justice seeks to exonerate the rest of us

Tim Hillier, Gavin Dingwall, Department of Law, De Monfort University, United Kingdom

Drawing upon the rich psychological literature into the circumstances surrounding crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide, this paper seeks to provide a theoretical analysis of the culpability of those who commit these exceptionally grave international crimes. Measured objectively these are crimes of incomparable magnitude; if punishment cannot be normatively justified in this context when can it? Yet arriving at a proportionate sentence demands not only a quantification of harm but an assessment of individual culpability. Some who cause grave harm may nonetheless have limited culpability and this is a factor of obvious relevance when determining and justifying sentence. The context of oppressive regimes clearly restricts individual behaviour but how exactly these pressures impact on individual culpability needs to be subjected to forensic scrutiny if punishing those who commit the very worst offences can be normatively justified.

46. Family and Crime

Chair: Elisa Garcia Espana, Institute of Criminology, University of Malaga, Spain

Room: LAUSANNE

Partners in crime? On the causal effect of marrying a delinquent vs a law-abiding

Peer Skov, Signe Hald Andersen, Rockwool foundation Unit, Denmark

The effect of getting married on an individual's propensity of engaging in criminal or delinquent behavior has been widely studied. While the findings from this literature is far from unanimous, a smaller group of studies find evidence that the marriage effect varies by the quality of the marriage and by the degree to which the marriage changes the spouses' peer associations. However, a different source of variation in the marriage effect has received less attention; whether the criminal profile of the spouse matters for the causal effect of marriage on crime. We investigate this question using difference-in-difference propensity score matching and individual level administrative data on men with a delinquent past. We find that marriage does in fact have heterogeneous effects; while marriage reduces the criminal activities of delinquent men who marry law-abiding women, marriage does not change the criminal behavior of delinquent men who marry delinquent women.

Does parental income matter for onset offending?

Torbjørn Skardhamar, Research Department, Statistics Norway, Norway,

Taryn Galloway, Statistics Norway, Norway

Although several established theories of crime often suggest an association between socio-economic background and youth criminal involvement, the empirical evidence for such claims diverges considerably. The aim of this paper is to re-investigate the relationship between family income and criminal charges using Norwegian register data. The longitudinal data sources used in the study encompass the entire resident population from five birth cohorts of boys, born 1982 to 1986, yielding a sample of N =127,823, and allow us to identify youths charged with crime from 1992 to 2005. We link information on these youths with information on family earnings for several years. We find that family academic resources are more important than family income for onset of offending. This applies to all kinds of offences, except for serious theft.

Childhood predictors of adult violent delinquency: Differences between males and females

Joni Reef, Faculty of Law, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, The Netherlands

Adult violent delinquency is a great burden to individuals, their families, and to society at large. Knowledge on childhood predictors of adult delinquency could be helpful to define at-risk children for long-term disruptive development. This topic is rarely investigated in females. We investigated which behavior problems in childhood predicted adult violent delinquency in a large sample of both males and females. In 1983, parent ratings of behavior problems (i.e. Oppositional Defiant Problems and Conduct Problems) were collected in a general population sample of 2076 children. Twenty-four years later, these children, who are now adults, reported on their violent delinquency. Girls who suffered from conduct problems were at considerable risk for long-term disruptive development. In males, there were no significant associations. We therefore recommend health professionals to be alert on girls with conduct problems, because early identification and treatment of these high-risk girls may reduce violent delinquency in later adult life.

Social changes and victimization rate trends in Spain

Elisa Garcia Espana, Institute of Criminology, University of Malaga, Spain

Spain has deeply changed its social structure during the last two decades. The strong economic growth from the 80's and the incorporation of women into the labour market have had important social implications, especially within the family sphere: perhaps the most outstanding ones were the increase in the maternity age and the decrease in the number of children, which has led considerable reduction in the average size of the Spanish homes. On the other hand, although during the early 90's the growth rate was close to 0, with a forecast a population decrease, those forecasts were wrong and the population increased unexpectedly from the mid 90's due to the arrival of immigrants. Other relevant social data are that in recent years the inequality in wealth distribution has diminished its reduction; that the family structure has changed considerably, with higher figures of one-parent families; that the religious behaviour has decreased; and that the heroine, cocaine and cannabis drug-taking has established, after long years of decrease in the former and increase of the other two. All these changes, together with the increasing number of facts known to the police and the high growth of the prison population according to official statistics, supported the hypothesis of a crime increase in Spain. However the findings of our study, which compares data of three sweeps carried out in Spain with the International Crime Victimization Survey, show a permanent decline in crime figures between 1989 y 2008. Key words: Crime, ICVS, social changes, Spain.

47. Criminological Theories

Chair: Tom Daems, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Leuven, Belgium

Room: LOMBROSO

Criminological theories, researches and practices: individuals' and organisations' role in approaching crime

Vicky Vlachou, Department of Sociology, Panteion University, Greece

Developments in criminological theories, practices and researches are constant and sometimes absolutely radical if we take into account the numerous attainments in various scientific sectors and their usefulness in approaching crime. In that way, criminology as a social science needs both individuals' and organisations' assistance in order to approach crime. University students, professors, researchers, professionals and managers in organizations, institutions' representatives and every individual, as a member in our society, should

work together in order to explain crime and develop Criminology. But how easy can be such an initiative if we consider that organizations usually adopt different theories and practices and express contrary interests? Everyone (from individuals to organizations) has a specific role to play in approaching crime, using the power of his/her arguments and the strength of his/her authority. These roles are been presented by specific examples from Greek experience and described the obvious difficulties. The unique individual experience joined with organizations' anticrime measures can make the difference in Criminology. Starting point in these approaches should be the application of humanistic education in all types of our lives.

Traits and states: Integrating personality and affect into a model of criminal decision making

Jean-Louis Van Gelder, NSCR, The Netherlands

A model of criminal decision making consisting of both personality traits and proximal, 'state', factors is proposed and tested. The two main contributions of the model lie in the use of a new personality structure, the HEXACO model, and the inclusion of feelings alongside rational choice considerations as proximal predictors of criminal decision making. The proposed trait-state model is tested among a representative sample of the Dutch population (N = 716). Using two different outcome measures, criminal choice in four different scenarios and a self-reported delinquency questionnaire, we find that the HEXACO model significantly predicts criminal behavior and outperforms other measures of individual disposition, both personality trait (i.e. 'Big Five') and self-control measures. Feelings and rational choice considerations were found to be predictive of criminal choice, and also to mediate the relationship between personality and criminal choice, substantiating the argument that traits and states should be integrated in models of criminal decision making.

Narratives roles in criminal action: An integrative framework for differentiating offenders

Donna Youngs, David Canter, International Research Center for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom

The application of narrative processes to the criminological context as a framework for understanding the direct and immediate factors which shape criminal action has been limited by the lack of a methodology for capturing and differentiating narrative themes as they may be active in specific crime events. The current paper suggests that the Roles offenders see themselves as acting out during an offence may encapsulate these underlying narrative processes. It therefore offers a methodology for measuring Offence Narrative Roles through a 33 item questionnaire that drew from intensive interviews with offenders about the experience of committing a recent offence. The Professional, Victim, Hero and Revenger offence roles that emerged from multidimensional analyses of the 33 items as reported by 71 convicted offenders found support in the established life narrative themes of Frye and McAdams. It is suggested that the development of an instrument for measuring directly the operation of narrative themes opens up the possibility of a new aetiological perspective in criminology based on narrative processes.

Criminology and its outsiders

Tom Daems, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Leuven, Belgium

This paper starts from the following observation: we, as criminologists, often tend to honour and celebrate those people who are the most critical about our discipline. If one reads texts of (or listens to) key thinkers such as John Braithwaite, Nils Christie, Stanley Cohen, David Garland or Louk Hulsman one notes that criminologists are variously described as corrupted technicians, thieves, creatures who produce dull and tedious 'insights'; criminologists are depicted as rats in a Foucaultian power/knowledge race and they are even held responsible for a crime problem that they often aim to eradicate. For some criminologists (especially those amongst us without an elephant's skin) such comments might be experienced as extremely painful. To others (who are more combative) they might sound as a deep insult: why should we swallow this? The most obvious response would be to excommunicate such outsiders from our inner-group. A cyclist who dares to ride the tour de

France on EPO or a weightlifter who pumps huge quantities of anabolic steroids into his body at the Olympics are promptly expelled from further competition. Why not apply similar sanctions in the world of science? However, that does not seem to be the normal way of processing such deviants: we do not banish them from our collective criminological memory and we do not banish them from our lecture rooms. On the contrary, we tend to do the opposite. We invite them to open our criminology institutes and to give major plenary lectures at our most important conferences; we offer them the opportunity to write papers for our most valued criminology journals; and we celebrate their careers by offering them life time achievement awards and honorary doctorates. And, remarkably, we do all this to honour their contributions to criminology. What can explain this strange behaviour?

48. Punitiveness and Related Issues

Chair: Sloan Letman, School of Business, American Intercontinental University, USA

Room: BOLOGNA

Capital Punishment in America: A critical assessment from a black perspective

Sloan Letman, School of Business, American Intercontinental University, USA

Capital Punishment in America: A Critical Assessment From a Black Perspective There are few topics in the modern world that provoke as much passion as the death penalty. The death penalty has been a staple of society since the beginning of time. Man has always used execution as a form of punishment. As far back as the dawn of time, a man could be killed for something as simple as theft, or a woman for something as simple as adultery. The very basis for the Christian faith is the death of Jesus, the proclaimed Son of God. He was professed to have been hung on a cross and killed in the town square with two other criminals. This type of execution-style justice was not only used but preferred by the leaders of government. Death was the ultimate punishment of an act deemed intolerable by society. Yet, even then, it was a passionate debate. There were supporters of Jesus who picketed to have him saved, and even more supporters of the government, chanting for him to be killed. So, how is it that such a punishment has survived all of these thousands of years, to be present in modern culture, and still be so controversial? It is quite obvious that this topic evokes serious questions of morality, justice, faith, and liberty. We can think of no other issue that carries such a burden on its shoulders.

“Notes from some small countries”: A study on the “new punitiveness” in Ireland, Scotland and New-Zealand

Claire Hamilton, Department of Social Sciences, Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland

In recent years there has been a remarkable surge of interest in the concept of punitiveness in theoretical criminology. Accounts serve to emphasise rupture over continuity, drawing attention to the increased focus on managerialism, risk and expressive penal policies in countries such as England and the US. Criticisms of these accounts have drawn attention to the weak empirical base for such assertions and the continued relevance of local cultural, historical and political conditions in mediating the effect of more punitive trends. In light of the relative neglect of smaller jurisdictions in this literature it was decided to locate these debates in three small common law jurisdictions, namely, Ireland, Scotland and New Zealand over the period 1976-2006 with a view to assessing the empirical evidence for penal change. This was done using a broader definition of punitiveness than normally employed incorporating indices relating to the ‘front end’ (eg police powers) as well as the ‘back end’ (eg prison and probation) of the criminal justice system. Data were collected on the three case studies using a multi-method approach involving examination of extensive quantitative data, interviews with key criminal justice stakeholders and documentary analysis. The data provide some support for the ‘new punitiveness’ thesis in these countries through a pattern of increased legislative activity aimed at controlling

violent and sexual offenders and significant increases in the lengths of sentences imposed. However, analysis of qualitative data and a larger number of variables reveals distinctly different patterns of punitiveness over the thirty year period in the three countries. It is argued that the study holds important lessons for comparative criminology into the 'new punitiveness'. There is a need for qualitative as well as quantitative data; for multiple rather than singular indices across a wide range of areas (juvenile justice, prison conditions, etc); and for 'front end' as well as 'back end' indices.

Social inclusion/social exclusion dimension as a guideline for comparative criminal justice policy

José Luis Díez-Ripolles, Department of Criminal Law, Andalusian Institute of Criminology, University of Malaga, Spain

Studies on comparative criminal justice policy are becoming increasingly necessary. In the current state of affairs two conclusions can be drawn on western democracies: Demands for a more punitive approach are widespread in the region, and distinctions among the different national systems are still significant. Criminal justice policy systems use to be appraised according to their punitiveness, on the understanding that goal of any sensible criminal policy should be to decrease its harshness. This criminal-policy objective has relevant shortcomings: Its ideological foundation is extremely poor, because it lacks the substantial contents needed to ground on it a definite public policy and, moreover, the usual list of indicators to measure punitiveness is too short-run. In adopting social inclusion as objective, criminal policy is assessed in relation to its ability to reduce the social exclusion of offenders. Its foundation lies on the assumption that the encouragement of social inclusiveness is one among the most effective strategies to prevent crime. And the social inclusion objective not necessarily coincides with the less punitiveness one. It is intended to build an analytical tool to disclose the prevalence of either social inclusive or social exclusive effects as result of the performance of any national crime control system. To achieve that goal we should identify the two more antagonistic national criminal justice models in the Western world, in order to make up the two ends of a continuum representing the dimension social inclusiveness / social exclusiveness. Both antagonistic criminal policy approaches had to be consistently described through a list of common indicators, yielding opposite results for each model. Later on, we should be able to check the contents of these indicators in other national crime control systems. This presentation gives some methodological information about this ongoing research.

Criminology and the concept of precaution

Toby Seddon, School of Law, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

The precautionary principle was first developed several decades ago in the context of German environmental politics. In recent years, criminologists have started to identify what we might call a 'precautionary turn' in the field of crime control. This has been most evident in relation to counter-terrorism but, increasingly, it can arguably be seen in a much wider range of areas, for example, the management of dangerous offenders. Despite this interest, to date, little criminological attention has been given to theorising the concept of precaution. This paper seeks to make a contribution on this front by critically examining it. It argues that it should be understood in terms of three principal dimensions: uncertainty; fear; accountability.

49. The Changing Character of Sentencing: Structure and Discretion in a Globalizing World

Chair: Cyrus Tata, Center for Sentencing Research, Law School, Strathclyde University, Scotland

Room: AMSTERDAM

Guiding Sentencers in England and Wales: Reviewing New Arrangements

Julian Roberts, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford, England

In 2009 the Sentencing Advisory Panel and the Sentencing Guidelines Council were abolished. A new statutory body was created to devise and distribute guidelines in England and Wales. The new Sentencing Council has a much wider range of duties than its predecessors. This paper will review the latest developments in sentencing guidelines in England.

Structuring Sentencing Discretion in a Small Common-law Jurisdiction

Tom O'Malley, Law School, National University of Ireland, Ireland

During the past quarter of a century many countries have introduced or experimented with various strategies for structuring judicial sentencing discretion, although few can claim to have struck the perfect balance between the effective elimination of unwarranted disparity and the maintenance of a reasonable level of individualised sentencing. American-style guidelines may have found few imitators elsewhere but their international profile has accentuated the extent to which other jurisdictions retain relatively unstructured systems. This paper will argue that structuring mechanisms can work provided they are sensitive to national constitutional values and existing legal culture and, above all, provided they are proportionate to the extent of the problem being addressed.

Consistency and the Architecture of Sentencing Decision-making

Rasmus H. Wandall, Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Consistency in sentencing has, with increasing demands for systematization and with a renaissance for Enlightenment principles, reappeared as an important transnational ideal in contemporary sentencing reforms. Reforms on both sides of the Atlantic have strived to curb unwarranted disparity and ensure some level of consistency in sentencing decision-making. Today, there is firm ground for a transnational policy discussion of questions such as how much disparity to accept, what techniques to apply to ensure consistency, and what substantial principles to pursue in order to build consistent standards of sentencing. This paper explores and compares how conceptions of consistency are constructed in the sentencing frameworks of England and Wales, Virginia (USA), and Denmark. The comparison contrasts three different constructions of the same ideal of consistency and place the comparison in the reflexive explanatory framework of transnational tendencies and local cultures of penal politics and practice. The study is based on legal and empirical research conducted in Virginia, in England and in Denmark since 2005.

Sentencing and Penal Decision-Making: Is International Convergence Inevitable?

Cyrus Tata, Centre for Sentencing Research, Law School, Strathclyde University, Scotland

It is widely argued that the practice of punishment is changing profoundly in western countries. Against a background of increasing public cynicism, fear of crime, heightened insecurity, and a loss of faith in legal and

political institutions, it seems that traditional values are being replaced by new ones. This new penal world may well cause us concern. As voters demand better value for money from the criminal justice system, there appears to be less concern with the rights of the individual who is accused of a crime, and more concern with the efficiency of the state. Increasingly, it is argued, you can be expected to be punished not for what crime you actually have committed, but for what technocratic risk-management systems calculate you will probably do. As public trust in the wisdom of judges and other penal professionals further declines, it seems that sentences will increasingly be passed not on the basis of an assessment of you as a person but in accordance with 'actuarial-style justice' using pre-determined scoring systems. This paper examines the hypothesis that the penal values of previously distinctive European jurisdictions are changing. It asks if relatively small countries, like Scotland, are losing their traditional penal identities and being carried along with the irresistible march of international convergence. In particular, the paper assesses the evidence in Scottish sentencing practice of three fundamental shifts: from the value of protecting people accused by the state to the value of speedy throughput of cases; from the value of penal welfare towards the value of statistically-predicted risk; and from judicial discretion towards the techno-rational automation of sentencing.

Panel Session 4

16.15 – 17.30

50. Table discussion: The impact of transnationalism: Maria Salvatrucha and a found identity

Chair: John Rodriguez, Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Texas at Arlington, USA

Room: LOMBROSO

In this study the researchers explored the implications of the Mara Salvatrucha gang in the United States and in Europe. Due to the civil war in the 1980s many El Salvadorian nationals were displaced, finding their way into the United States where they were marginalized by violent groups. The marginalized individuals banded together for protection and survival. US deportation policies compounded their ostracized status, ultimately leading to the formation of a transnational group known as MS-13. The blend of culture, media, and symbolism allowed the gang to find their own identity in a sub-cultural context creating one of the most violent and vicious gangs in the United States. Most recently signs and symbols of the gang have been identified all across Europe which may indicate a new challenge for law enforcement authorities. Findings produced in this study will have significant implications for prevention, intervention, reintegration and suppression policies relevant to transnational gang activity.

Discussants:

John Rodriguez, Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Texas at Arlington, USA

Alejandro del Carmen, Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Texas at Arlington, USA

Sara J. Phillips, J.D., Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Texas at Arlington, USA

Randall R. Butler, Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Texas at Arlington, USA

Charla Markham-Shaw, Department of Communication, University of Texas at Arlington, USA

51. Negotiated orders: Behaviours, Institutions and Environments

Chair: Adam Crawford, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

Room: MERTON

The aim of this panel is to explore how behaviours emerge and are shaped through engagements with the social and physical architectures of immediate experience. Three dimensions of engagement will be examined: actors, institutions and spaces. If order is negotiated, what implications does this have for our understanding of the normative force of crime control and penal practice and what are the consequences for theory building?

Negotiated order: deviance, identity and desistance

Lesley McAra, Susan McVie, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

Drawing on findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, this paper explores the role which formal and informal regulatory orders play in the development of offender identity. It argues that such orders currently function in an exclusionary manner. Formal orders (especially policing) differentiate between categories of young people on the basis of class and suspiciousness. Informal orders (particularly in terms of regulations governing peer interactions) differentiate between individuals on the basis of territorial location, group affiliation and gender appropriate demeanour. Experience of exclusion, particularly multiple and repeated modes of exclusion, undermines the capacity of the individual to negotiate, limits autonomy and constrains choice. This renders the individual more likely to absorb identities ascribed to them with damaging consequences in terms of subsequent behaviour and the individual's sense of self.

Shaping Public Space – Discipline and Order in Urban Environments?

Guenter Stummvoll, Danube University Krems, Austria

Environmental Criminology has been interpreted as a managerial and administrative approach to crime prevention. With an emphasis on risk management proponents follow the conventional streamline of classical criminology that promotes a rational action model of offending in public space. However, studying offences rather than offenders has led security managers to a concept of opportunities for crime and consequently to an approach of crime prevention through target hardening. Hence, practitioners in crime prevention focus on physical design-elements - including technology, lighting, shapes and material in public space - that can deflect offenders and guarantee a feeling of security. I will argue that opportunity structures for crime are more complex as management of public space always entails a form of (re-)organisation of the social environment, and this requires a new theory concerning opportunities of crime, taking physical design, socio-demographic structure, infrastructures and social management into account. Only a dialectical concept of space that looks at the effect of specific urban design on behaviour and also at the social construction of public space through behaviour of users, can help avoid the kind of environmental determinism to which traditional Environmental Criminology is committed. A look at some concepts in urban sociology may help overcome this fault and offer a better insight into routine activities and their correlation with crime opportunities in urban space.

Inventing community safety: emergent professional identities in communities of practice

Alistair Henry, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

This paper will examine the processes through which professional identities are configured around notions of 'community safety', and how they emerge through negotiations between the designed (including partnership structures, funding cycles, and occupational roles) and emergent structures of the field. It will argue that community safety partnerships have established new institutional spaces in which practitioners with diverse occupational backgrounds give meaning to the work of community safety through their interactions with one another in 'communities of practice'.

52. Assessing Vulnerabilities to (Organized) Crime (Danger I)

Chair: Tom Vander Beken, Ghent University, Belgium

Room: SELLIN

Vulnerability studies analyze crime opportunities within the legal environment. In this session an empirical study on the vulnerability of the hotel, restaurant and café business (horeca) and the transport sector in Belgium is presented. From various perspectives (academic, police, policy), other panelists reflect on methods, approaches and dimensions of vulnerability studies and their relationship to other types of (organised) crime assessments.”

Vulnerability to crime in economic sectors: Evidence from the hotel, restaurant and café business (horeca) and the transport sector in Belgium

Noel Klima, Ghent University, Belgium

This paper examines the structures of economic sectors and the question as to what makes them particularly susceptible to be harmed by crime and/or what creates opportunities for criminal misuse. Initially, we highlight certain bottlenecks which the two sectors are currently faced with in the Belgian context. It is argued that some of these bottlenecks might lead to criminal exploitation. Drawing upon interviews with players in the two sectors, law enforcement agents, criminals that “know” the sectors and police case files, we discuss the vulnerabilities identified by the different sources. It is argued that the perspectives with regard to vulnerability to crime differ to a certain extent due to a diversity in core business amongst the diverse players. Particular attention is paid to the organisation and the processes within the sectors. It is argued that some of the recognized vulnerabilities are not exclusive to the two sectors under research but are rooted in the general structure of economic regulations. Another focus lies on the specific control mechanisms within the sectors exploring how far they contribute to vulnerability. Furthermore, it is demonstrated that prevention measures aiming to address known vulnerabilities might become the genesis of other more uncontrollable vulnerabilities. It is argued that depending on the criminal activity the physical, social and economic environment of the sector influences vulnerability. The paper concludes with a proposition highlighting crucial considerations for assessing vulnerability to crime.

Vulnerability to crime – A methodological approach by the Belgian Federal Police

Caroline Vanhyfte, Belgian Federal Police

The concept of vulnerability, as developed by the Strategic Analysis Service of the Belgian Federal Police, is conceived as a practical tool for the use of analysts. Its final goal is double: firstly, the identification of possible and effective vulnerabilities in the wider environment and secondly, the assessment of the degree of vulnerability in order to enable policy makers in the police organisation to lay out strategic priorities for police actions. Traditionally, the Belgian Police has been focussing on criminals and criminal groups, and this predominantly from the perspective of combating one specific phenomenon. The introduction of the concept of vulnerability for analysis on a strategic level should enhance the understanding of criminal markets and crime in general and hence widen the scope of police actions. In developing indicators on the vulnerability of economic sectors we are of course indebted to previous work by Professor Tom Vander Beken of the University of Ghent. However, this tool is not limited to organised crime, neither to the vulnerability of the economic sectors – also types of victims, vulnerable places and products are taken into account - and is designed as a practical instrument to conduct vulnerability analyses and assessments for police use.

During the workshop the concept and the methodology of this Belgian police model will be explained.

Assessing (organised) crime: the role and potential of a vulnerability approach

Mike Levi, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

This paper will critically review the 'Ghent school' and similar approaches to examining sectoral vulnerability to serious and organised crime and link it to other contemporary literature on the subject.

53. Campbell Crime and Justice Group

Chair: *Peter van der Laan, NSCR, The Netherlands*

Room: *SUTHERLAND*

Current review activities on school bullying programmes

David Farrington, Cambridge University, United Kingdom

Community service and electronic monitoring

Martin Killias, University of Zurich, Department of Law, Switzerland

Trafficking in human beings

Peter van der Laan, NSCR, The Netherlands

54. Achieving (In)Consistency in Sentencing – Politics, Law and Social Processes

Chair: *Niamh Maguire, School of Humanities, Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland*

Room: *GREEN*

Judging Mandatory Sentences: Issues of Constitutionality and Rationality

Tom O'Malley, Law School, National University of Ireland, Galway, Republic of Ireland

Despite the strong policy arguments consistently made against them, mandatory sentences have proliferated throughout the common-law world (and elsewhere) during the past ten to twenty years. Once mandatory sentences are in place, they are very difficult to dislodge through ordinary political processes. Politicians are well aware that any step they might take to rescind or reduce the scope of existing mandatory sentences might gain them a reputation of being “soft on crime”. The only option left to opponents of mandatory sentences is to persuade the courts - domestic or international – that such sentences conflict with basic constitutional or human rights norms. This paper will examine the constitutional bases upon which mandatory sentences have been challenged in recent years, and the manner in which results can vary across jurisdictions according to the precise terms of both the challenged provision and the relevant constitutional norm and, also, according to the judicial culture in the jurisdiction where the challenge takes place.

Sentencing Orientations within the Dutch Courts – Accountability for informal practices

Ard Schoep, Leiden Law School, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

Legal doctrine on consistency in sentencing has, where guideline orientated instruments are concerned, traditionally been dominated by the legal formality of sentencing guidelines as could be found in the United States of America, both at the federal and the State-level. These types of guidelines were explicitly rejected in the 1992 Council of Europe recommendation concerning consistency in sentencing. Instead, other types of practices or instruments were proposed to increase the quality of judicial decision-making and the level of consistency in sentencing. Amongst others, legislation, guideline judgments and prosecutorial guidelines were named, under the assumption that countries would be able to choose those instruments that would fit best into their constitutional and legal tradition. In the last decade, the Netherlands has witnessed the development of so called sentencing orientations. They offer starting points for sentencing and are being developed by and under the authority of the Dutch judiciary. They have no legal status at all, but have gained great organizational emphasis and support.

A number of questions arise out of this. Firstly, to what extent have similar developments taken place in other European countries? Do these informal sentencing orientations occur in other European countries? If so: why? And if not: Why not? These are questions that need further empirical research. This paper however is, using the Dutch sentencing orientations as an example, primarily aimed at identifying conditions under which accountability for the development and use of these sentencing orientations is achieved. These conditions go beyond the traditional legal perspective, although they cannot be left aside. Out of this, the need for a multidisciplinary approach of the legitimacy of sentencing orientations arises.

Sentencing Cultures and Consistency in Ireland

Niamh Maguire, School of Humanities, Waterford Institute of Technology, Republic of Ireland

It has been claimed that judicial sentencing practices in Ireland are widely inconsistent (The Law Reform Commission 1993, 1996; Prime Time 2004; O'Mahony 2000). Previous research on sentencing in Ireland found some evidence of inconsistency in sentencing (Walsh and Sexton 1999; Prime Time 2004; Hamilton 2005). However, these studies did not examine judicial views on consistency in sentencing, the extent of inconsistency in sentencing practices or the reasons for any such inconsistency.

This paper reports the findings of a qualitative study specifically designed to explore consistency in sentencing in Ireland. The study had three main objectives; firstly, to explore judicial views on sentencing and consistency in sentencing; secondly, to explore the degree of consistency in sentencing; and thirdly to explore the reasons for inconsistency, if any, in judicial sentencing practices. Semi-structured interviews were used to explore judicial views and sentencing vignettes were used to explore consistency in sentencing and reasons for inconsistency. Judges from two different courts, the District Court and Circuit Court, participated in the research.

This paper compares and contrasts the findings on consistency in sentencing in the two different courts. Rather than widespread inconsistency as suggested by commentators, this study found evidence of both consistency and inconsistency in the sentencing outcomes of both courts, however, inconsistency was more pronounced in the District Court. This was mirrored by the differences found in the sentencing cultures of the two courts, especially in relation to how judges approached the sentencing decision, the guidance they took on board, the importance they placed on consistency and their awareness of the prospect of appellate review of their sentences. This paper concludes by considering the implications of the findings for enhancing consistency in sentencing.

55. Human Beings Trafficking

Chair: Anna Coluccia, Department of pathology – Section of Criminology, University of Siena, Italy

Room: BOLOGNA

The phenomenon of people trafficking in Italy: Our experience in Tuscany, with reference to prevention and support plans for the victims

Anna Coluccia, Lore Lorenzi, Department of pathology – Section of Criminology, University of Siena, Italy

Maria Pia Pelagatti, Municipal Police Calenzano-Florence, Italy

Italy is experiencing a “silent revolution” in terms of the way in which our culture faces any conflicts and difficulties outcoming from human relationships in areas such as neighbourhood, work, school, family, and among different cultures. Therefore, we are experiencing the spreading of conflict mediation practices in different social and institutional contexts, trying to re-establish strongly compromised relationships before they reach criminal mediation experiences following the commission of the crime, maybe because the conflict triggering the criminal event was not expressed, nor understood, nor solved. This study reports the mediation experience started in a recently-born Tuscan province, Prato, now renowned as a multi-ethnic city. In the city of Prato, this task has been carried out also thanks to the stimulus of the Municipal Administration and of the Municipal Police. The latter could count on the progressive commitment of the Italian government into the activities linked to the Committees of Public Safety, also in terms of the activation of conflict mediation procedures aimed at social prevention. We can indeed claim that the foreigners and the administration are establishing a so far unimaginable relationship of trust: the acknowledgement of impartiality. Since 2003, the Municipal Police of this city has been actively involved through its personnel (Monitoring and Patrolling Department Staff) in social mediation activities among individuals, as well as in cultural mediation activities combining their experience on the field with a research on different types of mediation according to the Anglo-Saxon formula of Alternative Dispute Resolution. The experience obtained so far highlighted how the conflict level is extremely high and that it is necessary not only to constantly improve the mediation and negotiation strategies, but also to enhance a specific and constant training of the Municipal Police Staff and of all those involved in this process (staff of experts).

Male trafficking in Serbia: The scope, structure and characteristics

Jelena Dimitrijevic, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Sanja Copic, Institute for criminology and sociology research and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia.

The paper aims at presenting the results of the survey on male trafficking in Serbia related to its scope, structure and characteristics. It presents the part of the broader ethnographic survey of trafficking in men and boys in Serbia. The survey was conducted in 2008 and 2009 by the Victimology Society of Serbia on the basis of the ethnographical multi-method. The largest part of the data was collected through interviews with professionals, victims of trafficking, and perpetrators.

In the paper we will first present the data on the scope of male trafficking pointing out the noticed trend of the increase in the number of identified male victims in Serbia. This will be followed by presenting the data on the structure of trafficking in men, which suggest that Serbia is a significant transit country and country of origin, facing both internal and transnational trafficking in men and boys. In regard to that we will point out the identified routes of male trafficking that are crossing Serbia, emphasizing noticed changes and possible challenges due to the enlargement of the EU and changes in the visa regime. Finally, we will focus on characteristics of male trafficking, including characteristics of victims, perpetrators, and ways of committing

male trafficking (recruitment, transport/transfer and forms of exploitation). In presenting these data we will particularly point out similarities and differences between trafficking in adult men, on one side, and trafficking in boys, on the other, emphasizing their specificities. Key words: male trafficking, Serbia, research, results.

EU foreign policy position at the UNODC before and after Lisbon: The case of trafficking in Human Beings

Irene Beate Stoeckl, University of Vienna, Austria

This presentation will deal with the foreign policy position of the EU and its Member States for the issue of trafficking in human beings at the Conference of the Parties of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime before and after the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty by comparing the sessions of 2008 and 2010. According to the Trafficking in Persons Report of the UNODC from 2009, Member States of the EU are affected differently by the crime of human trafficking. With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the EU has strengthened its coordination of foreign policy position at international fora. Still, the sector of Common Foreign and Security Policy remains an intergovernmental aspect of the European Union and its Member States. Despite that, previous research has shown that Member States vote unitarily at e.g. UN General Assembly and there most often for the issues of crime prevention. Keeping these facts in mind, the starting point for my research is the pendulum of policy-making developed by Helen Wallace, where she states that the foreign policy position of the EU is moving between fusion (European solution) and diffusion (national solution). Applying this to a more theoretical framework one might argue that either neofunctionalism or intergovernmentalism best describe the foreign policy position of the EU for the issue of trafficking in human beings – further assuming that the Lisbon Treaty has moved the pendulum in favor of a European solution. Thus, after assessing whether the EU and its Member States are representing a EU position or not, I will analyze the formation of this position for the issue of human trafficking in more detail by using game theoretical concepts and actor-centered institutionalism, developed by Fritz Scharpf. My methodology includes comparative and within-case methods as well as content analysis and surveys.

56. Sex-Crime in Context

Chair: Catrien Bijleveld, NSCR, The Netherlands

Room: EDINBURGH

Sexual harassment in Greek Workplaces

Konstantinos Panagos, Department of Law, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

It is common place that sexual harassment at work strongly affects the dignity of the victim, sets obstacles to its access to employment and its career and composes an unwelcome, abusive and fearful environment for the rest of the employees. To undertake the definition of the dimensions of the phenomenon is considered particularly difficult, provided that only a limited number of such cases are reported by the victims and lead to the punishment of the abusers. Consequently, the possibility to extract safe results by studying a series of court decisions is diminished. The data resulting by researches on the dimensions of sexual harassment in Greece (and abroad) usually vary among one another, sometimes mainly, because of the different methods used for the conduct of a research, as well as the fact that there is not a clear view for its precise content. An important effort to stimulate the under examination phenomenon was realized in 1988 by the NGO "Association for Women's Rights" with a sample of 1.058 women and 462 men. As concluded by this research, 60% of the participating women stated that they had been victims of sexual harassment themselves. Moreover, 79,1% of women and 74% of men stated they were aware of a relevant incident. An additional research of the University of Patra showed that 66,7% of women who participated in the research had experienced sexual harassment. 34,4% of those participating in the research were aware of cases of sexual harassment to male employees. It is

notable that given the specific results, only 3% of the victims chose to follow the judicial process. A research concerning the dimensions of this problem was conducted also by the Centre for Research of Equality Affairs in 2003, which resulted that 10% of the sample had a relevant experience itself.

Modelling recidivism of sex offenders with event history analysis. Comparing different modelling in terms of their applicability and predictive power

Heinz Leitgoeb, Institute for Sociology, Helmut Hirtenlehner, Institute for Criminal Sciences, University of Linz, Austria

To date criminological research on recidivism regularly foregoes the use of event history analysis. When event history analysis is conducted then mostly in a semi-parametric form (Cox model) without further questioning the applicability of this modelling approach. The American literature provides hints that the Weibull model performs best in modelling recidivism of sex offenders although there is hardly made a case for this assumption. Consequently, the central aims of the study are (1) to illustrate which problems result from not applying event history analysis when the data is characterized by risk periods of different length and (2) to clarify which modelling functions are most appropriate in determining the reoffending risks of sex offenders. For this reason, Cox, Gompertz and Weibull models will be compared in terms of their applicability and suitability to predict different measures of recidivism.

Recorded rape offences against children in Sweden. A comparison of the situation in 1995 and 2008

David Shannon, Nina Törnqvist, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden

In Sweden since the mid-1990s, the number of recorded incidents of suspected rape against children under the age of 15 (the age of consent) has increased dramatically. During the same period, two legislative changes have been introduced, the second of which in particular involved a major shift in the legal definition of rape against children. In addition to describing the content of these legislative changes, the presentation will describe preliminary findings from a study examining changes between 1995 and 2008 in the type of incidents recorded by the police under the crime codes for rape (which in turn form the basis for the official "reported rape" statistics). The presentation will focus in part on whether central aspects of the legislative changes have had an effect on the type of incidents recorded as rapes by the police, but will also look at signs of possible changes in reporting behaviour.

Juvenile Sex offenders in emerging adulthood: offending, employment and intimate relations

Catrien Bijleveld, NSCR, The Netherlands,

Jan Hendriks, VU University, The Netherlands

Chantal Van den Berg, VU University, The Netherlands

We study a group of 500 juvenile sex offenders (average age at sex offense 14 years), who were followed up into adulthood (average age 29 years). We study their criminal career, investigating sex offenses as well as violent and other serious offenses. Using data from central municipal registrations we are able to assess marriage and divorce patterns as well as parenthood. Using data from ministry of social affairs registers, we are able to assess employment, employment disability and unemployment patterning over the life course. Our study shows that sexual recidivism is low, and general recidivism much higher. Juvenile sex offenders marry less often than modal Dutch men, have children less often and are employed at much lower rates. Disabilities and employment in sheltered workshops appears elevated. There are significant differences in these patterns between child abusers, groups abusers and peer abusers.

57. Alcohol and Drugs

Chair: Freya Vander Laenen, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Room: CRACOW

Alcohol abuse, self-control and juvenile delinquency

Jiri Burianek, Zuzana Podana, Department of Sociology, Charles University of Prague, Czech Republic

The paper examines the relationship between alcohol abuse and delinquency exploring international data set of ISRD 2. Despite the significant mutual correlation, the experience with alcohol does not work as a direct cause or predictor of delinquency. It is mediated by social environment: in some countries probably culturally moderated /the Czech Republic demonstrates high prevalence rates without any dramatic effects/. On the other side, the strong influence of both risky friends and risky life-style on delinquency is approved. The role of self-control is present here as well but its weight is limited. Early experience with alcohol /especially binge drinking/ opens the door into risky behavior however this enables only one trajectory among other options. This is also a challenge for a more detailed structural analysis in particular countries and their potential clustering.

Reaching “hard to reach” young people and drug research

Freya Vander Laenen, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Reaching ‘hard to reach’ young people in drug research Some groups of young people are considered difficult to reach and study such as those living with complex disabilities, or those who have difficulties with the discursive nature of conventional interview-based research. Although these groups are frequently in greatest need of drug services tailored to their needs, they are the people least asked for their opinions as consumers, and the least involved in participatory research. One such group consists of adolescents with emotional and behavioural disorders. During a two-year research study into the preferences of adolescents with emotional and behavioural disorders regarding drug prevention policy, the author examined these young people’s opinions, and their experience of participation in research. A qualitative, youth-centred method was used, combining group techniques (focus groups, nominal group techniques and feedback sessions), and involving 160 adolescents, aged 12 to 21, with EBD, living in residential settings of the disability sector. It has become clear that there is no reason for excluding adolescents with EBD from participation in drug research. Research is possible and successful, providing sufficient effort is put into building up trust with these emotionally scarred young people. When doing research in an institution, with a vulnerable group, it is essential to make sure participants can freely express their opinions, by choosing a method that offers them an equal, safe opportunity to participate, by guaranteeing anonymity, by making sure that no authority figures are present. Moreover, participants have to be taken seriously by returning to the participants with the results and asking them for feedback and by validating participants’ opinions and doing something with the research results.

Juvenile substance abuse and gender (based on ISRD-2 data)

Anna Markina, University of Tartu, Estonia

The paper is based on the analysis of ISRD-2 data collected in thirty participating countries over the world. The ISRD-2 study demonstrated considerable variation in alcohol and drug use among 12-15 years old school children. First of all, the paper explores cross-national variability in incidence, prevalence and initiation of substance use by gender. Further on, it looks at the risk and protective factors associated with alcohol and drug use such as social economic status, attitudes, and social bonds. The study explores whether these risk and

protection factors have similar effect in different countries and whether variability in the level of these factors can explain cross-national differences in substance use among girls and boys.

58. Social Aspects of Policing

Chair: Marleen Easton, Department of Business & Public Administration, University College Ghent, Belgium

Room: SHAW

Police officers and young people: The social organisation of interactions in public space

Caroline De Man, Centre de recherches criminologiques de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

This paper presents a PhD research that focuses on the key-elements in the dynamics of police practice involving interactions that take place in public space between the police officers and young people. Different factors are of importance in understanding these interactions: professional factors, organizational factors, factors specific to the event, factors specific to the persons directly involved in the interaction, factors that refer to the general background... The aim of this research is to highlight the complex web of influences that operates between the coexistence of the factors mentioned before and the perceptions and representations of police actors in their day-to-day practices. The object of this study are the first-line Belgian police officers of local police departments who intervene in the public space. These police officers are part of two apparently distinct groups: on the one hand patrol officers, on the other hand the district officers. The first ones operate inherently in a reactive way. They can be described as more imbedded in the traditional model of policing (reactivity, symptomatic approach, legalism, isolation). The second group are presented as Belgians principal figure of neighbourhood services and Community policing. They must provide a more regulatory function, more inspired by the Community policing model (actual presence, visibility, accessibility, prevention, problem solving, partnership). Geographically the research takes place in Brussels, an urban environment with 6 different local police districts. The method will consist in a long time immersion in two different local police districts, in order to observe the day-to-day police practices. This communication will take place just a few days before starting these observations.

Social work and policing : Common perspectives ?

Jorgen Bruggeman, Faculty of Social Work and Welfare Studies, University College Ghent, Belgium

Marleen Easton, Department of Business & Public Administration, University College Ghent, Belgium

Recently, several scholars have pointed out that the role of the police in dealing with social problems is changing in favor of a police characterized by its growing social responsibility. Increasingly, the police enter a field that is traditionally occupied by social work. This growing social function of the police can be explained by the changing social position of both the police and social work that is expressed in the idea of 'blurring boundaries'. Social work can no longer claim exclusivity on welfare interventions, whereas the police lost its monopoly with regard to security. With the evolution towards entities of "police social work" within the police organization and the implementation of "community oriented policing" these blurring boundaries became institutionalized within the police organization. In this paper, we shed light on the issue of this encounter of social work and policing on the challenging crossroads between care (welfare, assistance, emancipation) and control (security, justice, power). In an organizational understanding of police social work, "care" is linked with social work and "control" with police work. This organizational distinction in practice is faced with plenty of limitations. The complexity inherent to the social problems for which social work and the police are consulted does not allow an exclusively caring or controlling intervention. Therefore, we choose to analyze police social

work interventions from an acting point of view. In this approach, care and control are recognized as two perspectives on issues such as insecurity, criminality, violence etc. rather than they are considered as two types of distinct interventions. Care and control are both inherent parts of every intervention set up by social work or the police. We believe that studying the encounter between social work and police equals a relevant contemporary research agenda.

Policing social exclusion in Belgium

Chaim Demarée, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Recent observational studies in Belgian metropolitan neighbourhoods indicate that the police disproportionately interact with specific segments of the population. About these groups, the police construct meaningful and explicit categories and labels that symbolize a complex relationship. Police officers often depict these groups (for various reasons) as deviant and disruptive and perceive them as the root of tensions and conflicts in neighbourhoods, because of their behaviour and 'way of life'. Despite dominant portrayals in the media, these images are certainly not limited to groups of immigrant origin. The findings of several field studies indicate that in practice, the police is often forced to focus on the role of social order maintenance in settings of white 'underclass' groups, characterised by a vulnerable socio-economic condition. This paper will explore the problematic relationship between marginalized indigenous groups and the police. Firstly, by emphasizing the findings of (international) research suggesting that the police will increasingly be confronted with these types of social tensions, because of structural transformations in society. Secondly, by focusing on the representations and discursive practices elaborated by police officers concerning these groups, the 'new police property', and how these relate to police definitions of a 'normal' social order. Finally, by analysing how discursive elements structure police practices and behaviour. In other words, how police officers develop different strategies to cope with these specific social problems, the causes of which are quite beyond their resolving power.

Young people, drugs and the police

Pericles Papandreou, KETHEA, Greece

Young people who misuse drugs constitute a vulnerable social group. Because of their experimentation with risk behaviours, involvement in street-life and delinquency, are more "available" to police scrutiny than most other same-age youngsters. Thus, the assessment of policing practices that target young drug users provides useful insight on a largely under-researched part of police work that has been at the heart of Greek national anti-drugs policies. In the first part of this paper, I briefly review recent developments of the Greek narcotic drug laws and patterns of enforcement. The principal objective of this paper is to explore the treatment that drug-involved youths receive by the Greek police, and to focus particular attention to the concerns that have been raised about the use of police powers in relation to immigrant-origin youths. The paper is drawing from the findings of (i) a school survey involving students of central Athens, (ii) self-reported questionnaire data offered by drug using youths interviewed at the time they were seeking treatment, and finally (iii) police statistics.

59. Police and Confidence

Chair : Anna Margaryan, Faculty of Law, Yerevan State University, Armenia

Room : YELLOW

Why do we trust police: Explanation of Armenian Situation

Anna Margaryan, Faculty of Law, Yerevan State University, Armenia

Recent studies in Armenia show that public has low confidence level in police. The same trend was revealed also in the findings of the OSCE initiated survey conducted in Armenia in 2009. 26,5% of the surveyed people in Armenian regions and 20% of those surveyed in Yerevan (capital of Armenia) reported having no trust in police at all. 23,6% of the surveyed population in Armenian regions and 36% of Yerevan inhabitants thought police was trustworthy. The rest of the surveyed people answered that their decision to contact police depends on the case. The explanation of little trust in police has to be searched among such factors as corruption, efficiency of police work, respect towards human rights, etc.

Explaining majority and minority group members' confidence in the police

Maarten Van Craen, Hasselt University, Belgium

In this paper we test what contribution social capital theory, performance theory and the procedural justice-based model can make towards explaining majority and minority group members' confidence in the police. The central question is what determining factors account for their level of confidence in the police. To answer this question, we conduct regression analysis of quantitative data collected from majority and minority group members living in Belgium (960 face-to-face interviews). The results make clear that although the three theoretical frameworks contribute to the explanation of majority group members' confidence and to the explanation of minority group members' confidence, the impact of some determinants is not identical. Most striking is the differing impact of social capital.

Twilight policing: Private security companies in post-apartheid urban South Africa

Tessa Diphoorn, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

The contemporary literature on policing portrays the pluralized landscape of policing and the breaking down of clear-cut divisions between private and public, or non-state and state policing, giving rise to a myriad of policing agents that cannot be identified with traditional unequivocal categories. This research builds on these insights by developing the concept of twilight policing, which addresses policing engaged and performed in a twilight zone consisting of various intersections of state and society, and public and private. I examine these processes by focusing on a specific sector of the manned domain of the private security industry in South Africa, namely armed response officers. This research draws on 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Durban, South Africa. Qualitative research methods, such as interviews and participant observation, provided access and insight into daily policing practices of these security officers and their interactions with citizens and other policing agents. Based on recent fieldwork data, this paper demonstrates how these security officers become increasingly involved in a wide range of public duties and hence how despite their private character, they are perceived in varying degrees as representatives of 'public authority'. In addition, this research investigates the complex relationships between the practices of twilight policing and social relations (such as class and race) in post-Apartheid urban South Africa. This research as a whole shows how private policing is deeply affected by and itself shapes the social relations of a society that struggles with a serious security situation and the legacies of class and racial tensions.

60. Stalking

Chair: Beata Gruszczynska, Department of Criminology and Criminal Policy, University of Warsaw, Poland

Room: HULSMAN

A stalking in Poland: Characteristic of the phenomenon

Dagmara Wozniakowska-Fajst, Polish academy of Sciences, Poland

A phenomenon of stalking in Poland was not a subject of a wide range research till 2009. In December 2009 the research was conducted. About stalking were asked 10.000 adult Poles. A victim of the stalking were 9,9% of respondents. More than half of victims were stalked repeatedly and 80% had this experience in last 5 years. The stalking has lasted on the average 1 year, but 15% of victims have been harassed 3 years and more. Every fifth victim is still experiencing stalking. The most popular methods of stalking were: dissemination of lies and gossips (70%), attempts to establishing contact (55%), threats, blackmail and mortifications by means of telephone (less than 50%). Every third person reported accosting and threatening their family members and tracing. The stalking most often took place in several forms.

Stalking victimization in Portuguese population: Prevalence and characteristics

Marlene Matos, Helena Grangeia, Célia Ferreira, Department of Psychology, University of Minho, Portugal

Stalking it is not a new phenomenon. However, in Portugal it remained unrecognized until recently. In fact, a recent report of Modena Group of Stalking (2007) revealed its “invisible” status: there is no Portuguese word that has the same meaning of “stalking”, there is also no legal concept to it as a whole – only isolated behaviours are legally condemned - and the prevalence rate is unknown. In the research field, the first studies are being developed and a scarce and nonspecific support is available to the victims. This study had two main objectives: first, to identify the prevalence of stalking victimization in a nationally representative sample of Portuguese men and women older than 16 years; second, to describe the phenomenon attending to features such as: frequency, relationship to the perpetrator, impact in a variety of domains, among other variables. The sample was stratified based on sex and age and participants were randomly selected. To gather data we conducted face-to-face interviews with 1200 individuals using “Stalking Victimization Survey” (Matos, Grangeia, Ferreira & Azevedo, 2009). Results will be presented and discussed, in order to clarify the communalities and dissimilarities regarding stalking victimization, more specifically prevalence and characterization among Portugal and other countries. We will reflect about the potential impact of the main results in different domains (legal, scientific and supportive).

Stalking – The profiles of victims and offenders

Beata Gruszczynska, Department of Criminology and Criminal Policy, University of Warsaw, Poland

This paper presents the results of survey on stalking in Poland carried out on large sample size in 2010. Socio-demographic characteristics of offenders, as well as the profiles of the victims of stalking are shown.

Few observations on different types and situations of harassment

Nicolas Desurmont, Criminologist consultant, Belgium

In the last fifteen years harassment, stalking, bullying has resulted in numerous publications. Rather than harassment actions themselves, its often the strategies of psychological manipulation, subversion, and legal issues that are discussed either by lawyers specialist of harassment and sexual harassment at work, or by management experts and psychologists. But being interested in harassment involve knowing many other type of psychological pressions and manipulation such: the moral and sexual harassment at work, harassment in connection with domestic violence, racial harassment, the police harassment, etc. As part of this text we will mainly deal with what we call “organizational harassment”, thereby broadening the scope of harassment which is often limited to individual cases of harassment. We will introduce, define and characterize the organizational harassment and attempt to show how its characterisation relativises and criticises the the psychiatric hypothesis about delirium of persecution.

61. Crime Data and collective Techniques: Innovative Approaches

Chair: Kauko Aromaa, HEUNI, Finland

Room: BLUE

Comparability and statistical crime data

Kauko Aromaa, HEUNI, Finland

The comparability of statistical data on crime is notoriously low because of differences in legislation, crime definitions and classifications, reporting behaviour, recording practices including bureaucratic practices and counting rules. Due to such differences, comparisons across jurisdictions, but also over time within jurisdictions are jeopardised. The comparability of administrative crime data - data on police recorded crime in particular - could therefore be significantly improved if parallel to the customary variables derived from criminal codes also descriptive characteristics of the criminal event could be collected. Such characteristics are independent of criminal codes and would therefore not suffer from jurisdiction-related comparability problems to a similar degree. The new variables could comprise, where appropriate, variables that are commonly used in victimisation surveys, as this in turn would enable better comparisons between victimisation surveys and administrative crime data. As victimisation surveys are currently becoming increasingly better established as complements to administrative crime data, the value of such new comparability is undeniable.

The unmatched count technique. A good method for studying public service integrity?

Marijke Roosen, Kristel Wouters, Leuven Instituut voor Criminologie, Leuven, Belgium

The central research topic of this presentation is The Unmatched Count Technique. This technique is designed to meet the problems which researchers doing sensitive research are confronted with. The study aimed to investigate whether the results of self-reports obtained using the Unmatched Count Technique can be considered to be more valid compared to those obtained by a conventional survey due to its improved guarantee of anonymity. Therefore, a survey on public service integrity was carried out in thirteen municipalities in Flanders. A comparison was made between the results of two groups, which respectively received a conventional survey or a survey using the Unmatched Count Technique. The prevalence results of the fourteen sensitive items indicate the level of honesty, whereby the higher prevalence group is considered to have answered the questions more honestly. Two innocuous questions were included in the questionnaire to serve as control-questions. The results are somewhat mixed. Although some deviant behaviors were reported more when using a conventional survey, the items which can be considered to be the most sensitive were reported more often when using the Unmatched Count Technique. However, the difference in reported prevalence can not ambiguously be accounted to the better anonymity in the Unmatched Count Technique. There is no difference between both surveys concerning the innocuous questions, even though respondents using the Unmatched Count Technique appeared to be less confident about the anonymity guaranteed by the technique.

Getting to know more about armed violence

Anna Alvazzi Del Frate, Small Arms Survey, Switzerland

Abuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is responsible for a large portion of armed violence. The Small Arms Survey is the principal source of public information on all aspects of small arms. It serves to monitor national and international (governmental and non-governmental) initiatives, and acts as a clearing house for the dissemination of best practices in the field. The presentation will discuss some of the major reports and current sources of information on different aspects of armed violence. In particular, the presentation highlights

the importance of population-based surveys to increase knowledge about incidents of armed violence. Surveys may provide both quantitative and qualitative information on groups at risk, offenders involved, how, when and where violence occurs. The use of survey does not require heavy infrastructures and is therefore adequate for application in developing countries, conflict and post-conflict areas.

62. Women in Prison

Chair: Jo Deakin, Department of Law, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Room: HELSINKI

Female Prisoners in Germany

Rita Haverkamp, Department of Criminology, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

In criminology, for a long time the prison regime for female inmates was a marginal phenomenon both on the national and the international level. In the new century, however, a bigger interest in research for women in prison can be recognized. Despite this development, the male deviance still stands to the fore. This circumstance is based on the traditional discrepancy between men and women regarding the commission of crimes: In Germany, the rate of female suspects amounts to just less than a quarter of all suspected offenders. The proportion of women even decreases in the course of the criminal proceedings and is about 5 % in prison. This remarkable and well-known filter process is ascribed to the qualitatively lower severity of offences committed by women. The research project analyzed the enforcement of the prison regime for women in Germany. The foundation was the European Prison Rules from 1987 and 2006. The central point was the living environment of female adults who were sentenced to imprisonment. The project pursued three main objectives: first to analyze the way to implement the European Prison Rules in female prisons, second to describe the specifics of female prison regimes and third to assess the chances of rehabilitation relating to female characteristics. Thereby, the research was guided by the following questions: what is understood by the term 'female prison regime'? Is there a demand for more women specific amendments of the European Prison Rules? Which possibilities and obstacles for rehabilitation exist for treatment in prison nowadays? Along with actual basic data on imprisonment the main results of the research project will be presented. These were derived from a file analysis and interviews with female inmates as well as with prison staff regarding prison conditions, daily routines in prison and new concepts of treatment for female inmates.

Imprisoned women in the Netherlands: Life course and prison experiences

Anne-Marie Slotboom, Catrien Bijleveld, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, VU University, The Netherlands

The experiences of female delinquents and their pathways to imprisonment is a topic which is, compared to the experiences of male delinquents, underrepresented in scientific research in the Netherlands. American research on this topic suggests that women offenders are often the victims of (sexual) abuse and single parents who have to deal with poor living conditions (e.g. Bloom, Owen & Covington, 2005; Browne, Miller & Maguin, 1999). However, relatively few studies (in both the U.S. and the Netherlands) focus on the life course of serious female offenders. In this study, using retrospective qualitative data, we describe the life histories of female prisoners and we consider how prison life influences women's subsequent relations with their children, family and friends. In four prisons in the Netherlands, we interviewed 60 women about their experiences before and during imprisonment. A semi-structured interview was used to collect data on different domains of the life course, allowing us to focus on the perspective of the women, their stories, and the way they give meaning to their life before and during imprisonment.

Foreign women in Portuguese prisons

Raquel Matos, Gabriela Salgueiro, Mariana Barbosa, School of Education and Psychology, Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal

Considering the lack of studies about gender issues and imprisonment and given the rising proportion of female foreign inmates among the prison population in Portugal (Seabra & Santos, 2006), we present a study about demographic and penal characteristics of foreign women detained in Portuguese prisons. Research data were collected through the analysis of inmates' case files in the two main female prisons in the Portuguese context and were analyzed using PASW software. Results show that, although foreign women and Portuguese women have similar demographic characteristics (e.g. age), they differ in some aspects, such as academic degree/education (higher) and family organization (more single women without children). Drug traffic is the most common crime among female inmates in general (Cunha, 2002; Matos, 2008), but this is more preponderant in the foreign ones. Nevertheless, foreign female inmates do not usually have a history of drug abuse (e.g., Cunha, 2002; Matos, 2008). The majority of foreign women are from African or Latin American countries. Results about demographic, judicial and penal characteristics of foreign women constitute an important contribution to understanding deviant trajectories and imprisonment experiences of foreign inmates, including gender issues pointed out as important in the trajectories of women in prison (e.g., Matos, 2008).

Who cares? Support networks

Jo Deakin, Jon Spencer, Department of Law, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

This paper presents findings from our recent research with minority ethnic women at several stages of their journey through prison and after release. We explore the changing role and significance of relationships between these women and the people that surround them and consider how family and community connections are sustained during and after incarceration. Our findings illustrate the significance of supportive informal relationships with friends and family in the reintegration process, with positive relationships providing a form of social capital and acting as a significant form of social control. Additionally, we consider the impact of what could be termed 'problematic relationships' in the reintegration process.

63. Issues on Community Sanctions

Chair: *Eric Maes, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium*

Room: *BECCARIA*

Probation supervision success and failure in the Netherlands

Willemijn Lamet, NSCR, The Netherlands

Reducing crime continues to be high on the social agenda, and how to reduce or stop criminal behaviour is an important question in this respect. In recent years, there has been a great deal of investment in the development of effective interventions aimed at reducing the chance of recidivism. Probation is one of the most frequently used criminal sanctions in the Netherlands, serving as an alternative to incarceration. Because of the large number of supervised offenders on probation, it is important to increase knowledge on what supervision itself entails and what determines success or failure. The objective of this research was threefold. First, to determine the current state of affairs of probation supervision in the Netherlands: this paper gives an account of the number of supervised cases each year, the number of contacts between officer and client, the

duration of the contact and other general supervision characteristics. Second, this paper focuses on characteristics of offenders. Background characteristics such as sex, age and ethnicity but also criminogenic risk factors. Finally, this paper focuses on probation supervision success or failure. The before mentioned characteristics and detailed measures of technical violations, revocations and conditions of the sentence were examined in relation to successful completion or premature drop-out. Various sources of data were used, i.e. data from the Probation Services (RN), the Ministry of Justice (JDS) and Statistics Netherlands (CBS; official Dutch statistics for use in practice, policymaking and science). The main source of information was the Client Follow-up System (CVS) of the Probation Services. The data set involves regular case data from all supervision clients that were dealt with from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009 for the Probation Services (Dutch Probation Service, Salvation Army and Addiction Probation Service). Probation supervision in the Netherlands and factors associated with success or failure are discussed.

Truly free? Release modalities as degrees of freedom

Luc Robert, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Leuven, Belgium

In discussions on punishment, the concept of 'degrees of freedom' has been used since the 1980s to refer to community penalties and sanctions, alongside the use of imprisonment, as other means to restrict the freedom of offenders. In this paper, I will use the concept in a somewhat different sense, i.e. in the context of release from prison. Release modalities can be put alongside each other, ranging from semi-detention, electronic monitoring and conditional release to maxing out (serving the entire sentence). Each of these entails certain 'degrees of freedom'. Previous research, both in sentencing as well as in the release phase, has led to a number of counterintuitive findings. In this paper, I will first briefly touch upon some of these research findings. Next, the results of a study of long-term prisoners eligible for release will be presented. Both qualitative and quantitative data were gathered on release preferences and actual releases modalities. These results provide additional evidence for – at first sight – counterintuitive choices made by prisoners. Some prisoners turn away from early release modalities and rather prefer to serve their entire sentence in prison. One of the central reasons to 'max out' is related to offenders' understandings of freedom. For some prisoners, maxing out stands for regaining 'full freedom' and is contrasted with modalities of early release (especially conditional release), which embody different (more incomplete) degrees of freedom.

Examining relevance of deterrence as an effective compliance mechanism

Pamela Ugwudike, Center for Criminal Justice and Criminology, Swansea University, United Kingdom

This paper draws on the findings of a study that explored the correlates of compliance with legal authorities within the substantive context of the supervision of community penalties in England and Wales. The study generated interview, observational and documentary data from a sample of probation officers and probationers based in a probation area in Wales, United Kingdom and also, from probation officers based in the Jersey Probation and After-Care Service. Probation officers are required to ensure compliance by relying primarily on the deterrent enforcement strategies enshrined in the National Standards governing the supervision of community penalties in England and Wales. The deterrent enforcement framework is ideologically rooted in mutually reinforcing populist and pragmatic considerations. Respectively, the populist agenda may be underpinned by the perceived need to ensure that community orders are rigorously enforced and can therefore be seen as 'tough' alternatives to custodial sentences, whilst the pragmatic agenda can be traced to the longstanding effort to employ community penalties as diversionary tools. The study found that the deterrent enforcement framework appears to be incompatible with the contingency-based considerations that underpin actual practice and affect the nature of compliance. Drawing on the findings of the study, this paper problematises the deterrent enforcement framework. It highlights the factors that appear to be more directly linked to compliance than the properties of legal punishment incorporated in the deterrent framework. The paper concludes with a critical evaluation of the policy implications highlighted by the study.

Electronic monitoring as an alternative for remand custody in Belgium: some final research findings

Eric Maes, Benjamin Mine, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

Prison overcrowding is a major problem in the Belgian criminal justice system, with 40% of the current population consisting of people who are in a transient period of remand custody. One of the suggested measures for overcoming this problem, put forth by successive Ministers of Justice, is the use of Electronic Monitoring (EM). Driven largely by a goal of prison overcrowding prevention, EM has been implemented nationally since 2000. It is currently offered to two groups of offenders: 1) as an alternative for part or the entire sentence of those sent to prison for up to 3 years and 2) in cases of sentences lasting more than 3 years, for prisoners to serve the last part of their sentence at home. This paper aims to report some final results of a research commissioned by the Minister of Justice to investigate the possible application of EM as an alternative to remand custody in Belgium. These research findings are based on an extensive literature review of the situation in other European countries, round table discussions with relevant actors, an investigation of judicial files, and a quantitative analysis of the current application of pre-trial detention in Belgium.

64. Criminal Policy Issues

Chair: Krzysztof Krajewski, Department of Criminology, Jagiellonian University, Poland

Room: LAUSANNE

The general sense of justice in Sweden

Henrik Tham, Kristina Jerre, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden

Criminal policy is increasingly being justified by appealing to the general sense of justice. Politicians refer to alleged demands of harsher punishment from the people and increase the severity of penal sanctions. Within a Nordic project, research has been carried out on the general sense of just punishment in Sweden. The study has compared attitudes to crime and punishment, mostly for serious violent crimes, using different instruments and methods. The instruments range from simple questions if the public want stiffer punishments to vignettes with more information about the case and films of trials based on the vignettes shown to focus groups where the members propose sanction from a detailed questionnaire.

A new way of doing sentencing? Will the increased visibility of British minority parties end the punitive consensus?

Gavin Dingwall, Department of Law, De Montfort University, United Kingdom

Criminological studies of the politics of criminal justice in the UK have considered the policies of the Conservative and Labour parties to the virtual exclusion of all other political parties. This neglect was, in part, explicable: the 'first past the post' electoral system meant that the policies of 'minority' parties were largely irrelevant as they would play no part in government and many would not even be represented in Parliament. When the UK has a coalition government including both Conservatives and Liberal Democrats and justice has been devolved to the Northern Irish Assembly and the Scottish Parliament, ignoring minority parties can no longer be justified on the basis of political reality. The policies of minority parties are now of real importance necessitating a wider analysis by criminologists. This paper considers one area of criminal justice policy in this broader context. Sentencing remains an area of popular concern in the UK and Conservative and Labour governments have responded to this with the introduction of a succession of punitive measures. Do the policies of minority parties offer a distinctive alternative? What are the implications of expanding the study of sentencing policy to encompass minority opinion.

Why central and Eastern Europe countries have huge prison populations?

Krzysztof Krajewski, Department of Criminology, Jagiellonian University, Poland

New EU member States in Central Europe are notorious for having large prison populations. From this point of view it may be correct to say that in integrating Europe there are two different “penal climates”. Although many differences between Western and Central parts of the continent, conditioned by 50 years of divided Europe, diminish systematically since 20 years, it seems that crime control policies and penal policies remain somehow especially resistant to change. The question is what are the reasons for these developments? It was only during the first half of the 1990s that countries of the region were able to reduce their prison populations somehow. But later on situation returned almost to the communist regimes time. One has to ask what were and are reasons for these developments? Data presented by Lappi-Seppälä (2008) indicate that countries of the region score very low on such features as social security spending, or trust in the state and political institutions. They seem also to score rather high on the conflict character of their political cultures. And all this correlates strongly with high imprisonment rate. It is probably a little different with risk, and protective factors against high imprisonment rate discussed by Tonry (2007). It seems that – at least theoretically – many protective-factors are or should be present in those countries, but they seem not to work in an expected direction. There is also the question of strong neoliberal influence on transformation processes in all post-communist countries, the factor associated by Cavadino and Dignan (2006) in their typology with high imprisonment rates. The last factor may suggest that there is some sort of “new punitiveness” in the region mainly imported from the USA. Although this factor should not be completely disregarded, it seems to be more convincing that it is rather “old punitiveness” communist style, which somehow remains especially resistant to political and social change and still determines penal policies in the region.

Put on the spot: Examining the aims and justifications of penalty notices for disorder

Sara McManus, School of Law, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) were introduced under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001, following the ‘Reducing Crime and Disorder: the Role of Fixed Penalties’ Consultation in September 2000. Since the scheme was introduced the number of offences which may be disposed of via PND has risen from 10 to 26. In the same period the remit of the PND system has been hugely extended; initially focussed on minor incidents of adult disorder (focussing on ‘false alarm’ cases and alcohol-related nuisance), subsequent amendments to the scheme have seen penalty notices extended not only to youth offenders but also to use in cases of theft, criminal damage and most recently possession of cannabis. Given the gradual development of the system to include more offences and to be applied to younger age groups there needs to be debate as to whether it is legitimate for police officers (and, for an increasing number of offences, police community support officers and other accredited persons) to exercise these powers. The introduction of PNDs will be examined in the context of New Labour’s crime reduction policy, and specifically their focus on the reduction of antisocial behaviour (ASB). It will be argued that in seeking to place PNDs in the context of New Labour’s ASB policy, it can be seen that they stand in stark contrast to the communitarian, multi-agency approach that was otherwise being propagated at the time, sharing only the common value of managerialism. This paper will examine the aims and justifications for the penalty notice scheme as detailed in the relevant consultation papers, white papers and parliamentary debates; exploring those arguments forwarded to justify the introduction, and extension, of the penalty notice system and the Government defences to those concerns raised against their use.

65. Domestic violence

Chair: Maggie Wykes, School of Law, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Room: FOUCAULT

Specialist domestic violence courts: The South Yorkshire initiative

Maggie Wykes, School of Law, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Assessing domestic violence is difficult as methods are complicated by cultural issues policing practices, withdrawn complaints and definitional issues but conservative estimates suggest the costs are profound and have serious financial implications as well as the damage done to women's bodies (including foetal morbidity) and mental health. 'According to Home Office figures, physical injuries caused by domestic abuse cost the NHS £1.2 billion a year' (Derbyshire police 02/10/2006). Yet prosecution is notoriously unsuccessful with around only 53% convictions in the normal court system causing much victim distress and risk (Harne and Radford 2008). In the UK, fast-track processing of domestic violence cases is being trialled with significant results. Introduced in 2003 in Derby the impact was measurable: 'Up to December 2005 there was a 3.6 per cent decrease in repeat victimisation and a 7.3 per cent increase in reporting. And crimes resulting in court action rose from 9.1 per cent in 2004 to 33.36 per cent in 2005. Successful prosecutions have increased almost three-fold. Such successes, also mirrored in the other pilots, have led to the government's specialist domestic violence court programme with 18 more courts set to open.' (18/05/2006 WWW. Communitycare.co.uk). One such was in neighbouring South Yorkshire and this paper assesses and evaluates its role and impact through an analysis of statistical data collected by the specialist court system there and through interviews with criminal justice system professional and volunteers who have been part of the fast track domestic violence courts initiative in South Yorkshire.

The particular vulnerability of immigrant women as victims of gender violence. An analysis of Spanish immigration law

Lorena Anton, Department of Criminal Law, Universidad Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Violence against women is a phenomenon that has taken place throughout history in all societies, independently of their level of political and economic development; however, there are risk factors that contribute to a greater impact of this violence in certain circumstances or for a determined group of women; one of such factors is immigrant status. The purpose of this paper is to examine the importance of 'immigration' as a risk factor in the victimization of violence against women by their partners. In the first place, I analyze the statistical data available in Spain on gender violence contemplating the variable nationality, particularly data from victimization surveys, complaints and number of women who have been killed. Secondly, I address the circumstances that from my point of view can put immigrant women in a particularly vulnerable situation, with particular emphasis on the analysis of Spanish Immigration Law with a gender perspective (Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, on the rights and freedom of the foreigners in Spain and their social integration); it is my hypothesis that Immigration Law acts as one of the risk factors that contributes to the increased victimization of immigrant women.

Experience of domestic violence in childhood and adolescence and the longing for more severe sanctions

Stefanie Kemme, Michael Hanslmaier, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Several studies have shown that the experience of violence in childhood leads to an increased likelihood of delinquency and violence in later life. However as the primary instance of socialisation, the family plays not only a key role in developing certain behaviours but also in nurturing values and attitudes. Based on the assumption that attitudes to punishment are reliant on stable social values acquired in childhood the presented paper investigates the relation between domestic violence and the longing for more severe sanctions respectively punitiveness. In a first investigation the authors showed that people who experienced domestic violence in childhood and adolescence are more punitive than those who were never spanked or corporally punished by their parents. Furthermore corporally not punished children support later in life the abolishment of the parental right of corporal punishment. Using more recent data and different scales of punitiveness this presentation aims to replicate these former findings. The results emphasize the relation

between the experience of domestic violence in childhood and adolescence and punitiveness. A path analysis allows us to examine the causal relationships to other independent variables such as fear of crime or authoritarianism. The analysis is based on data from three nationwide representative surveys from Germany (2004, 2006 and 2010) covering victimization experience, the perception of crime and punitiveness, conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN).

66. Prevention & Policy

Chair: Patrick Hebberecht, Research Group of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Ghent University, Belgium

Room: TÜBINGEN

Spreading good practices in preventing juvenile delinquency at the European level

Cédric Foussard, International Juvenile Justice Observatory, Belgium

The International Juvenile Justice Observatory's (IJJO) research activities aim at stimulating the international development of appropriate policies, legislations and intervention methods for juvenile justice in the world. In this line, the IJJO is running several European Projects regarding, for instance, the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the improvement of juvenile justice systems, which are highly worth to present at the Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. Currently, the IJJO is monitoring an EU Project European Dimensions in Juvenile Delinquency. The objective is to promote efficient indications to define programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency based on the experiences and results obtained on the following issues: cyber-crime and E-bullying, the exploitation of minor immigrants in crime, youth gangs, the influence of drug use on crime and violence within the family. The research partners are NGOs and Public Authorities from Italy, France, Spain, Great Britain, Poland and Belgium. A number of experts on youth crime and prevention, appointed by each partner meet to monitor, plan and to ensure the systematization of materials. The first phase of the research project consists in a deep research on each of the issues in the specific country. This will be followed by a comparative analysis at the international level to identify the successful factors useful for the definition of prevention programs, practices and guidelines. The results of the study will include the edition of five national dossiers (Italy, Spain, France, Poland and Great Britain) and a Recommendation for the EU Members States. The outcome of the project will be disseminated through the network of each partner and available to Public Authorities and ONG of EU Member States. The study findings will be presented during a final conference organized by the IJJO in Brussels in May 2011.

Crime prevention and community safety: International Trends and Issues

Manon Jendly, School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Manar Idriss, ICPC, Montréal, Canada

This presentation highlights the main findings of the second International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety released in 2010 by the International Center for the Prevention of Crime. This broad international comparison has demonstrated that crime prevention policies and practices are no longer limited to reducing rates of crime, but also aim to improve the quality of community life and our ability to live together. In this context, the conceptual framework of crime prevention and community safety has been reinforced, trainings and tools to strengthen capacities have been multiplied, evaluation has adapted and improved and leaders are now more likely to support these efforts. Still, crime prevention strategies and practices often remain marginalized within the broader scope of public safety policies and their specificity is seldom recognized. Furthermore, our analysis confirms that local institutions and actors remain at the heart of

prevention activities as they are directly linked to the needs of communities. There is however a lack of continuous resources to overcome the major constraints and challenges they face. These issues will be discussed in the light of several examples while identifying key elements that may lead to the development of programmes, methodologies and know-how, sustainable and specific to prevention at the local level.

Twenty-five years of federal Belgian crime prevention policy (1985-2010): A critical evaluation

Patrick Hebberecht, Research Group of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Ghent University, Belgium

Since the royal decree of August 6th, 1985 a Belgian crime prevention policy is developed at the national/federal level. In a discussion of the evolution of twenty-five years of national/federal crime prevention policy in Belgium, the political-ideological orientation of the different phases of the crime prevention policy will be specified, so too will the specific types of crime, the prevention methods and the target groups privileged in these different phases. In so doing, close attention is given to the relation between the national/federal level and the local level. After an initial descriptive overview some specific topics in the evolution of the national/federal crime prevention policy during the period from 1985 until 2010 will be further analysed. These will include : the effects of the changing institutional context on crime prevention policy; the place of crime prevention policy within broader criminal policy; the changing priorities of crime prevention policy; and the influence of prevention strategies and models drawn from other European countries on the evolution of Belgian prevention policy. Finally the evolution of the national/federal crime prevention policy will be placed in the context of neo-liberal economic globalisation and the crisis of the nation-state.

Testing the convergence hypothesis: The cases of London and Rome

Livia Fay Lucianetti, Dipartimento Innovazione e Societa, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

The aim of the presentation is to understand the main features of the supply and demand of local safety in the Lazio Region, in Italy, and to provide a first critical assessment on their matching. The analysis of the characteristics of the safety demand will be based on the results of a survey on 2075 residents in the Lazio Region that was carried out by the authors in 2009. The survey provides data on the perception of insecurity in the five main towns of the Region (that of Rome, Latina, Viterbo, Rieti and Frosinone) and of the problems associated to it (i.e. criminal and antisocial behaviour, immigration, drug dealing, poor environment, road traffic etc.). Factors affecting the feelings of insecurity are also taken into account (age, gender, education, political attitudes, being resident in central or peripheral areas of the city and so on). On the side of the safety supply, we will consider in particular the local safety policies financed by the Lazio Region in 2008, representing the first attempt of the Region to invest systematically in local safety across its territorial boundaries. As in the Italian context a particularly determinant role in orienting local safety policies is assigned to the Regions, we explore the specific role of the Lazio Region in defining guidelines, targets and financial resources for its municipalities. In the final part, we will test whether and to what extent the demand of safety in municipalities is met by the most recent policies promoted by the Region. A critical assessment on gaps between demand and supply will be provided in the ambit of a wider analysis of strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and shortfalls.

FRIDAY 10th September 2010

Panel Session 5

9.00 – 10.15

67. Theoretical Insights from Comparative Delinquency Research (ISR2) II

Chair: *Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University, Boston, USA*

Room: *FOUCAULT*

Using Mokken Scale Analysis to Develop a Gang Scale: Results from the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study- 2 (ISR2-2)

Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa, DIMEL Department, Italy

Research on youth gang membership is usually carried out by using a dichotomy: gang members/non-gang members. However, it can be hypothesized that there is a continuum between a well socialized group and a youth gang; that there are groups with some, but not all, of the characteristics of a gang. To test this hypothesis, we used a Mokken Scale Analysis, a hierarchical scaling method similar to Guttman scaling (but probabilistic, and not deterministic). This technique assumes the existence of an underlying latent (unobservable) attribute, which is represented by a set of items related to the latent attribute. The hierarchical property of the items means that they can be ordered by rank, so that any individual who agrees with a particular item will also agree with all the items ranked lower. The items that we used were the 6 questions that the European group had elaborated to define gang members. On the basis of these items, we constructed a scale of "gangness". An individual's score on the scale is the total number of positive responses. Using a large student survey (ISR2, Sample N= 43,968) conducted by means of the same questionnaire in 31 countries, we constructed a scale of "gangness" and correlated the scores with offence behavior, victimization and alcohol and drug use.

Animal Cruelty: An important marker of serious adult violence? Results from the Swiss ISR2-2 study

Martin Killias, Sonia Lucia, University of Zurich, Department of Law, Switzerland

Cruelty towards animals is one of the neglected variables in the analysis of juvenile delinquency. Largely anecdotal, retrospective analyses suggest, however, that childhood and adolescence episodes of animal abuse are frequent among seriously violent offenders. Unfortunately, larger population surveys that might allow assessing whether this is true on a larger scale did usually not include items related to animal cruelty. One of the first preliminary studies so far was the Swiss national SRD survey conducted, within the framework of ISR2-2, in 2006. The results suggest that animal cruelty is a very powerful marker of later serious violence. Suggestions how such items might, after improvement, be integrated in future surveys will be discussed.

A Preliminary Effort to Test the Feasibility of Using Self-Report Methodology to Assess Juvenile Delinquency and Misbehavior in Chinese School-based Sample Using ISDR-based Instrumentation

Ling Ren, Vincent J. Webb, Jihong Zhao, Sam Houston State University, USA

This paper describes a preliminary effort to test the feasibility of using self-report methods to study the prevalence of delinquency and youthful misbehavior in a school-based sample in China. The origin of the project was a 2008 meeting of a small number of Chinese and American scholars where considerable skepticism was expressed about the viability of using self-report methods in Chinese school-based samples. After considerable discussion a pilot study was organized using the ISR2-2 self-report survey that was

administered to a sample of 7th, 8th and 9th graders in a multi-level sample of 9 schools in a Chinese city with a permanent population of approximately 2.5 million residents in the urban core. Approximately 1100 students completed the ISRD-2, which was modified to reflect the Chinese language and cultural context. The paper describes the challenges of using the self-report methodology in the Chinese school setting as well the preliminary findings from the pilot study. Key findings from the Chinese pilot test are compared to some of the findings from Western ISRD-2 studies. Most importantly, the findings from pilot test demonstrate that self-report methods can be used successfully with Chinese school-based samples.

Vandalism among adolescents – A comparison of European countries

Claire Gavray, University of Liège, Belgium,

Nicole Vettenburg, University of Ghent, Belgium

Vandalism, one of the frequent types of juvenile criminality which is usually committed in group, is on the one hand viewed by public opinion as a serious, violent offence, namely the deliberate and senseless destruction of property, whilst it is at the same time trivialised and qualified as transitory adolescent behaviour. In fact, little explicit research has been conducted into this type of delinquent behaviour among young people.

On the basis of the ISRD2 data, we intend to investigate this phenomenon and assess the role of developmental factors that are typical of adolescence (including the increasing impact of the peer group) versus environmental factors (including neighbourhood crime, broken windows). The comparison of a number of European countries selected on the basis of structural factors is expected to constitute added value in this context.

68. Imprisonment, Sentencing and Criminal Policy

Chair: Miklos Lévy, Department of Criminology, Eötvös Lorand University, Hungary

Room: AMSTERDAM

Which Penology in French prisons?

Gaetan Cliquennois, Facultés universitaires Saint-Louis, Belgium

If one is to accept the conceptual framework of the new penology, today's penal practices and discourses reflect the gradual adoption of a new penology no longer turned towards individual prisoners and their conversion but focused on efficient population management (Feeley and Simon 1992, 2003). Despite its scientific interest, the new penology suffers from a lack of details about its conditions of existence in Prison. Features of risk management are only described in terms of focus on the outputs and not on the outcomes. This discussion about the new penology is based on inquiry conducted over a period of 8 months in a French Centre de détention and a French maison centrale, precisely non-participant observations based on sources as varied as the cells assignment committees (N=4), the suicide committees (N=4), the committees that classify working prisoners (N=9), the disciplinary committees (N=11) and the committees on the terms and conditions of sentences (N=9). Data allow to give more details about the conditions of a risk management approach in prison, which imply a high level of connection an evaluation established at a distance (based on penal and prison CV) and a face-to-face assessment : - a high flow of newcomers inmates (that requires an evaluation established at a distance to work faster). This is the case of the centre de détention, not of the maison centrale ; - a professional socialization focused on distant and actuarial tools and a professional culture oriented towards filling forms and grids ; - a judiciary logic of inmates life-protection ; - a system of cells assignment based on high, medium and low risk ; - connections between the decisions made in the five committees analyzed

; - a turn-overs of less-experienced judges who are more exacting about the requirements of terms and sentences.

Statistical modelling of sentencing practice in Finland

Ville Hinkkanen, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

The Finnish sentencing is a system of elaborately defined individual offences and broad sentencing latitudes. The sentence is determined in accordance with the penal latitude provided for the offence. The legislator has in principle granted the courts wide discretion but limited it by emphasizing predictability in sentencing and the principle of equality. It is enacted in the Criminal Code that the uniformity of sentencing practice is taken into account. The arrangement calls for descriptive statistical information on penalties i.e. descriptive sentencing guidelines produced by research. In sentencing research the choice of punishment has been traditionally modelled with logistic regression and the length of imprisonment with ordinary least squares regression. However, the conventional regression methods are in many cases ill-suited for normative, descriptive sentencing research. The effects of legally relevant factors are often neither linear nor additive that are both assumptions of ordinary least squares linear regression. Modelling must be based on sentencing law — statutory mechanisms and sentencing theory — rather than atheoretical “pure empiricism”. A model of sentencing data should include both the factors related to sentencing individual crimes and the system of sentencing multiple offences simultaneously (the totality principle). In the present study non-linear regression models are applied to overcome the restrictions of linear regression. The study is based on an extensive research database covering all sentencing outcomes from the Finnish District Courts and Courts of Appeal in 1999–2009. In this presentation the totality principle is modelled with a dataset of 288 659 cases, and two random samples of individual offences are analyzed in detail (narcotic and property offences; features of the act, the circumstances in which the offence was committed, damages and other consequences, reasons for sentencing).

Development of sentencing practice in Hungary since the middle of the 1980's

Miklos Lévy, Department of Criminology, Eötvös Lorand University, Hungary

Every second of the adult convicts was sentenced to imprisonment, and every fourth was sentenced to immediate imprisonment in Hungary in the 1980s. In 2008 every third of the adult convicts was sentenced to imprisonment and every ninth was sentenced to immediate imprisonment. In 1988 the prison population rate in Hungary was 193, in 1995 it was 121, in 2002 it was 178, and in 2006 it was 147. In Hungary, the annual registered crime rate per 100,000 population was 1,843 between 1986 and 1989, 4,326 in 1992, 5, 926 in 1998 and 4, 227 in 2006. Based on the referred figures it can be stated that there is no correspondence between the trend and level of crime, and the level of punitiveness. As Michael Tonry emphasizes in one of his works: ‘crime and punishment are different phenomena’ (Tonry 2005). Trends in punishment are much more the results of social situations, party politics and criminal policy. The paper will give an overview on the development of sentencing practice in Hungary from the middle of the 1980s till 2008. It focuses on the main factors of the changes in Hungarian sentencing practices. The following factors will be analysed: i. influence of the change of the regime in the late 1980s; ii. decisions of the Constitutional Court of Hungary; iii. development of criminal policy and its justifications, respectively sources.

Where now the right to bail? Revisited

Anthea Hucklesby, School of Law, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

In 1981, Hayes published an article entitled ‘Where now the right to bail?’ (Criminal Law Review, 20-24) exploring the impact of the Bail Act 1976 in the England and Wales which introduced a presumption in favour of bail. Since this time numerous amendments have been made to the Bail Act 1976 in England and Wales and to bail legislation elsewhere in the world which have restricted the right of bail in certain circumstances mostly

reacting to concerns about public safety and offences committed on bail. Contemporaneously, concerns about the level of prison remand populations have continued and various initiatives, such as electronic monitoring and bail support conditions, have been introduced in an attempt to persuade decision-makers to use bail more frequently. This paper examines these seemingly contradictory trends suggesting that the impact of curtailing the presumption in favour of bail on remand decisions and, therefore, prison remand populations in England and Wales has been more limited than elsewhere because legislative changes have been largely presentational. At the same time, the increased use of bail conditions to manage perceived bail risk has meant that defendants who are bailed are required to abide by increasingly restrictive conditions which comprise a serious assault on civil liberties.

69. Conferencing in Europe: Challenges and a Way Forward

Chair: *Inge Vanfraechem, NICC, Belgium*

Room: *SELLIN*

Restorative justice (RJ) is an approach to dealing with the harm caused by crime. In Europe, victim-offender mediation has been practiced for many years. More recently, conferences have also been introduced, which include a broader network of both victims and offenders and possibly also professionals such as police or social workers. This method has been used mainly in New Zealand and Australia, later also in the US and other countries. In this workshop, we wish to present the state of affairs in Europe, as well as three examples of countries where conferencing has been introduced into the mainstream of the youth justice system (Northern Ireland), where the implementation has encountered certain challenges (Germany) or somewhat in between (Belgium).

The Development of the Youth Conference in Northern Ireland

Tim Chapman, University of Ulster, United Kingdom

Since restorative youth conferences were introduced for all youth offenders and their victims in Northern Ireland in 2004, there have been over 8,000 conferences. Over 70% of conferences include the active participation of victims, 90% of whom state they prefer the conference over the court process. 94% of conference plans are successfully completed and the reoffending rates are substantially lower than other community based interventions. This paper will explain the theoretical concepts and the practices that have created these positive results.

The first German conferencing project in criminal matters in the Juvenile Justice System

Otmar Hagemann, Kiel University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Since 2006, a local initiative in the town of Elmshorn in Schleswig-Holstein, has started with the practice of Family Group Conferencing ("Gemeinschaftskonferenz") for victims (of all ages) and their offenders (under 21 years), who have committed offences of medium seriousness. Some challenges of the project so far include a reluctance of the justice system to refer cases, a quite bureaucratic confidentiality procedure and difficulties to convince victims and offenders alike to participate and to bring supporters. As we are running conferences only when both offender and victim agree and at least the offender nominates a supporter, the number of cases processed is still very low. However, we have been able to demonstrate the adequacy and potential of this method by reaching some impressive results while also facing offenders who re-offended or did not fulfil their obligations after going through the process.

An overview of conferencing in the world: lessons learned for future implementations

Estelle Zinsstag, K.U.Leuven, Belgium

Conferencing is a fairly recent restorative justice scheme, which since its implementation in New Zealand in the 1990s has evolved quite substantially. This paper will offer an up-to-date overview of, among other issues, the evolution of conferencing in various parts of the world, the different types of conferencing which have developed, the main problems encountered with their implementation and the main benefits which can be gained from this new type of justice for victims and offenders but also for communities and society in general. The paper will also attempt to offer some ideas as to how to implement this restorative justice scheme more systematically in the future, particularly in Europe.

70. Drug & Crime 1

Chair: Michel Born, Department of Psychology, University of Liège, Belgium

Room: TÜBINGEN

Dealing with prices. Finding pricing mechanisms in (Eu)regional cannabis markets

Tim Surmont, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, UGent, Belgium

For several years the Belgian indoor cannabis growing industry is booming. After dismantling a plantation, the Belgian prosecutor estimates the financial advantages of the involved actors. The Belgian prosecution uses a fixed retail price to make this estimation (€3 per gram), without differentiating at different levels of the market chain or taking other variables in account. This research triangulates a literature review on pricing mechanisms in drug markets – and more specific for marijuana – and qualitative fieldwork. The objective is to reveal prices and pricing mechanisms in specific chains of the Belgian cannabis market by interviewing active stakeholders (growers, high-level dealers, low-level dealers,...) found through snowball-sampling. In literature we find pricing mechanisms such as quantity discounting, conventional pricing, quality criteria, policy impact and geographical influences. Preliminary findings indicate that these mechanisms are mainly confirmed. At the same time we find that the specific relationship between buyer and seller also influences the transactions. These findings are preliminary, since the interview phase will be concluded in September 2010. With this research we will try to describe the evolution of marijuana prices through specific chains of the market from grower to consumer. It is already clear that the sample leads us across the national border, which gives this research an international dimension. Regional borders are being used to facilitate the transactions.

What seizure data tell us about international drug markets

Remi Boivin, University of Montreal, Canada

Seizure data are the most widely used and available indicator of drug trafficking. However, its actual meaning is largely undefined. Two opposite positions are generally held. On one hand, seizures might indicate the actual flow of drugs. If this is true, countries with large annual seizures are more frequently involved in traffic. On the other hand, seizures can be interpreted as the symptom of drug enforcement, and thus cannot be used to describe drug economies. In this study, we distinguished the effect of drug trafficking and law enforcement on annual seizure data for more than 100 countries (1998-2006). Combining four independent datasets, we found that measures of traffic (production, transit and consumption) are strongly associated with seizures of heroin and cocaine. Furthermore, we found evidence of a possible law enforcement bias, as measures of corruption and policing are weakly associated with seizures when controlling for traffic indicators. We conclude that

seizures are mostly indicative of actual drug trafficking activity and, therefore, that those data can be useful to analyze drug markets.

Beyond the tripartite framework: the subterranean structuration of drug-related crime

Alex Stevens, School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, United Kingdom

It is usually said that there are three types of link from drugs to crime: psychopharmacological, economic-compulsive and systemic. This 'tripartite framework' (Goldstein 1985; Goldstein, Brownstein, Ryan et al. 1989) is the most commonly cited theoretical basis for the analysis of drug-related crime. Looked at closely, the tripartite framework and many of the studies that have inherited its blinkered approach to the drug-crime link fail to match up to the complex social reality that is increasingly visible through the work of sociologists, anthropologists and (a few) journalists. It underemphasises the unequal social distribution of drug-related harms and leads to policy responses which focus narrowly on drugs as a cause of crime. This paper develops an alternative concept of the link between drugs and crime: the idea that both are instances of a process of subterranean structuration. This concept suggests that drug use and offending are linked together by powerful forces of mutual attraction for people who have been relegated to the underside of employment and consumption. Using Giddens' structuration theory, Matza and Sykes' notion of the subterranean and ethnographic evidence from writers including Bourgois, Lalander, Taylor and Burns & Simon, the paper will show how the late modern combination of inequality and consumerism creates a link between drugs and crime that is much more common among people who suffer from poverty. The use of drugs outside circumstances of relative deprivation more rarely leads to the types of crime included in the tripartite framework. The policy implication is that if we are to break the drug-crime link, we will need to stop focusing on the drugs and instead reduce social inequality.

What to learn from drug-users about drug-crime nexus?

André Lemaître, Michel Born, Line Witvrouw, University of Liège, Belgium

The European action plan (Official Journal of the European Union, 20th December 2008, 2008/C 326/09) concerning drug is implemented with the objective of "...significantly reduce the prevalence of drug among the population and to reduce the social and health damage caused by the use and trade in illicit drug". As we know, every country tries to counter this drug problem but what about when this problematic is related to crime offending? Some studies (Barre, 1999; Brochu, 2006; Van Laar, Cruts, verdurmen, Van Ooyen-Houben & Meijer) have already showed that some "complex" links between crime and drug exist. This paper is issued from a research project conducted by the University of Liège and the University of Ghent concerning the definition and the measurement of the criminality linked to drugs. Two methods have been used to study this topic, the first one was police file investigation and the second one self reported known as giving a complementary and a more contextualized view compared to police records. For this self-reported part, 204 drug users and 127 criminal justice clients were interviewed according to snowball sampling methodology. With these data, we can look at the type of consumption in relation with important variables such as age, sex, social inclusion, employment, educational level and of course type of offences perpetrated. From the collected data, it is possible to contextualize the drug-related crime nexus and establish some "general profiles" of people involved in crime and drug-use. It is this results that we are going to share in this session.

71. Cultural Criminology: Exploring Emotions, Experience and Power

Chair: *Damián Zaitch, Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Room: SHAW

Emotions and Critique in Cultural Criminology

Phil Carney, School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, United Kingdom

Studying the role of the emotions in crime and control is a productive focus of cultural criminology. To a significant extent the feelings of the culturally-oriented academic are a recognised feature of this field, especially in fully reflexive ethnographic work. Feelings flow back and forth between subject and object so that, in principle, the positivist separation between the researcher and the object of study is unsustainable. If good cultural work must always be conducted from a critical perspective, then what does the recognition of the body and the emotions of the academic investigator mean for critique? By analysing some of the common affects that flow through critical discourse, this paper will examine the implications for a critical stance and the use of critical tools in cultural criminology.

Natural Cocaine Stories. A Twelve-year Follow Up Study of 56 Belgian Cocaine Users

Tom Decorte, Institute for Social Drug Research, Ghent University, Belgium

There are a few examples of longitudinal prospective research of cocaine users recruited from non-captive populations (so-called community samples). In our presentation we first describe and summarize the main findings of researchers who studied cocaine users in situ. The main objective of our presentation is to present some findings from our own (more recent) longitudinal prospective research on 56 cocaine users, recruited from the (Belgian) community (Decorte, 2000; 2005). Data were collected between 1996 and 2009, and respondents were interviewed at three periods: 1996-97, 2002-03 and 2008-2009. Many similarities exist between these very different samples, lending weight to claims that together they provide a very important window to the natural history of cocaine use. The cocaine stories of our respondents illustrate underlying self-regulatory mechanisms, explaining the (temporary) balance between controlled use and loss of control, and the factors that correlate with substance use through individual life course.

Crossing Borders: Inscribing Exclusion in the Bodies of Young Migrant Cigarette Vendors in Marseille

Brenda Oude Breuil, Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Every year, an unknown number of boys from the Maghreb region arrive in the ports of Marseille after a long and often hazardous boat trip. They are swiftly integrated in Marseille's informal economy, where they become vendors of contraband cigarettes. Their position in Marseille's cityscape can be described as a life 'in borderlands': they have crossed national borders, city demarcation lines, as well as borders between categories of legality/illegality, adulthood/childhood and illegal migrant/ victim of trafficking. They remain stuck in-between; not fully belonging to any territory, age group or legal category. Young cigarette vendors are feared because of their liminal position and are being reduced to the category of 'unwanted' migrants. The French government in Marseille deals with this anxiety by submitting them to strategies of control which are comparable to border controls. These 'border controls' are exercised directly on young migrants' bodies, which are used in legal procedures as medical sites from which to gather evidence against cigarette vendors' own claims to their identity.

Vigilantism and the Making of "Illegal Bodies" at the U.S. – Mexican Border

Kerrin-Sina Arfsten, Institute for Criminological Research, Hamburg University, Germany

Since 2001, the United States has seen the (re-)emergence of a particular kind of private law enforcer along the U.S. – Mexico border: the border vigilante. These civilians are 'taking the law into their own hands' in order to secure America's borders against illegal immigrants and potential terrorists. Initially brushed aside by

politicians as little more than vigilantes far outside the mainstream of public opinion, they have managed to generate an incredible amount of media coverage and their persistence on this issue has more than ever turned public attention to America's permeable borders and to the "failure" of the federal government in protecting its own country against terrorist threats. This presentation will explore the proliferation of these border vigilantes in the aftermath of September 11th and will examine their use of spectacular border control practices that serve to render the figure of the "illegal alien" visible and thus governable. In this context, this presentation will consider not only how dividing practices are visualized but also the relationship between the visual and state power.

72. Research into Guardianship

Chair: Henk Elffers, NSCR, The Netherlands

Room: MERTON

In this "combined poster + round table session" authors first give an half hour poster presentation on their recent guardianship research to the audience, which is immediately followed by a round table of 45 minutes, in which the authors discuss guardianship issues as have been brought forward by the posters, and their implications for a guardianship research agenda.

Clarifying the concept of guardianship: Bridging the gap between the formal and informal

Maud Van Bavel, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands

Danielle Reynald Griffith University, United Kingdom

This presentation will consist of a critical analysis of the guardianship concept from routine activity theory, including an assessment of the similarities as well as the incompatibilities among various definitions of the concept that have been used in criminological research to date. This conceptual clarification will serve to highlight the various forms guardianship may take, with special focus on the contribution of both formal and informal guardianship to crime control. This paper will conclude with a discussion of why the interaction between formal and informal guardianship is necessary to advance our knowledge and understanding of how they work collectively to prevent crime.

The Camera as a Magnifier: How Cameras Change the Bystander Effect

Marco van Bommel, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands

Sometimes, despite the availability and supervision of a guardian, a transgression or crime may occur. Research indicates that in many of those situations, guardians do not intervene, because they ascribe responsibility to others. This is the so called 'bystander effect'. Recent interview studies in Britain pointed out that CCTV cameras could also cause people to feel less responsible to intervene. In a series of experimental studies, we tested the effect of camera presence on intervention during norm transgressions. Preliminary results of the first studies show a reverse bystander effect. When a camera is present, people tend to intervene more, especially when many bystanders are present. In the last experimental study, we explored and discussed the underlying social psychological mechanisms.

Routine activity theory as meeting place between etiology, victimology and guardianology

Henk Elffers, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands

Crime occurs, according to Cohen and Felson, where and when a suitable target is not well guarded from a motivated offender. Crucial words in this formulation are “where” and “when”. Do we know where and when these three events will co-occur? In order to solve that question we will have to produce knowledge on routines of offenders, victims and guardians alike, i.e. on the spatio-temporal behaviour of those who can take the role of offenders, victims or guardians. However, that is not enough. We also ought to be able to predict who is likely to exercise their potential role in such situations, as offenders (for which etiology provides a body of knowledge), as victims (here victimology may help) or as guardians. Oddly enough, no well developed counterpart to victimology or etiology exists that describes and explains whether people that spatio-temporally are in a position of exercising their guardianship will in fact do so. I.e. we need a science of guardianology.

Community Guardianship

Marcus Felson, Rutgers University, USA

Guardianship against crime occurs when individuals intervene to prevent crime, but it also has a strong community dimension. Community guardianship is often linked to ideas such as motivation, responsibility, community commitment, and collective efficacy. But these ideas rapidly become vague or unbounded, mixing with other ideas, losing clarity and tangibility and scientific utility. The current paper sees community guardianship in more down to earth terms.

The community motivation to intervene against crime is affected by duration of residence, property ownership, and proximity to one’s own home. Willingness to intervene is greatly influenced by whether offenders have the upper hand in the community and can punish interveners. Which party has to hide their actions most -- offenders or their opponents? Community guardianship is influenced by adult dominance over youths -- in numbers, presences, and ability to deliver sanctions. Community guardianship is affected by schedules of activities, sight lines, and the influx of strangers.

Guardianship may differ by type of crime. Some offenses are more overt, while others thwart guardians using techniques of concealment.

Guardianship in Action: A Replication of Reynald (2009) in the United States

Meghan E. Peel, Northeastern University, USA

Reynald (2009) developed and tested an action-based, direct measure of guardianship. This measure improved upon the typical proxy measures used to measure guardianship in significant ways. The current research is an attempt to replicate their measurement, testing it in a different socio-cultural context in the United States. The validity of the instrument is examined. Reliability of the instrument is examined by comparing findings in a city located just outside of Boston to the findings from Reynald’s study. Implications for guardianship and routine activities research are discussed.

73. Probation Cultures and Practices (Working Group Community Sanctions)

Chair: Gwen Robinson, Department of Law, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Room: BLUE

Probation in England and Wales: Challenging Times

Jill Annison, Plymouth Law School, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom

The probation service in England and Wales has experienced considerable organisational change over the recent past, which has impacted on the purpose and practice of its working activities. Wider structural reconfigurations have had considerable implications for local implementation of work with offenders, with forms of practice demanding a different range of skills from a reconstituted workforce. This paper explores and interrogates some of the key areas of this scenario: firstly, probation roles have changed at management, practitioner and administrative levels. While aspects of de-professionalisation can be seen, it is argued that this is a complex process with both opportunities and inherent tensions. Secondly, the organisational staffing composition and range of roles have altered, not least to address the challenge of contestability, new governance structures and resource constraints. Thus, the profile and identity of the organisation can be seen to have undergone a significant process of transformation; while parallels can be drawn with other public service agencies, the pace and extent of change within probation has been extraordinary. In turn, this wider policy and organisational context has affected how 'effective practice' is interpreted and enacted, with probation facing challenging demands from the centre, while also endeavouring to maintain area priorities and address local concerns. This current review explores issues of power, knowledge and organisational control in an endeavour to outline and analyse the changes that have taken place and to review the challenges and uncertainties of the current situation.

'Expanding the social' in probation practice

Aline Bauwens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Department of Criminology, Belgium

This paper explores issues arising from a PhD research project on the transformation of offender rehabilitation in two jurisdictions: Belgium and England & Wales. A main theme of the study is the investigation of how current probation policies are translated into actual practice. Of particular interest is whether and how the discourse of rehabilitation is currently articulated by probation officers. While political and public rhetoric strongly suggests that rehabilitation has faded from contemporary probation practice, the empirical findings have provided a more complex picture. The interviewed (and in Belgium observed) probation officers employed various strategies to cope with the changing policies effecting their work. The paper focuses on 'expanding the social' (Newman, 2005) which describes one way probation officers cope with the tensions between the official discourse and their practices. 'Expanding the social' means that some probation officers have distanced themselves from the managerial and official policies and discourses in order to align their actions with their own knowledge of what mattered, what they would call 'their work', sometimes referred to explicitly as 'social work'.

Changing the culture? Developments in probation training and education in England and Wales

Lol Burke, School of Law, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Like most European countries, probation training and education in England and Wales has traditionally looked to social work to provide its knowledge base for practice. However, in the 1990s this relationship was threatened by successive governments' moves to toughen up the image of the probation service and in which an association with social work was seen as an obstacle to change. This paper examines developments since the introduction of a specific award for trainee probation officers in 1997 and considers the implications of the new qualifications framework to be introduced in England and Wales in 2010. A key element of the discussion will be the extent to which the changes in training arrangements have resulted in a cultural change within the Probation Service of England and Wales.

Compliance with community penalties: examining the relevance of deterrence as an effective compliance mechanism

Pamela Ugwudike, Centre for Criminal Justice and Criminology, Swansea University, United Kingdom

This paper draws on the findings of a study that explored the correlates of compliance with legal authorities within the substantive context of the supervision of community penalties in England and Wales. The study generated interview, observational and documentary data from a sample of probation officers and probationers based in a probation area in Wales, United Kingdom and also, from probation officers based in the Jersey Probation and After-Care Service. Probation officers are required to ensure compliance by relying primarily on the deterrent enforcement strategies enshrined in the National Standards governing the supervision of community penalties in England and Wales. The deterrent enforcement framework is ideologically rooted in mutually reinforcing populist and pragmatic considerations. Respectively, the populist agenda may be underpinned by the perceived need to ensure that community orders are rigorously enforced and can therefore be seen as 'tough' alternatives to custodial sentences, whilst the pragmatic agenda can be traced to the longstanding effort to employ community penalties as diversionary tools.

The study found that the deterrent enforcement framework appears to be incompatible with the contingency-based considerations that underpin actual practice and affect the nature of compliance. Drawing on the findings of the study, this paper problematises the deterrent enforcement framework. It highlights the factors that appear to be more directly linked to compliance than the properties of legal punishment incorporated in the deterrent framework. The paper concludes with a critical evaluation of the policy implications highlighted by the study.

74. Police Methods and Police Control

Chair: Nick Fyfe, Scottish Institute for Policing Research, University of Dundee, United Kingdom

Room: GREEN

The place of independent custody visiting: Policy, practice and perceptions

Nick Fyfe, Martin Elvins, Janine Hunter, Scottish Institute for Policing Research, University of Dundee, United Kingdom

The practice of independent custody visiting is viewed in many countries as a small but symbolically important part of the architecture of police accountability. In the UK this dates back to the early 1980s when lay visiting to detainees on police custody was introduced as part of a broader package of reforms designed to re-build police-community relations after a period of violent conflicts in some inner city neighbourhoods. Since then this model has been 'exported' to other countries with the hope that it will offer opportunities for transparency, accountability and consultation and thus build confidence and trust in policing. Drawing on recent research in Scotland, this paper focuses on the 'place' of custody visiting at three inter-related scales. First, it considers place in terms of the custody facilities themselves – the cells and custody areas within police stations – and how these facilities are perceived by custody visitors themselves. Second, the paper considers place in terms of the broader policy environment at a Scottish/UK level, examining, examining how visiting can take different forms in different policing and geographical environments. Using interviews with custody visitors, the paper examines their perceptions of their role in the civilian oversight of policing and what they see as the challenges in making the process work effectively, including issues of recruitment, training, and robust administrative support. Third, the paper considers the place of custody visiting in the broader context of wider debates about police accountability and police legitimacy, providing critical reflections on the way custody visiting can play a key role in building trust and confidence in policing.

Frontline police officers and coercive measures: Conceptualization of police discretion with respect to arrest-decisions

Fien Gilleir, Department of Public Administration, University College Ghent, Belgium

The police is the only authority who has a legitimate mandate to use force and violence and who can by virtue of her office or on demand arrest people or put people into custody (Bittner, 1980). Because of the far-reaching character of this coercive measure, the procedure that leads to deprivation of liberty needs guarantees to indemnify the fundamental rights and liberties of citizens in any democratic constitutional state. At first sight the legal restrictions in the area of police arrests seem very clearly defined. However, despite the tight instructions and the supervision of the public prosecutor and the examining magistrate the police seems to have a certain discretionary space at hand. Earlier findings in foreign literature (LaFave, 1965; Smith & Visher, 1981) as well as data from Belgian observational research suggest that the decision to take someone into custody is a 'scene of battle'. wherein policemen have a certain 'discretion' which can be influenced by their own motives to strive for an arrest. In this point of view, police officers can use an arrest as an instrument to transform a suspect into an offender. This presentation focuses on the conceptualization of police discretion with respect to arrest activities in the frontline. This is mainly based on an extensive study of relevant public administrative & criminological literature that concentrates on themes such as (police) discretion and making an arrest.

Considering consent in police investigations

Yvonne Daly, Socio-Legal Research Centre, Dublin City University, Ireland

An individual can consent to being stopped and searched by the police on the street, or, in the absence of consent, the police can stop and search an individual under their statutory powers. An individual can consent to police entry into their home and search of their private property, or, in the absence of consent, police can execute the search of a home under warrant or under statutory or common law powers. Certain police powers, however, cannot be executed in the absence of consent. One example is that intimate bodily samples cannot be taken from an individual without their consent (although non-consent without reasonable grounds may lead to the drawing of inferences at trial). Sometimes even where there is consent for a particular measure it is not allowable, e.g. detaining a suspect for questioning in the police station beyond the legally acceptable period of time. This paper will examine the issue of consent to police actions in the pre-trial investigation of offences, with specific reference to the taking of forensic samples. In this regard, the paper will examine the concept of "DNA request surveillance" and some recent case-law on the interaction between statutory and voluntary regimes for the taking of forensic samples in Ireland. Using the issue of consent as a basis, the paper will go on to examine police discretion, judicial oversight of police pre-trial behaviour and a number of related concepts.

"Child Alert": Research concerning the process of public information dissemination of worrying child disappearances

Veerle Pashley, Mark Leys, Els Enhus, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

On request of the European Commission, the Belgian foundation for missing and sexually exploited children "Child Focus" works in corporation with public stakeholders on the creation of a "Child Alert system" where the focus lays on information dissemination concerning worrying disappearances. The main objective of their project is to structure, accelerate and sustain technological opportunities and social contextual changes as well as accomplish cross-border collaboration possibilities. The Criminology Department of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel is asked to undertake an independent evaluation study of the current methodology Child Focus handles and compare it to European countries already having an alert system (duration research: February 2009 – August 2010). Research concerning communication models in cases of worrying child disappearances and the involvement of the general public during the process is scarce. Several organizations within the public/private sphere participate in the search for missing minors namely police investigators, judicial authorities, ngo's, (mass) media, citizens and international partners. The creation and launch of the Belgian Child Alert- project is aimed at increasing the speed and impact of police investigations. However, there are certain ethical issues one

mustn't forget. Public information dissemination manifests itself in a (technological) global world, which means that the implementation of a rapidly used broadcasting system could have certain social consequences. The research provides an assessment of the strengths and respective risks of the communication approaches as well as the procedures followed to launch a child alert.

75. Youth as Victims

Chair: Mine Ozascilar, Bahcesehir University, Turkey

Room: LOMBROSO

Long-term outcomes of active and passive bullying during childhood

Silvia Azzouzi-Staubli, Institute of Criminology, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Long-term outcomes of active and passive bullying are a subject of great concern. The paper presents data on suicide attempts, victimisation and violent behaviour at age 20 in relation to bullying experienced during elementary school years. The data are from a large retrospective study on more than 20'000 young Swiss males (about 70 percent of the entire cohort) conducted in 1997

Victimization experiences of University students in Istanbul

Mine Ozascilar, Nermin Caylak, Dilara Koselerden, Betul Kiziltepe, Bahcesehir University, Turkey

This paper is study of young people's experiences of victimization and their feelings of safety. The research sampled young people across Istanbul who attended private university. It is designed to examine the prevalence and frequency of crime victimization that includes property, violent, sexual crimes; and explore the contexts in which it is most likely to occur within the past year. Also, respondents were asked to rate their level of safety feelings while they were outside at night or day, and they were at home alone during the night or a day time. Findings showed that there were no significant differences between gender and being a victim of crime. However, there were significant differences between gender and safety feelings. Females are more likely to feel unsafe during the nighttime after 10:00 pm. Overall, % 20, 5 of respondents claimed to have been a crime victim at least once during the last year. The most common victimization was having something stolen from their home while they are at home, followed by having attacked with something, such as a rock or bottle.

Where do mid-adolescent victims go for help? Results from a school survey elaborated in a Belgian city

Gerwinde Vynckier, Department of Penal Law & Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

A victimization experience may turn the world of the victim upside down. In the aftermath of the victimization incident, the reaction and help from others with reference to the victimizing incident may have important effects on the recovery of the victim. The way that victims experience and interpret their victimization and how they cope with it can be influenced by reactions of others (Ruback & Thompson, 2001; Spalek, 2006). However, before another person can help the victim, or before another person can make the victimization experience even worse due to his or her reaction to the victim, the victim has to tell this person about the victimization experience. Thus, the first question is to whom do victims of crime appeal and to what extent. Based on data gathered during an explorative study set up as part of a PhD study concerning experiences and perceptions of mid-adolescent victims of violence and property crime, we want to take a look at the extent to which mid-adolescent victims (14 to 16 years) of those incidents appeal to other people as well as the reasons behind these decisions.

76. Juvenile Delinquency, Gangs & Subcultures

Chair: Sven Granath, National Council for Crime Prevention in Sweden, Sweden

Room: CRACOW

Desire for freedom? The effect of the subculture in the youth offending

Erika Varadi-Csema, Institute for Criminal Sciences, University of Miskolc, Hungary

Desire for freedom? The effect of the subculture in the youth offending in the recent period a couple of researches were made about the peer-groups and the youth offenders with detrimental situation. Several factors were revealed that participate in the evolution of youth offending. The paper communicates the results of these researches, giving a picture of the criminally active youth groups, the special subcultural features and their effects. The presentation will cover the groups of risk / protective factors like their special ethnocultural roots. Among the young people with detrimental situation of this subculture a very important change can be observed in connection with values, morality or life-strategy. The desire for being accepted was replaced by the desire to resist. Until recent times the violence as a way for conflict-solving or as an instrument for achieving a goal was rejected. But now, in these groups, it is accepted. The parrying of the personal responsibility, the hopelessness, the existential insecurity, the bad collective security, the discrimination, the segregations, etc. is affected by this process like the ethnocultural roots. To find the adequate answer for these new attitudes of young people with detrimental situation is one of the important question of the future.

Gangland online: Living in the rela imaginary world of Gangstas and ghettos in Brussels

Elke Van Hellemont, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Leuven, Belgium

In recent years Brussels, the Belgian capital, has witnessed the rise of Black African youth gangs. This paper presents the findings of the content analysis of 170 weblogs related to the Brussels-based Black African gangs of which 100 are weblogs put online by identifiable juveniles claiming membership in such a gang. It is my claim that the dynamics of the life of Brussels Black African gangs cannot be understood without logging on to the internet and taking this myth, portrayed online, into consideration. It is the aim of the article, by using Goffman's theory (1959) of "Impression Management" as an analytic theoretical framework and by conducting a qualitative as well as a quantitative content analysis of these blogs and the comments left by visitors, to unravel the dynamics of their mythmaking process and assess the importance of the online myth to their offline lives. In doing so, the article wants to assess the importance of irrational, imaginative and fictive elements to the construction of the gangster self of an individual gang member as well as Brussels gang life in general.

New patterns among young chronic offenders

Sven Granath, National Council for Crime Prevention in Sweden, Sweden

In several western European countries, the number of robberies reported to the Police has increased sharply since the late 1980s. In Sweden, official crime statistics also show that the number of young offenders suspected and convicted for such crimes has increased significantly. This trend is valid both for "mugging" and for robberies of shops. In this paper, the reasons behind the trend are examined and discussed on the basis of criminal statistics and self-report studies. One important explanation behind the trend seems to be a shift in the criminal activity among the most frequent and chronic young offenders over the last decades. Traditional theft crimes, for example burglary and car theft, have to an increasing extent been replaced by robberies of different kinds. The paper further discusses whether this process should be understood as being due to

changes in situational factors (the “opportunity structure”) or as the result of social changes in Swedish society.

77. Issues on Juvenile Delinquency

Chair: Toyoji Saito, Department of Economics, Osaka University of Commerce, Japan

Room: YELLOW

Towards a common European perspective on juvenile justice: The European Juvenile Justice Council

Cristina Goni, European Juvenile Justice Observatory, Belgium

The International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO) is an ambitious endeavour that promotes an international and interdisciplinary approach to issues related to juvenile justice, based on UN rules and regulations and oriented towards the prevention of juvenile delinquency, intervention and educational measures and socio-professional reinsertion. The IJJO aims to become closer to national and local realities, needs and circumstances, and thus has created the European Juvenile Justice Observatory (EJJO), which main objective is the creation of a space for reflection, development initiatives, the establishment of codes of good practice and minimum standards at European level. In order to set up a sustainable international network of juvenile justice, the IJJO and the EJJO have established the European Council for Juvenile Justice to formulate recommendations on the development and evolution of juvenile justice in Europe; to gather quantitative and qualitative information on the situation of children, adolescents and young people in conflict with the law; to propose coordinated actions between public administrations, non-governmental organisations and academic and training centres, in various European countries. The European Council brings together representatives of competent public administrations in juvenile justice, universities or academic centres and NGOs with expertise in legislation, implementation, supervision, research or intervention in the field of juvenile justice. There have been three meetings so far, supported by the EU Commission and financed by the DG for Justice, Freedom and Security. In these meetings, the experts highlighted the importance of building a common ground of understanding and to use synergetic instruments to develop shared perspectives in terms of research within an integrative view, which draw some common action lines through a "charter of juvenile justice" among NGOs and others. The experts in these meetings had the idea that there was a need for a roadmap to be followed in the future development of juvenile justice.

Impacts of serial get-tough amendments of juvenile law of Japan

Toyoji Saito, Department of Economics, Osaka University of Commerce, Japan

Japanese Juvenile Law was made in 1948, under the strong influence of the then American system based on *parens patriae*. Consequently the Japanese law was originally oriented to welfare, education and rehabilitation. However the basic ideal became questioned gradually. Since the late 1960s, Gault case of US Supreme Court cast certain doubt of shortage of the guarantees of due process in Japanese system. The Ministry of Justice proposed the draft to guarantee more safeguards of due process and make the juvenile justice proceedings more formal in 1970. However, the formalization was intermingled with punitive approach. Many practitioners and scholars, and media, was critical of the revision. The government tentatively gave up revision of the system. However, after serious cases of juvenile offense caused rage and “moral panic”, the Juvenile Law was changed in this decade three times, namely in 2000, 2007 and 2008 along with punitive approach. The aims were to send more juvenile delinquents to criminal trials, to put the juveniles and their parents under tighter control of state and to respect interests of crime victims. They consider the results and impacts on victims of juvenile offense rather than the immaturity and possibility of development of juveniles. Crime victims opened their mouth and their voices, backed by media, have had strong impacts on making law and

administration of juvenile justice. The door of the family court is open to the victim. Although UN CRC reviewed and commented the amendments rather critically, the punitive trends have not ended. However, traditional non-punitive approach seems to have been still influential among practitioners in juvenile justice. I will analyze the extent and quality of changes and aftermaths caused by the Juvenile Law revisions toward get-tough and show some implications to other nations.

Do young adults need distinct provision in the criminal justice system?

Gisella Hanley Santos, Ros Burnett, Centre for Criminology, Oxford University, United Kingdom

There is increasing social and cognitive evidence to suggest that young adulthood is a distinct stage in life, characterised by a continuing immaturity and marked by a series of challenges in the transition to adulthood (such as leaving home and having to become responsible for themselves). Young adults in the criminal justice system in the UK are a particularly vulnerable and neglected group. They make up almost one-third of those sentenced to prison each year and yet represent only 9.5% of the UK population. Of these, a significant number have substance misuse problems, suffer from mental illness, and have learning difficulties or disabilities. A great proportion are also on short sentences and so do not gain access to the training opportunities or support given to those with longer sentences. The Barrow Cadbury Trust established an independent Commission on Young Adults and the Criminal Justice System and in its influential 2005 report entitled, *Lost in Transition*, it argued that interventions for young adults should be dependent on level of maturity rather than chronological age. As an interim solution for achieving their ultimate goal of a unified criminal justice system, the Commission proposed the establishment of Transition to Adulthood (T2A) teams to pioneer and develop services for this age group. Three pilot projects have been set up across the UK and Oxford University's Centre for Criminology is currently carrying out a formative evaluation of these. With the establishment of these T2A pilots comes the question of whether young adults need separate provision in the criminal justice system, with the creation of yet another system, or whether there should be a more seamless provision in current mainstream services. Our findings so far will add to this debate.

Immigration: Is social diversity always a risk factor? Juvenile delinquency and the impact of value orientations and lifestyles

Christian Walburg, Department of Criminology, University of Münster, Germany

Based on self-report data from the panel study „Crime in the Modern City“ (CriMoC), the paper presents findings on the crime involvement of immigrant youth in two German cities (Münster and Duisburg) with a different history of migration. The results partly confirm and partly challenge the conventional view of an overrepresentation of (especially male) second generation immigrant youth among serious and repeat offenders, drawing the attention to the different living conditions young migrants are faced with in the two cities. While in Münster the impact of educational disadvantage on higher rates of serious offending among pupils of foreign origin is clearly confirmed, the immigrant background seems to have a smaller influence on educational chances in Duisburg. Weak bonds to family and school are related with delinquency in both cities and in all ethnic groups. However, immigrant and native youth do not differ substantially in their attachment to these two spheres. In light of these findings, the controversial issue of differing cultural orientations will be addressed, examining the value orientations and lifestyles among native and immigrant adolescents. Young migrants support traditional and religious values more frequently, while certain „risky“ leisure time activities are less often reported in this group. In contrast to conclusions from classic culture conflict theory, the results concerning these attitudes and lifestyles indicate that immigration-induced diversity may rather constitute a protective than a risk factor for juvenile delinquency.

78. Crime, Police and Technologies

Chair: David Canter, International Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom

Room: EDINBURGH

Policing the past: The rise of “cold case” investigations in the UK

Cheryl Allsop, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

The focus of my research is on how the police in the UK conduct 'cold case' reviews and how such investigations appear to be increasingly influenced by a range of specialist knowledge and practices. This paper will centre on the development and rise of cold case investigations within the UK police service. In particular, it will illuminate how the practice of re-investigating historic unsolved major crimes has grown from only a handful of forces actively conducting cold case reviews to two forensically led national cold case review operations. I will show how advances in forensic science technologies has enabled this growth in cold case reviews and has enabled forces to detect and arrest offenders in cases previously thought of as unsolvable. A particular focus will be given to the first of these, Operation Advance, which centred on unsolved rapes and sexual assaults and considered a 'world first' in policing. This was the first time cold case reviews had been conducted on a national level, centrally directed, as well as the first time offenders offending history had been tracked between committing the original offence and subsequently being caught. The results and the learning which stemmed from the operation will be used to show both business and moral reasons for reviewing historic unsolved crimes. Operation Stealth, the second national cold case review operation, this time concentrating on the re-investigation of unsolved murders, will also be discussed.

Serial offenders' spatial behaviour: Revisiting the marauder/commuter's dichotomy

Marie Trotta, Department of Geography, University of Liège, Belgium

Geographic profiling is a methodology that uses the location of a series of crimes attributed to the same offender in order to determine the residence of this latter. This recent discipline links the theories of environmental criminology, such as the routine activity theory, with the techniques of spatial analysis offered by the Geographic Information Systems such as centographic statistics and distance decay functions. The literature differentiates two categories of serial offenders according to their mobility: the marauder committing his crimes in the nearby area of his home and the commuter travelling outside his daily activities area. Until now, geographic profiling methodologies have proven to be effective only for the marauder behaviours. Before applying these spatial techniques, it is therefore essential to know what kind of offenders we are facing. However, few studies have tried to determine how these two behaviours could be identified on the basis of crime scene information and suspect's characteristics. Moreover, spatiotemporal aspects have very often been underexploited. After an introduction to geographic profiling, we present the existing typologies of offender spatial behaviours, among which the commuter/ marauder dichotomy. We set out the crucial information identified in the literature aiming at their differentiation and their implication on the method used to reduce the search area. We draw a conclusion that some spatial inconsistencies persist, requiring to revisit the typologies according to multiple spatiotemporal patterns. Particularly we demonstrate how these typologies can be enhanced by taking into account the relation between the moment of the crime and the location of the crime site. Finally, we show that these new patterns can improve the analysis of commuters thanks to techniques based on spatiotemporal constraints

An ideographic approach to geographical offender profiling: Increasing efficacy through density and linear models across different crime areas using DragnetP

David Canter, Piotr Juszcak, Laura Hammond, Donna Youngs, International Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom

Although considerable progress has been made in developing models that allow an offender's likely base location to be inferred from information about where he commits his crimes, often known as 'geographical offender profiling', these models have been limited in a) working from aggregate probability distributions, being essentially nomothetic, that do not take account of individual variations in criminals' use of places, b) ignoring the possibility of axially distorted distributions, for instance constrained by major travel route opportunities, and c) operating in a solely geometric mode that does not allow consideration of local land use and topographical features. To move beyond these limitations and explore the implications of individual variations, axial distributions and geographical features, a new version of the widely utilised Dragnet algorithm has been developed that allows study of these parameters, hence DragnetP. This was applied to three data sets of crime series; Set A of 92 burglary series drawn from a limited area of a major city, Set B of 71 burglary series from across a major metropolitan city, and Set C of 101 sex offender series across a whole country. Using both search cost and distance indicators of efficacy, i) the different ideographic models available within DragnetP were compared with each other, ii) with results from earlier versions of Dragnet using nomothetic algorithms, and iii) with other studies using computer based systems and human judges. Overall DragnetP performed better than earlier systems and human judges. There were also indications that axial models would be more effective in some circumstances. Further, the general effectiveness of geographical profiling was found to relate to the scale over which the set of crimes occurred. This framework provides a mathematical basis for testing recent developments in theories of offender differentiation that enrich the understanding of criminal geographical behaviour. They also indicate great potential for the development of geographically based investigative decision support systems.

79. Prison Issues

Chair: Kirstin Drenkhahn, Department of Criminology, University of Greifswald, Germany

Room: BOLOGNA

Long term isolation: a method of retribution or a symbolic tool for public protection?

David Vig, National Institute of Criminology, Hungary

Many forms of long term isolation are used in European countries. Some of them are indeterminate, others are imposed for a long but fixed period. The introduction of these sanctions are often fuelled by a populist reference to public expectations rather than actual crime problems, and are designed to isolate and incapacitate serious recidivist offenders in the name of public protection. In the rise of punitive populism harsher punishments are projected, and seem to be the silver bullet for crime policy. Using comparative legal methodology, the paper gives an account on the major forms of isolation in Europe: prison sentence of indeterminate length, preventive detention, long-term prison sentence, whole-life-tariff order or actual life sentence. Furthermore, it argues that in a European perspective Hungary's life sentence without the possibility of parole (LWOP) is an unreasonably severe punishment: with a strong regard to the prisoners' "right to hope" and human rights standards, most European countries refrain from using LWOP. Furthermore, as a recent example to demonstrate the mechanism of punitive populism, this paper presents the discussion on the new 'three strikes'-like legislation in Hungary, with special regard to its conformity with the human rights standards.

Visits for long-term prisoners

Kirstin Drenkhahn, Department of Criminology, University of Greifswald, Germany

The Council of Europe's European Prison Rules and its Recommendation on long-term prisoners stress that it is essential for prisoners to keep in touch with members of the community, because most prisoners, even those with long sentences, will eventually return there and because family relationships in particular are considered to be an important element in the prevention of damaging effects of long-term imprisonment. Visits in prison are one way of contact with the outside world. Consequently, both recommendations state that prisoners shall be allowed to receive visits from family members and other close persons as well as from national or international bodies and officials. These rules are valid in 47 European countries, but what do they mean in a prisoner's everyday life? With the project "Long-term Imprisonment and Human Rights", the Department of Criminology at the University of Greifswald/Germany together with a team of researchers from ten other Council of Europe member states studied living conditions of prisoners with a sentence of at least five years. One part of this written survey concerned contacts with the outside world. This paper presents findings of a quantitative analysis of the data on visits by family members and caring others as well as official or non-governmental monitoring bodies

Children of incarcerated mothers – How is their well-being and who raises them?

Sanne Hissel, Menno Ezinga, VU University, The Netherlands

In several western industrialized countries, the number of prisoners has grown considerably over the past decades, leading to a large increase in the number of children with an incarcerated parent. Incarceration of a parent has consequences for the family and the parenting role of both the incarcerated parent and the caregiver left behind. Children of incarcerated parents are subject to family instability and, in general, are exposed to multiple risk factors for problem behavior. Existing research focuses primarily on incarcerated fathers. However, the consequences for children are arguably bigger if their mothers are incarcerated as they are often the primary caregiver. Both in the Netherlands and internationally, little is known about caregiving arrangements for children of incarcerated mothers, what role mothers still play, and the associated well-being of the children. The limited existing research is mainly based on the perspective of the mother. In our research we used a multidimensional perspective, interviewing not only the incarcerated mothers from all four women's prisons in the Netherlands, but also the children themselves and their daily caregivers.

80. Homicide & Murderer

Chair : Brian Francis, Centre for Applied Statistics, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Room : SUTHERLAND

Recidivism of murderers

Jako Salla, Tallin University, Estonia

Estonia is a country with one of the highest homicide rates in Europe. In 2009 a study on recidivism was carried out and it indicated among other things surprisingly low recidivism rates for those who were convicted for murder or manslaughter. This presentation seeks to analyse the nature of Estonian homicide and to explain the recidivism of murderers. I also want to draw attention to the views of prosecutors and judges on how they conceive the risk of recidivism and whether the low rate of recidivism is an indicator of a correct risk assessment or whether the risk has been continuously over-estimated.

Neonaticide and Infanticide in Germany and Switzerland

Theresia Hoeynck, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Nora Markwalder, Institute of Criminology, University of Zurich, Switzerland

The presentation aims to compare neonaticides and infanticides in Germany and Switzerland. It includes information about both offender as well as victim characteristics and the circumstances of the offence. For the analysis, we considered all victims of homicide that are less than 6 years old. The German database encloses about 520 cases between 1996 and 2006 and is based on court files. The Swiss sample consists of 75 cases between 1980 and 2004 and stems from forensic medicine, police and court files.

The downward trend of homicide in the Netherlands: Assessing underlying causes

Marieke Liem, Paul Nieuwebeerta, Paul Smit, Leiden University, The Netherlands

The number of people dying of homicide in the Netherlands has decreased over the last few years. This downward trend is also reflected in other European countries. The aim of this study is at least twofold: First, we describe the recent trends in homicide in the Netherlands, distinguishing subtypes of homicides as well as the characteristics of victims and perpetrators. In addition, we aim to explain the recent drop in homicide by assessing whether this trend is associated with societal changes, such as changes in the demographic composition, the degree of social cohesion, economic deprivation and situational characteristics. Using national data from the Dutch Homicide Monitor that includes all homicides that have taken place in the period 1992-2009, the findings of this study are put into a theoretical perspective.

Thirty years of change in homicide in England and Wales

Brian Francis, Keith Soothill, Centre for Applied Statistics, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

This talk focuses on the patterns and characteristics of Homicide in England and Wales. We will present a discussion of homicide rates from 1977 to 2009, identifying important trends. The analyses will consider age and gender of victims and the circumstances and method of homicide as well as types of homicide. There will be updates of our previous work, including a regional analysis, which was included in our Homicide in Britain (Scottish Executive Central Research Unit 1999). Our main empirical source will be the Homicide Index for England & Wales.

81. Local Communities and Insecurity

Chair: Marc Coester, Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany

Room: BECCARIA

The perception of neighborhood disorder in Flemish Belgium: differences between natives and immigrant groups and bearing on fear of crime

Kris Vancluyzen, SEIN, Hasselt University, Belgium

This paper investigates whether the perception of neighborhood disorder (e.g. loitering youths, drug use, public littering, ...) differs between natives and immigrant communities and whether perceived disorder has the same impact on fear of crime (cf. broken windows theory) among immigrant groups as among the native majority. Immigrants and their offspring are of particular interest for research on perceived disorder as

(especially juvenile) members of immigrant groups are often regarded as responsible for causing disorder or delinquent behavior. To answer the research questions, data are used from the Flemish Integration Survey 2008, a face-to-face survey among Moroccan, Turkish and native Flemish descendants (n=960) gathered in three Flemish Belgian cities (Antwerp, Genk and Ghent). Multiple regression analyses show differences between natives and immigrant descendants with regard to the perception of loitering youths, dog mess and littering. Also, results provide support for the broken windows hypothesis in all groups, but the impact of perceived disorder on fear of crime is highest among the native majority. Possible explanations are discussed.

Area concentrations of collective efficacy and individual differences in avoidance behavior: a multilevel study of 40 municipalities in Belgium

Wim Hardyns, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Area differences in crime, victimisation and fear of crime have repeatedly been shown to co-vary with structural characteristics such as economic disadvantage, ethnic heterogeneity and residential instability, as well as with social cohesion processes in the community. Since 1997 'collective efficacy', as a macro-social process, has been studied extensively in sociological and criminological research. Studies in the United States have shown that areas with high levels of collective efficacy predict low levels of crime, victimisation and fear of crime, and that individuals too benefit from these collective efficacy concentrations. The collective efficacy model has hardly been tested in the Western European context. In the present study a contextual model was tested on a 2009 survey of 2,080 residents from 40 municipalities in Flanders (Belgium). Using multilevel analyses, we discuss the contextual effects of area characteristics on individual differences in avoidance behaviour, controlling for demographic background characteristics.

Social disorganization and crime – A panel analysis of criminal data from the German State of Bavaria

Michael Hanslmaier, Stefanie Kemme, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

A number of studies have investigated the regional differences of crime rates. Researchers point out as one main result the relation between indicators of social disorganization and crime rates. Social disorganization refers to the inability of local communities to realize the common values of their residents or solve commonly experienced problems (Kornhauser 1978). Macrosociological models such as social disorganization assume that there are important community-level dynamics related to crime that are not simply reifications of individual motivational processes. In the present paper we examine to which extent regional differences in crime rates in the German state of Bavaria can be explained by indicators of social disorganization such as economic disadvantage, residential instability and heterogeneity, urbanization or the effects of family disruption. We investigate these determinants of crime on the macro-level based on a panel data set covering all counties of the German Federal state of Bavaria during the years 1995 to 2008. This allows us to apply the logic of social disorganization (Shaw and McKay 1969) to a more general data set and not only to a single city or metropolitan area – a claim made e.g. by Bursik (1988). We estimate several models for different types of crime (e.g. violence vs. property crime) as research has shown conditional influences of the factors.

Municipalities as victims of right-wing extremism

Marc Coester, Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany

Right-wing extremists do not only assault individual victims. More and more also municipalities, communities, cities or districts are facing new manifestations of right-wing extremism. Possible scenarios might be the infiltration of the local youth work, formation of right-wing civil engagement structures, development of communal "no-go areas", relevant citizen initiatives, real-estate buy-outs, organised (youth)cultural events (concerts, sport events etc) or violence, damage to property and other forms of provocation (demonstrations etc). The Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony in Hanover has a unique programme to help municipalities to cope and prevent such infiltrations of aggressive, violent and inhuman groups. Here a network of

professional counselling offers is deployed from which Mobile Intervention Teams can be formed to help persons concerned within a local problem situation. With this approach problems can be addressed before they become unhandable and persons concerned receive tools of empowerment.

82. When Criminologists think about Criminology

Chair: Bitna Kim, Department of Criminology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA

Room: HELSINKI

Revisiting European Criminology

Tom Daems, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, K.U. Leuven, Belgium

A decade ago the European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research initiated a debate with as central question 'Is there a need for a European criminology?' The editors of the journal added a number of further questions: 'Is there such a thing, what does it look like and should it be promoted?' (2001: p. 315). A series of commentaries were published in the journal. Some were sceptical of the idea of a 'European criminology'; others highlighted the pressing need for comparative research within a European area characterized by such diversity. A few years later also the first editor of the European Journal of Criminology emphasized the need for comparative research within Europe in his inaugural editorial. Unfortunately the debate on 'European criminology' proved to be short-lived. Moreover, potential answers to the question came almost exclusively from a diversity-angle: either a 'European criminology' is not possible due to Europe's lasting heterogeneity (the sceptical position), or the idea should be embraced as an impetus to further cross-national research (the comparative position). This paper aims to revisit the discussion by bracketing, for a moment, the question of diversity / divergence, and approaches 'European criminology' from the angle of unity / convergence. It will be argued that a number of developments (in particular at a distinctive European-institutional level) make the need for a European criminology - that is, a criminology that aims to think beyond the borders of European member states - more pressing in current times.

Towards a European Master in Urban Safety

François Dieu, Centre d'études et de recherches sur la police, University of Toulouse, France

Questions of safety and prevention have become omnipresent in the management of public affairs. At all levels of governance the expectations in terms of security have led to the creation of new types of jobs. New job profiles such as "safety/prevention coordinator" have appeared in local authorities and private companies all over Europe. Thanks to the support of the European Commission (Erasmus - lifelong learning programme) five European universities (Toulouse, Berlin, Maribor, Liège and Barcelona) and the European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS) together now have the opportunity to work together and to create a proposal for a master programme in urban security (EMUS). The EMUS project aims at elaborating a training content, which is inclusive and interdisciplinary, making use of insights gained in disciplines such as criminology, political science, law, geography, sociology and others, and which draws on research as well as on practical experiences. This master programme wants to provide professional training, by taking into account the needs of the labour market. It will familiarise students with the work in the field through internships and enhance the mobility of students and teachers in the field in Europe.

European Society of Criminology annual meeting presentations : Identifying cross-cultural or international topics, frequency, trends, and research location from 2000-2009

Bitna Kim, Alida Merlo, Department of Criminology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA

Using the published abstracts of papers presented at the European Society of Criminology Annual Meeting from 2000 through 2009, the authors employ content analysis to examine presentations with a cross-cultural or international focus. Specifically, the authors are interested in acquiring an empirical profile of these presentations; the countries where the studies occurred, the prevalence and temporal trend between 2000 and 2009, the topics that the researchers chose to explore, and who presented the research that has been conducted. It is anticipated that this analysis will enhance knowledge and understanding of the nature and scope of international research.

A presentation of the English-language edition of the Greek electronic journal “The Art of Crime”

Fotios Spyropoulos, Martha Lempesi, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

It is published by the Centre for Penal and Criminological Research of National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and is directed by Professor Nestor Courakis and Professor Emeritus C. D. Spinellis. Editors of this electronic periodical are the Attorneys at Law/ Ph.D. L. can. Dionissis Chionis, (Criminologist) and Fotis Spyropoulos (Penologist-Criminologist) and the Ph. D. can. Martha Lempesi (Sociologist – Criminologist). The Journal offers a new perspective on Criminology in Greece. Our primary goal is to notify the views of criminologists and circulate their ideas through the internet, giving them a “comprehensible voice” with which to address an audience without borders. Our motto: “Criminology must come out of the books!” The principles of the Journal follow: 1. The objective of the Journal is to disseminate the science of Criminology, highlight Greek educational and research activities and secondly to liberate Greek Criminology by its a traditionally introverted character because of the linguistic peculiarity. 2. Regarding structure and content, the aim is to create a contemporary, independent medium that refers to general and specific-interest subject matter. Hosting academic research and tutorials related to Criminology in Greece. As a resource, the journal will provide access to Greek research and lecture material. The articles refer to published studies regarding research programmes in several fields (and research projects on criminological or correctional topics), using a range of data from current Greek Criminological sciences and critical debate. Meanwhile, the journal also includes key parts of Greek university curricula. 3. As for the editorial team it is staffed by a number of criminologists and lawyers, most of whom are also Ph.D. candidates, postgraduate students at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Panteion University of Athens and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, who have been awarded scholarships to specialize in criminology. 4. “Scientific Interaction”: “The Art of Crime” will provide an on-line forum whereby views and opinions may be uploaded with a few clicks, thereby becoming an interactive knowledge base and promoting discussion around contemporary penal and criminological issues. p.s. Issues that have already been released in Greek language are available on the website www.theartofcrime.gr and soon in English language.

83. Perspectives on Organized Crime

Chair: Ernesto Savona, Transcrime, Universita Cattolica del Secaro Cuore di Milano, Italy

Room: TOLEDO

Organized crime in Europe and beyond: Re-thinking stereotypes, paradigms and policies

Ernesto Savona, Transcrime, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy

Over the last twenty years researchers, law enforcement personnel and policy makers dealing with organised crime have used a variety of concepts and paradigms. These patterns of thought have often been transformed into stereotypes which have influenced international and national policies. Among the many: the “importance of arresting fugitives”, “following the money trail” or when considering the dimensions “Global crime”, or with regard to the organisational structure “Hierarchical” opposed to “Network” and many others. This paper, which takes into consideration the most commonly used concepts and paradigms on organised crime, shows just how often policies (Convention Treaties, laws), rather than derive from the real knowledge of the phenomenon, are actually the result of common stereotypes. As a result, these policies are poorly implemented and the effectiveness of their action is reduced. The author of this paper proposes to start from what has been learned over the last twenty years and to work on refining research instruments in order to optimally analyse organised crime. This approach could improve and broaden practitioners and policy makers knowledge on organised crime.

An economic-sociological approach to organised crime

Toine Spapens, Department of Criminal Law, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

The social network approach is gaining influence among criminologists studying organized crime and terrorism. The theoretical concept, however, still needs further elaboration. To this end, concepts developed within the field of economic sociology could provide a substantial contribution. Economic sociologists have, among other things, focused on the role of social networks with regard to the completion of economic transactions. Based on these ideas, the author introduced the theoretical concept of the criminal macro network, being a social network consisting of individuals able and willing to engage in illegal activities. The capital of each member of the criminal network, on the one hand consists of his links, defined as information relations, within the network. On the other hand, a person’s position is determined by personal knowledge and skills. It is assumed that executing an actual illegal activity – e.g. drug production, trafficking human beings, bank robbery – requires cooperation between a subset of members of the criminal network, the criminal group. An extensive study of XTC-production in the south of the Netherlands between 1996 and 2004 revealed the existence of a ‘XTC-network’ consisting of individuals interconnected by social relations, from which different criminal collectives emerged. The macro network proved to be relatively stable over time. Composition of most criminal groups stemming from this network, however, regularly changed. This was not only explained by shifting business opportunities, but also by the efforts of the police and the prosecution service leading to convictions and the dismantling of criminal groups. An economic-sociological approach to organized crime is promising because it may integrate existing functionalist, economic, ‘disorganized crime’ and social network approaches to organized crime.

Describing human trafficking: Networks and organised crime

Rose Broad, Jon Spencer, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

This paper starts by exploring the historical traditions of the white slave trade and the way in which these connect to current issues in human trafficking. It can be argued that the construction of human trafficking is distorting the perception of the structure and level of organisation of those involved. Using these themes, the social construction of the organisation of human trafficking is considered, with reference to a number of case studies. The case studies can then be linked to networking commentary and can highlight features of official and media discourses that are maintaining a particular construction. Finally, the paper will consider the congruence of human trafficking within an organised crime frame, with particular emphasis on the potential motivation of organised crime groups to participate in this activity.

Counterfeit fashion goods and the organised crime debate

David S. Wall, Universities of Leeds and Durham, United Kingdom

Counterfeiting raises some interesting intellectual questions for criminologists, policy makers and brand owners, not least that it differs from the types of offending that traditionally form the crime diet of the criminal justice system. Whilst it is growing in prevalence due to the enormous returns on investment, it is unlikely that the public purse will fund major anti-counterfeiting initiatives in a climate of public sector cut-backs, emphasising the need to allocate resources effectively. Drawing upon Wall and Large (forthcoming) which explores the public interest in counterfeit fashion goods, this paper will specifically explore the relationship between counterfeit fashion goods and organised crime.

Plenary Session II

10.45 – 12.00

PLENARY SESSION II

Chair : Michaël Dantinne, University of Liège, Belgium

Room: SUTHERLAND

The Rise of the Criminal Network Perspective

Carlo Morselli, University of Montréal, Canada

Research on organized crime, terrorism, street gangs, co-offending, and general crime patterns has increasingly adopted a social network perspective. This approach offers criminology a different outlook than traditional frameworks that rely on independent units of analysis. While some past researchers did apply network concepts and techniques from as early as the 1950s, the framework is relatively new and underdeveloped in criminology. Since 2001, however, the network approach has become increasingly applied in a variety of areas ranging from social control studies, and particularly for general crime and criminal network (or organization) analysis. Several have linked this rise to the restructuring of crime in a globalized and technology-driven world, but whether criminal networks are an old or new phenomenon remains debatable. This presentation addresses such issues by highlighting the key findings that have emerged from law-enforcement investigative cases to more recent developments in studies on cybercrime and international drug trafficking. These studies have contributed through their identification of the less obvious features of organization in crime. Such contributions to the non-obvious may also be recognized in areas that are of more general interest in criminology.

Countering Myths about Terrorism

Gary La Free, Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, USA

For the past ten years, I have been the lead researcher in developing the most extensive unclassified database on terrorist attacks ever assembled. The main reason why the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) is so much larger than other event databases is because from the beginning, it has included domestic as well as transnational attacks—and over an extended period of time domestic attacks outnumber transnational attacks by more than seven to one. The GTD is maintained by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) and it now includes nearly 90,000 terrorist attacks starting in 1970. In collecting and analyzing these data over the past ten years, one theme that has come up repeatedly is how a very small number of terrorist attacks have had an outsized effect on attitudes and policies toward terrorism. Researchers have referred to these attacks as “black swan” events; events that are difficult to predict but have an enormous impact on human affairs for years to come. A great example is the coordinated attack on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001. The 9/11 attack had a tremendous impact on the political, social and economic structure of the U.S. and the world and its impact continues to reverberate ten years later. But while a black swan event like 9/11 captures the public imagination and has an outsized impact on public policy, it is often an incredibly rare and unusual event. The major purpose of my presentation today is to use our GTD terrorism data to put the 9/11 attack in context by showing how it differed from thousands of other attacks that have taken place around the world since 1970. Thus, in stark contrast to 9/11, the typical terrorist attack over the past four decades has been launched from Latin America, has resulted in no fatalities, has relied upon common, low technology weapons, has not involved a great deal of planning, and has been carried out by a group whose life expectancy is less than a year.

Panel Session 6

13.00 – 14.15

84. Police Culture

Chair : Anna Souhami, School of Law, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Room : CRACOW

Developing ethical competence at the police academy: An application of Aker's social learning theory

Annelies De Schrijver, Jeroen Maeschalck, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Leuven, Belgium

Recently, the literature about police integrity developed significantly. However, most studies remain descriptive and cross-sectional. Subsequently, there seems to be a lack of insights on the process whereby police integrity is formed. The literature suggests that police culture is shaped by two mechanisms: attraction-selection-attrition (ASA) and socialization. The ASA mechanism states that people with specific characteristics apply for the police, that they leave the organization when they do no longer feel comfortable in it and that the police organization itself only selects the best applicants (i.e. those who best fit in their culture). Directly opposed to ASA is the socialization mechanism, which suggests that people with diverse characteristics are hired and that they adjust themselves to the police culture through (in)formal learning process. This presentation aims to present Akers' social learning theory as a conceptual framework to test whether these two central mechanisms also play a role in the development of ethical competence of police recruits. This criminological theory will be broadened with insights from organization sciences (e.g. leadership styles, organizational culture) and psychology. Additionally, a set of hypotheses will be specified and some suggestions for a research agenda to test this theory will be presented.

Ethical decision-making in police organizations

Kim Loyens, Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), K.U.Leuven, Belgium

The literature on police culture attempts to describe and explain cultural aspects of policing and, specifically, the professional culture of individual police officers. Issues like 'social isolation' and 'the blue code of silence' point out that 'police culture' often has a negative connotation (Terrill, Paoline & Manning, 2003). Surprisingly it has been developed rather independently of the general research on organizational and professional culture (Schein, 1992; Hofstede, 1998; Bloor & Dawson, 1994). Despite a joint research topic, these traditions address the concept of 'culture' in a different, more neutral way. In line with some, tentative attempts to integrate these research traditions (e.g. Paoline, 2003), we aim, in this paper, to provide a more thorough integration of the literature on police culture on the one hand and organizational and professional culture on the other hand. After a comprehensive review of the different approaches of police culture, both negative and positive (e.g. Sklansky, 2007), we would try to embed the literature on police culture into the grid group cultural theory framework and apply it to an ethnographic study in Belgian police organizations. We hope our contribution will lead to a more profound and richer understanding of police culture.

Culture, change and the police canteen: the shifting boundaries of organisational banter

Anna Souhami, School of Law, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

The problematic features of the internal culture of the police service and the mechanisms for reform have long been a focus of attention among academics, policy makers and police services. In the UK, cultural change has recently been brought to the centre of police attention by the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry (1999), which found that police services throughout England and Wales were 'institutionally racist'. The potency of this term and

the intense public scrutiny following the Inquiry required police services to demonstrate swift and marked reform. The ambiguities inherent in the term resulted in an apparent 'conceptual narrowing' (Miles 1989) in which formal police responses were focused closely on the internal culture of the organisation, and in particular on instances of individual racist behaviour and language among police staff. As a result, the years following the Inquiry have been a time in which cultural change has been a central issue for police services throughout England and Wales. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted as part of a major study of the impact of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry on policing England and Wales (Foster, Newburn and Souhami 2005) this paper explores the dynamics and complexity of cultural change. It argues that formal police responses may be an important mechanism in bringing about cultural change, but their effects are not straightforward. Instead they appear to operate by setting in train a series of complex realignments in the power relationships and identities of individuals within the organisation. In this way, change is generated in a more diffuse and more pervasive way throughout the organisation.

85. The concept of a European scholar challenge in Criminology

Chair: Michaël Dantinne, Department of Criminology, University of Liege, Belgium

Room: SUTHERLAND

This session is open to all the delegates who are interested in participating in the creation of a European Challenge between university students in Criminology. Based on the principle of moot courts – but applied to Criminology – this challenge would be designed to stimulate exchanges between students coming from all over the Europe.

86. Juvenile Justice Systems

Chair: Ido Weijers, Department of Law, Utrecht University, Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law Studies, The Netherlands

Room: HELSINKI

Youth sanctions in the Netherlands

Stephanie Rap, Willem Pompe Institute for criminal law, The Netherlands

In different countries in Western Europe different youth sanctions exist and are applied to a greater or lesser extent. Particular sanctions can have a greater priority in some countries, compared to other sanctions in other countries. In the Netherlands, for example, community service orders are widely imposed. Not only on the level of the youth court, but also on the police level (conditional dismissal) and as a settlement by the public prosecutor. In this presentation the youth sanctioning system in the Netherlands will be outlined. The different types of sanctions and the extent to which these different sanctions are actually imposed on young offenders will be explained. Attention will be given to sanctions and measures available pre-trial, as well as post-trial. Also, the types of diversionary measures available and the extent to which these measures are used will be examined. Moreover, the maximum duration of sanctions, as an indicator of the degree of punitiveness of the Dutch sanctioning practice, will be discussed.

Attitudes towards juvenile crime

Anette Storgaard, Aarhus University, Denmark

Crime policy plays an active role at the political stage nowadays. Not least this is the fact when it comes to responds to crime committed by children and juveniles. The presentation will introduce some relatively new steps in Danish juvenile crime policy. The aim is not to document the need for more instruments to defeat juvenile crime or the effectiveness of the newly developed instruments. To a much larger degree the aim is to illustrate a) the direction towards a more punitive system and b) to which extend basic principles like for instance legal rights, best interests of the child, proportionality between crime and punishment etc have (or have not) been taken into account when crime policy has been created on political conditions.

Sanctions in Spain

Esther Fernández-Molina, Criminology Research Centre, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

Cristina Rechea-Alberola, Criminology Research Centre, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

The Spanish juvenile Justice System had gone through deep changes during the last years, as most other European countries; this has turned out in a more complex system in which the scope of sanctions could be a good example of the different practices that are taking place in it. Thus, on one hand, a tougher policy was just introduced to produce more serious answer for older youngsters re-offenders (16-17 years old) who commit serious and violent crimes. On the other hand, a wider catalogue of community penalties is now available and the juvenile judge granted broad powers to ensure an individual response. In this paper we analyze the trends in sanctioning during the last years, employing different sources of official data.

87. Policing: Bridging Theory and Practice

Chair: Alpa Parmar, King's College London, School of Law, United Kingdom

Room: FOUCAULT

Counter-terrorist Policing in London: Conceptualising Security and Risk

Alpa Parmar, King's College London, School of Law, United Kingdom

The introduction of the Terrorism Act 2000, in the UK, resulted in changes in the policing of suspected terrorists, namely through stop and search procedures. Drawing on an empirical study of stop and search under sections 44 and 46 of the Terrorism Act in London during 2008-9, this paper explores broader conceptual questions in the context of the 'lived experience' of the implementation of these policing measures. I consider the analytic viability of the aim to achieve a balance between liberty and security from the perspective of those who are policed as well as the impact on understandings of risk amongst citizens.

Police custody in common-law jurisdictions: some preliminary findings

Layla Skinns, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Police custody acts as a bridge between the police, courts and prison and also, therefore, as a gateway to the criminal justice process. In spite of its importance, it has been a neglected area of scholarly interest with little

recent research being conducted on it in England or in other common-law jurisdictions. Based on a recently completed qualitative exploratory and comparative study of England, Ireland and jurisdictions in Australia and the United States, this paper provides unique insights into key features of the police custody process. This includes important issues, such as the right to silence, access to legal advice in the police station, the tape-recording of interviews, record-keeping and the length of detention. The paper will also examine the implications for theories about due process and crime control. One of the conclusions from the research so far is that in the American jurisdiction, there was less clarity and certainty, compared to the three other jurisdictions, about how suspects should be treated in police custody, which was also suggestive of their being fewer procedural safeguards and a greater emphasis on crime control.

Whose legitimacy? Why legitimacy?

Justice Tankebe, University of Cambridge, Institute of Criminology, United Kingdom

Current interests in legitimacy within criminology focus on its implications for legal compliance and cooperation with legal authorities. In this paper, I explore the implications of analyses of legitimacy for the understanding of stability and change in criminal justice organizations. It is argued that such analyses require a differentiation between different social actors with differential capabilities to instantiate reform aspirations.

88. Qualitative Research in Victimology

Chair: Joanna Shapland, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Room: SELLIN

Doing research on victims and victim policy is exciting but also challenging: how can one approach victims of crime? How can you interview them on personal matters? How to get a good view on what victims think of the criminal procedure? How to evaluate victim policy from a broad perspective, i.e. through the lens of both professional actors and victims?

Ethnographic Observation in the Courtroom: Examining victims giving evidence in criminal trials

Matthew Hall, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

This paper discusses certain methodological aspects of a project conducted by the author which set out to examine the place of victims of crime within criminal trials. Specifically, it discusses the use of ethnographic observation techniques in the courtroom setting. The paper will chart the difficulties faced in applying this research technique within an English criminal court – with its bar on electronic recording and strict adherence to formal process – and the various research strategies used to overcome such obstacles. Despite such difficulties, the paper will present results from the study to illustrate the rich quality of data which can be derived from such a methodology (specifically concerning the nature of cross-examinations) and advocates the renewed use of such methods more generally within the victimological literature.

In search for a 'good victim policy': setting up group analysis with professional actors

Anne Lemonne, Inge Vanfraechem, NICC, Belgium

A permanent research on the evaluation of victim policy in Belgium has been set up at the National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology. This paper focuses on the use of "la méthode d'analyse en groupe" or group-analysis in order to actively involve professional actors (magistrates, police-officer, victim aid workers) in the analysis of what a "good" victim policy could entail. In order to disentangle practical problems and trying to get a view on how victim policy is implemented in practice, professionals are asked to bring a concrete case into the debate, which will then be analyzed by the group in order to get an idea on what works in practice.

Analyzing victim narratives: results of open focus groups with survivors of serious life events

Jan van Dijk, Intervict, University of Tilburg, The Netherlands

To explore communalities and differences in the needs of survivors of various serious life events, focus groups were conducted with people who had several months or years ago experienced respectively violent crime, sexual abuse, domestic violence, serious traffic accidents, airplane disasters, medical malpractice and different types of fraud. Participants (N=140) were invited to share their experiences with a view of identifying gaps in existing services. The results confirmed that participating victims were capable and ready to share and discuss pre-existent narratives on their victimization and its aftermath with each other. Analyses of transcriptions of the narratives revealed common themes such as the preponderance of moral over financial concerns (need of transparency about the event and of acknowledgements of responsibility by perpetrators or other parties). The category of survivors who seemed to be comparatively most underserved by support organizations were survivors of medical malpractice. Instances of victim blaming were found to be most common among this category of survivors as well.

89. Prevention of antisocial behavior within the Context of the Community

Chair: *Hans Boutellier, Verwey-Jonker Institute, The Netherlands*

Room: LAUSANNE

In this workshop the relationship between youth delinquency and the neighbourhood, where they grow up and live, will be discussed. The workshop will start with the presentation of intervention instrument Communities that Care that is focused on the prevention of juvenile crime within the neighbourhoods. What is this strategy and what are the results in reducing anti social behaviour. What role plays the neighbourhood in generating delinquency. We will present the results of two studies that has looked at influence of (disorganised) neighbourhoods on anti social behaviour. One study focuses on the European level (using the International Self Report Youth Delinquency data) and the second on the Dutch level (using the CtC school survey).

Adoption of Community Crime Prevention in Lower-Saxony, Germany

Frederick Groeger-Roth, Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany

The Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony has started a pilot-project to implement the "Communities That Care - CTC"-System in three sites in Lower Saxony. Based on the current state of research related to municipal crime prevention the presentation aims to identify the main challenges for community crime prevention bodies, the prospects of the CTC-approach and preliminary results of the ongoing pilot-project.

Anti social behaviour and the influence of neighbourhood

Majone Steketee, Verwey-Jonker Instituut, Utrecht, The Netherlands

In this panel we present the result of influence of neighbourhood on anti social behaviour. We have researched anti social behaviour (serious offenses on 13 delinquency indicators) of 67.883 youngsters between 12 and 16 years who live in thirty countries (ISRD-data sample). We will present some descriptive statistics of anti social behaviour in thirty different countries. After the descriptive part we will show the differences and variances between the thirty countries (defined as Intra Class Correlation) and show the results of the influence of the neighbourhood on the delinquent behaviour of juveniles. (multi level analyses)...

Anti social behaviour, risk factors and protective factors in the context of neighbourhoods

Harrie Jonkman, Verwey-Jonker Instituut/Vrije Universiteit, Utrecht, The Netherlands

The development of anti social behaviour of youngsters is strongly influenced by risk and protective factors in the different social contexts in which youngsters grow up daily in interaction with others. We will present results of a study in which we researched their influence on antisocial behaviour during the period of adolescence in the Netherlands. This study is based on a dataset of 17.961 youngsters (12-18 years old) who live in 124 neighbourhoods spread out over the Netherlands.

90. Drug & Crime 2

Chair: André Lemaître, University of Liège, Belgium

Room: TÛBINGEN

Treatment or Punishment? Theory and Practice of Sentencing Drug Offenders in Poland

Krzysztof Krajewski, Department of Criminology, Jagiellonian University, Poland

The literature related to the problem of links between drugs and crime often asks the question about the direction of causal relationship between both: does drug use cause crime, or it is crime which results in drug use? Available data show that to certain extent both types of relationship may be somehow valid. There are many offenders by whom drug use precedes the onset of a criminal career. And there are such offenders which start rather early with committing offences, what is followed later on by drug use. This differentiation, confirmed in several pieces of empirical research may have important consequences for drug policies. It seems that for the first group of drug offenders drug use constitutes the most important problem to be dealt with, as committing offences of various types is only the consequence of that problem. It is here, that the question "treatment or punishment?" seems to be most crucial. Because of this rationality of approaching such offenders, committing often primarily drug use related offences, like drugs possession, and not property offences or violent offences, with punitive means is most often questioned. The principle "treatment instead of punishment" is considered to constitute a proper answer to this group of drug offenders, meaning various ways and means used to divert such offenders to treatment, education and prevention programmes. Provisions making possible such an approach are today common in most European legal systems, including Poland. Unfortunately, in case of Poland they remain absolutely unused in practice, and criminal justice system resorts primarily to simple punitive measures. Results of empirical research show that the main reason for this seems to be inherent tension between law enforcement and public health approaches to drug offences and offenders, tension very difficult to reconcile within the realities of the criminal process. It seems especially true in countries of Central and Eastern Europe where punitive mentality seems still to prevail among actors of the criminal justice system.

The influence of incarceration on patterns of legal and illegal drug use

Liesbeth Vandam, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University, Belgium

Consumption of legal and illegal drugs among (ex-)prisoners is extensively documented and is associated with certain negative health-related outcomes, such as the increase in needle sharing in prison, initiation of specific drug types during detention, a higher overdose risk when released from prison. In addition, prison-related stressors might influence prisoners' drug use, as prisoners may use drugs to cope with stress. A better understanding of the relation between stressing events in prison and drug use among prisoners would support researchers and practitioners when developing treatment and prevention programs. One theoretical framework that may be helpful in understanding the relationship between stress among prisoners and legal and illegal drug use in prisoners is Agnew's General Strain Theory (GST). A substantial number of empirical tests supports certain GST-propositions, especially among a population of adolescents. Besides some exceptions, very few studies test these propositions among a unique sample such as prisoners. If GST is to be considered a "general theory", additional empirical tests are necessary. The purpose of the current study was twofold. First, this study examined changing patterns of legal and illegal drug use among a population of prisoners. Second, this study explored the utility of GST in explaining changing patterns of legal and illegal drug use among a population of prisoners. Using self-report information from a population of (ex-)prisoners collected during a follow-up study, some of the main propositions of GST are tested. Data are collected during an assessment prior to release from prison, three months after release from prison and six months after release from prison.

Heroin-Assisted Treatment as a treatment of criminal behaviour?

Isabelle Demaret, André Lemaître, Marc Ansseau, Géraldine Litran, University of Liège, Belgium

Background: TADAM, a randomised controlled trial of heroin-assisted treatment, will begin in Liège, Belgium, in 2010. This trial will compare two groups of patients: one in a heroin-assisted treatment and the other in oral methadone treatment. In this new medical treatment, the criminal behaviour of the patients will also be assessed. It is one of the three efficacy criteria. Why?

Methodology: We based our presentation on papers published on heroin-assisted treatment concerning changes in criminal behaviour.

Results: Heroin-assisted treatment of treatment resistant heroin addicts has been successfully tested in six countries: Switzerland, The Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Canada and United-Kingdom. Each country has also assessed the criminal behaviour before and after the treatment with better results for heroin-assisted treatment than for methadone treatment.

Conclusion: HAT seems a good way to treat criminal behaviour of a group: severely heroin addicts who already tried other treatments.

Local cannabis production: a matter of organized and professional crime or innocent gardening?

Tom Decorte, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, Institute for Social Drug Research, Ghent University, Belgium

Over the last three decades major changes on the supply side of the cannabis market have been caused by a variety of factors: with the advent of new cultivation techniques and the cross-breeding of cannabis varieties that thrive in our regions, local cannabis cultivation has boomed, at the expense of bulk-imported foreign cannabis. Until recently, The Netherlands were considered the primary source of know-how of cannabis cultivation and one of the most important producers of (Dutch) marihuana ('nederwiet'). Today the shift to (inter)regional production, trade and domestic cultivation has become an irreversible international trend (especially in North America and Europe). A number of countries, including Belgium, have been catching up with this trend and find that their home production of marihuana has been increasing. Until now, the focus of

most empirical work has been on large-scale, commercially oriented and professionally organized segments of the cannabis industry, often based on police data and on the perspective of law enforcement agencies. This paper offers a review of recent Dutch-language research that focuses on cannabis cultivation. The paper presents the main findings of Dutch and Belgian empirical work on the factors that stimulated the import substitution process on the cannabis market, typologies of cannabis growers (small scale 'hobbyist' cannabis producers versus large scale 'commercial' and 'professional' producers), and (unintended) effects of pursued policies. The author analyses the claims made by different stakeholders, and critically examines the use of concepts such as 'professionalization', 'commercialization' and 'criminalisation'. The paper concludes with some reflections on policy implications, and important hypotheses for future research: to what extent did the cannabis market in the Low Lands (Belgium and the Netherlands) toughen and turn more criminal, professional and commercial? How do current policy strategies affect different segments of the cannabis market, and how can any policy that aims to reduce the most harmful aspects of the cannabis market, take into account these and other factors?

91. Rethinking Sanctions – Working Group Community Sanctions

Chair: Ioan Durnescu School of Sociology & Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania

Room: GREEN

Provision for women in the community in England and Wales: Legitimacy, Law, and Locality

Loraine Gelsthorpe, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

In this paper I will examine some of the recent developments regarding provision for women offenders in the community (post Jean Corston Report) and in particular look at issues relating to legitimacy, law, and locality, setting the new developments in the context of debates about fairness, deservedness, and 'justice by geography'.

Development of Electronic Monitoring in France, some results of recidivism

Annie Kensey, Prison Administration, CESDIP/CNRS, France

Electronic Monitoring (EM), after a laborious start, has become the most popular among adjustment of sentence measures. Until now, however, tagging was applied more as a means of avoiding imprisonment than as an instrument for reducing the existing prison population. This is likely to change in the near future, as tagging has now been established as the normal way to complete the final stages of imprisonment, when no other adjustment measure has been decided. The aim of this paper is to take an in-depth look at these measures. After a review of the current legal framework of EM, the circumstances of its genesis and the principal stages of its evolution, I will, in the second section attempt to circumscribe its application and the characteristics of the target population. Then, I will present the first results of a study about the recidivism of 580 tagged individuals at the implementation of the measure of whom the criminal file has been studied 5 years later.

User views of punishment

Beth Weaver, Glasgow School of Social Work, University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom

In the context of contemporary concerns about the utility and costs of short prison sentences, (Scottish Government 2008), this research aimed to advance understandings of how different forms of punishment are

viewed by those experiencing them; in particular, it aimed to gain insights into ‘offenders’ perspectives on serving short term prison sentences compared with community penalties. The potential impact of the study rests in its capacity to inform criminal justice scholars, policymakers about how people view and respond to these high volume penalties. Though there is a body of research on the experiences of long-term prisoners, there is a dearth of evidence about the most typical forms of punishment in many western societies; thus the core rationale and basis of our claims to methodological and conceptual innovation, is that consulting offenders has as much to offer the study of punishment as of crime. Our research concerns how offenders understand the purposes of the forms of punishment to which they are subject; how they experienced these disparate forms of punishment and the conditions under which, punishment is experienced as having meaning, impact and significance (or otherwise). We conducted semi-structured interviews with 40 people who had recent experience of *both* community and prison based sentences, dividing the sample amongst those currently experiencing one or the other of: a community penalty or a short term sentence. Offenders encountered a lack of aftercare following both forms of punishment, which impacted on their efficacy, although there was more support for community penalties than short term prison sentences, which were seen as being ineffectual and as further damaging offenders’ circumstances. In particular, the notion of paying back, as a central purpose of punishment was positively viewed, although offenders recognised *they* had to be able to extract something from this experience, in the form of giving something back, which impacted constructively on self concept and future aspirations. None of the participants identified prison sentences as a vehicle for repaying their debt to society. Similarly, many suggestions for creative practice emerged from their responses, which have implications for policy and practice.

92. Latest Results from the Crime in Modern City Study

Chair: Arjan Blokland, NSCR, The Netherlands

Room: YELLOW

Social Structure and Juvenile Delinquency

Klaus Boers, Daniel Seddig, Institut fuer Kriminalwissenschaften, Universitaet Münster, Germany

Jost Reinecke, Fakultät fuer Soziologie, Universitaet Bielefeld, Germany

The different pathways of delinquency and the explanation of their structural conditions are the major research topics of life-course criminology. These topics are at focal interest of the prospective panel study *Crime in the Modern City (CriMoC)* which has been conducted annually since 2002 in Duisburg (Germany). The study is based on a Structural-Dynamic Model of delinquent development which considers the dynamic interaction between etiological factors of the social structure and the impact of formal social control on self-reported delinquency. The presentation focuses on the etiological aspects of the model using the first five panel waves of adolescents aged 13 to 17. Unlike risk factor-approaches a structural criminological model makes a distinction between indirect and direct effects on delinquency, i.e. between distal structural components (class, social value orientations and social bonds) and proximate individual characteristics (norm orientations). In addition, the reciprocal reinforcement between delinquent peers, deviant norm orientations and delinquency, as assumed by Thornberry’s Interactional Theory or by Laub & Sampson’s hypothesis of Cumulative Disadvantage, will be investigated. A combined Markov-/Growth-Curve Model is estimated to examine these longitudinal relationships.

Trajectories of juvenile self reported delinquency: Applications of Growth mixture models

Daniel Seddig, Institut fuer Kriminalwissenschaften, Universitaet Münster, Germany

This paper discusses trajectories of self-reported delinquency found in the *Crime in the modern City-Study (CrimoC)* in Duisburg (Germany). Observed as well as unobserved heterogeneity in the developmental trajectories of adolescent self reported delinquency from age 13 to 18 is analyzed within the statistical framework of Growth Mixture Modelling. The resulting best models reflect a common pattern of offending trajectories, similar to those found in other studies. Results suggest, that over a wide area of offences a consistent and single class of persistent high-rate offenders can hardly be found. Although a class of offenders with the by far highest incidence rates can be detected, their *individual* trajectories seem not to share a general developmental pattern of stable high rate offending. Rather, the common profile of this highly heterogeneous group is a zick-zack pattern of drifting in and out of delinquent activity. Two issues will be discussed in detail: (1) Trajectory models for different types of offences: total delinquency, violent offences, theft. (2) Explanation of class membership from covariates by multinomial logistic regressions.

Social reinforcement and juvenile delinquency. A longitudinal perspective

Christina Bentrup, Institut fuer Kriminalwissenschaften, Universitaet Münster, Germany

The delinquent peer group is the most commonly analysed learning institution in criminology. Examining hypotheses on social reinforcement and self-reported juvenile delinquency, derived from social learning theory, the focus of the presentation is on subjectively anticipated reactions of one's friends towards delinquent behaviour, anticipated reactions of parents and the expected risk of being detected. Two effects of these reinforcement variables are assumed: a direct effect on personal attitudes to delinquency and a direct effect on delinquent behaviour. Using data from the German panel study *Crime in the Modern City (CriMoC)* the analysis is primarily concerned with the impact of primary socialising institutions on delinquent behaviour as a result of anticipated reactions of intimate groups, anticipated formal social control and intrinsic processes of perceived rewards and sanctions.

93. Police Training

Chair: Sofie De Kimpe, Vakgroep Criminologie, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

Room: EDINBURGH

Towards a police education in tune with the society?

Sofie De Kimpe, Vakgroep Criminologie, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

In this paper we argue that formal police training and education is not in tune with society. Police education is no engine of change and innovation, as it should be when it wants to be an institution of change like other education institutions in society are. In fact, in most European police education systems the training and education of police recruits is still an (semi-)isolated process, arranged intern the organization and very oriented towards the job. In this police training is considered as a 'working craft' whereby police officers are the best teachers for the newcomers. Current problems in police education and empirical research demonstrates that the impact of education on socialization, and thus the development of competences is rather low. Identification and association with the profession develops over time by means of mastership of experienced colleagues. The Belgian policy makers even put into question the type of competences trained at police academies. In this we could even ask ourselves if police officers are thought the right competences to confront modern society problems. We stipulate that police training and education should be more embedded in society, so police officers develop the knowledge, attitude and social skills to police modern society. Hereby

we emphasize two mayor functions of formal police training, (1) the function of socialization and (2) the development of competences of police recruits and police officers. We are convinced that a more societal police education system could reinforce the role of education in the process of socialization. Secondly, we assume that a police education system intercalated in a regular higher education system contributes to the development of police officers competences in a better way than suggested today. In current paper we explain what we understand by a societal police educations system (or a police education system in tune with society), and what this could mean for the development of competences of police recruits and officers on the one hand, and the process of socialization on the other hand.

Police students in Norway and Sweden: Social background and attitudes

Silje Bringsrud Fekjaer, Norwegian Police University College, Norway

In an European context, comparing the Norwegian and Swedish police educations makes an interesting test case since these are quite similar education, but with one important difference: while the Norwegian police education results in a bachelor degree, the Swedish does not. In this paper, Norwegian and Swedish Police students are compared. Are there differences in the students' social background? And will such differences be reflected in different attitudes and career plans among the students? These questions are explored on the basis of survey-data on Norwegian and Swedish police students who started their education in 2009 (N=737). The results show that the proportion with highly educated parents is clearly higher in Norway. However, the social background of the students does not seem to be important for the students' orientation towards theory and knowledge and their plans of doing operational police work. Although there is substantial variation in the students' orientations, this variation is not patterned strongly by their social background.

Training Police to work with Roma communities: The Slovenian approach to multicultural policing

Staci Strobl, Maki Haberfeld, Susanne Duque, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York, USA

Emanuel Banutai, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Slovenia, like other countries in the Central European region, has seen a rise in recent years in anti-Roma hate crimes and social movements to exclude Roma from living in certain towns and villages. Although the problem is much broader than law enforcement, the police find themselves managing community conflicts and violence that may relate to Roma identity and social conditions. Slovenia has instituted a unique police training program to help officers manage and mediate conflicts involving Roma which includes learning Roma dialects and cultural traditions. Through interviews and focus groups with Slovenian police, this research explores the multicultural training curriculum and includes preliminary analysis of the applicability and appropriateness of the training to conditions in the community.

94. Community and Restorative Justice

Chair: Anna Coluccia, Department of Pathology – Section of Criminology, University of Siena, Italy

Room: BECCARIA

Victim-offender mediation and public opinion in the Czech Republic

Jan Tomasek, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

The implementation of victim-offender mediation in the Czech Republic is closely related to the establishment of the Probation and Mediation Service in 2001. The prerequisite for its development is sufficient general acceptance and support. The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention carried out a public opinion poll which demonstrated that despite the weak public awareness of mediation the basic principles of this measure are perceived as convincing. The majority of Czech citizens is in favour of using mediation to resolve appropriate cases and approximately half of them would be willing to participate in mediation if they became crime victims. These results could be seen as evidence that public punitiveness is rather a myth. People are not focused entirely on harsh punishment but obviously they also consider victim needs or questions of possible rehabilitation of offenders.

Community Justice and public engagement: Rhetoric and reality

Stuart Taylor, School of Law, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Two key paradigms within recent criminal justice discourse in England and Wales have been Community Justice and Public Engagement. The outgoing New Labour government stated their desire to engage more directly with the general public around criminal justice related issues and to involve communities more specifically with local justice. This presentation will critique both of these concepts in relation to the political spin and rhetoric which has surrounded them, and compare this to what has transpired in reality. The presentation will pay particular attention to a 'failed' restorative justice pilot project within one community justice initiative which is perhaps indicative of the dilemmas facing future developments within these fields. The presentation will ultimately aim to identify just how committed 'we' are to effectively involving 'the community' in community justice, and to what level 'we' are actually attempting to actively engage with 'the public'.

Conflict mediation as a tool of social prevention: Interethnic conflicts in the operational framework of the municipal police of Prato, Tuscany, Italy

Anna Coluccia, Lore Lorenzi, Department of Pathology – Section of Criminology, University of Siena, Italy

Stefano Assirelli, Municipal Police of Prato, Italy

Italy is experiencing a "silent revolution" in terms of the way in which our culture faces any conflicts and difficulties outcoming from human relationships in areas such as neighbourhood, work, school, family, and among different cultures. Therefore, we are experiencing the spreading of conflict mediation practices in different social and institutional contexts, trying to re-establish strongly compromised relationships before they reach criminal mediation experiences following the commission of the crime, maybe because the conflict triggering the criminal event was not expressed, nor understood, nor solved. This study reports the mediation experience started in a recently-born Tuscan province, Prato, now renowned as a multi-ethnic city. In the city of Prato, this task has been carried out also thanks to the stimulus of the Municipal Administration and of the Municipal Police. The latter could count on the progressive commitment of the Italian government into the activities linked to the Committees of Public Safety, also in terms of the activation of conflict mediation procedures aimed at social prevention. We can indeed claim that the foreigners and the administration are establishing a so far unimaginable relationship of trust: the acknowledgement of impartiality. Since 2003, the Municipal Police of this city has been actively involved through its personnel (Monitoring and Patrolling Department Staff) in social mediation activities among individuals, as well as in cultural mediation activities combining their experience on the field with a research on different types of mediation according to the Anglo-Saxon formula of Alternative Dispute Resolution. The experience obtained so far highlighted how the conflict level is extremely high and that it is necessary not only to constantly improve the mediation and negotiation strategies, but also to enhance a specific and constant training of the Municipal Police Staff and of all those involved in this process (staff of experts).

95. Policing Research in Comparative Perspective: Practices, Challenges and Opportunities

Chair: Nick Fyfe, Scottish Institute for Policing Research, United Kingdom

Room: AMSTERDAM

The aims of this session are to explore different approaches to carrying out comparative policing research, considering the relative strengths and weaknesses of different methodologies and the challenges and opportunities associated with research of this kind.

Comparative Policing Research: a methodological approach or “learning from each other”?

Tore Bjorgo, Norwegian Police University College, Norway

There have been repeated calls for more comparative policing research in Europe. However, such pleas are often based on misguided conceptions of what such comparative research implies. Some hold that the comparative approach in police science means “exchange of information and experience into systematic ways of learning from each other” (as asserted in a recent CEPOL study on Police Science in Europe). In contrast, this paper argues that there is no need for more “comparative seminars” where representatives from different countries tell their stories about how policing is in their countries. Without comparable data, such exercises are of limited value. A far more ambitious approach is to develop systematic comparative studies based on shared methodological instruments, used to collect and produce truly comparative data. National differences can then be used as variables to test hypotheses, build theory and evaluate practices in policing. The paper will briefly give a few examples of international policing research projects which are genuinely comparative in this methodological sense.

Facilitating comparative policing research in Europe – the approach of the European Police College

Detlef Nogala (CEPOL), CEPOL Secretariat, United Kingdom

Due to developments in crime, public disorder and society in general, police forces across Europe are increasingly confronted with cross-border cases. As a result, the need for police cooperation intensifies and more and more police practice is based on scientific knowledge. The paper will highlight the various ways the European Police College is looking out for research studies and scientific findings in support of the programme of courses and seminars for senior police officers from across European Member States. Disseminating research outcomes through a virtual network accessible for experts and police professionals is part of a number of CEPOL’s research-and-science related activities that are designed to improve the level of knowledge and good cooperation of police across Europe. Some challenges to achieve this ambitious goal will be discussed.

96. Support to Victims Related Issues

Chair: Csaba Fenyvesi, Department of Criminal Procedure and Forensic Sciences, University of Pecs, Hungary

Room: SHAW

Helping the weaker. Swedish victim support as philanthropy in the twenty-first century

Lotta Jägervi, Kerstin Svensson, School of Social Work, Lund University, Sweden

Victim Support in Sweden is an anomaly in the organizational landscape by being an organization where people engage in non-governmental organizations to help people that are different from themselves. Most voluntary social work in Sweden today is to some extent inspired by the idea of empowerment and self help. Among other things, this often means that the volunteers share the experiences of the people they set out to help. It is thereby an issue of helping people that are similar to the helpers. In victim support organizations there is an emphasis on the importance of not having any past experience of victimization, at least not without it having been processed psychologically. An “unmelted” experience is thought to compromise the ability to focus on and help other people. Having experienced crime victimization is therefore not required, or even considered a merit. Instead, the volunteers emphasize their drive to help others and the time they are willing and able to put in as their main qualifications. This presentation is based on an ongoing research project on Victim Support in Sweden, where we have conducted focus groups with volunteers and employed. They have given their description of their work and discussed their role and their view on victims in different situations. In Victim Support, the helpers psychological stability is empathized in contrast to the vulnerability of the crime victims. By highlighting how representatives for the victim support organizations talk about their personal engagement and their role in relation to crime victims we will show that they relate more to traditional philanthropy than to contemporary ideals.

Female and male victims of trafficking in Serbia: Challenges of support and assistance

Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic, Belgrade University and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Sanja Copic, Institute for criminology and sociology research and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

The paper aims at presenting results of two surveys dealing with assistance and support to victims of trafficking in persons in Serbia. First of all, the main characteristics of overall system of assistance and support that exists in Serbia will be presented. This will be followed by presentation of the methodology and results of two surveys on supporting victims of trafficking conducted by the Victimology Society of Serbia. The first one is the part of a larger ethnographic survey on male trafficking in Serbia, which was carried out in 2008 and 2009, on the basis of interviews with professionals, victims and perpetrators, trial monitoring and collection of data from other sources. The second one is the survey on assistance and support to female victims of trafficking in persons, which was carried out in 2009, using interviews with various service providers, trial monitoring and analyses of available written materials. In both surveys data on individual cases were collected by a combination of different techniques and different data sources. Moreover, apart from gathering data about how assistance and support to female victims of trafficking functions in practice, the second survey also had an important practical aim: to test a methodological approach, developed on the basis of the first survey, as a possible model for future regular monitoring of assistance and support to trafficking victims in Serbia. At the end of the paper, data on assistance and support of male and female victims in Serbia are compared between themselves, and with findings for other countries. On the basis of that, conclusions and recommendations for the improvement of the system of assistance and support, as well as its monitoring and evaluation, are presented.

Secondary Victimization – Violence in the criminal Procedure

Csaba Fenyvesi, Department of Criminal Procedure and Forensic Sciences, University of Pecs, Hungary

In constitutional democracies, rules set down in writing that are both accessible and applicable to all (criminal procedural law) are used in prosecution, the goal of which is to ensure the lawfulness and fairness of the procedure by which crimes are brought to light and by which the penal code is brought to bear against the perpetrators of criminal activity. By their mere existence as directives to be followed, prosecutorial laws carry with them a symbolic threat. We cannot claim that the eventual use of violence is an essential precondition of

all prosecution, but it should nevertheless loom in the background, thereby helping to ensure the voluntary compliance and peaceful behaviour of the participants and so preventing the need to take the cane down off the wall in the first place. Both theoretical and practical research have shown that those who have committed a crime will try to avoid being held accountable for their actions, attempting to obstruct the authorities in their attempts to ascertain, in turn, the facts of the case through comprehensive investigation. Such behaviour goes some way towards providing the authorities with a basis for justifying the necessity of violence. So if the threat represented by violence and other uses of force were taken away, the implementation of prosecutorial laws and law enforcement would not be effective and it would be impossible to achieve the standards demanded by society. The other fundamental pillar supporting the use of violence is the existence of a high-level interest, namely a criminal-political interest, by which all members of society demand that successful law enforcement and the enforcement of criminal law be categorically upheld. The force of the belief is so strong that it provides a solid basis for the implementation of otherwise undesirable state-implemented violence.

Bridging the gap: A constructive framework for engaging both the victim and the accused

Tammy Krause, University of Manchester, England

Within the United States, the rise of political awareness for the crime victim has generated public sympathies and legislative policies, yet despite such response, few substantive changes have aided crime victims' needs within the adversarial system. Intrinsic to the problems is that victims' rights advocates often became synonymous with sentencing advocates, by linking victims' needs with the detainment and sentence of the accused. The theoretical or practical frameworks developed within this context fail to systematically address the needs of the victim and challenges the due process rights of the accused. Bridging the gap between legislative policies created in the name of victims' rights and legal practice intended to address victim concerns, this presentation will introduce a new framework that provides broader options within the criminal proceedings for both the victim and the accused. Based on ten years work with victims on behalf of defence teams in American federal capital cases, this transparent process allows for better communication and more principled involvement of both legal teams with the victim. It also identifies the various options available to the victim and the accused which allows both parties to prioritise their interests and needs. Such a framework works within the common law context to create a balance of participation for all relevant parties yet avoids any undue influence.

97. Crime Figures Issues

Chair: Marcelo F. Aebi, Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Room: BLUE

(Is there) a crime drop in Europe?

Marcelo F. Aebi, Antonia Linde, Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Some recent publications suggest that there is a drop in crime across Europe. However, such conclusion is based on the analysis of one or a few offences. In order to establish trends in police recorded crime in Western Europe for different types of offences from 1990 to 2007, this presentation uses data from the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, and Eurostat police statistics. These data are compared to the one provided by the International Crime Victim Survey from 1989 to 2005. The results show a recent drop on property crime, while some violent offences are still increasing or remaining stable. The presentation discusses possible explanations

for these dissimilar trends, which challenge the application in Europe of the explanations provided for the general crime drop in the United States.

Quantitative and qualitative characteristics of criminality in Greece during the last two decades

Christina Zarafonitou, Ioanna Gouseti, Department of Sociology, Panteion University of Athens, Greece

While in many European countries specialised research is carried out in order to explain the decline of crime rates, in Greece criminality appears to be on the increase during the last two decades. This presentation based on the data of national and European sourcebooks of crime and criminal justice, focuses on the examination of these quantitative trends as well as of their qualitative features. In this context the general social and demographic conditions which could explain the rise of crime rates in this country will be taken into account and in particular the economic factors and the phenomenon of immigration. Finally, the impact of these changes will be estimated regarding the 'objective' punitivity reflected on the penal sentences as well as the social punitive attitudes and the fear of crime.

Counting crime in the Western Balkans: Similarities and differences across the region and toward EU countries

Giulia Mugellini, Transcrime, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy

What are the main similarities and differences between the statistical rules used to record crime in the countries/territories of the Western Balkans (Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244)? - What are the main similarities and differences between the statistical rules implemented to record crimes in the countries/territories of the W. B. and in EU countries? - How do these differences effect recorded crime rates in the countries/territories of the W. B.? This paper aims to answer these questions partly relying on the analysis carried out within Phase 2 of project "Development of Monitoring Instruments for Judicial and Law Enforcement institutions in the Western Balkans" (CARDS Regional Action Programme 2009-2011), implemented by UNODC in partnership with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), the Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime (TRANSCRIME) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), with the support of the Commission of the European Communities under the CARDS 2006 Framework.

Classification of crimes in Italy: A new statistical approach

Giovanna Tagliacozzo, Franco Turetta, Claudio Caterino, ISTAT, Italy

The demand for statistical data about criminal phenomena is increasing at national and international level, requiring more and more detailed information; since a long time the Italian National Statistical Institute produces statistics on crime and provides information also to International Agencies. Since early 2000s, the process of computerization of the archives of the Courts and Police made more information accessible and available than the previous paper questionnaires and a strong effort is required to improve data quality produced by administrative agencies in terms of accuracy and standardization. Information provided by the peripheral offices is sometimes incomplete and not homogeneous and requires a laborious check before it can be used for statistical purposes. The definition of common goals between ISTAT and the agencies that produce administrative data is the strategy currently choose to improve quality. An other aspect concerns the entire procedure of processing data. The methodology in force until today was developed on a fixed structure. The innovative methodology will allow to alternatively analyze crimes, authors, victims or events, according to the specific informative needs, within each survey. Therefore the implementation of an open procedure, flexible, carefully planned to be able to satisfy different and very specific information needs is essential, as well as the possibility to provide aggregate or detailed information, as necessary. For this reason a comprehensive Legal Classification of Crime, constantly updated with the new laws and their validity, represents a key starting point. Crimes will be defined by each single law and grouped together by thematic areas, following a hierarchical structure. Istat is working on this thesaurus and classification, which represent an indispensable tool for

interpreting data collected from Courts and Police. This work requires a multidisciplinary approach, which involves legal, statistic and informatic experts.

98. Detention and Human Rights

Chair: Bronwyn Naylor, Faculty of Law, Monash University, Australia

Room: BOLOGNA

Human rights in “closed environments” – Balancing demands and changing cultures

Bronwyn Naylor, Faculty of Law, Monash University, Australia

Inez Dussuyer, Office of the Ombudsman Victoria, Australia

Most countries have now signed up to Human Rights treaties requiring protection from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, and protection of rights to life, liberty, humane treatment, culture, family, privacy and so on. The implementation of these rights is particularly important where people are detained for their own and/or community safety, such as prisons and secure psychiatric facilities. How do these facilities balance their obligations to hold people securely with their other moral and legal human rights obligations? The paper reports ongoing Australian research on implementing human rights in closed environments, and proposes a practical model for working through these issues.

A case of mixed motive? Formal and informal functions of administrative immigration detention

Arjen Leerkes, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Dennis Broeders, Scientific Council Netherlands, The Netherlands

In most EU countries and the US, immigration detention is defined as an administrative, non-punitive measure to facilitate expulsion. This paper argues that immigration detention in the Netherlands serves three informal functions in addition to its formal function: (1) deterring illegal residence, (2) controlling pauperism and (3) managing popular anxiety by symbolically asserting state control. These informal functions indicate that society has not found a definitive solution for the presence of migrants who are not admitted, but are also difficult to expel. The analysis, which is placed against the background of the functions of penal punishment, is based on policy documents, survey data, administrative data, and fieldwork in a Dutch immigration detention centre.

Colonialism meets modernity: The role of Europe in shaping foreign sanctions of the criminal offender

Mark Pettigrew, Department of Law, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

From an original basis of six nations, the EU has undergone five waves of enlargement, each time producing a stronger power base from which to implement and originate changes in global governance and strategy. From that power base, progressive and modernist philosophies of punishment have been fostered and exported with a vigour relatively unmatched by other supra-national organisations. Shared views and unilateral philosophy amongst its members, no matter the degree of internal coercion involved, have given power to Europe on the world stage, with unilateralism safeguarded for the future by the expansive list of conditions which must be met for the ascension of aspiring nations. Chief amongst those conditions; the promotion and safeguarding of human rights, so regularly enmeshed with the reorganisation of penalties used in criminal punishment. Now, the export of Western Europe’s punishment ideology is going beyond immediate geographic vicinity to affect the criminal justice systems, and to that extent, questionably, the sovereignty, of nations further afield. This

paper explores Europe's international influence on punishment, finding a European demand for respect of, and, arguably, capitulation to, a European vision of modern punishment.

Death in Custody: A Canadian Dilemma

John Winterdyk, Department of Justice Studies, Mount Royal University, Canada

Inmates dying (in particular, of unnatural causes) while in detention has garnered considerable attention in Canada, in recent years. This is largely due to a number of high profile cases (e.g., Ashley Smith) which have raised a number of concerns about the safety and security of inmates during their detention. Drawing on coroner's/medical examiner's data from the first cross-sectional sample of data (2000-2009), from three Canadian provinces, the presentation will present the results and key findings related inmates dying while being detained in federal and provincial detention centers. In addition to presenting the findings, implications for policy recommendations will be presented within a national and international context.

99. Criminal or not criminal?

Chair: Gabry Vanderveen, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

Room: MERTON

Young people's attitude to the problems of deviant behavior

Anna Klotchkova, Law Department, Moscow State Lomonosov University, Russia

Russian teenagers and youths find it most difficult to determine their place given the unstable and contradictory values and norms system of the modern Russian society. The determinant factors are age-specifics of their psychology, on the one hand, and the absence of rather clearly defined and stable social benchmarks, which makes Russia different to the modern European civilizations. Contemporary criminological surveys established the most dangerous trend that will have a long-term destructive effect on the youngsters' minds, devaluing social, moral and legal norms and thus extending deviant behavior among youngsters, whose personalities are being formed and may be easily damaged and disoriented. Our study of the young people's attitude to the problems related to criminal and deviant behavior in general covered 1,051 students from 5 regions of Russia. The main goal of our criminological study is to identify the role of deformation of the young generation's values and norms system in the deviant behavior build-up. Our research evidences that in the globalization environment the deviant behavior-related problems intensify. Meanwhile, it is symptomatic that the students identified the above tendency.

Graffiti in the eye of the beholder: Dutch youth responding to verbal and visual depictions of graffiti

Gabry Vanderveen, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

Graffiti is usually associated with crime and disorder, at least in the more traditional criminological studies. In this perspective, graffiti is a sign of disorder and a so called physical incivility, a form of vandalism and thus a crime. These studies, usually based on the social disorganization theory and the broken windows thesis, all graffiti on every surface is considered to be the same: tags, throwups and pieces alike. Yet, interviews with graffiti makers, often conducted in cultural criminological oriented studies, show the variety of different types of graffiti and the importance of place and the surface used. The question this paper focuses on is how young people, who are most often the makers of graffiti, perceive and evaluate different types of graffiti. This paper

will discuss an online self-report survey on attitudes and behavior (N = 860; age 11-16) with two experimental conditions: one version included photographs on graffiti the other version employed verbal descriptions. Respondents were asked a range of questions, including questions on their own experience with making graffiti and questions on their attitudes towards graffiti and the making thereof. Respondents were also asked to rank photographs depicting different types of graffiti. The results that will be presented will focus on the differences between the two versions and on the differences between the types of graffiti. Clearly, graffiti and whether it's art or a crime is in the eye of the beholder. Also, not every type of graffiti on every surface is perceived similarly: colorful tags on a tree is much worse than throwups in a skatepark. This paper will conclude by discussing the pros and cons of using visual stimuli in surveys.

When is an offender not a criminal? A comparison of convicted and non-convicted respondents' self-reported illegal acts

Donna Youngs, David Canter, International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom

The application of narrative processes to the criminological context as a framework for understanding the direct and immediate factors which shape criminal action has been limited by the lack of a methodology for capturing and differentiating narrative themes as they may be active in specific crime events. The current paper suggests that the Roles offenders see themselves as acting out during an offence may encapsulate these underlying narrative processes. It therefore offers a methodology for measuring Offence Narrative Roles through a 33 item questionnaire that drew from intensive interviews with offenders about the experience of committing a recent offence. The Professional, Victim, Hero and Revenger offence roles that emerged from multidimensional analyses of the 33 items as reported by 71 convicted offenders found support in the established life narrative themes of Frye and McAdams. It is suggested that the development of an instrument for measuring directly the operation of narrative themes opens up the possibility of a new aetiological perspective in criminology based on narrative processes.

Attribution of Criminal Responsibility for fatal road traffic offences: Differences between legal experts' and commonsense judgements

Mina Rauschenbach, Department of Social Psychology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Research (Bailis, Darley, Waxman & Robinson, 1995; Hans & Slater, 1984) has shown that commonsense notions of criminal responsibility differ from those used by the criminal justice system. Members of the public and victims often do not understand court rulings, do not accept that a person who committed a morally reprehensible and harmful act is not always punished by law and often find that the sentence afforded to perpetrators is not harsh enough, and more specifically, not commensurate with the consequences of their acts. With an aim to understand better how and why responsibility judgments attributed for a given act sometimes differ to such an extent between lay persons and the criminal justice system, a scenario describing a fatal road traffic accident in which the depicted offenders' actions amounted to negligence or recklessness was presented to psychology and law students. Subjects had to rate this scenario in terms of moral and legal responsibility and other related measures the negligence or the recklessness condition. The main hypothesis of this project is that criminal responsibility attributions entail two distinct spheres of reasoning, namely a legal and a moral one, which are more or less favored depending on whether the perceiver bases his/her reasoning on legal criteria acquired through an education in law or on commonsense notions to judge of responsibility. Thus, we expect the law students, given their legal training, to apply more legal criteria in their responsibility judgments and the students of psychology, who are considered here as lay persons, are expected to base more their responsibility judgments on moral dimensions. A subsequent hypothesis is that legal experts should differentiate more clearly between negligent and reckless acts than laypersons, since this difference is based on specific legal definitions.

100. Situational and Intervention Prevention

Chair: Anthony Bottoms, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Room: LOMBROSO

Self-generated situational crime prevention

Anthony Bottoms, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

As Cornish and Clarke (2008, p.39) have acknowledged, proponents of situational crime prevention and rational choice theory have had 'rather little to say about the nature of the offender', but 'the offender as anti-social predator has remained the perspective's default view'. But most offenders, even chronic offenders, eventually desist from or substantially reduce their offending. Desistance research has shown (i) that desistance is normally a gradual process, and (ii) that, as with addictions, the process of attempting to desist often involves setbacks. Qualitative data from the Sheffield Desistance Study (Bottoms and Shapland 2010) show that offenders attempting to desist are well aware of the possibility of setbacks, and know also that certain specific situations are likely to tempt them to reoffend. A sensible strategy is therefore to attempt to avoid such situations, and/or to handle them differently. Such strategies are empirically widespread, yet they have been almost unnoticed in the criminological literature, even among writers on situational crime prevention. The best way of understanding them is through an extension of Wikstrom and Treiber's (2007) reformulation of the concept of self-control, in which lack of self-control 'is a relevant factor in crime causation only in situations where an individual considers (deliberates) whether or not to engage in an act of crime' (p.237). However, Wikstrom and Treiber's examples all relate to what can be described as 'synchronic self-control', that is, self-control exercised simultaneously with the opportunity/temptation. Would-be desisters attempting to prevent themselves from future reoffending by avoiding or reshaping predicted future situations of temptation are, I argue, exercising 'diachronic self-control' (a concept derived from Kennett 2001) – that is, self-control 'across time'. Examples of diachronic self-control by would-be desisters are given from the Sheffield Desistance Study, and the implications of this concept for criminological theory are discussed.

French adaptation of a prevention programme

Sonia Lucia, Jean Dumas, Department of Psychology, University of Genève, Switzerland

The presentation describes the French adaptation of PACE (Parenting Our Children to Excellence) which is a preventive intervention programme designed to promote parenting effectiveness and child coping-competence in the preschool years. Successfully offered in preschools and kindergarten since 2002, PACE is a research-based preventive intervention to support families in their parenting task through discussions and activities that address practical childrearing issues and promote child coping-competence. The presentation makes the processes linking original and adapted versions explicit by accounting for the conceptual and practical decisions that were made as "Entre-Parents" was being developed. We begin by summarizing the challenges of adapting and translating a behavioural intervention, and by describing the coping-competence model that informs both versions of the program. We turn then to a detailed account of the adaptation itself and of its results. Specifically, we describe on the one hand the adaptation of the manual and the steps taken to establish the extent to which the English and French versions correspond, and on the other hand the translation of the manual and the cross-language comparison of measures to demonstrate that they yield comparable data when administered in English and French.

A critique of limiting the situational crime prevention (SPC) to the narrow model: Restricting the reducing techniques to the hard opportunities

Firouz Mahmoudi Janaki, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Tehran, Iran

The argument of this article is that the SPC, in spite of its argument as a general theory, has been practically limited to a small group of offences and consequently to a narrow set of opportunity reducing techniques. Consideration of literature of the SPC theoretical approaches helps say that they mostly focus on the violent and street crimes which are committing against daily life basing on the opportunities arising from daily and routine activities. What is called, in one hand, the “new criminology of daily activities” and what is termed, on the other hand, the victim “lifestyle” for analyzing victimization, both obviously show that the SPC is constrained to traditional crimes threatening individual’s life, property and freedom. They are also mostly limited to the victim as an individual not as a legal person, or society as a whole or the environment, etc. In the other words, the most attention has been given to the way in which daily activities of people, behavioral patterns and habits are acquired. Basing upon such narrow approaches as well as the formal priorities in selecting the preventive programs, the SPC in practice has covered some kinds of violent and street offences that people have often concerned about them. This practical attitude can result to a kind of “populism” in the sphere of prevention of crime, and to provide the set of “opportunity reducing techniques” which may only concentrate on the visible and physical environment. The more it focus on the narrow research spheres with related methodology of street and violent crimes, the more it begins to fail to cover new forms of crimes as well as other offences, especially those are committed on the non-physical, non-visible or soft situations, such as corruption, economic, state, and cyber crimes. In the latter ones, the most opportunities may be created within the offender’s occupation, laws, legal vacuum, maladministration of justice, etc. On this account, the situational crime prevention should be forced to enter the fields of various offences. When the SCP is translated into general terms on a general theory, it immediately comes to the fore and some critiques of the SPC, such as displacement of crime, may be decreased.

Panel Session 7

14.30 – 15.45

101. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Justice System

Chair: Alida Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA

Room: GREEN

Youth violence in Germany – Results of a nationwide self-report study

Dirk Baier, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

In 2007 and 2008 the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony conducted for the first time in Germany a nationwide self-report study on youth violence. Nearly 45,000 ninth graders (average age 15.3 years) participated in the survey. The paper aims at answering the following questions: How many adolescents are victims or perpetrators of violent behavior? Which groups of adolescents are more at risk of becoming a victim/perpetrator (e.g. migrants, urban/rural adolescents)? How often do victims report attacks to the police? Are there important differences in police reporting behavior for certain groups of adolescents? What are the main risk factors for being a multiple violent offender? The study provides valid information on the scale of the problem of youth violence in Germany. One additional feature of the study is that in some cities surveys were carried out even in 1998 so we can further analyse trends in youth violence. The main findings of this trend analysis are presented, too.

Backgrounds of trends in (registered) juvenile crime in the Netherlands

André Van der Laan, Martine Blom, WODC, The Netherlands

In the Netherlands the trends in juvenile arrestees aged 12-24 years increased in the period 1996-2007. In the literature a diversity of macro factors on demographic, social, economic and law enforcement level have been linked to changes in crime in general. These factors relate to a diversity of explanations of trends in (juvenile) crime. E.g. according to social disorganisation theory macro factors such as residential mobility or ethnic heterogeneity can change the social control structure (non-economic institutions, self efficacy) resulting in increasing trends in crime. Economic theories explain trends in crime due to changes in poverty, education or employment. Deterrence research show an effect of incapacitation on trends in crime. And according to some scholars trends in arrestees can primarily be explained by changing priorities of law enforcement e.g. an improved registration, or performance agreement by the police. Research that focuses specifically on the relationship of these macro level factors with juvenile crime is scarce, particularly in Europe. In this paper we will focus on the relationship between trends in juvenile crime in the Netherlands and demographic, social, economic and law enforcement macro factors. We discuss preliminary results.

Juvenile justice policy: Transcending the past of traversing familiar Terrain?

Alida Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA,

Peter Benekos, Merychrust College, USA

Charles Puzanchara, National Center for Juvenile Justice, USA

Although official data in the United States indicate that fewer juveniles are being arrested for crime, there are indications that punitive policies toward young offenders persist. The authors examine three policies on the treatment of youth: transfer to adult court; life sentences without parole (JLWOP); and incarceration in

juvenile institutions. The authors assess these policies and identify strategies that re-direct youth and enhance community interventions.

Youth Justice in Belgium: The punitive turn and criminological myopia

Kevin Goris, Els Dumortier, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

A punitive turn is claimed to be affecting late modern criminal justice systems (see, among others, Garland, 2001; Pratt et al., 2005). Notwithstanding several critiques (Matthews, 2005), an upsurge in punitiveness is also being attributed to juvenile justice systems all over the world (e.g. Muncie, 2008). There is, however, a call for prudence. First of all, a number of divergent and even conflicting tendencies are seen to be influencing youth justice. The growing responsabilisation of juveniles and concerns about children's rights are but two examples (e.g. Dumortier, 2007; Fergusson, 2007). Secondly, despite the importance of such global trends, an indispensable need remains for local analyses in order to grasp the complexities within separate youth justice systems (Muncie, 2006). This consideration has resulted in several small-scale studies, in which national developments are analyzed within a late modern (punitive) framework. For Belgium, such analyses (e.g. Put & Walgrave, 2006) accord a lot of weight to the 1980s state reforms in explaining youth justice evolutions. Since then, Belgian juvenile delinquency policy has been sharply bifurcated, authorizing the federal state for the reaction to youth crime and the different communities for handling problematic educational situations (comprising both parental and juvenile problem behaviour) (De Smet, 2008). However, in spite of both its qualitative and quantitative significance, the latter category is grossly neglected in the above-mentioned analyses. This observation also applies for Belgian youth criminology as a whole. Almost exclusive attention is dedicated to the highly politicized and mediatized youth crime *sensu stricto*. Our research aims to breach this "criminological myopia" by placing the reaction to non-criminal juvenile behaviour termed as problematic within a locally and historically contextualized framework. Will this render a more holistic assessment of possible punitive tendencies in Belgian youth justice?

102. Policing the Public Domain

Chair: *Hans Boutellier, Verwey-Jonker Institute, The Netherlands*

Room: *AMSTERDAM*

The past twenty years have seen the rise of new actors in the delivery of security of the public domain. The state, and consequently the police, is now only one of a motley collection of public and private organizations active in this area. Schools, housing associations, retailers' associations, citizens: it has become a matter of course that they, too, – as contemporary jargon expresses – "take responsibility", and develop and implement their own security programmes. To a greater or lesser extent, they do so in collaboration with the police. Many terms have been used to describe this "horizontalist" approach to safety and security: "multilateralisation", "preventative partnerships", "third party policing", "pluralisation", and so on. Although each of these terms has its own particular emphasis, they all converge on the realization that the performance of police-like tasks ("policing") is no longer the exclusive domain of the police. Instead of developing grand theories or reductive quantitative models about such developments, the panel aims to rethink the outcomes of this shift in their social context, and to re-evaluate the role played by various security providers in the public domain. From different perspectives the contributors will question the unique effects and impacts of horizontal security and policing networks, and warn for the juridical and ethical consequences these networks may have.

The new information supply and advisory role of the police – The search for a redefined role of the police in an age of plural policing

Jan Terpstra, Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Faculty of Law, University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands

The rise of plural policing and the dependency on multi-agency networks has consequences for the position of the public police. One of the strategies the police in the Netherlands developed is by redefining itself as an agency that has a unique information and expertise at its disposal on which other agencies are dependent. In 2005 the Netherlands' police organization subscribed to the view that one of its core tasks should be to supply information to other agencies involved in the management of crime and disorder and to advise them about priorities and strategies to be used. In this way the police adapt to the new multi-agency approaches by re-claiming a central position. This may be interpreted as a search for a continuation of their influence, although now in a more fragmented and complex field. The Netherlands' government accepted this new view on the tasks of the police, although not as an autonomous task.

This presentation focusses on the factors that are relevant to understand the implementation of this new task. It is based upon a recent study about the ways that the National Criminal Investigation Department in the Netherlands supplies information about criminal problems and advises other agencies about how to tackle these problems. Three cases were studied which had to do with the multi-agency approach to three different forms of organized crime: human trafficking, mobile gangsterism, and the illegal production of synthetic drugs. Many of these factors are dependent on the power relations that dominate this field. The presentation will finally deal with some of the main questions that are raised by this new task of the police.

Policing local social order and the regulation of 'civility'

Adam Crawford, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

From Jane Jacob's observations on the role of citizens in providing natural surveillance and networks of voluntary controls amongst 'loosely connected strangers' to Wilson and Kelling's 'broken windows' thesis, Sampson's notion of 'collective efficacy' and 'signal crime theory' (Innes), numerous commentators have underscored the importance of local social order for public perceptions of urban safety, levels of crime, community cohesion and personal well-being. Allied to this wealth of conceptual interest has been a re-sighting of the preoccupations of contemporary governments (both local and national) on the regulation of public displays of individual behaviour. Responding to, and assuaging, public perceptions via the micro-management of uncivil behaviour has become an increasingly prominent governmental *raison d'être*. Under certain conditions, this has resulted in a lowering of the threshold of tolerance for disorderliness and difference – a process of defining 'deviancy up'.

This paper will consider the contemporary policy and political focus on the policing of local social order and attempts to regulate the conditions of 'civility' in public places. It will draw on examples from the UK to demonstrate the distinct interpretations of orderliness in different parts of the city during the day and night, and their relation to processes of consumption. In particular, it will explore the contribution of different actors (within and beyond the police), new technologies, legal powers and policy initiatives designed to guarantee security. It will ask questions about the nature of order, the conditions of civility and the implied motivations of individuals that inform given strategies of regulation in the 'politics of behaviour'. In so doing, it will draw upon research into the regulation of youth 'anti-social behaviour' in England to illustrate the manner in which the strategies and imperatives of policing local social order are riddled with contradictions and ambiguities.

Streetcoaches in Slotervaart. Some comments on the idea of a 'government-at-a-distance'

Ronald van Steden, Social Sciences/Governance Studies, Vrije Universiteit, The Netherlands

Trevor Jones

Safety and security is increasingly provided by public-private partnerships. In this respect, commentators claim that there is a shift from *government* (a hierarchically organized state) to *governance* (a hybrid network of organizations). Police and justice agencies have become dependent on a variety of societal and market based partners – a trend which may signify retreat or even 'hollowing out' of the state. To date, however, the research literature has been dominated by theoretical and ideological arguments with little attention to empirical evidence. The current paper attempts to address this gap by undertaking empirical research into the tackling of youth nuisance in the Amsterdam borough of Slotervaart. In so doing, we focus on SAOA representing a private foundation that, under the auspices of public government (i.e. the Amsterdam municipality), aims to 'fill the gap' between repressive police policies and preventative youth care. On the one hand, SAOA has employed so-called 'streetcoaches' provided by a private security firm and backed by the police to approach disorderly youth on the streets, while, on the other hand, 'home helpers' visit their parents. The underlying idea is to bring together both worlds in an effort to guide troublesome youngsters through a highly complex and sometimes contradictory welfare state system. Put differently, SAOA's main goal is to streamline multifarious youth programs into one smarter, faster and more effective process. Most interesting then, SAOA, notably a *private* foundation, can be seen as a vehicle of the Amsterdam municipality trying to retake its hierarchical position in a predominantly horizontally organized and therefore hard-to-steer local safety and security network. Privatization is, counterintuitively, used as a means to reinstitute government. Whether such a strategy is fruitful or not will in the long run depend on the network's willingness to reach mutually-beneficial agreements.

Foucault, *sécurité* and the rise of quasi-criminal law

Marc Schuilenburg, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The French philosopher Michel Foucault introduces in his lectures *Sécurité, territoire, population* and *Naissance de la biopolitique* at the *Collège de France* between 11 January 1978 and 4 April 1979 a new form of power, which he refers to as '*sécurité*'. This form of power confronts us with a type of thinking about 'governing' life and people's living conditions (*bios*), specifically in terms of prevention, regulation and risk. In order to explain the rationale prevailing and the effects of this form of power, the presentation discusses new initiatives to prevent disorder and the links that are being established between health and crime risks. In the Netherlands, local intervention teams that provide a combination of care and control illustrate this. While the make-up of the teams has often changed since 2001, the core is formed by the municipality, the Social Services and Employment Department, the Municipal Housing and Urban Planning Department and the police. In this context, the author speaks of 'quasi-criminal law' and shows how the securitization of society has led to care and enforcement becoming more integrated.

103. Theoretical Insights from Comparative Delinquency Research (ISR-2)

Chair: Josine Junger-Tas, University of Utrecht, Department of Criminology, The Netherlands

Room: SHAW

Substance use of young people and delinquent behaviour

Majone Steketee, Verwey-Jonker Institute, The Netherlands

There is growing concern in Europe about the number of young people that drink alcohol or use drugs. Consumption of alcohol among young people in Europe has risen during the past years. In the ISRD-questionnaire we asked juveniles about their alcohol and drug use. In this workshop we will present the prevalence of the substance use for students in grade 7, 8 and 9 in Europe and in some North and South American countries. Substance use is associated with delinquent behaviour, but the type of use differs (alcohol and hashish) among the countries in the ISRD-2 study. We present and discuss the differences and similarities between these countries and examine the associations of substance use with other problem behaviours, such as delinquency and risky behaviour, which – in turn – are predictors of later alcohol and drug dependence.

School systems and their effects on delinquency

Sonia Lucia, Martin Killias, University of Zurich, Switzerland

The school is an important social context of socialization for young people. They spend considerable time at school, meet friends there and are supervised by their teachers. Schools play also a major role in preparing juveniles for their adult role, and they determine to a large extent future social careers and success. Therefore, the way schools select students into different tracks that prepare for academic, clerical or manual jobs may be important in understanding delinquent and non-delinquent behaviour of juveniles. In the same line, school systems differ internationally according to their performance, as documented by the PISA tests of 15-year old students across Western countries. These tests also allow seeing to what extent schools successfully integrate “weak” students. Multivariate analyses suggest that school systems’ performance in general and in integrating “weak” students in particular is an important factor in explaining a country’s level of violence.

Neighborhood and Delinquent Behavior

Josine Junger-Tas, University of Utrecht, Department of Criminology, The Netherlands

This presentation looks at the relationship of the neighborhood with the family, the school and the peer group and examines to what extent these contribute in explaining delinquent behavior in a large sample of youth aged 12-15. It considers the definition of neighborhood (by the young people themselves) as well as the question whether some neighborhoods attract a delinquent population (selection hypothesis). A first finding is that all conditions for disorganized neighborhoods are fulfilled: population heterogeneity, unemployment, relative poverty and family disruption.

Opposing well integrated neighborhoods to disorganized neighborhoods we find that family bonding and parental control are weaker in the latter. Regression analysis showed that family variables intervene moderately between neighborhood disorganization and delinquency involvement, with parental control making the largest contribution.

With respect to the school we found that young people living in disorganized neighborhoods attend schools that have also problems with discipline, vandalism and criminal behavior. The study also showed that the school had a larger impact on young people’s behavior than the family.

Although all juveniles spend time with a peer group, youths from disorganized neighborhoods hang out more often around in public places, have more friends that commit delinquent acts and are considerably more involved in delinquency than those without such friends. However, whether these youth have delinquent friends or not, the neighborhood continues to have an independent impact on their behavior.

Self-Control Theory in a Comparative Context: Some Expected and Some Unexpected Findings

Ineke Haen Marshall, Chad Posick, Michael Rocque, Northeastern University, Boston, USA

Self-control theory (G & H 1990) has become a mainstay of current criminological thinking. The ISRD-2 is one of the first studies to measure self-control in a large sample of youth from 30 different countries. The study employed a short version of the frequently used Grasmick et al. (1993) self-control scale along with items from other major criminological theories such as opportunity and strain. This provides a unique opportunity to evaluate several claims which have been made – explicitly or implicitly – about the concept of self-control. For example, a current controversy surrounds the inclusion of opportunity as a moderating variable in the relationship between self-control and delinquency. It is also unclear how robust the relationship between self-control and crime is across nations. Important questions also remain about the extent to which low self-control is a concept which manifests itself uniformly in different national contexts. The purpose of this paper is to assess some of these claims in a comparative context, using the 63,000 survey responses of 12-15 year olds who participated in the ISRD-2 study.

Reporting of victimization experiences and social responses to offending: Cross-national comparisons

Dirk Enzmann, University of Hamburg-Germany, Institute of Criminal sciences, Germany

The purpose of the paper is to explore three distinct but related phenomena: Reporting of victimization, detection of offending, and rates of punishment of detected offenses. Based on data of the ISRD survey of youths conducted in 30 countries, rates of reporting victimization experiences to the police (prevalence and incidence based) are compared. Reporting rates differ substantially by country and by type of crime (robbery, assault, theft). In addition to reporting rates of victimization experiences, detection rates of self-reported offending by formal and informal institutions (police, teachers, parents) are investigated. Finally, social reactions to offending (punishment) that can be interpreted as indicators of subjective seriousness and punitivity are compared across country-clusters showing some unexpected results.

104. The interplay between individual and peer influences on Delinquency: first findings from the SPAN study

CHAIR: *Gerben Bruinsma, NSCR, The Netherlands*

Room: *HELSINKI*

An introduction to SPAN: the Study of Peers, Activities and Neighborhood

Gerben Bruinsma, NSCR, The Netherlands

In 2008, the NSCR started an empirical study among 843 adolescents of ages 12-13 and 15-16 in The Hague. The study is aimed to scrutinize some major etiological and ecological perspectives on the explanation of crime and delinquent behavior, in particular the Situational Action Theory, developed by P.-O. Wikström. The study is conducted in close collaboration with the University of Cambridge and the University of Ghent. The data collection is guided by the instruments that were developed by the PADS study conducted by the University of Cambridge. It includes a combination of instruments: a youth survey on delinquent behavior and many of its potential causes and correlates, an individual Space-Time Budget interview to map the activity patterns of respondents, a neighborhood survey among inhabitants of The Hague, and the collection social, economic and demographic data on The Hague neighborhoods. A second wave of the data collection will start by the end of 2010.

Propensity to offend and the influence of peers: a basic test of Situational Action Theory and some additional predictions

Gerben Bruinsma, Frank Weerman, Wim Bernasco, NSCR, The Netherlands

Lieven Pauwels, University of Ghent, Belgium

In explaining variations in criminal involvement, Wikström's Situational Action Theory (SAT) assigns a central role to the ability to exercise self-control and to the moral rules that guide behavior. These two personal characteristics are key factors in determining people's propensity to offend. In this paper we will study the effects of these factors on self-reported delinquency of 843 adolescents by analyzing the SPAN data. We will test how well these key factors of the theory explain offending separately, as well as in interaction, as SAT predicts. We subsequently assess how stable these relations remain when controlling for four different kinds of peer influences: two according to SAT's predictions (the delinquency of peers, and unsupervised time spent with peers), and two according to rival theories (general peer pressure, delinquent group pressure).

Perceived deterrence and propensity to offend: a test of specific hypotheses derived from rival theories

Lieven Pauwels, University of Ghent, Belgium

Frank Weerman, Wim Bernasco, Gerben Bruinsma, NSCR, The Netherlands

The principal object of this paper is to understand the effects of perceived deterrence and individual propensity to offend on adolescent offending. Individual propensity to offend consists of two key dimensions, the ability to exercise self-control and to the moral rules that guide behavior, while perceived deterrence is defined as the perceived risk of getting caught if an act of crime is committed. Deterrence theory assumes an overall effect of perceived deterrence on offending, while self-control theory states low-self control as a major direct cause of offending. As both individuals and settings in which deterrence is perceived are of considerable difference, it may be expected that they interact in explaining individual differences in offending. The latter hypothesis is explicitly stated in the Situational Action Theory (SAT). In this contribution, deterrence theory, self-control theory and SAT are used as competing frameworks to study the independent effects of perceived deterrence, low self-control and their interaction. Additionally, in a series of critical tests we use offence-specific measures of perceived deterrence and delinquency tolerance.

Spending time with peers and delinquency: the influence of where, what and with whom

Frank Weerman, Wim Bernasco, Gerben Bruinsma, NSCR, The Netherlands

Lieven Pauwels, University of Ghent, Belgium

In this presentation, we analyze to what extent and in which manner time spent with peers is related to delinquent behavior among adolescents. More specifically, we explore how the association alters when we take into account different modalities of spending time with peers: at home or in public; with adults or unsupervised; doing activities or just socializing, etc. We also analyze whether the relationship alters for different levels of (perceived) friends' delinquency. Data are used from the SPAN study, including the Space-Time Budget interview which recorded in great detail the activities, places and company of respondents during four days before the interview. The results demonstrate that the effect of time spent with peers is substantial, but also dependent on the kind of activities, the places where and the persons with whom time is spent.

105. The coming EU Victimization Survey (EU Survey on Public Safety)

Chair: *Jan Van Dijk, University of Tilburg, The Netherlands*

Discussant: *Kauko Aromaa, HEUNI, Finland*

Room: **LAUSANNE**

The EU Action Plan 2006-2010 foresees the development of a set of standardized survey instruments, called a “common survey module on victimisation”, which can assure the collection of statistics on victimisation by crime that can be compared across EU Member States. Within the framework of the EU Action Plan, Eurostat developed with the help of HEUNI a victimisation module that had been tested in 17 European countries. The Universities of Tilburg and Lausanne are currently conducting an evaluation of these pilot studies. This evaluation should lead to an improved victimisation module that could be used across Europe in 2013. This panel includes presentations on the improved victimisation module, a test of the original module in Finland using different methodologies for data collection, a victimization survey conducted in Georgia with an intermediate version of the module, as well as the points of view of Eurostat and the European Commission (DG JLS) on the upcoming EU Survey on Public Safety.

Outline of the EU Survey on Public Safety

Marcelo Aebi, Antonia Linde, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Pat Mayhew, Jan van Kesteren, University of Tilburg, The Netherlands

A pilot study in Finland

Markku Heiskanen, HEUNI, Finland

Eurostat and the EU Survey on Public Safety

Anne Clémenceau, Geoffrey Thomas, Eurostat, Luxembourg

106. The Social Worlds of Sentencing – Interactions & Narratives

CHAIR: *Kristel Beyens, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

Room: **TÜBINGEN**

Sentencing Deliberations Together or Apart? – Comparing how English and Danish lower Court judges influence each other when sentencing theft offenders.

Max D.P. Lowenstein, University of Bournemouth, England

This socio-legal research specifically compares judicial attitudes towards their theft sentencing approach in England and Denmark. During 2008-2009 this research has been critically comparing how the working practices of lay and professional judges correspond and differ in English and Danish lower courts, which deal with the majority of theft offenders. Qualitative interviews of 12 District Court judges (half lay, half legally qualified) in 3 rural and 3 urban areas within Denmark have been conducted. This has been compared with 6 legally qualified District Judges and 6 lay Magistrates in 3 rural and 3 urban areas within England. This representative and varied sample provides a rare opportunity to understand how and why judges influence each other when deciding on guilty or not guilty decisions and sentence choice decisions. The following 5 research themes have been expanded upon:

- 1) Wider judicial communication with Danish and English lay judges.
- 2) Wider judicial support for Danish and English professional judges.
- 3) Danish sentencing panel support structures.
- 4) English sentencing panel support structures
- 5) Future policy directions.

I would like to present the findings in relation to these 5 research themes followed by a discussion and questions session afterwards.

Multidisciplinary implementation courts in Belgium. A new context and culture of decision-making?

Veerle Scheirs, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Since 1 February 2007 nine sentence implementation courts in Belgium decide over four aspects of the detention trajectory of prisoners sentenced to three years imprisonment or more: (1) semi-detention, (2) electronic monitoring, (3) conditional release and (4) provisional release in view of expulsion or extradition. The decisions concerning the implementation of sentences are taken by *multidisciplinary courts*, presided by a judge, with two non-jurists assessors specialised in social reintegration or in prison matters. This paper reports some preliminary findings based on a research aiming at describing and *understanding the decision-making processes* of these courts through an in-depth ethnographic research of their interactions and decision-making practises. The formal and informal arguments and interactions (front stage and back stage) between all professional and non-professional participants before, during and after court sessions, and of the specific organisational and cultural context within which decision-making develops, have been observed. In this paper, we will therefore describe this rather unique penal context and particular culture of decision-making based on some preliminary findings of our ongoing fieldwork.

Judges and Criminology: A Hegemonic Tale

Fiona Jamieson, School of Law, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

The penal field of late modernity has been extensively documented and explored, with increasing attention being paid to cultural aspects of the field and to the experience of key actors. As far as judges are concerned, there is a tendency to view the judiciary as an irreducibly hegemonic project, reflecting in part the frustration of sentencing scholars in an era marked by rising prison populations. Drawing on concepts of habitus and field, and with a particular focus on the concepts of sentencing discretion and judicial independence, this paper considers some insights to be gained from exploring this field through narrative accounts of judicial lives and careers.

107. Crime and life-course transitions

Chair: Klaus Boers Department of Criminology, Institut fuer Kriminalwissenschaften of the Universitaet Münster, Germany

Room: BLUE

Transitions to adulthood and the development of criminal behavior: The Transitions to adulthood in Amsterdam (TRANSAM) study

Hanneke Palmen, Arjan Blokland, NSCR, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

A new study from The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) is introduced: the TRANSAM study.

The central focus of this study is on how the development of criminal behavior in emerging adulthood (18-28 year) is related to important life-course transitions that also take place within this period (e.g., leaving parental home, transition from school to work, romantic relationships, cohabitation, transition to parenthood).

The emerging adulthood period portrays the transition from adolescence to adulthood. During this period, the majority of young people stops displaying delinquent behavior, whereas an important subgroup of emerging adults demonstrates a more permanent criminal career. The emerging adulthood period can also be characterized by the fact that in this period, young people start to take on adult social roles (e.g., employee, partner, or parent). Being unsuccessful in taking on these adult roles, might put you at risk for developing a more persistent pattern of criminal behavior.

Within TransAM, special attention will be given to the causal mechanisms that are central to the reciprocal relation between criminal behavior and life-course transitions, discriminating between gender and cultural background.

This presentation will address the background, research design, and measurements of the TRANSAM study.

Parenthood and crime: the effect of having a first child on subsequent criminal career development

Susanne de Goede, Leiden University, The Netherlands

Arjan Blokland, NSCR, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Mioara Zoutewelle, VU University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Paul Nieuwbeerta, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Leiden University, The Netherlands

Central to life course theory is the notion that important transitions in other life course domains influence criminal development. Becoming a parent for the first time is recognized as such an important transition, as it changes routine activities and associations and brings about changes in a person's self-image and identity. Given these changes associated with first time parenthood, becoming a parent has the potential of redirecting a person's criminal trajectory. Empirical research in life course criminology however has mainly focused on the effects of marriage which, at least in the historical period the available datasets pertain to, is a transition closely associated with having children. For this study we use data from the Criminal Career and Life-course Study, a 25-year follow-up study of over 4,500 individuals who had a criminal case adjudicated in the Netherlands in 1977. We estimate the effects of having a first child on subsequent criminal career

development, and examine whether this effect is conditional on the gender of the parent, the timing of the transition or whether the child was born in and out of wedlock.

The impact of incarceration on employment and housing: an experimental approach

Anja Dirkzwager, Arjan Blokland, NSCR, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Imprisonment is affecting many people in society. Despite its manifest importance in crime prevention, there is little knowledge on the *causal* effects of incarceration on criminal behavior and life course circumstances. From a life course perspective, it has been argued that conventional post-prison life circumstances are important keys to successful community re-entry and desistance from crime.

The aim of the present study is to examine the causal effects of incarceration on two important life domains: 1) finding a job, and 2) finding a place to live. To identify any *causal* effect of incarceration, the study uses an experimental approach, in which combinations of fictitious individuals applied to real jobs and real rented apartments. The individuals were made comparable regarding demographic characteristics and work experience. Only two conditions were randomly varied: a history of imprisonment (no/yes) and ethnic background (Dutch vs. non-Dutch).

The findings of the study didn't show significant effects of incarceration on employment outcomes, but did reveal a significant effect for finding a house. Persons with a history of imprisonment were more likely to receive a negative response when applying for a house (OR = 3.73; 95% CI = 1.99 – 7.00). The effects of incarceration didn't differ for persons with a Dutch and non-Dutch background.

Third sweep of the Teesside studies: criminal careers, poor transitions and recurrent poverty

Colin Webster, Leeds Metropolitan University, Leeds, United Kingdom

Robert MacDonald, Tracy Shildrick, University of Teesside, United Kingdom

Begun 1998, the Teesside Studies interviewed 186 socially and economically marginalised young people aged 15-25 years. A proportion of these were interviewed again in 2003 aged 23-29 and again in 2009 now aged 30-40. The recent – third – sweep was complimented by a *new* sample of older individuals aged 45-55 to extend (if only retrospectively) our qualitative longitudinal perspective. The paper focuses on those engaged in long term criminal and dependent drug-using careers and processes of desistance and persistence. The 2009 third sweep has enabled further reflection on our themes of prediction, risk, contingency, context and intergenerational issues over a longer period among individuals born 1974-84, now in their 30s. In addition we offer a particular intergenerational perspective drawing on and comparing the biographical experiences of our new older sample born 1959-1969 with our longitudinal sample born 1974-84.

Despite the discouragement, frustration and disappointment of living in one of the most de-industrialised places in Britain, this was tempered by evidence of resilience and continuation of redemptive possibilities, a sustained desire to work legitimately in decent jobs and 'settling down' in ways eschewing but not altogether abandoning criminal opportunities. Problematic drug use and treatment however, was more intractable.

108. Juvenile Delinquency & Detention

Chair: Neal Hazel, CSR, University of Salford, United Kingdom

Room: CRACOW

Into the “black box” of three Belgian institutions for youth detention. An ethnography

Alice Jaspart, Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Detention was in the mid-19th century the first form of specialized treatment for juvenile offenders. Today, it remains the central response proposed in the media and at the political scene when discussing how to deal with juvenile delinquents in Belgium. Since the late 70s, an often heard allegation is that there would be a "lack of places" in the detention centres for delinquent minors. Increasing institutional capacity is the common response by the government. Yet, on a scientific level there is few existing empirical knowledge on how, "concretely", these institutions that combine a mission of assuring safety and an educational mission, function. Even more rare are the writings that go beyond the words of the staff and youngsters in order to understand in situ on the modes of socialization of the staff and the youngsters as well as the relationship between the actors involved. Thus, the initial questionings that grounded our Ph.D. in Criminology were to understand the functioning of the three institutions for the detention of boys in the French Community of Belgium, based on an ethnographic approach. Our doctoral research conducted at the "heart" of the detention of minors in the three specialized institutions of the French Community has opened the "black box" that represents the daily work of professionals in this type of “total” structure, to unravel the social interrelations that can be created between the different actors involved. While these relationships are not egalitarian, as they refer to relations of domination, they may prove to be much richer and complex than at first glance. Beyond the results that are innovative, during our long and sometimes difficult immersion, we had to constantly balance to find the "right" place for a researcher in his field, equidistant between two groups originally perceived as antagonistic.

Resettlement of young offenders after custody: Lessons from a major project in England and Wales

Neal Hazel, CSR, University of Salford, United Kingdom

Effective resettlement of juvenile offenders following a custodial sentence is recognised as a key issue in youth justice within and beyond England and Wales. Having the highest recidivism rates of any judicial punishment, combined with the speed of reoffending after release, has ensured that resettlement is a high political priority. Moreover, previous research has shown that system failures undermine effective resettlement; including not passing information from custody to community agencies and problems in ensuring facilities are set-up in time for the child's release.

RESET was a major project established with European Equal funding to explore ways to improve resettlement through models of support. The project was a partnership of more than 50 national and local agencies. This paper presents findings from the evaluation of RESET, including discussions of lessons for (and beyond) wider resettlement policy and practice. Conclusions and recommendations focus on issues of agency partnership, engagement and coordination to ensure comprehensive support for young people after custody.

Juvenile detention and recidivism: A wolf in a sheep's clothing?

Tinne Gelyckens, Jenneke Christiaens, Els Dumortier, Els Enhus, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Attention for youth delinquency, and more specifically how to deal with these troubled youngsters, by the media and public eye often results in a cry for a more severe approach, and in addition more juvenile (detention) institutions. In this paper we will shed our critical light on Belgian policy development concerning the placement of juvenile delinquents in youth institutions through the case of a second project “juvenile detention and recidivism” that we carried out for the Flemish government. First, we will very briefly clarify the Belgian juvenile justice protection model and the possibility of placement of juvenile delinquents in youth institutions. Second, we will present the most important results of the Flemish research on juvenile detention and recidivism. These results, and dynamics of recidivism after placement and the impact of that placement, will be further analyzed in this paper. Finally, through these results, we will demonstrate, by illustrating different aspect of the regime within the Belgian juvenile institutions, that the Belgian pedagogical oriented juvenile institution may well be a wolf in sheep's clothing.

109. Drugs and Policy

Chair: Julian Buchanan, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Glyndwr University, United Kingdom

Room: FOUCAULT

A critique of drug policy under New Labour and consideration of new directions

Julian Buchanan, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Glyndwr University, United Kingdom

New Labour came to power with a landslide victory in 1997. At that time drug taking in the UK was described as a 'normalised' activity amongst young people and attempting to prevent the possession and supply of these drugs seemed unenforceable. The criminalisation of large sections of society risked causing more harm than good. The outdated and arguably misleading Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 needed replacing. This seemed an ideal time for the New Labour government to deliver on its 'promise of change' and introduce drug legislation fit for the new millennium. This paper reflects upon the key policy and legal changes introduced by the New Labour government between 1997-2010 to manage and control drug use and misuse. The paper will question the drugs-crime connection, critically examine the drug policy and strategies inherited by the new coalition government, and explore new directions for managing drug misuse in advanced democratic societies in the future.

Does drug policy matter?

Alex Stevens, School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, United Kingdom

Different countries have tried different mixtures of penal, public health and other measures to limit the harms associated with the use of illicit drugs. This paper will draw some lessons from these various attempts, with a specific focus on drug policy and its outcomes in the USA, Sweden, the Netherlands, Portugal and England & Wales. It will compare the available figures on the effects of drug policies against the aims of reducing drug use and the harms associated with it. The data presented will include: rates of drug use in adult and adolescent populations; rates of drug-related death; and rates of problematic and injecting drug use. The policies examined will include mass incarceration in the USA, decriminalisation and treatment expansion in Portugal, the Swedish aspiration for a drug-free society, dynamic harm reduction in the Netherlands and the bifurcatory developments in 21st century British drug law enforcement. The paper will argue that – through all the specificities of national culture, politics and policy – two general propositions stand out. The first is that drug policy appears not to be the most important determinant of levels of drug use or problems, although it can affect the harms related to drug use. The second is that levels of inequality and social support are probably more important in alleviating drug problems than drug policy is. Both propositions will be tested against the available data. It will be shown that there is a significant and negative correlation between national levels of social support (decommodification) and indicators of the level of problematic drug use.

Towards an integrated drug policy: Good practices

Freya Vander Laenen, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology (IRCP), Ghent University, Belgium

At the European Union level, focus is placed upon an integral and integrated approach of the drug problem. Cross-cutting interventions – interventions between several domains involved in drug policy are often locally implemented and evaluations are seldom reported on in international databases. An international literature review was executed to identify effect – and process evaluations of these cross-cutting interventions. Best practices and pearls and pitfalls were identified for the development of a comprehensive and integrated drug

policy. 28 evaluation studies were selected (fifteen effect studies classified by the Maryland Scientific Method Scale, six process studies and seven studies evaluating the effect and process of an intervention). Based upon the effect evaluations, we could identify various effective cross-cutting interventions, among others in the context of the diversion to treatment by law enforcement (e.g. arrest referral-schemes and drug courts) and in the context of prevention and early intervention (e.g. Communities that care-project). The process evaluations allowed us to identify common preconditions for cross-cutting interventions (e.g. coordination, a formal agreement, a clear demarcation of tasks and responsibilities). If we compared the Communities that Care Project with interventions aimed at the development of an integral and integrated drug policy at local level aimed at policy development and harmonisation, we could see clear similarities in the essential conditions for community collaboration in drug policy. The literature review can be used to analyse the extent of the implementation of best practices on a national level and to modify or rationalize cross-cutting interventions in drug policy.

110. Police and Public Opinion

Chair: Betsy Stanko, Department of Strategy and Improvement, Metropolitan Police Service, United Kingdom

Room: EDINBURGH

People's understanding and experiences of local police: A five year study

Betsy Stanko, Department of Strategy and Improvement, Metropolitan Police Service, United Kingdom

Local policing was introduced across London in 2004. People's opinions about policing and local policing were captured through surveys in seven wards (out of 624). The analysis of how people understand policing has influenced the evolution of local policing in London. This presentation summarises the key factors in the five years of learning, and in particular, what we have learned from this unique seven ward study.

“The Force is with you”: The policing of public confidence

Murray Lee, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, Australia

In recent years many policing organisations have become increasingly savvy at producing positive images of police work through both the old and new media. This manufacture of policing images comes as a response to a number of modern policing and political challenges such as the public fear of crime, the crisis in policing consent, and the withering ‘old media’ such as newspapers. However, with a growing body of international research pointing to the need for policing organisations to foster public confidence through procedural and distributive justice models (Tyler, 1990, Jackson and Sunshine, 2007; Jackson et al; 2009), are the public really getting what they want and/or need? This paper critically assesses the growth in police public relations and asks whether policing style is winning out over policing substance?

Who do you fight and what do you count: how corruption challenge criminal statistics in Ukraine

Anna Markovska, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Anglia Ruskin University, United Kingdom

Alexey Serduky, Department of Sociology, University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

Analysing the performance of the police inevitably raises issues of politics, public satisfaction and public confidence in the system. In many countries, measuring the success of police work can become a serious

political issue. Researchers in many countries, including Ukraine, argue that one reason it is difficult to measure the success of the police force is the vulnerability of the statistics to manipulation by staff and corruption. This presentation provides a brief overview of the problem of dealing with serious crimes and measuring police performance in Ukraine.

The citizen's expectations of the police

Isabel Verwee, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

The relationship between the citizen and the police is a fundamental one because of different reasons: legitimacy, report behaviour and the daily contact. That is why getting an insight into the citizens' expectations and meanings of the police is important: "If we want our police to serve us right, then we are obliged to illuminate, articulate and continuously reinforce what it means to police for people" (Mastrofski, 1998). Besides, since the 1990's a police model is implemented in Belgium which emphasises the importance of this relationship, namely community oriented policing. The Belgian state of the art concerning the citizens' opinions of the police, is mainly based on presumptions (Verwee, 2009) and on measurements which are predominantly done in a quantitative way. Within the scope of this PhD-project more qualitative oriented research questions are posed, namely What do people think of the police? What do people expect from the police? And which image do people have from the police? It is the purpose to get an insight into the meanings people have from the police. The questionnaire which was set up, was asked in a face to face way to 120 citizens of different age groups in a rural and an urban area. The first empirical research results will be presented.

111. Desistance

Chair: Joanna Shapland, School of Law, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Room: SUTHERLAND

Paying back and trading up: Reforming character

Fergus McNeil, Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Glasgow, Scotland

Shadd Maruna, Institute of Criminology & Criminal Justice, Queens University, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Recent models of rehabilitative interventions with 'offenders' have tended to focus on tackling risks or needs related to offending. Typically, these 'criminogenic needs' or 'dynamic risk factors' are cast (explicitly or implicitly) as deficiencies in the personal skills, attitudes or values of 'offenders'. In some respects, this trend reflects the dominance of cognitive behavioural perspectives within forensic psychology. But more generally, it also reflects a longer term shift in Anglophone criminal justice from pre-modern (moral) character-based notions of criminal responsibility to modern (psychological) capacity-based notions of criminal responsibility. More recently, some commentators have suggested that risk-based thinking in punishment raises once again the spectre of allocating punishment on grounds of 'bad character'. At the same time, the rise to prominence of desistance research has generated renewed interest in the question of identity transformation and its associated social and judicial processes. This paper explores the relationships between 'criminal' character, personality and identity, and asks which of these concepts best describes the locus of the changes that are invoked in desistance research and that might be involved in at least some forms of rehabilitative practice. In looking to the implications for policy and practice of the related discussion, the paper explores the interfaces and tensions between the rehabilitation of moral character – as a judicial process, a social process and a personal project – and the psycho-social correction of 'deficits' in 'anti-social personalities'.

A decade of desistance

Brendan Marsh, Queens University Belfast, Northern Ireland

This research paper is a biographical study of the lived experience of five men who have sustained desistance from crime for over a decade. The aim of the research is to identify the causal process that allows for desistance from crime for such a significant period. Qualitative research methods were employed in this endeavour, with each participant interviewed using a semi-structured format. Furthermore the researchers' status as an 'insider' provided an added dimension to this process. Results confirmed the findings of existing desistance theory research as carried out by prominent criminologists, that is desisting ex-offenders need to find a way to give back to society, or the next generation, to sustain desistance. Accompanying this generative work is a change in the very identity of the desister that makes criminal activity unlikely. Moreover informal social controls enabled structured routine activities, accountability and indirect supervision to impact on these individuals development. The paper concludes by discussing the finding that these men are engaged in the dual process of desistance from crime and recovery from addiction, and the causal process that sustains desistance also sustains recovery from addiction.

Steps towards desistance: The potential role of criminal justice support

Joanna Shapland, School of Law, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Anthony Bottoms, Universities of Cambridge and Sheffield, United Kingdom

Drawing upon longitudinal research with persistent male offenders in their 20s in the Sheffield Pathways Out Of Crime Study, the paper will consider the uncertain path towards desistance trod by many offenders, with a view to drawing out the points at which criminal justice agencies, such as the probation service, might impact positively on desistance. Learning to live a conformist life in the community (necessary for desistance) is a matter not only of decisions to desist (the agentic capability of the offender), but of supporting such decisions and of helping people over the practical obstacles which are likely to stand in the way of leading such a life, as well as helping to provide the social capital which would enable the desisting offender to draw upon the resources necessary to lead a non-offending life. As will be shown by the empirical results to be presented, the correctional strategy which would result from this view of desistance is not necessarily that experienced by offenders, including offenders from this longitudinal study and the results of probation research in other countries.

112. Restorative Justice

Chair: Theo Gavrielides, Independent Academic Research Studies, United Kingdom and Faculty of Social Sciences, Open University

Room: BECCARIA

Rights and restoration within youth justice

Theo Gavrielides, Independent Academic Research Studies, United Kingdom and Faculty of Social Sciences, Open University

In today's globalised society, youth crime and the impact of the current retributive system on individual legal rights and human rights values are being re-evaluated. As the experiences of users of the criminal justice system are becoming part of the political rhetoric, penal reform starts to take a new direction in academia and youth policy. The idea of restorative justice and a user-informed model of justice start to gather some momentum. Concurrently with this new approach to policy, commentators claim that concepts such as

“international community”, “global ethics” and “global justice” challenge existing models of penal reform and criminal justice policy. At the same time, the post War World II concept of human rights has been stretched far beyond its 1948 UN Declaration origins often serving the political ends of changing governments. In fact, there is evidence to suggest that the doctrine of human rights is rarely seen as a framework for challenging State power, or as an abstract tool for social criticism in global politics. The presentation is based on new research currently carried out for the publication of the Edited Volume “Rights and restoration within youth justice” de Sitter Publications, Gavrielides 2012. It will look at the use of human rights legislation and restorative justice as agents for change and posit recommendations for policy and academia. The new concept of a user led model of penal reform is introduced while the changing nature of crime and the reality surrounding it will be explored.

Impossible but necessary: Restorative Justice as a project that can restore justice today

Brunilda Pali, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Leuven, Belgium

This paper starts with the concern that extreme safety measures are putting justice at risk today, a risk reflected in illegal detention of people, “war on terror” practices, restriction on asylum seekers, etc. Liberalism operates within a logic of identity (acknowledging only what humans have in common: reason) and recognizes claims to justice only by those demonstrating possession of the qualities of the liberal subject. The language used for the “Other” is similar to the language used during the civil rights movement: tolerance, assimilation, integration. These are “noble” feelings but not good guarantees to justice. The main challenge posed by feminism and postmodernism is how can we do justice to those who are incomprehensibly and beyond empathy “Other”? The paper analyses this question from the framework of restorative justice (RJ), a way of doing justice potentially able to close the gap between the universal and particular accounts of justice. An alternative answer proposed by feminists (ex. Judith Butler) is the concept of contingent universals: universal criteria of justice that cannot be philosophically grounded but are nevertheless empirically important. Other alternatives are new foundations of universality: not based on logic of identity but on commonality of situation-precariousness and vulnerability. Can RJ mediate between ethics of justice and ethics of care, particularity and universality, rationality and emotion, just procedures and ethical concerns? Does its praxis depend on logic of identity (justice and care for the similar), or on an ethic of alterity (justice and care for the other)? I will argue that RJ has the potential to help the theory and practice of justice today. I will argue (in line with Barbara Hudson) for an ethics of relatedness, interdependence and responsibility, and a justice “to come”. This will maintain the paradoxical notion of the universal (justice, ethics) as simultaneously impossible and necessary.

Violence against women and restorative justice: A comparative model of social change

Theo Gavrielides, Independent Academic Research Studies, United Kingdom and Faculty of Social Sciences, Open University

While western societies are striving to become more honest about gender inequality, terms such as ‘violence against women’ start to appear in the policy and legislative debate. The response is largely punitive and retributive. Using a combination of qualitative and comparative methodologies, this presentation is based on a research paper that makes the argument that to bring about a genuine change in how the criminal justice system deals with female violence, the option of restorative justice dialogue needs to be mainstreamed in public services and beyond. By acknowledging that the restorative dialogue is not a panacea, the paper proposes a model of restorative justice that is universal and could form the basis for further research and penal reform.

Restorative Justice and sexual assault – Building parallel pathways for victims

Bronwyn Naylor, Faculty of Law, Monash University, Australia

Over the past three decades there have been widespread reforms to laws governing the prosecution and trial of sexual assault allegations in response to arguments of both feminist and conservative commentators that

the adversarial trial process was not producing convictions commensurate with the number of offences committed. The evidence however is that these significant social, political and legal reforms have resulted in little practical improvement in the operation of the criminal justice system, and attrition rates of sexual assault prosecutions remain unacceptably high. In this paper I argue that there is in fact very little scope for further substantive reforms to the prosecution system. The rights of victims to respectful treatment and equal access to justice spelt out in the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985) and all human rights treaties must be recognised. Victims are entitled to access to the mechanisms of justice and to prompt redress for the harm that they have suffered. This paper reports on current research and proposes an alternative pathway for appropriate cases, employing restorative justice conferencing.

113. Prison and Recidivism

Chair: Carina Tetal, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

Room: BOLOGNA

Do conditions of detention and living in prison influence social reintegration and recidivism?

Verena Boxberg, Institute of Criminology, University of Cologne, Germany

Being incarcerated for the first time means a radical break with former living conditions. The adaption to the new living conditions in prison depends on the circumstances in the particular correctional facilities as well as on the individual background of the prisoner. The main issue of this paper is the question, which types of inmates can be distinguished by the conditions of detention and living in prison. Furthermore, the influence of these conditions on the social reintegration and recidivism is examined. This study is based on longitudinal data of 655 German male juveniles (aged 14 – 24) incarcerated for the first time. The “Hanover Prison Study” is realized by the Criminological Research Institution of Lower Saxony and the Technische Universität Braunschweig. The inmates of six Northern Germany youth correctional facilities were interviewed in prison several times to capture the subjective opinion on the living conditions in prison. Besides, prisoners’ personal files were used as an objective indicator of conditions of detention. Official recidivism was detected by data of the German Central Federal Registry (BZR). Additionally, social reintegration after release (partnership, employment, reduction of substance use) is measured by face-to-face interviews after release from prison. To identify the types of inmates a cluster analysis was conducted.

Has the sanction an effect on recidivism?

Carina Tetal, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

Since 2007 a recidivism study for Germany has been built up by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in cooperation with the University of Göttingen. All offenders who received either a non-custodial sentence in 2004 or who were released from prison in 2004 will be examined over a three year period, with an interest in looking at whether they were sentenced again. Recidivism by type of offence, sanction, number of previous convictions and demographic characteristics such as age and sex will be analysed. The data for this study comes from the Bundeszentralregister (BZR), the Federal Register of judicial decisions. Criminological research on recidivism is of extreme importance for criminal policy and practice. Accordingly, representative material concerning the incidence of recidivist behaviour can be provided for criminal policy. Preliminary results of the German Recidivism Study will be presented and it will be shown if and how the sanction can influence the criminal behaviour.

Release from prison – A challenge for all stakeholders

Anette Storgaard, School of Law, University of Aarhus, Denmark

to re-enter society is to pass a "bridge over troubled water". It is a challenge for the released to catch up with everything in the outside world. But it is also a challenge, which is strongly underestimated for the prison system as well as the welfare system to fulfill their duties. The presentation points out the character of some of those challenges taking Denmark as an example.

114. Media, Public Perception of Crime and Criminal Justice

Chair: Mine Ozascilar, Department of Sociology, Bahcesehir University, Turkey

Room: YELLOW

Media, crime and public opinion in the Czech Republic

Jiri Vlach, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

The media represent quite a fundamental source of information about anything, incomparable with anything else. Crime is no exception in this respect. It is a generally accepted fact that the vast majority of people acquire their knowledge of criminality that exceeds the framework of their own experience precisely from the mass media. The public perception of the issue of crime and the activities of the police and the criminal justice system is thus fundamentally influenced by information for the public presented through the media. This paper is based on several studies where the public opinion on issues of crime and penal policy measures were examined in the Czech Republic.

Media Portrayals of the procedural justice offered by the police: A content analysis of popular fiction police shows

Astrid Dirikx, Jan Van den Bulck, Stephan Parmentier, K.U. Leuven, Belgium

Fictional police shows are generally rated as one of the most popular entertainment genres on television. It can be assumed that these shows impact how people think about the police. Although several studies have examined televised depictions of the performance of the police (e.g. success rates), less attention has gone to the way the procedural fairness offered by the police is presented. However, several studies have shown that perceptions of police procedural fairness largely determine a person's overall attitude toward the police. This study presents the results of a content analysis of popular fictional police shows. More specifically the focus is on the portrayed neutrality, integrity and respectfulness of the featured police officers, with special attention given to police officers' behaviour during interrogations.

Representation of victims in a Turkish Daily Newspaper

Mine Ozascilar, Department of Sociology, Bahcesehir University, Turkey

Crime is among the most popular of all news topics, as are crime-related entertainment show. According this statement, this paper examines how the online news reports the crime victims in Turkey. The analysis involves the news in online webpage of Hurriyet that is the most selling newspaper, in 2009. In a content analysis of 473 online crime news in this study examined whether victims of crime are covered differently according to the victim's gender and the type of crime. Articles taken from a Turkish daily newspaper showed that more

personal information was included about female victims. The variables such as victim's gender, age, victim and offender relationship, offender motive and the type of crime modify the words that selected for the topic of the news. The type of the crime plays an important role in the selection of words that describe victims. Significant differences were found between sex crimes and other crimes among words that describe female victims. According to all online crime news, female victims are more than male victims. This finding suggests that female victims perceived to be more newsworthy and are more likely to receive media coverage.

115. Migration, Foreigners and Crime

Chair : Agnieszka Gutkowska, Department of Criminology, University of Warsaw, Poland

Room : MERTON

Foreign criminality and penal system – Cultural perspectives

Agnieszka Gutkowska, Department of Criminology, University of Warsaw, Poland

After the European borders had been opened in 1989/1990 many countries, including Poland, rejoined European community and, as a result, those countries changed from countries of emigration also to places of immigration, both as a final destination and just stop on the way to the Western Europe. Everyday contacts with foreigners gave nationals an opportunity to meet representatives of different nationalities, races and religions. Such experience was associated with, on the one hand, rejecting of certain myths and stereotypes, on the other hand was a source for new ones. One of the most distinctive aspects of the presence of foreigners are always pathological behavior, antisocial, and certainly to those included in crime. It is worth considering what impact on our perceptions of foreigners crime facts have, and to what extent the perception is stereotypical, affected by other factors, including cultural perspective from which we make those assessments. In the long perspective is certainly worth it and necessary to ask ourselves how cultural factors, both crime and perception of crime, should affect the model for the prevention of and response to crime of foreigners (cultural defense) and crime against foreigners. This paper focuses on these factors, which should be analyzed when searching for answers to these questions.

Community safety and interethnic contact. How elderly Dutch citizens give meaning to immigrant men in public space

Thaddeus Muller, Department of Criminology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Previous research shows that the presence of immigrant men in public space plays an important role in the experience of safety by elderly Dutch citizens. In this article I describe how this experience is strongly related to the meaning they give to immigrants in general and more specifically to young (13-25) immigrant men who hang around in public places. This research is based on interviews with thirty senior-citizens (+60 years) and shows that regular and fleeting inter-ethnic contact have major but opposing influences on how the presence of ethnic men in public space is perceived. Those who have prolonged interethnic contact over years tend to normalize the behavior of 'men hanging around'; those who do not have these contacts tend to use the populist rhetoric in media and politics to criminalize this behavior.

The Recapitulation of the contemporary state of the migrational politics of Czech Republic and its potential new goals

Marina Luptakova, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

In 1999 Czech Republic is beginning to assert – in the contrast with the previous relatively permissive attitude on the migrational questions – the politics of the controlled migration and this tendency is still continuing. Increased emphasis is on the lowering the safety risks, which are consequent mainly upon illegal migration and the formation of the migrational political tools in order to bolster up the economical prosperity, competition and flexibility on the labour market. Significant role here plays mainly the former preparation of Czech Republic for joining EU. One of the most important initiatives of this period was the acceptance of the new law concerning the residence permit for the foreigners (the law N326/1999) in which was laid down the duty to solicit the residence permit in CZ through the Czech diplomatic corps abroad and also by implementation of the necessity of visa with some states of the former USSR. Of great importance is also the fact, that the government of CZ during the last period has initiated the several projects which have to simplify the legislative province for the joining foreign workers to the Czech labour market. Especially great hopes were placed on the "Green-cards" programme, which was meant rather for low-qualified workers in the key sectors of Czech economy, such as in the car industry. Nevertheless, the "Green-cards programme" hasn't brought a projected help for the CZ firms because the different mediatory agencies are hiring out the required foreign workers (however, very often it deals with slave and illegal practices) on the much more favourable financial terms, than the state Green-cards programme. After subsiding the economical crisis the increasing interest to the industrious handicraftsmen and qualified workers would provide the new chances for the foreign labour migrants in Czech Republic.

Ethnic pride and cultural mistrust of Antilleans in Rotterdam

Ilona van de Kooij, Research Group Public Reassurance, INHolland University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands

Nearly 50% of the population in Rotterdam is of non Dutch origins. Rotterdam has the largest Dutch Antillean/Aruban community in the Netherlands, they represent 3% of the total population. Of that 3% a small part shows deviant behaviour. Harsh measures seem necessary, but at the same time we know that these harsh measures in recent years haven't really influenced the behaviour. Are there other ways to deal with their deviant behaviour? The mayor of Rotterdam wondered if increasing ethnic pride of non-conforming Antilleans could be an effective approach. The presentation focuses on the question of the mayor, to be more specific on the relation between ethnic pride and deviant behaviour. Besides the concept of ethnic pride, the concept of cultural mistrust is presented. Also a matrix is presented in which both concepts are adopted and their influence on deviant behaviour is visualized. That matrix shows that if ethnic pride is accompanied by cultural mistrust, investing in ethnic pride can work counterproductive. Furthermore some best practices are presented and to what extent the Dutch Antilleans in Rotterdam recognize the concepts of ethnic pride/cultural mistrust in their ethnic group and if, in their opinion, the best practices could be effective.

116. Corruption, White-Collar Crime and Gender (Working Group EUROC)

Chair: Wim Huisman, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Room: LOMBROSO

Women and White-Collar Crime

Wim Huisman, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

White-collar crime is mostly committed by men. It remains to be seen if this will stay this way. Increasing numbers of women succeed in attaining management positions in organizations. Could we therefore expect an increase in female white-collar crime? Criminological theory on gender and on organizational crime leads to

contradicting hypotheses. Research on white-collar and organizational crime predominantly produces a situational explanation: processes of the normalization of deviance in criminogenic organizational cultures and the opportunities and pressures that come with management positions lead to fraud and not the personal dispositions of individual offenders. If this situational hypothesis is true, we could expect that the rise of women in organizational hierarchies will also bring more female white-collar crime. Research on female delinquency might lead to an opposite hypothesis. Women in general are less inclined to show risk-taking and criminal behavior, as a result of a mix of biopsychological and environmental factors that differ women from men. As EU-commissioner Kroes put it: "My clear line is that if Lehman Brothers had been 'Lehman Sisters,' would the crisis have happened like it did? No." In other words, as women push men aside in managerial positions, this gender sensitive hypothesis would predict less white-collar crime. What hypothesis will prove to be true?

The complexity of corruption: case-study in the Belgian customs administration

Gudrun Vande Walle, Research Unit Governing and Policing Security, University College Ghent, Belgium

It is generally accepted in criminology that corruption is a difficult crime phenomenon to study. The complexity may be related to the difficulty to define and to explain corruption. Reasons for this complexity are the hidden character, the grey zone of related phenomena and the unlimited variety of opportunities related to specific work environment. The aim of this contribution is to illustrate this complexity of corruption for a specific public administration, namely the customs administration. This contribution is part of a larger research project in which we explore the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies in the public and private context. The hypothesis is that most anti-corruption policies go beyond this complexity. The research results are based on a triangulation of methodologies: observations during an anti-corruption training project for the Belgian customs administration that took place in 2008-2009 and in 2009-2010; two questionnaires that have been distributed to the Flemish customs officers and interviews with key figures in the public sector. A guiding principle of this contribution is the multilevel approach (micro, meso and macro. See: Vaughan, 2002; Shover and Bryant, 1993; Kramer and Michaelowski, 2006; Huisman and Vande Walle, 2010) that is largely explored by Gobert and Punch in the context of corporate crime.

Does "the fairer sex" hypothesis make any sense for an anti-corruption policy?

Gudrun Vande Walle, Research Unit Governing and Policing Security, University College Ghent, Belgium

In criminal statistics on corruption women are traditionally the underrepresented sex. One of the explanations for the underrepresentation of women is: "women are (by nature or because of socialisation) more integer than men" (Ones and Viswesvaran, 1998; Glover, e.a, 1997). This hypothesis has been confirmed in various empirical researches (Dollar, e.a., 1999; Swamy e.a., 2000; Rivas, 2006). The authors conclude carefully that women could be considered as "the fairer sex". Other researchers are less in favour of this way of causal thinking and considers the decrease of corruption in a female environment more as a contingency of liberal democracy (Hung-En-Sung, 2003). Those who believe in the "fairer sex" hypothesis see the recruitment of more women in public organisations as an effective anti-corruption measure (World Bank, 2001, 96). In the presentation we discuss the meaning of a gender approach in the context of corruption. Two questions are central: does the fairer sex hypothesis make any sense and does the gender approach have any value for an anti-corruption policy. The exploration will happen in three steps: the research findings up till now, the explanation for the lower percentage in corruption and finally the meaning of a gender perspective in search of an effective anti-corruption policy. This contribution is based on an analysis of literature and research in different disciplines such as psychology, criminology, feminist oriented studies and also in policy documents.

Corruption research: state of the art

Arne Dormaels, Department of Business and Public Administration, University College Ghent, Belgium

Corruption is on the agenda of social scientist for a long time (Gardiner, 1967; Heidenheimer 1970; Roebuck & Barker 1974). So far the social-scientific study of this phenomenon remained mainly a domain of political scientist and economist and experienced a boom since 1990. More recent paradigms to study corruption are for example the perspective of New Institutional Economics (Lamsdorff 2006) and the Legal Anthropological Perspective (Nuijten 2007). Through a literature review within the field of research on corruption we will present a review of contemporary theoretical models of corruption. In this paper we will present the foremost scientist approaches within the field of social-science such as sociology, political sciences, criminology supplemented with an economic and businesses analysis of corruption. We will discuss the theoretical models and methods of these studies together with their advantageous and limitations. The main objective is to identify some areas in most need for further research arguing for the added value from studying perceptions of corruption at the individual and at contextual levels.

117. Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students: An International Snapshot

Chair: John Winterdyk, Mount Royal University, Calgary, Canada

Room: TOLEDO

This Thematic Panel Session will focus on fear of crime and punitivity among university students which is part of a major international project. The data was collected between 2009-2010. In this session six countries/regions will be presented (Canada, New Zealand, Greece, Germany, Japan, and BiH and Croatia). Each presentation will draw on a standardized survey that was administered in each respective country. The general findings and implications for each country will be presented and discussed. The session will conclude with some general impression of the preliminary findings.

Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Canada

John Winterdyk, Centre for Criminology and Justice Research, Mount Royal University, Canada

Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in New Zealand

Michael Rowe, Department of Social Sciences, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Croatia

Anna-Maria Getos, Department of Criminal Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia

118. Space, Crime & Victimization

Chair: Taiping Ho, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Ball State University, USA

Room: SELLIN

The patterns of hotel crimes: Tourist versus non-tourist areas

Taiping Ho, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Ball State University, USA

The hotel industry is extremely sensitive to any criminal activity against the hotel visitors at the hotel setting. Nonetheless, the hotel industry has encountered a great challenge in balancing the visitor's safety and privacy concerns while combating the hotel crimes. Usually, the safety measures that the hotels have taken are likely to be low-skilled guardianship (e.g., security guards) or high-tech surveillance cameras in or surrounding the hotel settings. Unfortunately, such security measures do not necessarily generate the well-defined safety net for the hotel visitors. This study had employed the offense-incident reports from two police departments in the Miami areas, Miami-Dade police Department and Miami Beach City Police Department. These hotel-related incident reports from two police departments had provided sufficient information to analyze the patterns of hotel crimes in the tourist-congregated and non-tourist areas. The results showed that the criminal victimizations against hotel visitors were very similar in two different areas. The most interesting finding was that theft was the major hotel crime against the hotel visitors and such victimizations were likely occurred inside the hotel room.

Exploring repeated bank robberies in Italy

Stefano Caneppele, Marco Dugato, Transcrime, Universita Cattolica del sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy

When studying and analysing bank robberies, repeat victimisation is without doubt an extremely important issue to be taken into consideration. Previous studies (mostly carried out in UK, see e.g. Matthews, Pease and Pease 2001) have shown that a large amount of bank robberies are committed against branches that have already been victimised in the past. Since no similar studies have been carried out before in Italy, this paper examines the characteristics of repeat victimisation against Italian bank branches. In particular, it focuses on the temporal and spatial dynamics of the phenomenon in order to highlight recognisable patterns and to test some theoretical hypothesis related to the factors which may cause crime repetition. Data on 10214 bank robberies committed over a four year period, from 2005 to 2009, will be considered.

The spatial distribution of crime in South-West Germany: Centres of attraction and areas of diffusion

Dominik Gerstner, Dietrich Oberwittler, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

The examination of regional distributions of crime usually reveals that crime rates are not randomly distributed in space. While the most fundamental finding, the differences between urban and rural areas, can be modeled in standard regression analysis, the relationship between urbanicity and crime is more complex calling for spatial regression techniques which are capable of detecting patterns of spatial autocorrelation. This approach has rarely been applied in Europe.

In our paper we examine five year-pooled cross-sectional crime data from the German Federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg on the municipality level (N=ca. 1100 spatial units). Using spatial regression analysis, we focus on the analysis of spatial autocorrelations including offender mobility between places of residence and places of offenses. Analyses reveal how characteristics of neighboring or nearby municipalities affect the mobility of offenders and the associated amount of recorded crime, differentiated by types of property and violent crimes.

We draw on social disorganisation and routine activities theories to explain associations between structural variables and crime rates.

Football and community problems in Belgium

Bertrand Fincoeur, Institute for Human and Social Sciences - CRIS – Criminology, University of Liege, Belgium

These past few months, the Belgian football league has been characterized by some "intercultural" problems in the stadiums between the football fans. Beside some cases of racial or ethnical discrimination, there have been some provocations between the two main communities (French-speaking and Dutch-speaking) in a context of political crisis. Insults during some matches involving Flemish and Walloon teams were largely covered by the Belgian media. During the political crisis, football played on the same time a peacemaker role, by gathering some of the politicians who did not be able to reach a consensus, and a social desintegrating role, by dividing the communities through songs or banderols. Nevertheless we ask ourselves if the ideological significance of these behaviours don't come more from the social reaction (mediatisation) than from an intentional ideological message.

Panel Session 8

16.15 – 17.30

119. *Influences in Sentencing Decision Processes*

Chair : Tom O'Malley, Law School, National University of Ireland, Galway, Republic of Ireland

Room : TÜBINGEN

The Hidden Dynamics of Sentencing: does conviction rate affect sentence severity?

Grazia Mannozi, University of Insubria, Como, Italy

My paper intends to show the results of an empirical survey about the repression of bribery cases reported in Italy over a period of twenty years, during which there was a major increase in reporting/discovery of corruption related to the so called "Clean Hands" investigation (Mani Pulite).

The empirical survey is focused on:

- (A) the *static* aspects of sentencing. Here the survey has been able to examine the distribution and severity of sentences passed for corruption in Italy between 1982-2002;
- (B) the *dynamic* of sentencing. Here the survey has been able to verify whether there is a relationship between the rate of conviction in such cases and the severity of sentences passed. The perspective adopted was diachronic as the conviction rate and the severity of sentencing were observed over a period of 20 years.

At the end, my paper will try to verify if the variations in sentence severity may be justified by the evolving character of corruption in Italy: from 'simple' administrative bribery to 'systemic' administrative and political bribery.

The Media and Local Public Influence – Comparing English and Danish lower Court judges when sentencing theft offenders

Max D.P. Lowenstein, University of Bournemouth, United Kingdom

There has been much academic debate about the frenetic pace of the modern media communication networks. The increase in new media sources that are readily accessible creates a greater public scrutiny and commentary regarding the sentencing reactions of judges. This in turn promotes judicial self-reflection on their sentencing and influences the measured pace of wider legal developments. This socio-legal research specifically compares judicial attitudes towards the media and local public concerns when sentencing theft offences in England and Denmark. During 2008-2009 qualitative interviews of 12 District Court judges (half lay, half legally qualified) in 3 rural and 3 urban areas within Denmark have been conducted. This has been compared with 6 legally qualified District Judges and 6 lay Magistrates in 3 rural and 3 urban areas within England. This representative and varied sample provides a rare opportunity to compare how the media, local public and judges influence each other in two legal cultures. The following 5 research themes have been expanded upon when comparing the Danish and English judicial responses:

- 1) When does the media matter?
- 2) Rejecting the media, why do so?
- 3) Local public concerns: What is the general impact?
- 4) Local public concerns: When do specific local concerns make a difference?
- 5) Future policy directions.

I would like to present the findings in relation to these 5 research themes followed by a discussion and questions session afterwards.

What does the Judicial Use of Computerised 'Sentencing Information' Signify?

Cyrus Tata, Centre for Sentencing Research, Law School, Strathclyde University, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Scholars inspired by the 'new penology' argue that the use of information technology (such as risk assessment instruments; and Sentencing Information Systems (SISs)) evidence and illustrate important reconfigurations in the penal landscape. These include: a shift from welfare to risk; the increasing dominance of techno-rationality over judicial discretion; the loss of narrative; and the rise of 'actuarial justice'.

This paper examines these arguments in the light of the history of the SIS implemented in Scotland. It will set out the background and development of the SIS in Scotland and the key issues, including: public access; data sources and case categorisation; ownership; use of the system by judges; impact on sentencing practice. Why was the sentencing information system introduced? How does it represent case information? Does it provide further evidence of a fundamental shift in the penal landscape and if so, in what ways?

120. Assessing the Harms of Crime (Danger 2): Challenges, Framework and Policy Applications

Chair: *Letizia Paoli, Leuven Institute of Criminology, K.U. Leuven Faculty of Law, Belgium*

Room: *SELLIN*

A Framework to Assess the Harms of Crimes

Letizia Paoli, Leuven Institute of Criminology, K.U. Leuven Faculty of Law, Belgium

Victoria A. Greenfield, Department of Economics, U.S. Naval Academy, United States

Andries Zoutendijk, Leuven Institute of Criminology, K.U. Leuven, Belgium

One of criminology's core aims — perhaps the central aim — has been to establish the causes of crime. Very little effort has instead been made to identify, assess, and compare the harms associated with different crimes (as distinct from the cost or the perceived seriousness of crime). In the criminological as well as policy debate, crime has long been considered a harm of itself, with very few attempts to differentiate across categories. More recently, though, policy-makers in a number of countries (most prominently the UK) and at the EU level have stated the will to prioritize (organized) criminal activities depending on the harm they cause.

Notwithstanding the growing policy interest, assessing the harms of crimes presents substantial conceptual and methodological challenges. In this presentation we address several of these challenges. Quite prominent among them, we note that harms cannot be conceptualized on the basis of science alone. The identification of harms, as policy-relevant "harms," is a normative decision. The questions of causality and attribution are also daunting. Moreover, many harms, once identified, are incommensurable.

We then present an analytical framework with which to work through at least some of those challenges. This framework has three components: a taxonomy of harms, scales with which to categorize both the frequency and severity of harms, and a harm assessment process that implements the taxonomy and scales. We also identify the different policy goals that such a harm assessment can serve. Our conclusions are two-fold: it may

be possible to reliably estimate some harms of criminal activities, but it is not possible — for both conceptual and methodological reasons — to develop an encompassing estimate of the total harms of these activities.

The Harms of Cocaine and Human Trafficking in Belgium: Testing a New Framework for Assessment

Andries Zoutendijk, Letizia Paoli, Leuven Institute of Criminology, K.U. Leuven Faculty of Law, Belgium

In this paper, we present the preliminary findings of an application of the harm assessment framework. In particular, we test the framework to assess and, to the extent possible, compare the harms of wholesale cocaine trafficking and human trafficking in Belgium. First, we first construct a “business model” for each form of trafficking to identify (a) the key operational phases and “enabling” and “enabled” activities associated with each (in the case of cocaine trafficking, for example, corruption and violence are enabling activities and retail dealing and drug use are enabled activities) and (b) the moments of contact with, and, thus, the circumstances and specific types of harms to the four different bearers of harm that we delineate: i.e., classes of individuals, private sector entities (legitimate businesses and NGOs), government entities, and the environment. Second, we estimate the incidence of each form of trafficking. Third, on the basis of the taxonomy and scales, we try to assess, for each harm, its severity and incidence or frequency in relation to each trafficking-related activity. Fourth, we establish causality.

Our final step is to compare, within the sub-sets affecting each class of bearer, the harms associated with both forms of trafficking. In this policy application our goal is to establish, with the above-mentioned caveats, which form is the more harmful and should thus be prioritized by law enforcement action.

“Harm Reduction” as an Alternative Approach to Supply-Oriented Drug Policy

Victoria A. Greenfield, Department of Economics, U.S. Naval Academy, United States

Letizia Paoli, Leuven Institute of Criminology, K.U. Leuven Faculty of Law, Belgium

In this presentation, we consider the potential relevance of “harm reduction” as a goal for supply-oriented drug policies and assess the implications of adopting harm reduction goals in contrast to more typical supply reduction goals.

We begin by recognizing the legitimacy of concerns that contemporary supply-oriented drug policies, which focus largely on supply reduction, are not just unrealistic, but may yield unintended adverse consequences. Paoli, Greenfield, and Reuter (2009) find that lasting local reductions in opium production are possible, albeit rare; but, unless global demand shrinks, the production will shift elsewhere, with little or no effect on the aggregate supply of heroin and, potentially, at some cost to exiting and newly emerging suppliers. The net consequences of the international drug control regime and the policies it has encouraged are as yet unknown, either within or across countries. While a full assessment of the consequences of the international regime is well beyond the scope of the present presentation, we discuss some of the tensions in current supply-reduction measures and consider the implications of adopting alternative harm-based measures. To aid in the comparison of approaches, we develop an integrative model, showing that supply reduction and harm reduction can be complementary, but also conflicting goals. The harms associated with drug production or trafficking might decline even if the incidence of those activities does not; indeed, their incidence could increase. Moreover, a policy measure that is intended to decrease incidence could increase harm.

121. Preparation for ISRD Study 3

Chair: *Josine Junger-Tas, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands*

Room: **BLUE**

Purpose of the workshop: The purpose of the workshop is to discuss the proposed third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3). All interested persons are invited to attend.

Dirk Enzmann, University of Hamburg, Germany

Claire Gavray, University of Liege, Belgium

Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University, Boston, USA

Janne Kivivuori, National Institute of Legal Studies, Helsinki, Finland

Martin Killias, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Majone Steketee, Verwey-Jonker Institute, Utrecht, The Netherlands

122. Victims Participation through Restorative Justice: Empirical and Theoretical Accounts

Chair: *Ivo Aertsen, K.U.Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium*

Room: **MERTON**

Writing the book of restorative justice: What place for procedural justice? Theoretical reflections on restorative justice's call for victim participation

Vicky De Mesmaecker, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium

Restorative justice is a model for justice that can be characterized by three distinct features. First, restorative justice has a different view on crime than traditional criminal justice, defining crime not as an intrusion upon the law and the state's power but as an intrusion on an individual's rights and dominion. Crime then, is viewed first and foremost as a conflict between an individual victim and offender and as a violation of their interpersonal relationship. It follows that, second, restorative justice has a different view on how to respond to crime. It calls for the inclusion of the victim and the community in the reaction to the crime, as it calls for the responsabilisation of the offender, and offers these people an opportunity to meet and talk in order to deal with the harm caused by the crime. Third, restorative justice has a different view on how to deliver justice, that is, justice in restorative justice is defined in terms of procedural justice. Contrary to the intuitive wisdom permeating the traditional criminal justice system, procedural justice theory has proven that people involved in a conflict are often more concerned with possibilities to participate in the process of responding to the crime than in a favourable court decision. Their justice judgements consequently are based on the extent to which they feel respected by and included in the process rather than on the court decision. This theory provides restorative justice with a basis to call for more opportunities for victims to participate in the criminal proceedings. In this presentation, the relation between restorative justice and procedural justice will be explored, thus providing the theoretical basis and introduction for the empirical studies reported on in the subsequent presentations of panel members.

“Restorative justice as procedural fairness? Reflections from the victims’ point of view”

Tinneke Van Camp, Université de Montréal, Ecole de Criminologie, Canada

Worldwide restorative justice projects have been developed and implemented to respond to the offenders’ and victims’ need to communicate and work together on a way to resolve the consequences of the crime committed. Restorative programs are available to victims of property crime and of crime against a person, including serious violence, committed by juvenile or adult offenders. Research data demonstrate that victims of any type of crime are very satisfied with their participation in a restorative intervention, in contrast with their frustrations with the traditional criminal justice system. Restorative justice seems to respond more efficiently to the needs of victims. These are for instance the opportunity to express how victimization impacted their lives and to be involved in the procedures in response to the crime. The aim of our research project is to explore the validity of the theory of procedural justice (Tyler and Lind, 1988) to explain the observed satisfaction of victims of violent crime with restorative justice. The theory of procedural justice predicts that procedural variables, such as trust, neutrality, participation and respect, are key in the assessment of procedures for conflict resolution. Furthermore, we want to determine if and to what extent restorative justice exceeds the predictions with regard to fairness made by the procedural justice theory. In search of such parallels between the theory of restorative justice and procedural justice, we consulted victims of violent crime regarding their assessment of their participation in a restorative intervention. In-depth interviews have been conducted with victims of violent crime who have participated in victim-offender mediation or victim-offender encounters in Canada (N=13) and in Belgium (N=21). After a brief description of the research objectives and theoretical framework, we will present our research results on the compliance of restorative justice with the procedural justice determinants from the victims’ point of view.

To go or not to go: a qualitative analysis of victims' perspectives on the offer of mediation

Daniela Bolívar, K.U.Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium

A common concern in restorative justice research is the relationship between victims’ well-being and victims’ participation in mediation. Within this, some attention has been paid to the characteristics of participants and non-participants as a way to better understand the phenomenon of participation in restorative justice. It has been observed, for example, that victims of minor crimes and property offences tend to participate more in the process than victims of serious and personal offences (Wyrick and Constanzo, 1999). Regarding non-participants, they tend to express anger and fear towards the offender (Aertsen and Peters, 1998; Coates and Ghem, 1985) or worries regarding the safety of the face-to-face meeting (Coates, Burns and Umbreit, 2002). Despite these findings, little is known about non-participants, especially in terms of their characteristics and perceptions regarding the offer of mediation. Research is also lacking on the process the victim goes through while deciding his/her participation in mediation. Even less is known about the role of personal and social factors in such a process. This is partly due to the preference that restorative justice research has shown for victim’s satisfaction as a topic of inquiry. The study “Victim-offender mediation and victim’s reparation: a victimological study in the context of restorative justice” aims to fill, in part, these gaps. This presentation will focus on the qualitative analysis of 36 in-depth interviews carried out in Spain within which 24 correspond to participants and 12 to non-participants. Topics explored in the interviews were expectations regarding reparation and mediation, social networks, beliefs related to the criminal justice system, perceptions related to the image of the offender, meaning related to the crime and self-image. The findings – analyzed and discussed from a psycho-social perspective – suggest that certain contexts and processes tend to be involved in the decision of participating (or not) in mediation.

123. Economic Crime, Regulation and Punishment (Working Group EUROC)

Chair: Judith van Erp, Department of criminology, Erasmus School of Law, The Netherlands

Room: SHAW

Naming and shaming in financial market regulation

Judith van Erp, Department of criminology, Erasmus School of Law, The Netherlands

The threat of reputational damage is often considered a more powerful motive for compliance than pure financial sanctions. Enforcement agencies increasingly disclose names of offending companies, for a variety of reasons, including deterrence through reputational damage. In this paper, I discuss three potential effects of disclosure of offender's names on compliance: reputational sanctions as a result of consumer or stakeholder reactions; shame as a result of peer disapproval, and moral education, when sanctions inform the regulated community about appropriate behavior. This paper argues that the contribution of disclosure to compliance may be limited to very specific conditions, due to the characteristics of the enforcement and sanctioning process, the characteristics of consumer decision-making, and the difficulties regulators face when trying to engage in moral education instead of strict rule enforcement.

Does punishment deter? General deterrence in the waste industry in the Netherlands

Karin van Wingerde, Erasmus School of Law, The Netherlands

As a reaction to several large cases of corporate misconduct the model of corporate crime control is becoming more punitive. Intensified demands for self regulation go hand in hand with more severe penalties for corporate violations. This shift towards more punitive sanctions is usually justified by the aim of achieving deterrence. Regulatory officials and law enforcers believe that severe and frequent penalties are necessary to ensure corporate compliance. This paper addresses the assumption that the fear of severe penalties is necessary to ensure corporate compliance with environmental regulations. The data is collected by means of semi-structured interviews with environmental managers of companies in the waste disposal industry in the Netherlands. Drawing on the concept of signal cases (Thornton, Gunningham & Kagan, 2005), interviewees were asked to respond to two cases in order to measure the extent to which they are aware of penalties against other companies as well as their reactions to those penalties. The findings and implications thereof will be discussed.

Economic Crime – Structural Conditions and Limits of Penal Control

Klaus Boers, Department of Criminology, Institut fuer Kriminalwissenschaften of the Universitaet Münster, Germany

The privatisation of the East German corporations offered a good opportunity to study typical structural circumstances as well as typical problems of controlling economic crime: There occurred quite a lot of penal cases in a short range of time, and most of the actors in these cases, on which side ever, were West Germans. Structural case studies (including 76 qualitative interviews) revealed (i) different structural conditions for professional and corporate crime; showed (ii) that attempts to control corporate crime by penal law considering the economic power as well as the political and juridical competence of corporations underwent a dramatic shift from the material penal law (repression and prevention through sentencing) to procedural penal law (regulating through negotiation). (iii) Internal control agencies implemented by corporations to act on the basis of the penal code turned out to fulfil several functions which are also quite different from the penal

control of corporate crime, e.g. moderating formal prosecution against the corporation; controlling self-interested employees, window dressing for the general public. Guided by assumptions drawn from sociological systems-theory, these observations lead to some conclusions about the necessity as well as the structural limitations of penal law to control the criminal conduct of corporations.

124. Crime, Urban Spaces and Governance

Chair: Anabel Cerezo, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Malaga, Spain

Room: LOMBROSO

The two faces of urban control: Criminalization and commodification of resistance in gentrified urban areas

Laura Katharina Naegler, University of Hamburg, Germany

Pacified urban areas are a precondition for the objectives of the 'entrepreneurial city' – the local government's strategies of reimagining and remarketing the city, making it attractive for tourism and capital investment. Hand in hand with this mission statement of metropolises' national and international competition goes the increasing control and surveillance of urban space; aimed to provide safe, undisturbed landscapes for privatized consumption and investment. Based on ethnographic analysis of gentrified urban areas in Hamburg, Germany, the paper shows that the control of urban space under the paradigm of the entrepreneurial city does not only result in the enhanced policing of petty crimes and misdemeanors. Simultaneously, local Anti-Gentrification- and 'Right to the City'- movements get in the focus of local authorities' attention; as they provide obstacles for assertive city planning measures attempting to push the already processing gentrification forward. The enhanced control of and aggressive policing towards local social movements reciprocally leads to their ongoing politicization and finds its expression increasingly in the activist's commitment of conscious acts of transgression as means of resistance. Here, authorities react by emphasizing transgression, vandalism and disorder emanating from local resistance, and as such provide (media) images contributing to the legitimization for extended criminalization. Research further shows, that, paradoxically, signifiers of criminalized resistance are increasingly incorporated into dynamics of consumption and transformed into commodities representing a consumable image of alternative urban lifestyle, non-conformity and excitement – an image, that in the framework of late modern urbanity's emphasis on lifestyle consumption and commodified individualism increasingly draws middle-class residents into respective former lower-class urban areas. Consequently, commodified resistance becomes pacified, loses its subversive potential and becomes a constituent of the processes it aimed to defend. Here, control and urban homogenization emerge double-edged: both through the criminalization of counter-political activity and through its absorption into the logics of consumerism.

Late weekend kick-offs at Premier League football matches in London and their possible link to increased levels of crime and disorder

Justin Kurland, Shane Johnson, Nick Tilley, Department of Security and Crime Science, University College of London, United Kingdom

This study investigates the impact of late weekend kick-offs at Premiership football clubs in London on crime and disorder. Currently, a lack of consensus regarding the effect of kick-off times on crime and disorder has resulted in various policies being adopted for football matches across different cities in England and Wales. Consequently, the aim of the research is to determine if late night Saturday kick-offs in London impact levels of disorder not just within the venues but whether there are also differences in the spatio-temporal distribution of crime and disorder around the stadia for different match types and kick-off times. Three methods were used to interrogate both police arrest data and ejection data. The first identified all Saturday late night kick-offs that occurred for the Premier League football clubs from London (Arsenal, Chelsea, Fulham, Tottenham, and West

Ham United) who avoided being relegated to a lower league for the past four seasons (2005-2009). These games were paired with matching games played between the same sides at other times of the week, where possible (for 8 games) earlier on a Saturday. The patterns of crime and disorder associated with the late Saturday kick-off and other games were compared. The second method involved a multiple regression on data from all 580 games that involved the relevant aforementioned clubs or their grounds taking into account a wide range of variables that may have plausibly been associated with crime and disorder in and around grounds. The final method utilised geo-coded police crime data to compare the spatio-temporal crime patterns for the three different match kick-off times that take place at Premier League matches on Saturday. The findings' potential to have immediate policy implications will be discussed and hopefully debated.

Evaluation of CCTV in Malaga (Spain)

Anabel Cerezo, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Malaga, Spain

The installation of CCTV cameras in the historic centre of the city of Malaga in March 2007 has been the main crime prevention initiative in the city during the past few years. This has been one of the first multi-camera CCTV installations in Spain and the evaluation of the effectiveness of CCTV is therefore important for the future use of such cameras. Using a quasi-experimental design with pre-post testing, a research team is in the process of collecting data involving interviews with CCTV operators, police officers, local authority officials, pedestrians and shop keepers. The team is also examining police crime data and CCTV incident data. This paper will focus on the comparison between pedestrian victim survey and police crime data. We will discuss the results in terms of the following three hypotheses relating to crime reduction, displacement and public safety: (a) The use of cameras will reduce crime, whether property crime (robberies and burglaries) or personal crime or both, (b) some crime will be displaced to nearby areas within or close to the town centre where there is no camera coverage but where there are similar opportunities for crimes to take place and (c) people will report feeling safer after dark in the city centre after the cameras were introduced.

125. Juvenile Justice

Chair: Jenneke Christiaens, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Room: CRACOW

Underage foreigners and juvenile justice: Evolution and Change

Anna Coluccia, Eva Venturini, Tommaso Buracchi, Department of Pathology – Section of Criminology, University of Siena, Italy

In the last decade, foreign immigration in Italy has been undergoing a more mature phase. This determines the passage from a situation in which "foreign workers" were a simple presence to a situation where we record the presence of a complex and organized immigrating population, in which phenomena such as family rejoining, new family building and the consolidation of the presence of immigrant children take place more and more broadly. The Caritas-Migrantes 2007 Report detected a relevant number of underage foreigners in Italy, that is 678,428 (18.4% of total 3,690,052 foreigners permanently settled in Italy), on the 31st December 2006. As for Tuscany, the Ministry of the Interior estimates that on the 1st January 2008 we can count about 58,399 underage foreigners (10.3% of underage total), representing 21.2% of the foreign population living in this region. Both the Italian and the regional data show that young foreigners are acquiring more and more importance indeed. In detail, the above mentioned research highlights that the phenomenon of alone underage foreigners is decreasing, whereas the figures for second generation foreigners (used in its broader sense) are instead increasing, reaching 50.7% of total underage foreigners in Tuscany. Basically, this study investigates the socio-demographic features of underage foreigners in the Juvenile Justice framework, who got

in contact with the USSMs (Offices for Social Services Addressed to Teenagers) in the period of time from 2004 and the first semester of 2010, highlighting territorial distribution, pertaining areas, types of crimes and social and family dynamics outcoming from the impact with criminal law. Secondly, it tries to analyze all the changes lying at the basis of the relationship between teenagers who committed a crime and the services devoted to them; and these changes are generated by the constant evolution of the migration phenomenon.

Juvenile Delinquency: Everyday young behaviour captured between the law and adult perception?

Jenneke Christiaens, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

This paper is based upon the results of a qualitative research on the evolutions of juvenile delinquent behaviour between 1980 and 2005. This research project proposed to analyse the morphology of juvenile behaviour reported to the public prosecutor. The empirical analysis is based upon a sample of 1400 judicial "juvenile justice" files in 5 Belgian judicial districts. First, we will present the main results of this analysis. Moreover, we will focus on one of the main conclusions of this research: delinquent behaviour (of youngsters) is part of broader modes of social (juvenile) behaviour and practices of sociability. As Muncie stated juvenile delinquency is « a term loosely used, to refer to any kind of youthful misbehavior » (2004, p. 307). Juvenile behaviour must be comprehended as a phenomenon linked to adolescence and therefore as transitory (Pingeon, 1991). Our research confirms this perspective. In this contribution we will present our analysis of certain categories of juvenile delinquent behaviour (violent robbery, aggravated assault,...) within this perspective of authority relations and socialisation. It becomes clear that adults define these social practices and juvenile behaviour as unacceptable and problematic. This "adult" problematisation is not only legitimatised by referring to penal qualifications, but also by referring to educational values and adult authority. This brings us to a critical analysis of the practice of juvenile justice actors and their perspective on juvenile behaviour and delinquent behaviour in particular.

Running away as narrated in the youth perception system. An analysis of judicial files between 1980 and 2005 in Brussels

Sarah Van Praet, Ecole des sciences criminologiques, Free University Brussels, Belgium

This presentation aims at a criminological analysis of judicial files concerning runaways in Brussels. Running away may legally not be a crime, but research shows that on the level of incoming affairs concerning minors at the public prosecutor, this is one of the quantitatively more important categories. Other research shows that this kind of deviancy, which is specific to the status of being a minor, like truancy, is considered as alarming by the youth protection system. Based upon reported and prosecuted cases of running away from home or from an institution of minors in the period between 1980 and 2005, we will present some results of this qualitative approach. We will discuss the social construction of this behaviour into a judicial file, but also the traces of the behaviour itself. Elements of the social construction that seem interesting to us to discuss are for exemple how this behaviour came to knowledge of the police, how the actors involved narrate their version, how the police approaches the facts but also the minor and his or her parents. Concerning the behaviour, based upon what the youngsters relate about it in files, we will try to comprehend the morphology of this particular juvenile deviant behaviour and its meaning/sense. From where does he or she depart, whereto, how long, what do they do, what do they aim. The "meaning" or sense must be understood in relation to "youth" as a particular social category. Amongst the most important results of this research are that during the studied period of 25 years, no major qualitative changes or evolutions occurred in the reported behaviour apart of the emergence of (non accompanied) illegal migrant juveniles in the most recent selected years; this is partly due to the vast diversity of social behaviours covered by this category.

Drug-related and juvenile crime

Maria José Villar Moreno, International Juvenile Justice Observatory, Spain

It has to be pointed out that the Spanish juvenile justice system establishes concrete measures for children who exhibit drug-dependency problems. The drugs phenomenon is a serious problem for Spanish society; however its relationship with delinquency is not universal. The youth justice system has sanction mechanisms which involve the rehabilitation of young offenders. To do so, regional bodies are obliged to implement the law by providing the necessary resources and services. Regarding good praxis, there are organisations that propose recommendations of effective practices for specific treatment, from a perspective of prevention and selective, suitable action for minors in conflict with the law who suffer from drug-dependency problems or who find themselves in situations exposed to risk factors. Through the researches we have been assisted by the opinions of experts in different fields of knowledge, who were questioned on the most significant aspects of the study.

126. Victims' experiences

Chair: Elke Moons, Statistics Netherlands, The Netherlands

Room: EDINBURGH

Victims' experience of contacts with agencies of the criminal justice system. An in-depth study based in the Swedish Crime Survey and focus group interviews

Madeleine Blixt, Klara Hradilova Selin, National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden

In Europe, crime victim issues have become a major focus over recent decades and in Sweden – as in many other countries – substantial efforts have been made to improve the situation of victims. The question is, what has resulted from these efforts? This study describes and analyses crime victims' experiences of their contacts with the agencies of the criminal justice system. Multivariate analyses based on data from the annual Swedish Crime Survey indicate, first and foremost, that women and young people – both groups which have been provided with increased levels of support – are more satisfied than others with their contacts with justice system agencies. The results also indicate, however, that the further victims progress in the criminal justice process, the less confidence they have in the criminal justice system – with the exception of young crime victims (aged 16-19). The findings indicate that special forms of support (such as the provision of Injured Party Counsel) do have a positive effect. The study also provides a basis for determining which groups are least satisfied with their contacts with the agencies of the justice system, and for assessing the levels of support required by the victims of different types of crime. Finally, on the basis of data collected at focus group interviews, the study provides more concrete descriptions of the experiences of young crime victims and victims of partner violence.

Male and female victims of partner violence – Characteristics of the violence and the victims' experience of the criminal justice system

Klara Hradilova Selin, Madeleine Blixt, National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden

For some considerable time now, partner violence against women has been a focus for both the public debate and the research community. It is still recognized as a considerable social problem across many cultures. By contrast, very little is known about men who are victimized by their female partners. The presentation is based on two studies, which address the issue of partner violence against both men and women. The first study analyzes survey data based on almost 40,000 interviews from 2006, 2007 and 2008 (The Swedish Crime Survey). Victims of partner violence are defined as those who have reported exposure to threats, physical

assault, sexual assault or harassment at the hands of their partner or ex-partner during the past calendar year. The second, recently published, study is based on qualitative data focusing on similar issues, which were collected at focus group interviews with a number of both male and female victims of partner violence. The results provide a qualitative, in-depth complement to the general, statistical findings presented in the first study. The emphasis is on the victims' experiences of and attitudes towards the criminal justice system rather than on the violence itself. One of the issues discussed is the way in which the criminal justice system approaches non-typical victims of violence, since male victims of partner violence report very low levels of confidence in the justice system.

Socioeconomic differences in violent victimization: Comparing results from victimization surveys and a nationally representative register-linkage dataset

Mikko Aaltonen, Criminological Unit, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

In a recent Finnish study using an extensive register-based dataset (Aaltonen 2010; forthcoming), it was discovered that social characteristics of violent offenders and victims were surprisingly similar in police-recorded crime. Serious violence, in particular, was much more common among men and women with low education and persistent unemployment. Given that register data does not include hidden crime, it would be interesting to see, whether victimization surveys would support these results? Or does this data exaggerate socioeconomic differences by looking only at reported crime? Unfortunately, declining response rates in national population-based surveys pose a somewhat serious challenge to the study of linkage between socioeconomic factors and violent victimization, particularly if we think that seriously marginalized people are especially hard to reach by surveys. If we fail to include the most deprived group in the sample, underestimation of socioeconomic differences in violent victimization is likely. However, using a unique register-based data to contrast with, it is possible to assess the importance of this response bias. We use two datasets: a nationally representative register-linkage data (Risk Factors of Crime in Finland, N=150 000) and a combined data of three sweeps (2003, 2006, 2009) of the Finnish National Victimization Survey, also nationally representative. We can identify those who were registered as victims in police-recorded violent offences in the register data, and thus compare them with those who reported their victimization to police in the surveys. By looking at police-reported crime in both datasets, we assess a) whether the socioeconomic predictors of victimization are similar or different, and b) does survey fail to include all socioeconomic groups. Additionally, we analyze the possible reporting bias by comparing hidden and reported crime in the NVS.

Experience of crime victimization among ethnic minorities in the Netherlands

Elke Moons, Statistics Netherlands, The Netherlands

Often immigrants and other ethnic minority groups are stereotyped as potential criminals, however, results of the European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS) illustrate clearly that a significant number of people from minority backgrounds are also victims of crime. In this paper, the experiences of crime victimisation across five crime types are investigated among ethnic minorities in The Netherlands. The five crime types that will be examined encompass burglary, car-related crime, other crimes against property and furthermore two types of in-person crime, i.e. assaults and threats. These crime rates are compared relative to the ethnic population density at different levels of geographic aggregation by means of spatial data analysis. Bayesian crime mapping techniques are employed to this extent at communal and neighbourhood level and possible confounders – such as income, education, degree of urbanisation, age and gender – are accounted for. The data that are used for the analyses are these of the most recent crime victimisation survey, the Safety Monitor of 2009. In this survey, data are collected on 198 122 individuals and both 5-year and 1-year crime victimisation rates are questioned. Data suggest that belonging to a minority increases the likelihood of being a victim of crime and this happens to be true for any of the five crimes investigated. Some explanatory variables clearly conceal part of the effect that ethnicity might have on the different victimisation rates. Further regression and Bayesian mapping results will be displayed during the presentation.

127. Prison and reinsertion

Chair: Bronwyn Naylor, Faculty of Law, Monash University, Australia

Room: BOLOGNA

Walking the employment tight-rope: balancing ex-offender needs and employer risk minimisation in the use of pre-employment police record checks

Bronwyn Naylor, Faculty of Law, Monash University, Australia

Georgina Heydon, Department of Global Studies, Social Science and Planning, RMIT University, Australia

It is now commonplace for employers to consider a job applicant's criminal history before deciding whether to employ them. Some employers require further criminal record checks for existing staff or volunteer workers. In all cases, such checks are considered a regular part of risk management. Moreover, many jurisdictions actively facilitate the transfer of criminal record information in the interests of security, and the prevention of terrorism, paedophilia and organised crime. At the same time it is universally accepted that secure employment vastly enhances rehabilitation for ex-offenders, and reduces their risk of reoffending. This paper reports on the findings of a large research project investigating the specific approach taken by employers when they assess concepts of risk as they evaluate criminal history information in the course of employment decision making. The research aims to better understand the specific relevance of different types of criminal history for different areas of employment, to advocate for a more sophisticated use of criminal records and a more explicit consideration of the rehabilitation needs of ex-offenders. The paper will present the findings of a survey of human resources managers across a range of industries in Australia and discuss the implications for policy and law reform in the area of human rights and equal opportunity in employment.

"I paid my debt!" Long-term prisoners on punishment and civil damages

Luc Robert, Leuven Institute of Criminology, Leuven, Belgium

In the Belgian prison system, attention for victims has been introduced during the last two decades. As of 1998, the victim has been given a place in conditional release proceedings. In the law of 2006 on the external legal position of convicted prisoners, two victim-oriented contra-indications were included in a list of conditions: the risk to harass the victim and the attitude towards the victim. These are taken into consideration by the newly established tribunals for the application of sentences when dealing with applications for early release. To some extent, these contra-indications give rise to a peculiar mixing and merging of penal and civil aspects. For example, the attitude towards the victim is often operationalised as paying the civil damages to the civil party (*partie civile*) – in essence a civil procedure. Prisoners are asked to provide proof of paying the civil damages to their victims. Based on a study of long-term prisoners, observations are made as to how prisoners position themselves towards these contra-indications. Among the findings are a rejection by some of further attention to the victim, especially during the prison sentence. During their imprisonment, prisoners can be expected to start paying their civil damages, which can also create expectations in certain victims. For example, this has already led to the situation of a victim seizing the goods of a long-term prisoner. Paying civil damages is also met with rejection by prisoners who max out: their rationale is that they 'paid their debts' by serving their entire sentence. Although there are many arguments in favour of orienting prisoners' attention towards victims, the current situation runs the risk of leaving behind offenders (and victims) with a sense of injustice.

Prison Education in Ireland: An exploration of prisoners' experiences

Geraldine Cleere, Department of Humanities, Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland

There is a considerable dearth of research on prison education in Ireland, despite the fact that education in the prison setting plays a large and vital role in policy-formulation and discourse, within the wider Irish criminal justice system. This paper will draw on the findings of an on-going doctoral study which aims to qualitatively examine the prisoner's experience of education in Irish prisons. The study will explore, among other things, issues such as the reasons for participating in education, the meaning prisoners attach to education and particularly, the value and benefits they feel prison education holds for them, if any. The study also aims to investigate whether participation in prison education can contribute to the development of a prisoner's own social capital, an important element in the desistance process (Laub and Sampson, 1993). Previous studies have shown links between prison education and increased self confidence (Tewksbury and Stengel, 2006), increased self control (Porporino and Robinson, 1992), more marketable job skills and employment eligibility (Tewksbury and Stengel, 2006), increased desire to return to education (Drakeford, 2002), all of which would be beneficial in the building and maintenance of social capital. This paper will necessarily give an overview of prison education in Ireland to date. Given that there is so little Irish research in this particular area, it will revert to, and apply, studies carried out in other jurisdictions, to examine how prisoners view prison education, the value and meaning they attach to it and the reported benefits of participation in prison education. Furthermore, within this context, the paper will also examine the concept of social capital, such as the vital factors in building social capital and its purported effects in the desistance process. The paper will conclude by considering any possible links between prison education, social capital and ultimately desistance.

128. Organized Crime Issues

Chair: *Agustina Iglesias Skulj, University of A Coruna, Spain*

Room: *BECCARIA*

Prostitution and trafficking in human beings: Some issues with the criminalisation of clients

Nina Persak, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Slovenia

In order to curb the demand side of prostitution and consequently the prostitution itself, the Swedish model of regulation of prostitution focuses on the criminalisation of clients or users of prostitution. The recent Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings obliges its member states to (at least) consider adopting similar criminalising solutions with regards to trafficking in human beings. The paper will reflect upon the two (proposed) solutions and examine its underlying legal philosophical and criminological issues. Although it is, on the one hand, undoubtedly a good thing for the law to acknowledge the importance of economic factors driving the phenomena (i.e. the influence of demand on the supply and consequently on the size of undesirable social phenomena), there may be, on the other hand, some important principled, normative, legal and pragmatic objections to such a criminalisation – concerns that should be considered prior to any legislative changes, as they may tilt the balance in favour of non-criminalisation. Although the vast majority of trafficking in human beings represents trafficking for the purposes of prostitution, making many arguments applicable to both phenomena, there are, however, significant legal and normative differences between the two, which may give different weight to some of the same arguments and allow different arguments to enter into the debate.

Biopolitical and gender perspectives in trafficking in women

Agustina Iglesias Skulj, University of A Coruna, Spain

Heterosexuality and patriarchal social arrangements are built into immigration regulations and signal the undiminished urgency for a feminist understanding of migration through the perspective of sexuality and gender. However feminist analysis of contemporary migration remains bound to the analytical framework centered on control, and interprets borders and immigration regulations primarily in terms of exclusion. In order to capture a more nuanced account of the changing forms of governing as well as of emerging political subjectivities, this paper suggest re-examining the premises on which the exclusion modes is based. That means to explore how gender and sexuality are taken up by regulatory regimes that in term produce differentiation and stratification of migrants' statuses and subjectivities. This gender perspective pursues to focus on the changes in sovereignty, work and citizenship that underlie trafficking in woman's grammar of control. Immigration regulations disclose how patriarchal relations still remain significant and how deeply gender and sexual norms are entrenched in the procedures that regulate admission, stay and access to citizenship.

Cybercrime comes of age: scareware as true cybercrime

David S. Wall, Universities of Leeds and Durham, United Kingdom

This paper explores the implications of Scareware, which is a type of malicious software or malware that defrauds victims by scaring them into paying for fake anti-virus packages that purport to fix their computer. Incidents have risen by as much as ten-fold this past year or so and its arrival marks a significant step in the evolution of cybercrime in that it is a true cybercrime and solely the spawn of the internet. Scareware is significant because for the first time in large numbers, the malware controls the whole criminal process from scamming victims to returning ill-gotten gains to the offender. It has evolved during the past year from purposefully distressing victims into parting with their money, to becoming so slick (and covert) that victims do not actually realise they have been victimised. Whilst Scareware constitutes a fraud under the UK's Fraud Act 2006 and an offence under s.2 or s.3 of the Computer Misuse Act 1990, its de minimis (individually small) and global nature means that prosecutions are unlikely. Offenders are hard to trace, track and catch. It is preventable if users becoming internet savvy and by keeping their computer security updated but presents a number of significant challenges for law enforcement and criminal justice.

129. Drugs and Policy

Chair: Matthew Bacon, School of Law, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Room: FOUCAULT

The Mephodrone moral panic: The problem, the panic and the policing

Matthew Bacon, School of Law, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Against the backdrop of consumer capitalism and the normalization of weekend recreational drug use, enterprising producers and web-based marketing have facilitated the profitable sale and increased use of so-called 'legal highs'. This phenomenon presents significant challenges for law and policy makers, as well as drug control agencies. Over the past few years there have been a number of noteworthy changes in the British drug market, but none quite so striking as the unprecedented emergence and rapid growth in the availability and widespread use of synthetic cathinone derivatives. Cathinones are a group of psychoactive drugs with similar effects to amphetamines, ecstasy and cocaine. In this paper I focus on the cathinone mephedrone, a drug that

was almost unheard of until it became an issue of social concern and political anguish. As background to the empirical study presented here, I consider the reasons for the appearance and appeal of mephedrone, its impact on established illicit drug markets, the arguments for and against its criminalization, and the consequences for policing. These data and speculations are derived from a review of the available literature, and analyses of police intelligence and analytical products, the national mass media portrayal of the problem, on-line drug forums, and the websites of various internet-based suppliers. Having set the scene I then move on to explore the police response. In order to gain an insight into drug control, policing and the police, I carried out comparative fieldwork in two English police service areas over a two-year period. Drawing upon the findings of this ethnographic study, I examine how the police dealt with mephedrone when it was legal, and how they have responded since it was brought under the control of the 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act on 16th April 2010.

Telling policy stories: An ethnographic study of the use of evidence in making policy on drugs and crime

Alex Stevens, School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, United Kingdom

This paper examines the use that is made of evidence in making policy on illicit drugs and crime. It is based on six months of participant observation carried out while working in a team of policy making civil servants at the heart of British government. It is informed by theoretical approaches which include: Habermas' notion of systematically distorted communication; the work on ideology of John Thompson; Bourdieu's concept of the dual face of scientific reason; and the ideas of Maarten Hajer on discourse and narrative in policy making. It argues that civil servants show a high level of commitment to the use of evidence. However, their use of evidence is hampered by the huge volume of various kinds of evidence and by the unsuitabilities of much academic research in answering policy questions. Faced with this deluge of inconclusive information, they use evidence selectively to create persuasive policy stories. These stories are useful both in making acceptable policies and in advancing careers. They often involve: the excision of methodological uncertainty; the translation of normative complexities into utilitarian, financial calculations; and the use of 'killer charts' to boost the persuasiveness of the narrative. In telling these stories, social inequality is 'silently silenced' in favour of promoting policies which are 'totemically' tough. The paper concludes that this systematically distorted, narrative use of evidence is ideological in that it supports systematically asymmetrical relations of power.

Who is more likely to favour marijuana legalization: An empirical examination of demographic, attitudinal and behavioural correlates in Cyprus

Stelios Stylianou, Department of Social Sciences, University of Nicosia, Cyprus

The purpose of this study is to examine correlates of attitudes toward marijuana legalization. Data were obtained from a recent general population survey in Cyprus. The population of interest was all Greek-speaking persons aged 15-64 who were living in Cyprus in 2009. The sample (N=3500) was obtained through a multistage stratified random procedure. Data are analyzed using hierarchical logistic regression models with the dependent variable being whether one is in favour or against the legalization of marijuana. Preliminary analysis shows that several covariates have an independent effect on the outcome variable. Males and the more educated are more likely to favour legalization. Persons who believe that the use of marijuana is very harmful are more likely to be on the opposite side. Marijuana users, as it would be expected, are more likely to favour legalization. Interestingly, the same applies to current cigarette smokers, independent of whether they use marijuana or not; whereas, alcohol users (those who admitted getting drunk at least once in the previous month) seem to be more likely to favour prohibition. There is also a strong correlation between favouring marijuana and favouring heroin legalization.

The costs of drug crime in the Netherlands

Debora Moolenaar, Research and Documentation Centre, Dutch Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands

Recently a first attempt has been made at estimating the cost of drug (related) crime and anti-drug crime policies in the Netherlands. The main focus is on the criminal justice system costs because these costs are easiest to retrieve. The criminal justice system costs of drug crime will be compared to the criminal justice system costs of other types of crime. First results indicate that the criminal justice system costs of drug crime amount to about 8% of total criminal justice system cost. Other costs are the costs in anticipation and the costs as a result of drug crime. On this subject less information is available because smuggling and dealing is considered to be a victimless crime. Drug addicts are only indirect victims: using drugs is not illegal. Drug related crime involves victims, but is the crime a direct result of the addiction? Combining information from different sources may result in a rough estimate. In addition recent anti-drug crime policies such as incarcerating drug addicts that have committed a crime, for longer period of time will also be evaluated. First results indicate that this policy may yield a positive net result of as much as 4 million euro per participant.

130. Crime and Gender Issues

Chair: Amanda Robinson, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Room: SUTHERLAND

Gender differences in recidivism: An analysis of court adjudications of the Freiburg cohort study

Volker Grundies, Department of Criminology, Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht, Germany

Given the big gender differences in official crime rates it will be asked whether these differences are mere quantitative ones or whether there is also a qualitative difference, indicating different mechanisms behind delinquent behavior. This question could only be answered by breaking down the aggregated crime rates of official statistics into more differentiated patterns of criminal behavior for example to estimate how large the contribution of recidivism is to the age-crime curve, controlling for gender. Based on the data of the Freiburg cohort study, which cover an age range from age 14 up to age 33, gender differences in delinquent behavior will be analyzed with regard to the basic parameters of criminal career research. In consequence the distribution of the age of onset will be examined as well as the recidivism rates, which are a composition of offending frequency and desistance rates. The dependency of recidivism rates on age, age of onset, and the length of the criminal career already established will be presented.

“Doing Gender” in fear of crime. The impact of gender identity on reported levels of fear of crime in adolescents and young adults

Diederik Cops, Leuven Institute of Criminology, University of Leuven, Belgium

Gender is seen as the most important factor related to different levels of fear of crime, with women consistently reporting higher levels of fear than men. Several explanations has been elaborated, which focus on the irrationally high level of fear in women, or (from a feminist perspective) stress the impact of differential socialization processes, with women being socialized to be fearful and men to be fearless. However, both explanations imply a rather ‘static’ interpretation of the gender-fear relation. In this paper, the ‘doing gender’ thesis (West & Zimmerman, 1987) is adopted to develop a gender identity scale, using a broad range of attitudes and activities dominantly seen as masculine or feminine in a sample of Belgian adolescents and young adults. The extent to which this gender identity scale is able to explain differences in the level of fear of crime and may account for the gender gap is discussed.

A gendered analysis of workplace violence in the UK

Amanda Robinson, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Criminological attention to intimidation, threats, and violence and injury has been relatively scant when these crimes occur within rather than outside of workplaces. Extant research indicates that higher rates of these more serious types of negative behaviour at work are found in largely female-dominated sectors such as health and social care. However, a gendered analysis of these issues is often missing despite the labour market remaining largely segregated according to gender. This problem is exacerbated by a tendency to study these problems in isolation from women's experiences of other types of violence, such as domestic violence. The current study aims to address this gap using quantitative data from the Workplace Behaviour Survey (n=3979) along with qualitative data in the form of in-depth interviews (n=80) conducted with employees in four British organisations. Quantitative data indicated no significant differences in the level of reporting by women and men across several types of negative behaviour, controlling for respondents' demographic and work-related characteristics along with characteristics of their workplaces (although workplaces with higher concentrations of female employees had an increased rates of these types of harmful behaviours). Qualitative data, on the other hand, gave rise to some very interesting gendered differences in terms of the lived experience of workplace violence and related behaviours. This paper aims to develop theoretical links between harmful workplace experiences and other types of crimes that exhibit similar characteristics, such as domestic violence and racist victimization.

131. Crime and the Media

Chair: Christopher Birkbeck, University of Salford, United Kingdom

Room: YELLOW

The influence of sexualisation of the media on sexual (abusive) behaviour

Emilie Michaux, Birgit Kriekmans, Geert Vervaeke, Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven, Belgium

For many years there is a growing tendency of sexualisation of the media (Brown, Steele & Walsh-Childers, 2002; Farrer, Kunkel, Biely, Eyal, Fandrich & Donnerstein, 2003; Gijs, Gianotten & Vanwesenbeeck, 2009). Exposure to sexual oriented messages and images in all sorts of media is influencing sexual attitudes and sexual behaviour especially of adolescents who are in the middle of their sexual and relational evolution and are therefore extremely vulnerable for this information (De Graaf, Nikken, Janssens, Felten & van Berlo, 2008). The quantity of sex-related topics in the media is not only strongly related with a liberal attitude towards sex, a positive attitude towards controversial sex and an earlier initiation of sexual behaviour with different partners (Collins, Elliot, Berry, Kanouse, Kunkel, Hunter & Miu, 2004; Kalma & Schultz, 2003), it also paves the way to controversial sex and sexual (abusive) behaviour (Gunter, 2002). This study tries to map the relation between the consumption of media (television and the internet) and sexual (abusive) behaviour and to assess the role of sexual attitudes in this relationship through a questionnaire about sexual attitudes, behaviours and the consumption of media presented to 224 high school students. Frequent exposure to the internet of the television, is significantly related to abusive sexual behaviour such as coerced sex. Watching a lot of music videos with a sexual content and surfing to erotic sites or watching erotic movies frequently, is significantly related to the amount of sexual partners and abusive sexual behaviour. Moreover, the frequent use of sexualised media is strongly associated with liberal attitudes toward sex and positive attitudes towards sexual abusive behaviour. Despite this strong association, the attitudes measured in this study couldn't mediate the

relationship between sexual media and the amount of sexual partners nor the relationship between sexual media and abusive sexual behaviour.

Sustaining crime as a collective problem: evidence from the Americas

Christopher Birkbeck, University of Salford, United Kingdom

The affirmation of crime as a collective problem has important moral and social functions in addition to any extrinsic significance it may have for responses to crime. But how is crime sustained as a collective problem? Despite much work by scholars in the social problems and social movements fields, the discursive strategies by which crime is portrayed as a matter for collective concern have not been examined in detail. This study uses samples of commentaries on crime published in three North American and three Latin American newspapers to develop a preliminary analysis. Crime becomes a collective problem when either an egoistic or altruistic concern for victimization is coupled with claims that current societal responses to that victimization are non-existent, insufficient or inappropriate. Altruistic concern tends to be more frequent in North America; severe criticism of governmental responses to crime is more prevalent in Latin America.

Usage of violent entertainment media and punitiveness

Florian Rehbein, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Studies have shown a link between usage of private news broadcasts and punitiveness, a relationship that partly seems to be mediated by the perception of crime (Pfeiffer, Windzio, & Kleimann, 2005; Windzio & Kleimann, 2006). Thus it has been argued that usage of private news broadcasts, which disproportionately high report serious crime events, could promote general overestimation of crime in society and therefore facilitate attitudes in favor of tougher sentencing. In this contribution it will be discussed, if consumption of fictional media violence could also contribute to this relationship. A large research body shows, that usage of violent movies and video games could promote aggressive cognitions and affects while reducing prosocial behavior (Anderson, et al., 2010; Bushman & Huesmann, 2006). However, if violent media could influence sentencing attitudes is unclear. The analysis is based on data from a nationwide representative survey in Germany (2010) covering usage of violent entertainment media (video games and television) and punitiveness, conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony.

132. EU financial crime

Chair: Simone White, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London, United Kingdom – OLAF, European Commission, EU

Room: HELSINKI

The Future European Public Prosecutor's Office under the Lisbon Treaty: An Austrian Perspective

Severin Glaser, Institut für Österreichisches und Europäisches Wirtschaftsstrafrecht, Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Austria

Policing in Europe : The Gap between Politics, Policies and Work in the Field

Laure Guille, Department of Criminology, University of Leicester, United Kingdom

Over the last decade, there have been significant developments concerning transnational police and judicial cooperation with the creation of relatively new tools of cooperation such as the European Judicial Network, the Centres for Police and Customs Cooperation, Europol and Eurojust. However, cooperation at the level of negotiations means nothing if these structures, agencies and networks are not appropriately translated into practice in the field. Therefore, this paper aims at exploring the gap between policies agreed at a macro level and the work undertaken in practice within the context of police and judicial cooperation in Europe. It will examine a variety of factors arising from the empirical research undertaken in four European countries (Spain, Luxembourg, France and the UK) and relevant institutions (Europol, Spanish Council of the Judiciary, Headquarters of the French and Luxembourg judicial police, etc.) which comprise of, amongst others, political priorities and political influence, and the need to adapt the law to practice. The paper will show that this gap is significant and that it does not seem to have been tackled or to be tackled in order to be reduced.

OLAF: an eye from inside

Julia Levi, OLAF, European Commission

Julia Levi will speak from her experience in an operational unit, where investigators cover all of the EU Member States and Eastern Europe. She will talk about their operational experiences and the reality of investigations.

The proposal for a European Investigation Order: the prospects in the area of financial crime

Simone White, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London, United Kingdom – OLAF, European Commission, EU

Simone White argues that neither the European Arrest Warrant nor the European Evidence Warrant have really tackled the issue concerning the admissibility of evidence across borders. A European Investigation Order has now been proposed, but will it resolve this issue and make it possible for cross border financial crime to be dealt with swiftly?

SATURDAY 11th September 2010

Panel Session 9

9.00 – 10.15

133. Risk, Sentencing and Pre-Sentence Reports (Working Group Community Sanctions)

Chair: *Kristel Beyens, Criminology Department, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

Room: *AMSTERDAM*

An exploration of changing discourses of need, risk and quality in pre-sentence reports in England and Wales

Lorraine Gelsthorpe, Peter Raynor, Gwen Robinson, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Drawing on Probation Service social inquiry and pre-sentence reports from different periods in history in England and Wales (from the 1960s right up to contemporary reports), this paper refers to conceptions of offenders' needs and their portrayal in pre-sentence reports as a reflection of the changing contexts of supervision. We report on pilot work concerning comparative discourse analysis of pre-sentence reports - taking into account race and gender factors, and changing conceptions of risk, blame, responsibility, and 'dangerousness' in late modern moves towards managerialism and populism.

Three stories of risk-need assessment in criminal justice

Peter Raynor, Centre for Criminal Justice and Criminology, Swansea University, United Kingdom

The technique of risk-need assessment of individual offenders is now established in many countries as an essential component of effective correctional practice, and has considerable empirical support. However, it also attracts strong criticism. This paper summarizes three different narratives from the risk assessment literature. First, supporters of these techniques argue strongly that risk-need assessment supports and promotes effective rehabilitation and the use of community sentences. Secondly, some critics argue that it promotes actuarial justice, undermines proportionality and supports managerialism and punitiveness: by emphasizing risks and deficits and overpredicting risk, particularly among women and minorities, it can allegedly make the situation of offenders worse. Thirdly, critics also suggest that it disguises the social origins of risk by attaching risk factors to individuals. In this way, they argue, social deprivation and exclusion which should be addressed at a societal level by social policy are re-presented as individual deficiency, forming part of a general programme of neoliberal responsabilization, or displacement of responsibility for addressing social problems from governments to individuals. The central question is whether the identification of criminogenic needs makes it more likely that they will be met (thus assisting in the rehabilitation of offenders), or more likely that socially imposed disadvantages outside offenders' control will be treated in effect as aggravating factors leading to more severe punishment. Arguments and evidence for each of these positions are briefly reviewed, and it is suggested that the outcomes of risk-need assessment methods are a consequence of how they are used, and of the policies and values that inform their use.

Professionalism in question: Risk assessment in pre-sentence reports in Sweden

Kesrtin Svensson, Anders Persson, School of Social Work, Sweden

One of the central tasks for Swedish probation officers is to provide the courts with pre-sentence reports. These reports are social inquiry reports and are thus intended to provide the judge and the court with knowledge about the person on trial, but they are also intended to provide assessments concerning suitability and eligibility for community sanctions. In the rules and guidelines that regulate the probation officers work with these pre-sentence reports it is said that risk assessment should be a prominent feature. However, our ongoing study implies that the probation officers are not in absolute compliance with these guidelines, since

they tend to focus needs more than risk. Their claims at professionalism in these assessments are drawing on other kinds of knowledge than the knowledge the guidelines are based on. In the actual reports, few concrete statements are made and the standpoints taken with reference to sentences are vague. Furthermore, the argumentation is vague both in terms of risk assessment and in terms of professionalism. In our presentation we will discuss what the probation officers should be doing, what they claim they are doing and what their reports suggest that they actually do. We will do this on the base of a wide empirical material gathered in an ongoing study in Sweden on assessments in pre-sentence reports. The material consists of 1321 pre-sentence reports from the years 2008 and 2010, as well as of 18 individual interviews and 6 focus groups with probation officers.

134. Table discussion: Prisoners Transfer, Material Detention Conditions and Sentence Execution in the EU – A Journey Bound for Choppy Waters?

Chair: Gert Vermeulen, Department of Criminal Law & Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Room: SELLIN

The adoption of Mutual Recognition as the cornerstone of judicial co-operation in both criminal and civil matters within the European Union has resulted in an extension of the EU acquis via a range of legal instruments designed to give effect to the 'area of freedom, security and justice' as envisaged by the Treaty of Amsterdam. Two of these instruments - the Framework Decisions on the European Arrest Warrant and, the Mutual Recognition of Decisions involving Custodial Sentences and the Deprivation of Liberty – raise important questions concerning the transfer of prisoners, sentence execution, material detention conditions and the treatment of convicted prisoners within the European Union's prison systems. In particular, the compulsory nature of the new EU prisoner transfer regulations may prove problematic in light of the continued existence of inhuman and degrading prison conditions in some EU Member States. The entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, the legally binding nature of the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights and the accession of the EU to the ECHR in its own right will serve to magnify these concerns. Further difficulties may be envisaged in the determination of sentence equivalence and the wide variations in Member States' provisions concerning early or conditional release, prisoners' rights and their practical application in areas such as prison accommodation, access to healthcare, work and education. Based on the preliminary results of a research project examining the implementation of these Framework Decisions, this contribution will focus on the extent and nature of these problems from the perspective of the EU, member states and prisoners themselves. The presentation will also provide the opportunity to discuss potential solutions available to the European Union.

Discussants:

Gert Vermeulen, Department of Criminal Law & Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Neil Paterson, Department of Criminal Law & Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Marije Knapen, Law School, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

135. Values, Religion and Crime

Chair: Judith Duchêne, School of Criminology, University of Liege, Belgium

Room: CRACOW

Moral development and delinquency in childhood and adolescence

Bettina Doering, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Society and media often employ moral decline or a change of moral values as reasons for delinquency in childhood and adolescents. But as empirical research shows the stage of moral development is just slightly or moderately correlated with delinquent behaviour of adolescents and other predictors are more important in explanatory models of delinquent behaviour. One of the explanations could be the focus on cognitive aspects of moral development while emotional and motivational aspects have been unregarded. Another explanation for these results could be that the relationship of moral development and delinquency varies by the type of delinquent behaviour. For example research indicated that the strength of the correlation between morality and delinquency is higher for physical compared to relational aggression. Furthermore the relationship varies by different age groups. Therefore the presented paper will give a deeper theoretical and methodological insight into moral development and its age-related and type-specific relationship to delinquency. To underline these presumptions a pilot study of children and adolescents will be presented.

The influence of Christian and Islamic religion on juvenile delinquency

Christian Pfeiffer, Dirk Baier, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Until now, most studies analysing the influence of religion on delinquency concentrate on christian religion. Findings indicate a middle or weak protecting effect of christian religion on violent behavior and other delinquent acts. A self-report study recently conducted in Germany with nearly 45,000 adolescents allows to compare the influence of christian and islamic religion on juvenile delinquency simultaneously. Over 2,800 islamic, 11,000 catholic and just as much protestant adolescents participated in the survey. The juveniles were asked to which religious group they belong to and how religious they are (how many times they pray or go to a church/mosque, how important is religion in their everyday life or in their family life). For christian and for islamic adolescents the results show that a higher religiosity goes along with a lower willingness to drink alcohol or to do shop-lifting. However, for violence the results are inconsistent: For both groups there is only a indirect relation between religiosity and violent behavior, but for christians there is a indirect protecting effect, for Muslims there is a indirect increasing effect. A high islamic religiosity goes along with accepting violence legitimizing norms of masculinity and consuming media violence; both factors are strong predictors of violent behavior. The findings are discussed with respect to a better integration of Muslims into German society.

Chosen, arranged or forced marriage: a case study

Judith Duchêne, School of Criminology, University of Liege, Belgium

This paper is the result of an ethnographic research conducted in the Turkish and Moroccan communities of the Hodimont neighborhood in Verviers. The analysis aims to highlight the matrimonial strategies and the influence of the community into these ones.

A triangular interaction between parents / child / community is at the hart of each wedding's decision. The modality of this interaction – more or less flexible – seems to be crucial in the determination of the marriage's form and in the constraining force that can weigh on young people for the choice of their partner.

Moreover, every component of young people's life within the community is influenced by the relations with the parents and the community members. Education, socialization, religious experience, gender perceptions, economic contingencies are dimensions that are crossed by parental and community recommendations. In this context, it can be hard for young people to find a right balance between the fulfillment of the family's wills and the respect of their own desire. This situation might cause constraints or acts of violence but it might also produce reconciliations and self-affirmations.

136. ISRD Related Researches

Chair: Claire Gavray, University of Liège, Belgium

Room: LOMBROSO

"Deep impact": Risk Factors of violence offence in Central Europe (ISRD-2: Estonian, Czech and Hungarian youth comparison study)

Eszter Sarik, National Institute of Criminology, Hungary

Media and public opinion react strongly to any manifestations of juvenile deviance nowadays. For becoming able to influence juvenile behavior, we have to clarify what is happening to teenagers and why: how and in what circumstances they live, what kind of social network they can rely on if they get into trouble as victims or perpetrators. This study, with its wide range and overwhelming data analysis of regional and local characteristics, helps professionals to understand today's juvenile behavior, its possible reasons and backgrounds. Risk factors of juvenile deviant behavior mostly stem from circumstantial influences: the micro-milieu, i.e. bonding to the family, the residential area, the school, the peers have a deep impact on behavior. The list of these factors is not complete without the individual's level of impulsivity, which can equally affect violent attitudes. However, reactions to peer group problems mostly fail in the given countries, while deviant activities mostly remain hidden from the parents and teachers. According to the ISRD-2 data, the school discovery of deviant behavior, even that of schoolyard fights or examples of bullying remains on a strangely low level. The fact that even if they are discovered, they usually remain without proper sanctions, just adds fuel to the fire. The more acts remain without sanctions the higher is the possibility to commit again. What reasons stand behind this passive behavior of the adults? Maybe it is the teachers' lack of time and interest, or the wobbliness of caretaking roles. Maybe it is the teachers' shortage of tools, or their lack of knowledge of the goals. Screening the backgrounds of this complex question is essential. This kind of uncertainty seems to be typical in Hungary, Estonia and the Czech Republic as well. What are the differences and the similarities between these Eastern European countries? Why do they show different risk factors? (Eastern European countries have different family structures and parental deviance complexities, as well as different school manners towards aggression.) The given countries have many identical features in their political and economical past. The responsibility of the adult society for the healthy upbringing of the next generation is equally prioritized. However, the grading of the different kinds of deviant behavior is not the same in the countries in question. In the study, it is not only the ISRD-2 data that are analyzed but also other sociological and criminological research findings on the region's characteristics, and in this way, a clearer picture of the differences in deviance structure and deviance handling is drawn.

Self-reported delinquency in Belgium

Sofie De Bus, Tinne Gelyuckens, Jenneke Christiaens, Heidi Luypaert, Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

From an international and comparative point of view, the development and implementation of self report studies in Belgium has been criticised. Until today, all realized self report studies in Belgium were based on

restricted and regional samples of the juvenile population in Belgium. In this paper we will present the preliminary results of the first phase of a nationwide study 'self-reported juvenile delinquency in Belgium' that we are carrying out for the Belgian government. First, we will very briefly describe this research project on 'self-reported juvenile delinquency'. The study consist out of two phases, a quantitative and qualitative phase. It is the first quantitative phase which will be the main subject of the presentation. Secondly, we will thoroughly discuss fundamental methodological (and practical) issues encountered during the phase of data-collecting. We will present a critical reflection on the use of self-report instruments to gather information on a sensitive and ambiguous topic such as juvenile delinquency. finally, we will reflect on the first results of quantitative analysis. We will discuss and compare these first results within a European perspective.

Social vulnerability and adolescent offending. Exploring the role of violent values, low self-control and troublesome youth group involvement

Nicole Vettenburg, Lieven Pauwels, Ruben Brondeel, Ghent University, Belgium

Claire Gavray, University of Liège, Belgium

The present study aims at testing the relationship between societal vulnerability and self-reported offending based on the Belgian data of the ISRD 2. Societal vulnerability is a much discussed covariate of adolescent offending. We test the hypotheses that violent values and low self-control are key mechanisms that mediate the relationship between societal vulnerability and troublesome youth group involvement and the hypothesis that troublesome youth group involvement itself further mediates the effects of societal vulnerability, violent values, low self-control and offending. The implications of these findings for future studies of offending are addressed.

Gangs in the Czech Republic: Additional contemplation of a methodological research tool of Eurogang

Eva Moravcova, Department of Sociology, Charles University of Prague, Czech Republic

This presentation deals with Czech data from ISRD-2 analysing items concerning gang membership and it questions the appropriateness of Eurogang's definition of a gang member. A respondent's direct identification of his group as a gang is to be discussed further. From the methodological point of view, attention is also paid to the issue of a gang delinquency. By dividing respondents into several groups and by applying Versatility Index in further analysis, several explorative types of gangs are proposed.

137. Safety & Perception

Chair: Mine Ozascilar, Department of Sociology, Bahcesehir University, Turkey

Room: BLUE

Supply and demand of safety at local level in the Lazio Region, Italy

Livia Fay Lucianetti, Giuseppe Ricotta, Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

The aim of the presentation is to understand the main features of the supply and demand of local safety in the Lazio Region, in Italy, and to provide a first critical assessment on their matching. The analysis of the characteristics of the safety demand will be based on the results of a survey on 2075 residents in the Lazio Region that was carried out by the authors in 2009. The survey provides data on the perception of insecurity in the five main towns of the Region (that of Rome, Latina, Viterbo, Rieti and Frosinone) and of the problems

associated to it (i.e. criminal and antisocial behaviour, immigration, drug dealing, poor environment, road traffic etc.). Factors affecting the feelings of insecurity are also taken into account (age, gender, education, political attitudes, being resident in central or peripheral areas of the city and so on). On the side of the safety supply, we will consider in particular the local safety policies financed by the Lazio Region in 2008, representing the first attempt of the Region to invest systematically in local safety across its territorial boundaries. As in the Italian context a particularly determinant role in orienting local safety policies is assigned to the Regions, we explore the specific role of the Lazio Region in defining guidelines, targets and financial resources for its municipalities. In the final part, we will test whether and to what extent the demand of safety in municipalities is met by the most recent policies promoted by the Region. A critical assessment on gaps between demand and supply will be provided in the ambit of a wider analysis of strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and shortfalls.

Mobile phones and safety among university students

Mine Ozascilar, Department of Sociology, Bahcesehir University, Turkey

Fatih Yavus, Department of Forensic Sciences, Istanbul University, Turkey

This article investigates the perceptions of safety with cellular phone usage in Turkey. To test the perceptions of safety and subsequent behavior associated with mobile phone, two studies were conducted. One quantitative survey of 1189 Turkish University students aged 18-25 found that most of the students had a high degree of agreement as to feel safe via cell phone usage. Individuals use their mobile phones to call for help or report various dangers and emergencies. Specific differences were found as a usage of mobile phone to feel safe among the gender. A follow-up qualitative survey of four focus groups with university students in Istanbul found that most of the students use their mobile phone for call someone in case of emergency. However, smaller percentages said they used their mobile phones to call for help either in a crime or to report a traffic accident, a crime or a hazardous situation. Two of the studies point to differences by gender on the level of feeling safe with mobile phone usage. Female students were more considered on the mobile phones usage as safety. The results verify the importance of security as motives for cellular phone usage.

Safe or unsafe: It's all relative. Why people feel unsafe: a qualitative analysis into the constructions and sources of people's perception of safety

Evelien Van den Herrewegen, Department of Penal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium

Relative seems to be the buzzword to describe people's perception of safety. Research reveals that people are very different in what they perceive as unsafe, and consequently there seems to be no consensus on the features of unsafe experiences and situations. The conclusion is thus: "there is not one fear of crime" (Vanderveen, 2006: 314-315; see also Pleysier, 2009). The basic assumption in these researches is that people's perception of safety is a product of (a combination of) external factors that interact in a very complex manner. In this research, however, a social constructionist perspective is used that considers people's perception not as a product of external stimuli, but as a construct of people's interpretative practices. This perspective entails that analysis is not focused on what people consider as unsafe, but first of all, on how people construct unsafety. Illustrated by some examples of our own research, we argue that in accordance to the deviation from people's normal daily routines and expectations, four constructions of unsafety can be distinguished, i.e. an unforeseen, an irregular, a routine or a manageable perception of safety. Subsequently, in the second analysis, we replace the construction into its context and examine the sources (own biography, social and cultural framework) people use to account for and comply with their perception of safety. Based on this analysis, we will argue that the process of identity formation is pivotal to understand why people develop a certain perception of safety and how robust their construction of unsafety is. Finally, we formulate some implications of these findings for an adequate policy on people's perception of safety.

138. *Green Criminology*

Chair: *Rob White, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania, Australia*

Room: *SHAW*

Corporate environmental crime from an opportunity perspective: illegal waste trafficking in Italy

Giada Dalla Gasperina, School of International Studies, University of Trento, Italy

Following an increase in illegal waste trafficking worldwide, concern over this environmental crime has grown. A crucial role in illegal waste diversion has been played not only by organized crime but also by legitimate corporations. Seeking profitability and cost reduction, respected companies in industrialized countries have bypassed laws and controls in order to send waste illegally to less developed states. Indeed, the criminological literature suggests that loopholes in legislative provisions or inconsistent and lax regulation can create opportunities for illegal entrepreneurial activities. In particular, research has demonstrated that rational corporate actors have exploited legislative shortcomings at the expense of the environment. However, existing studies so far have not systematically examined how corporations have engaged in illegal waste trafficking. Moreover, there have been few empirical investigations of whether and how existing laws have created opportunities for these unlawful corporate behaviors. This paper presents the preliminary findings of a qualitative research carried out in Italy, based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with police officers and public prosecutors, which explores the role of corporations in the illegal waste market. Underpinning this study is the contention that the European Community's and Italy's waste-related legislation may unintentionally create criminal opportunities. The results are discussed in terms of which possible loopholes or inconsistencies in the legislation have facilitated or encouraged corporations to illegally traffic waste within and across national borders.

Crisis of global biodiversity and complexity green criminology

Noriyoshi Takemura, Toin University of Yokohama, Japan

Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (2010), produced by the Convention on Biological Diversity, made a new assessment of the current state of biodiversity and the implications of its continued loss for human well-being as follows. "Natural systems that support economies, lives and livelihoods across the planet are at risk of rapid degradation and the collapse, unless there is swift, radical and creative action to conserve and sustainably use the variety of life on Earth." The Outlook 3 warns that massive further loss of biodiversity is becoming increasingly likely, and a severe reduction of many essential services to human societies as several 'tipping points' are approached. Many economies, however, remain blind to the huge value of the diversity of animals, plants and other life-forms and their role in healthy and functioning ecosystems from forests and freshwaters to soils, oceans and even the atmosphere, observes Dr. Steiner. Now we need a new vision for biological diversity for a healthy planet and a sustainable future for humankind. In this presentation, from the perspective of complexity green criminology, the underlying causes or indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, such as land-based pollutions, destructive fishing practices, patterns of consumptions, harmful subsidies etc., are addressed, and urgent and effective actions to reduce the multiple pressures being imposed on biodiversity are suggested.

Green criminology and new horizons in environmental crime

Rob White, Diane Heckenberg, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania, Australia

The world is rapidly changing due to climate change and the systematic depletion of natural resources. This paper provides a glimpse over the horizon of issues likely to be of interest to European criminology in the not-so-distant future. Our concern is to identify a set of events and trends that have significant theoretical,

methodological and policy implications for those with an interest in the study of environmental crime. The concerns range from the social consequences of climate change through to issues pertaining to natural disasters. The paper presents a brief summary of 5 horizon issues and explores the implications of these for criminological research and intervention in Europe and beyond.

Transnational environmental crime and its governance: gaps in theory and research

Lieselot Bisschop, Ghent University, Belgium

Despite their significance and harmfulness, environmental crimes have for a long time not been a field of study in criminology. Criminology has documented on environmental crimes and negligence, but still lacks theoretical and methodological depth and breadth (e.g. compared to street crimes) and therefore risks painting a limited picture of contemporary crimes. In the last decade and especially in recent years, criminologists have started greening criminology and explored dimensions of environmental harm. These scholars aim to move beyond recognizing the existence of these environmental problems and also reach out for solutions and responses. In this paper, we wish to answer to the need to develop better and broader understandings of environmental crime. Scholars also stress the need for theoretical and empirical criminological research which accounts for the global or transnational nature of (environmental) harms/crimes. Research on this topic should thus embrace the complexity and transnational nature which is inherent to the phenomenon. This implies the need for a broad research scope, focusing on multiple environments, disciplines, levels of analysis and actors. In this paper we therefore focus on transnational environmental crime and wish to gain insights into its governance and regulatory characteristics. By means of a literature review within the field of green, corporate and transnational criminology, and supplemented by insights from other disciplines, we aim to explore the gaps in theory and research on transnational environmental crime and its governance, and to make suggestions about how we hope to remedy those gaps in this PhD-research.

139. Issues on Fear of Crime

Chair: Vania Ceccato, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

Room: LAUSANNE

Objectified and subjective securities – Introduction of a new interdisciplinary research project in Germany

Rita Haverkamp, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

In summer 2010, an interdisciplinary research project on perceptions and feelings of securities in Germany was initiated by a consortium of seven partners. Until now, social science and humanities have not been able to build a significant 'barometer of perceived securities'. This academic gap should be closed by the monitoring of objectified and subjective securities, by identifying and analyzing perceptions, situation reports, conditions and expectations that exist throughout Germany. The complex, emotionally and normatively burdened term 'security' raises multilayered holistic questions which can only be examined in an interdisciplinary research consortium. Accordingly, the research partners come from criminology, media studies, (social) psychology, sociology and ethics. The project is based on a combination of the development of methods and a fundamental qualitative and quantitative data collection. The initial point is the term 'security'. The findings of this term will add to a more precise capture in conceptualizing and realizing the diverse working streams.

The impact of crime and fear of crime on apartment prices: Evidence of Stockholm, Sweden

Vania Ceccato, Mats Wilhelmson, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

This study uses data of about 9000 apartment sales in Stockholm, Sweden, to assess the impact of crime and fear of crime on property prices. The study employs hedonic pricing modelling to estimate the impact of crime controlling for other factors (property and neighbourhood characteristics). Geographic Information System (GIS) is used to combine apartment sales by co-ordinates with offences, responses of 2008's Stockholm Safety Survey and land-use characteristics. Results indicate that apartment prices are affected by both crime (in an area and its neighbouring zones) and fear of crime. When offences were broken down by types, residential burglary, theft, vandalism, assault and robbery individually had a significant negative effect on property values. For residential burglary, for instance, such an effect is not homogenous across space, and apartment prices in central areas are often less discounted by being exposed to crime than those in the city's outskirts. Interestingly, the effect of fear of crime on property prices is little affected by vandalism levels in an area.

The association between fear of crime and interpersonal trust. The role of individual and context-level influences

Dina Hummelsheim, Dietrich Oberwittler, Department of Criminology, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

Interpersonal trust and fear of crime are in a tight reciprocal relationship. Previous research has already linked perceptions of local disorder, trust and fear of crime, which can in turn affect the degree to which people participate and interact in their community. However, the associations between fear and trust as two interconnected concepts have rarely been the focus of in-depth academic research. If interpersonal trust can be seen as the expectation that fellow human beings will abide by the rules of fairness, then trust and fear should be placed on opposite sides of a common dimension. Yet, little is known empirically about whether fear in fact is directly opposed to trust, or whether and to what extent predictors of trust also predict fear. This paper addresses these questions by performing multivariate multilevel models which aim at integrating the analysis of individual/person-level and context/country-level influences on fear of crime and generalized trust, using survey data from recent waves of the European Social Survey and country-level socio-economic and political indicators.

140. Imprisonment Issues

Chair: Tomer Einat, Bar-Ilan University – Kinneret Academic College, Israel

Room: BOLOGNA

Exploring the black box of prisons: Prison life and its impact on adjustment in prison and reoffending after release

Karin Beijersbergen, Anja Dirkzwager, NSCR, The Netherlands

Although previous research, especially in the US and UK, examined the effects of imprisonment, little attention is paid to prison life and how prisoners perceive their time in prison. Prisons are usually perceived as a 'black box', and little is known about what goes on inside this black box of prisons and how this is related to behavioral outcomes. This particularly holds true for the Netherlands. Prison is not an uniform experience. Prison conditions will vary for example in terms of the physical fabric of the institution, the harshness of its regime and its social organization. In addition, people experience the incarceration differently because they differ in background and personal characteristics. In order to understand the effects of imprisonment fully, it is

important to increase current knowledge on this 'black box'. This research project aims to gain an insight in prison life: what does prison life look like and how do inmates experience their incarceration? Additionally, the present project investigates the relationship between the prison experience and adjustment problems during incarceration and reoffending after release. This project is part of a large longitudinal study on the effects of imprisonment by the NSCR, Leiden University and University of Utrecht. Data collection will start this fall, and will include about 2.000 inmates, who just entered remand centers. These persons will be followed for a period of three years. Multiple methods of data collection will be used like official registration data, surveys and interviews. In the presentation an outline of the research design will be given. Additionally, some preliminary results of the pilot study on prison experience will be presented.

Prison adjustment: Inmates' personal view

Leonel Goncalves, Rui Goncalves, School of Psychology, University of Minho, Portugal

Qualitative research focusing on inmates' adjustment to prison is fairly limited in the literature. Thus, this study explores inmates' views regarding their prison adjustment process using a qualitative framework. Specifically, the main aims are to shed light on the following questions taking in inmates' perspective: a) How do inmates adjust to prison? b) What influences this prison adjustment process? c) Which strategies do they employ to adjust to prison? Data was collected through a semi structured interview with male inmates convicted for the first time in Portuguese prisons. Response was analysed using a Grounded Theory approach, assisted by NVivo 8 software. Based on theoretical concepts, two contrasting groups were created for the data analysis process: 1) adjusted inmates (without disciplinary infractions and scarce medical consultations during the six months previous to the interview), and 2) maladjusted inmates (with disciplinary infractions and/or many medical consultations in the same period). Preliminary results of this study and potential implications for inmates' treatment and prison management will be presented and discussed.

Female-inmates' perspectives toward consensual same-sex sexual relationships in prison

Tomer Einat, Bar-Ilan University – Kinneret Academic College, Israel

Same-sex sexual relationship in female prisons has long been of interest to researchers. Most studies, however, have focused on various types of same-sex sexual activities and the motivations and characteristics which affect female inmates' decision to engage in them. This work examines female inmates' perspectives toward same-sex sexual relationships in prison and their affect on their motivations to take part in them. Major Findings: (a) A conflict exists between the high prevalence of same-sex sexual behaviour in prison and female inmates' negative attitudes toward such conduct; (b) Nearly all same-sex sexual relationships among shorter term female inmates are based on economic exploitation and other benefits; © Most Jewish and Muslim female prisoners express negative attitudes toward same-sex sexual relationships in prison but, at the same time, participate in them.

141. Victims & Victimology Issues

Chair: Paula Kautt, Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London, United Kingdom

Room: TÜBINGEN

Predictive overlap and mutual dependency in criminological outcomes in BCS data

Paula Kautt, Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London, United Kingdom

Theoretically, crime, the public and the criminal justice system (CJS) mutually influence each other. The public are both victims and perpetrators of crime, thus CJS clients. Likewise, CJS strategies and public self-protective measures affect crime levels. Finally, both crime levels and public opinion influence the CJS and its strategies. Thus, by addressing factors related to one outcome, other outcomes might be influenced. Identifying and targeting the factors these outcomes have in common could represent significant financial savings, lower victimization, improved CJS performance and reduced public anxiety. Yet, to date, such possibilities have not been empirically tested. This study empirically assesses any overlap and relatedness in these outcomes by statistically evaluating BCS data from 2001-2009. It asks: 1) to what degree do the factors affecting different criminological outcomes overlap? and 2) how much do these outcomes predict each other? The analyses will take into account not only characteristics of the respondent and his/her household but also those of the larger Police Force Area (PFA) where the respondent/household are situated. It tests whether widely-held, common-sense beliefs hold up under empirical scrutiny and will suggest various strategies that CJS entities might pursue to target those factors wielding the greatest influence over these outcomes.

Northern Ireland victim and witness survey: Bridging the gap

Richard Erskine, Department of Justice, NICS, Northern Ireland

Putting victims and witnesses of crime at the heart of the criminal justice system and improving the services offered to them is a core objective of the Northern Ireland Criminal Justice system. The mechanism for measuring the success of this objective is the Northern Ireland Victim and Witness Survey, which was first administered in 2008 and is now being repeated on an annual basis. The initial results from this survey were generally encouraging, with particularly strong findings on how victims and witnesses had been treated by professional staff within the criminal justice system. However, one of the elements that stood out as a problem was the issue of appropriate levels of communication as to the nature of the criminal justice process itself. In some cases, it became clear that victims and witnesses had only a very sketchy idea of what process they had actually been through, despite their key role within it. Evidence from the Northern Ireland Victim and Witness Survey is currently being built upon through a series of initiatives to enhance the experience of victims and witnesses within the criminal justice process and to address any shortcomings in the system which the Survey has specifically identified.

CNV abnormalities in posttraumatic stress disorder

Patrick Papart, Marc Anseau, University of Liège, Belgium

Franz Bartholomé, St-Joseph Hospital, Liège, Belgium

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) develops in response to an extreme traumatic stressor. The assessment of PTSD is essentially based on clinical symptomatology and it is therefore important to develop methods to objectivate this anxiety disorder. We recorded contingent negative variation (CNV) in a group of PTSD patients (DSM-IV criteria). A majority of these subjects exhibited low CNV amplitude and slower reaction time. Less frequently, they presented a postimperative negativity. These results suggest attention processes disturbances associated with psychomotor retardation in PTSD pathophysiology. CNV may be useful to help clinicians in the assessment of PTSD. In depression, a low CNV amplitude has been associated with a preferential response to noradrenergic antidepressants. These agents could also find a good indication in PTSD.

Plenary Session III

10.45 – 12.00

PLENARY SESSION III

Chair : André Lemaître, University of Liège, Belgium

Room: SUTHERLAND

Criminology and policy

Britta Kyvsgaard, Danish Ministry of Justice, Denmark

While criminology's impact on public policy seems to be increasing in the US, an opposite trend is apparent in Denmark and maybe the whole of Europe. At a time when ever more criminological knowledge is produced, criminologists probably have never been less influential than they are today. Various explanations for this are proposed, and evidence-based criminology - which represents an exception to this development - is discussed from a critical angle.

Strategy of Crime Prevention in Practice as an Independent but Integrative Part of the Public Policy

Katalin Gönczöl, Eötvös University, Hungary

In 2003, Hungary became one of those European countries that have adopted its own crime prevention strategy. (*The National Strategy for Social Crime Prevention. Annex to the Parliamentary Resolution No. 118/2003. X. 28.*) Since then, this strategy has been providing the basis for several criminal policy reforms as part of the continuous social and economic transformation. According to the document the modern social crime prevention is a professional and civil programme, directed and supported by the government, and enhances the self-defence capabilities of the society. It contains a set of objectives in order to alleviate the basic causes of crime, the risk of becoming a victim, to raise the security of the community as a whole, thus to improving the quality of life and the observation of human rights.

The paper analyses the nearly eight years of experiences of the implementation of the strategy. It focuses on sensitive balance between the social control of public safety and the preservation of the autonomy of individuals and their immediate communities.

According to the author, in order to keep a balance between the various interests in maintaining public safety and observing human rights, the following principles have to be taken into account:

1. The crime prevention must not be coercive and/or resulting in stigmatization of people. In other words, the crime prevention may stigmatize certain types of behaviours but not those of individuals.
2. In selecting the methods of prevention, the intervention should follow the principle of proportionality. A proper balance should be kept between the autonomy of the individual and the community control.
3. Crime prevention could have the side-effect of social exclusion, thus raising prejudices against certain groups of the society (juvenile delinquents, ex-prisoners, drug addicts, homeless people, the poor and the Roma). The community crime prevention should be conducted according to the principles of social justice.

According to the author, there are two significant dangers in the changing global and national criminal policy environment. Today, crime prevention policy is losing its traditional complexity and becoming simply an instrument of the „just deterrence“ type of crime control. There are also attempts to conduct such wide-ranging crime prevention practice that would have priority over societal, health and educational policies. The latter is trying to be the main solution for controlling most social problems and disorders originated from the

postmodern social exclusion. Both are seriously endangering the basic human rights of the individuals and the community, and, in a long run, do not solve the problem of public safety either.

Poster Session 1

Thursday 9th September 2010

12.00 – 16.00

142. Poster session 1

What students know about bullying

Branislava Popović-Čitić, Department for Prevention and Treatment of Behavioral Disorders, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Sladjana Djurić, Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Research on the students' awareness about the characteristics and agents of bullying contributes directly to the planning of preventive programs. For the purpose of examining students' knowledge about bullying a questionnaire is composed of 20 statements relating to the three areas – manifestations, participants and reaction to bullying. The study was conducted in October 2009, on the sample of 585 students of middle school classes from 14 Belgrade schools. Results show that most of students recognize basic types of bullying. Only 5 percent of students do not identify forms of physical, a bit more than 15 percent forms of verbal and electronic, and 30 percent surveyed students do not recognize relational bullying. One third of students consider erroneously that physical bullying is more frequent than verbal one, as well as that bullying is merely a part of growing up. About 15 percent of students mistakenly believe that bully is always a boy, that victims are always girls and that bully is aware how victim feels. Approximately 60 percent of students are mistaken in opinion that victim is often guilty by himself or herself, and that viewers are not responsible for bullying. Also, 60 percent of students believe mistakenly that reporting of bullies to an adult leads to even greater problems and that bully should be confronted to the same extent, one third of students hold that reporting of bullies to the teachers is nothing more than "whistle-blowing", while about 15 percent of students are convinced that bullying can not be prevented. Presented findings indicate clearly that students recognize relational bullying at the lowest measure, that they have wrong opinions about participants of bullying, and that they, most frequently, mark favourable ways of response as inadequate and inconvenient.

Bullying in middle schools: Students perception of bullies

Sladjana Djurić, Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Branislava Popović-Čitić, Department for Prevention and Treatment of Behavioral Disorders, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Serbia

In the domain of bullying examination, there are relatively few studies devoted to the analysis of perception of various aspects of bullying by children and youth. The purpose of this investigation was to examine the perceptions of middle school students about characteristics of bully (appearance, school achievement and commitment to school, way of spending spare time, relations to peers and parents). In this research, we applied qualitative approach, which encompassed participant focus-group interviews. The sample consisted in 624 middle school students from 24 Belgrade schools. In each school, two gender-homogeneous focus interviews were held, with 12 students per group on the average. Focus-group interviews were conducted during May and October 2009. The research results show that students, in describing bullies, focus predominantly on peers who exert physical aggression. In the bulk of examples, independently of respondent gender, answers are recorded that a bully is male, with a specific dressing style, and an occupant of pretty high socio-economic status. Bullies, according to students' opinion, have very low school achievement, enter frequently into conflicts with teachers and disturb discipline and work at school classes. Bullies spend their spare time in inconstructive and unorganized way, being friendly with elder peers who are also bullies. In their family environment, judging by students' declarations, bullies manifest mainly violent patterns of behaviour, which their parents cannot confront with, and it very often concerns families distinguished by dysfunctional family relations. We may conclude that the perception of bullies by students corresponds to a large extent to the real image of a physical bully established by various empirical studies. However, we should bear in mind that students recognize primarily physical bullying, that is, by their opinion, almost always followed by verbal bullying, while relational bullying is mainly not perceived as a form of bullying.

Criminal Lifestyle: It's Relation to Criminogenic Risks and Needs

Dalibor Dolezal, Department of Criminology, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Croatia

The criminal lifestyle theory is a relatively new concept of criminal conduct mostly focused on behavioral and cognitive characteristics of criminals. On the sample of 415 Croatian prisoners we examined the correlation between the behavioral characteristics of criminal lifestyle and criminogenic risks and needs. The instruments used were Lifestyle Criminality Screening Form (Walters, 1998; Budjanovac & Jandric, 2008) and LSI-R (Andrews & Bonta, 1995). The results showed statistically significant correlation between criminogenic risk and needs and criminal lifestyle in way that higher criminogenic risks and needs suppose higher involvement in criminal lifestyle.

The Safety Monitor in The Netherlands

Ger Linden, Harry Huys, Statistics Netherlands, The Netherlands

The Safety Monitor (IVM) is a yearly recurring population survey that discusses issues like livability of the respondent's neighbourhood, feelings of unsafety, criminal victimisation, how individuals perceive neighbourhood problems, the population's opinion concerning police action and prevention. The history of surveys in The Netherlands concerning safety in general and victimisation surveys in specific dates back to the seventies. The consciousness that figures about officially registered crime does not provide an adequate image of the unsafety problems has been growing ever since. The types of crime not reported by victims, especially the less 'serious' crimes, therefore remain a 'dark number'. The first victimisation survey in The Netherlands was held in 1973. From then onwards, the WODC and/or CBS have conducted periodically standardised nationwide victimisation surveys. From the early nineties on, the need for information at a lower level was growing, so surveys were also held at police regional level. Since 2005, for efficiency reasons, all related questions from three surveys are combined into one single new survey instrument. Since 2008, the coverage of the survey has become even larger, so nowadays, analyses can be carried out at communal or even at neighbourhood level. Moreover the gathered information can be enriched with information from the Social Statistics Database.

Electronic Monitoring as an alternative for remand custody in Belgium: some research findings

Caroline De Man, Eric Maes, Benjamin Mine, Rosamunde Van Brakel, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

To punish, to sanction, to restore, to protect? PhD project on differences in decision making between Flemish and French speaking youth court magistrates and judges in Belgium

Eef Goedseels, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

Study on the production and analysis of youth court statistics in Belgium

Eef Goedseels, Isabelle Detry, Isabaele Ravier, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

Statistical analysis on the databases of the houses of justice in Belgium

Alexia Jonckheere, Dieter Burssens, Inge Vanfraechem, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

Evaluation of victim policy in Belgium

Anne Lemonne, Inge Vanfraechem, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

Exploratory study on the articulation possibilities of the statistical databases in the Belgian criminal justice: towards the development of a datawarehouse?

Benjamin Mine, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

Forensic expertise in criminal justice in Belgium

Bertrand Renard, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

Research about prison classification and detention principles in Belgium

Charlotte Vanneste, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

Robberies as an organized crime activity in Spain: profiles of organizations and members

Laura Requena, Andrea Giménez-Salinas, Luis De la Corte, Institute of Forensic Science and the Security, University Autonoma of Madrid, Spain

This poster shows the findings of a research based on 54 police files regarding organized crime police operations, which has been performed from October 2009 until May of the current year. With this information the research team pretends to obtain a good perspective of the characteristics of organized crime in Spain. However, this field is wide and for this reason we have divided the information analysis. One of the parts is the study of organizations focused on robberies. Specifically, 31.8% of the police files analysed are of this kind of illegal activity as main activity (with which the group obtains most of its earnings), including: banks, jeweler's, housing, warehouses, truck's load, shops, bars or restaurants, etc. Data have been collected by means of a template including four different dimensions: 1) organization features (level of risk, number of members, type of structure, links between members, geographical situation, protection measures adopted, etc.). 2) Illegal markets (main illegal activity, stability of the illegal market, etc.). 3) Instrumental activities (corruption, obstruction of Justice, money laundering, violence, etc.). 4) Members profile (age, sex, nationality, marital status and family, police records, legal status, etc.). The results presented in the poster show the features of the organizations dedicated to robberies, based on the EUROPOL indicators and the specific members' data (sex, age, nationality, etc.). The organizations analyzed scarcely match the EUROPOL indicators unlike bigger groups such as those focused on trafficking of drugs. Regarding the members, the profile is: men, age between 30-33 and 38-41 years old and Romanian. These findings are especially relevant because there are scarce researches in this area and because of the difficulty of obtaining information from other sources.

The experiences of the work penalty

Fabienne Philippe, JUR-I, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium

The experiential dimension for the sentenced person serving a work penalty remains largely unexplored by Belgian research. Consequently, the objective of our study is to apprehend their penal experience at a personal level. These offenders represent a diversified public who becomes actor of his/her own sentence. In fact, if the sentenced person is recognized guilty, he /she is also recognized able to carry out the sentence to which he agreed (Kaminski D., 2006)*. To apprehend their universe, we privileged a qualitative methodology: the account of life topics. In the poster, we will explain the aim of our thought processes, the method of research,

and the status of the speech within the framework of penal justice. This communication will be the result of our first analyzes resulting from our talks carried out with the several convicts. We operated a comparison of the sentenced person trajectories by the light of the meanings they confer on the penalty, generated social costs, compliance with the work penalty, their comprehension of the penal system, etc. Thus, we aim to better assess the influence of the penalty on the articulation of their professional, family and social lives. Furthermore, the penal experience of the sentenced person will also inform us on the criminal process and its operative methods. *Kaminski D., 2006, Un nouveau sujet de droit pénal ?, in Moreau Th., Digneffe Fr. (dir.), Responsabilité et responsabilisation dans la justice pénale, Bruxelles, De Boeck-Larcier, 45-64.

The use of videoconferencing in criminal procedures: overview of practices and legal frameworks in Europe and of scientific researches in this matter

Sophie de Biolley, Interdisciplinary Research Center on Deviance and Penalty, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium

This poster is the result of the first part of a research which analyse the impact of new technology's integration in criminal justice on the current penal rationality. More precisely, the aim of the research is to understand, by the analysis of the use of videoconferencing during hearings before police or judicial authorities (penal videoconferencing), if this integration contributes or not to the modification of the fundamentals of the criminal procedure and to redefine the rights and the roles of its actors. Penal videoconferencing is used to enable an actor to take part in the criminal procedure from a distance place. Depending on the national system concerned, this actor can be a victim, a witness, an accused, a lawyer, or an expert. This study focuses on videoconferencing used to enable an accused to be virtually present at his process while he is maintained in prison ("video-appearance"). This poster would schematically present – why we are doing this research – what we mean by "penal videoconferencing", - what is the legal framework and the practices in the European Union and in its member states – the point of view of the European court of human rights's on videoconferencing - the scientific literature which is relatively limited in this matter. This global overview would enable us to show that penal videoconferencing is more and more used in Europe without having really been questioned by authorities. Its advantages in term of cost, time and security seems to be enough to legitimate it's use and to explain its proliferation.

Social trust, political trust and trust in the police

Gunnar Thomassen, Police University College, Norway

Numerous surveys have documented that trust in the police in Norway remains high and stable over time. What we know less about is why it is so high, and furthermore, what accounts for variations in trust among Norwegian citizens. Is trust primarily specific and determined by individual experiences with the police and events that may influence perceptions of police effectiveness, such as becoming a victim of crime? Or does it primarily flow from a general trust in public institutions and in the way democracy works? Using individual level data from the national Citizen Survey (2001) and the European Social Survey (2006) the questions above are investigated and findings presented. First of all I correlated trust in the police with trust in six other public institutions. The correlations are consistently high and positive suggesting that trust in the police at least to some extent reflects a general trust in public institutions. Secondly, regression analysis (OLS) with eight independent variables included in the model, find that the strongest predictor of trust in the police is satisfaction in the way democracy works. Other factors found to have a statistically significant impact are trust in other people (social trust), political orientation and gender, while age, level of education, and interestingly, someone in the household being victim of assault or burglary during the last five years and feeling of safety in the neighborhood have no significant impact on trust.

Cognitive topography imbalance in alcoholism

Patrick Papart, Marc Ansseau, Forensic Psychiatry and Psychophysiology, University of Liège – CHU Liège, Belgium

Franz Bartholomé, Psychiatry, St-Joseph Hospital, Belgium

Classically, topographic studies have shown maximal Contingent Negative Variation (CNV) amplitude in the central region with a decrease in frontal and parietal areas. The purpose of the present study was to assess this CNV distribution in alcoholism. We recorded CNV in a group of 73 alcoholic inpatients with a diagnosis of dependence or abuse according to DSM –IV criteria. Clinical symptomatology was rated by the Irritability Depression Anxiety (IDA) scale. We observed that mean CNV amplitude was higher in Fz when compared to Cz (-11 +/- 5.9 uV vs -10.7 +/- 6.3 uV). Whereas 35 subjects exhibited higher CNV amplitude in Cz when compared to Fz (C group), 37 subjects were characterized by higher CNV amplitude in Fz than in Cz (F group) and one subject has identical values in both derivations. When compared with the IDA scale, we found that the F group exhibited a higher depression score than the C group. These results suggest that a impairment of inhibitory frontal processes could be correlated with a higher level of psychopathology.

Poster Session 2

Friday 10th September 2010

12.00 – 16.15

143. Poster Session 2

Requirements for research promotion

Diana Ziegleder, Felix Feldmann-Hahn, Criminology and Police Science, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

The poster shows first results of an ongoing accompanying study on the demand for research by police practitioners. A German university of applied science is targeting to support, activate and profile its research orientation. The poster highlights empirical data on areas of interest and ways of activation and support. In a first step it focuses especially on the training of and research projects including police students. Thereby the difficulties of police research and police science in Germany are discussed due to the fact, that police training institutions are a quite closed society.

Motives of violent media use among adolescents

Takayuki Miyadera, Department of Criminology and Behavioral Sciences, National Research Institute of Police Science, Japan

It has been reported that some juveniles who committed murder were affected by depictions of violence on media, which has become public concern in Japan. This suggests that the frequent use of violent media content can be one of the warning signs of violent offence among young people. In order to catch the warning sign, however, the use of violent media content should be examined in terms of its motive and other psychosocial adjustment issues. This study explored the motives to watch violent film or TV drama and examined the psychological background connected with the motives of media consumption. An internet survey was administered to 1,400 adolescents aged 13-18 years old whose parents were registered as monitors of an internet survey company. Factor analysis suggested three dimensions of motive for the use of film/TV drama; escapism, curiosity and identification with strong characters on the film, and all these motive scores were higher for adolescents who view violent film/TV drama of military- or horror-oriented film with depiction of violence, weapon use and blood. A MIMIC model showed that the degree of enthusiasm for media use and the internal sensation seeking predicted higher scores of escapism, curiosity and identification with characters, and that alienation predicted higher scores of escapism and identification. Patterns of combination of three motive types were also explored using a latent class analysis, suggesting that a subgroup with highest scores in all three motive types showed the highest degree of psychological maladjustment and the strongest preference for violent film/TV drama. Detailed discussion will be presented at the conference.

Post-relationship stalking: Dynamics of victimisation, coping strategies and correlates with domestic violence

Célia Ferreira, Marlene Matos, Psychology, University of Minho, Portugal

The problem of stalking has only recently been recognised in many Western countries. After de "Star stalking Era", researchers converge to identify stalking as a form of relational violence and former intimates as the most common and dangerous group of stalkers. Further, recent studies have been demonstrating a link between a history of abuse during the relationship and stalking after the breakup, leading some authors to suggest the conceptualization of the stalking as an extension or variance of domestic violence. Despite all the progress achieved, stalking continues to be unrecognized in many countries, namely Portugal, in which there is no specific term to the concept, nor any specific anti-stalking legislation, what can promote secondary victimisation. The present study focuses on stalking by former intimates among a sample of 104 women victims, recruited in victim support agencies. All the participants were also victims of different types of abuse (psychological and/or physical) during the course of the relationship. The goal of this study was to analyse the experience of stalking victimisation after the breakup and explore its correlates with domestic violence. Specifically, based on quantitative methodologies, we intended: to characterize stalking dynamics, in terms of the type, frequency and duration of the behaviours; to identify the coping strategies adopted by the victims in

response to this form of victimisation; and to assess the correlates between different forms of abuse during the relationship and different stalking tactics. Findings will be presented and discussed.

Foreign inmates in Portuguese (and European) prisons: An analysis of last decade evolution

Raquel Matos, Gabriela Salgueiro, Mariana Barbosa, School of Education and Psychology, Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal

Giving the fact that the proportion of foreign inmates among prison population in Portugal and abroad has been rising, we present a study about last decade's evolution of foreign inmates in the context of European and Portuguese prisons. The aim of this research is to analyze and compare demographic and penal characteristics of both male and female foreign citizens detained in Portugal and the rest of the Europe, thus contributing to improve knowledge about this issue, given the lack of studies about female imprisonment (Portuguese Ministry of Justice Statistics; Hostettler & Achermann, 2008). There are differences between male and female inmates concerning the type of crime committed and the penal answer to it, as well as the country of origin. Results about demographic, judicial and penal characteristics of both groups constitute an important contribution to understand deviant trajectories and imprisonment experiences as well as to explore the role of migration in the changes occurring in foreign prison population in Portugal and Europe.

Policing the illegal trade in endangered species – where to begin?

Siv Runhovde, Reseach department, Norwegian police university college, Norway

According to Interpol, the international trade in plants and animals constitute the world's third largest illegal market, following the trade in narcotics and weapons. Second only to destruction of natural habitats, international trade represents the biggest threat to the world's biological diversity. The illegal trade in endangered species is a global problem and is claimed to be linked to organized crime. We know little of the extent of such illegal trade in Norway, both when it comes to import and export. The number of seizures made by the law enforcement authorities and the number of people being prosecuted for this type of crime are few, but the numbers are increasing. There is reason to believe that the number of unrecorded cases is substantial and that adequate procedures for detection, registration and prosecution are absent. However, research based knowledge is scarce. The Norwegian police should prioritize fighting the illegal trade in endangered species. In 1976, Norway ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). By entering the convention in Norwegian law, the police and prosecution is obliged to enforce the law and prosecute any violations of the CITES regulations. Further, The Norwegian Director General of Public Prosecution states that serious environmental crime and international organized crime are prioritized areas. The Norwegian Police Directorate specifically states that trade in endangered species could be a challenge for the police in the near future. Research on the illegal wildlife trade should shed light on the following; the extent of the trade, the detection of smuggled goods, registration procedures, investigation, and prosecution. The poster will outline a research proposal for exploring the extent and nature of the illegal trade involving Norway.

Criminal thinking styles in Croatian prison population

Anita Jandric Nisevic, Department of Criminology, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Croatia

The aim of this research is to explore differences in criminal thinking styles regarding age, recidivism, violent criminal behavior and addictive behavior. Theoretical background of research is The Criminal Lifestyle Theory (Walters, 1995). The sample consists of 415 male prisoners, placed in the State Center for Psychosocial Diagnostics in Zagreb between December 2007. and February 2009. To assess and explore criminal thinking styles Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) was used. PICTS is an 80-item self-report measure designed to assess crime-supporting cognitive patterns. The data were processed by the descriptive analysis and discriminative analysis. Results of this research indicate differences in criminal thinking styles regarding age, recidivism, violent criminal behavior and addictive behavior.

Gender Differences in the Classification of Foul Play in Missing-Persons Reports

Stephen J. Morewitz, Department of Sociology, San Jose State University, USA

More research is needed to better understand how law enforcement and emergency medical professionals respond to reports of missing persons. A missing person's gender may be an important factor that determines whether her or his missing-person case is classified as involving foul play. The present investigation is part of the Missing Persons Project. Based on a random sample of 138 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2004 and published in the North American Missing Persons Network (N.A.M.P.N) website, this study tests the null hypothesis that gender is not related to whether a missing-person report is classified as involving foul play. Each missing-person report was coded using a 228-item protocol. The coded data were entered into a data file and Chi-Square and correlational analysis was then performed using Systat 9 for Windows program (1999). The null hypothesis was rejected. Missing-persons reports for females (53.1%) were more than twice as likely to be classified as involving foul play than the missing-persons reports for males (20.5%) (Chi-Square= 7.54, df=1, $p < .006$). These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors, such as the missing person's age and racial/ethnic background. These findings suggest that females who are reported missing may be more likely to be viewed as the victims of foul play than males who are reported missing.

Typologies of risk of deviant juveniles

Teresa Braga, Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves, Psychology, University of Minho, Portugal

Effective treatment of deviant juveniles entails wide-range and differential treatment programs tailored to specific patterns of risk factors. Thus, the main aim of this study is to identify typologies of risk factors using cluster analysis techniques. Approximately 100 deviant juveniles were assessed using a well know and valid risk prediction tool – the Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory. Focusing on primary treatment of juvenile criminal behavior, the sample comprised adolescents in the Child Protection System referenced for their deviant conducts (e.g., drug use, oppositional defiant behavior, significant school truancy, and criminal police reports) but that had no criminal convictions. The risk typologies and their implications for treatment programs for deviant youth will be discussed.

European Society of Criminology Postgraduate & Early Stage Researchers Working Group

Jaime Waters, Law, Criminology, and Community Justice, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

The first meeting of the European Postgraduate Researchers Group took place at the annual ESC Conference in Tübingen in 2006 and has been growing from strength to strength ever since. The aim of the Working Group is to provide a forum to discuss, develop and collaborate on new and innovative criminal justice research with other early stage researchers and lead/senior academics on a European level. Our current projects include putting together an online criminological / CJS data base for European countries and improving the website to allow for further online discussion and collaboration. All doctoral and post-doctoral researchers (up to 7 years research experience) are invited to join the Working Group and attend the annual meeting. This year's meeting will take place in Liege during the annual ESC conference. If you would like any further information about the Working Group or about any of the current projects, please contact Jaime Waters (J.Waters@shu.ac.uk).

Gender Differences in Persons Who Go Missing at a Younger Age

Stephen J. Morewitz, Department of Sociology, San Jose State University, USA

More research is needed to better understand who is at risk for going missing. Due to their gender role and increased vulnerability to predators, females may be at increased risk of going missing at a younger age than males. The present study is part of the Missing Persons Project. Based on a random sample of 156 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2004 and published in the North American Missing Persons

Network (N.A.M.P.N) website, this study tests the null hypothesis that gender is not related to the age of individuals at that time that they go missing. Each missing-person report was coded using a 228-item protocol. The coded data were entered into a data file and t-test and multiple regression analysis was then performed using Systat 9 for Windows program (1999). The null hypothesis was rejected. Females who went missing were significantly younger than males who went missing (mean age= 28.2 years, S.D.=17.2 vs. mean age 36.6 years, S.D.=18.2, t test=2.94, df=152, p<.004) These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors, such as the missing person's racial/ethnic background. These findings suggest that females may be at higher risk of going missing at a younger age than males.

The use of the Belgian National DNA Databases: first review

Leen Dubbocage, Bertrand Renard, National Institute of Criminalistic and Criminology, Belgium

African-American/White Differences in Persons Who Go Missing at a Younger Age

Stephen J. Morewitz, Department of Sociology, San Jose State University, USA

Racial and ethnic/cultural factors may be associated with an increased rate of going missing at a younger age. African-Americans who are living in low-socioeconomic status (SES) and high-crime rate communities may be at increased risk of going missing at a younger age than whites who are living in higher SES and low-crime rate communities. The present investigation is part of the Missing Persons Project. Based on a random sample of 156 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2004 and published in the North American Missing Persons Network (N.A.M.P.N) website, this study tests the null hypothesis that African-Americans do not differ from whites in their age at the time that they going missing. Each missing-person report was coded using a 228-item protocol. The coded data were entered into a data file and t-test and multiple regression analysis was then performed using Systat 9 for Windows program (1999). The null hypothesis was rejected. African-Americans who went missing were significantly younger than whites who went missing (mean age= 26.6 years, S.D.=13.2 vs. mean age 37.2 years, S.D.=20.0, t test=2.93, df=120, p<.004) These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors, such as the missing person's racial/ethnic background. These findings suggest that African-Americans may be at higher risk of going missing at a younger age than whites who go missing.

The Prison Governor in a Changing Context

Philippe Kennes, Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

The aim of this research is to answer the question how Belgian prisons are governed by prison governors within a changing penal and social context. Notwithstanding the crucial role of this key actor, prison governors and prison governance are largely unexplored by (inter)national scholars and particularly in Belgium. Firstly, there is a lack of knowledge about who governs our prisons. Who are prison governors today and in which way do they differ from previous prison governors? What are their views on governing prisons? Has their educational/professional background changed? How are prison governors selected and trained over time? To this end, we will uncover the professional and social-demographic profiles of current and previous prison governors. Secondly, prisons, as dynamic institutions, have undergone several transformations such as rising prison populations and overcrowding, a changing profile of prisoners, the recognition of prisoners' rights, the introduction of a managerialistic approach in prison management, increasing activities for prisoners offered by external services, increasing media coverage of life in prison, etc. Within this continuous changing context, prison governors have to manage relationships with several actors such as prisoners, prison officers, central administration, media, external actors, etc. How important are these relationships in terms of prison governance and have they changed prison management? What are the implications of these changes for prison governors' role? Thirdly, we will focus on the governors' style of leadership. How does his or her style of leadership influence the interactions with these actors? In order to answer these questions, the empirical

research includes interviews with current and previous governors (by the use of oral histories), supplemented by ethnographic research in one or two Belgian prisons.

Juvenile sex offender recidivism

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The sexual crimes committed by people under 18 have been increasingly studied and valued in the last years. Sexual violence is defined as any sexual act, or attempt to obtain a sexual act, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim. A significant number of important knowledge about risk factors and general characteristics of the problem and strategies intervention with these young's have been accumulated until now. One of the principal research (and, also, intervention) questions is about the circumstances of the recidivism of young people who sexually abuse. The authors are doing the first study in Portuguese context about the young sex offenders populations. This presentation provides an overview of this work in progress, presenting the principal research lines and objectives of the study in the Portuguese context. We expect the final results could give us answers about the maintenance of the problem, specific risk factors of these young sex offender's behaviours and recidivism rates. One important focus in this study is finding the characteristics we must pay attention when we plan interventions strategies with this population.

Doing prison work in a changing context: an ethnographic research on prison officers

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Prisons have lately been the object of many social and political developments, which often have important consequences for the work of prison officers. We want to study how these developments influence the professional context of prison officers and how they experience these changes. This will be analyzed through the professional culture of prison officers in Belgium. This is a largely unexplored domain in Belgian criminological research, compared to some other countries and other professional cultures. The research will focus on the interactions between the professional culture of the prison officers, the organizational culture of the prison system and local and individual differences. In order to achieve this, a longitudinal research will be carried out, based on the analysis of the training of prison officers and on participative observation in different prisons. This should allow us to distinguish between intrinsic personal changes and changes in the professional context. The combination of lengthy observations and semi-structured interviews should enhance the validity of our research.

A Highway to Prison? An analysis of the social and judicial pathways of prisoners without a legal permit of residence from a socio-criminological perspective

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This research starts from three major issues : First, due to past and recent immigration flows, Belgium is witnessing a form of incorporation of illegal immigrants. Second, there is a rising number of prisoners without a legal permit of residence in the Belgian prison population. Third, the release of 'illegal prisoners' is regulated by specific procedures, either at an early stage of the detention period or at the end of the sentence. This research aims to uncover the judicial and social profiles of these illegal prisoners and to describe their judicial and social processes of release and their previous and future incorporation in Belgian society.

Génocidaires: punishing individuals and organizations in the context of mass violence

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The crime of genocide was defined in 1948, as a set of acts committed with “intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such”. Although the commission by a lone perpetrator is theoretically possible, history shows that genocide is usually committed by groups and organizations (military and paramilitary, guerrilla...).

Furthermore, the Elements of the Crimes, which are applicable law to the International Criminal Court, have gone one step further requiring that “the conduct took place in the context of a manifest pattern of similar conduct directed against that group”. By means of introducing this contextual element, collective perpetration became the more realistic possibility to commit the crime.

And not only the perpetrator is peculiar, but also the victim. The acts amounting to genocide target a group, i.e., a more or less large number of individuals presenting certain characters. This implies that the organizational element is present on both sides.

As a result, genocide appears as a *sui generis* crime, in comparison to national offences. This singular nature affects its study and punishment, entailing new *ad hoc* criminological and legal constructions. In this context, the poster proposed would depict the possible scenarios –from the lone perpetrator to the hierarchical and structured military group-, showing both the criminological and legal issues linked to every specific case, including a brief description of how national and international instances have been facing this phenomenon, mainly using Rwanda and the Balkans as a case study.

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