



**2<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

**European Criminology:  
Sharing Borders, Sharing a Discipline**

**Toledo, Spain  
September 4-7, 2002**



**Fundación General de la UCLM**  
Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha



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**PROGRAMME  
ABSTRACTS  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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## ***WELCOME TO THE TOLEDO CONFERENCE***

Welcome to the beautiful city of Toledo, which represents one of the finest examples of historical European culture and has justly been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. I could not imagine a better site to meet for European -and other criminologists from abroad- in order to discuss our mutual problems in Crime and Criminology, present our studies and research projects and celebrate the second year of existence of the European Society of Criminology and the second annual meeting of the society.

Many of you have attended the first annual meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, which was a great success with more than 300 participants instead of the expected 200. We had of course expected that the idea of a European Society of Criminology, forming a platform for the exchange of ideas and knowledge in the field of Criminology as well as uniting criminologists from a great many countries, including eastern and central Europe, would be attractive to many academics and researchers. However, we had certainly not anticipated such overwhelming response!

A year has passed: the new Society has established itself more firmly and procedures are put into place to run it smoothly. More and more criminologists have become aware of its existence and two Newsletters have since then been published. Membership is steadily increasing, and as the organisers of the second annual meeting will tell you, at this moment the number of participants has again exceeded all expectations.

As you will notice in the conference programme there is a wide range of criminological subjects that may attract your attention and every participant should be able to find here his or her specific field of interest, and the relevant colleagues to get in touch with. Moreover, there are already some working groups in place that will hold their meetings, as well as representations from different national Criminological Societies in Europe and the United States. Finally, responding to many requests from the Society's members, the organising committee has introduced coffee breaks and lunch time (as well as a gala dinner on Friday night), thus allowing also for informal exchanges between participants and –who knows- making new friends.

I wish you all a fruitful and interesting conference and a very pleasant stay in Toledo!

Josine Junger-Tas  
President  
European Society of Criminology

## **Map of the Conference Site**

**European Society of Criminology**  
Second Annual Conference, Toledo, Spain, September 4-7, 2002

COMMITTEE OF HONOUR

Excmo. Sr. D. José Bono Martínez  
Presidente de la Junta de Comunidades de  
Castilla-La Mancha

Excmo. Sr. D. José María Michavilla  
Ministro de Justicia

Mgfc. y Excmo. Sr. Rector  
D. Luis Arroyo Zapatero  
Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

Ilmo Sr. D. José Manuel Molina García  
Alcalde de Toledo

Ilmo. Sr. D. José Valverde Serrano  
Consejero de Educación y Cultura

Ilmo. Sr. D. Alejandro Alonso Núñez  
Consejero de Agricultura

Ilmo. Sr. D. Tomás Mañas González  
Consejero de Bienestar Social

Ilmo Sr. D. Isidro Hernández Perlina  
Consejero de Ciencia y Tecnología

Excmo. Sr. D. Juan Pedro Hernández Moltó  
Presidente Caja Castilla la Mancha

Ilmo. Sr. D. Ignacio Cosidó  
Jefe del Gabinete del Director General  
Guardia Civil

## ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Ilmo. Sr. D. Timoteo Martínez Aguado  
Decano del Centro de Estudios Jurídicos y Sociales  
TOLEDO

Ilmo. Sr. D. Nicolás García Rivas  
Decano de la Facultad de Derecho  
ALBACETE

Ilmo. Sr. D. Luis Carlos Sauquillo  
Director General de Servicios Sociales

Ilma Sra. Dña. Paz Juárez Herranz  
Directora General de Investigación e Innovación

Ilmo. Sr. Ignacio Gavira Tomás  
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José Luis López Hernández  
Dirección Gral. de Planificación y Atención Sociosanitaria

Sr. D. Juan Avilés Farré  
Centro de Estudios y Prospectiva  
Dirección General de la Guardia Civil

Sr. D. Manuel Correa Gamero  
Director del Instituto de Estudios de Policía

## EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Josine Junger-Tas, University of Leiden, President  
Paul Wiles, Home Office, President-Elect

Address for Membership Enquiries:

Attn.: Martin Killias  
IPSC-BCH  
UNIL  
CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland  
Fax 41 21 692 4605

### ESC Board

Martin Killias, University of Lausanne (Treasurer)  
Sébastien Roché, University of Grenoble (Secretary)  
David Smith, University of Edinburgh (Editor, European Journal of Criminology)  
Michael Tonry, University of Cambridge (ESC Newsletter Editor)

Conference Organiser: Cristina Rechea Alberola, University of Castilla-La Mancha

Conference Coordinator: Paula Cavana Redel

Programme Chair: Rosemary Barberet, University of Leicester

### Programme Committee

Rui Abrunhosa Goncalves, Universidade do Minho, Portugal  
Sabrina Adamoli, University of Trento, Italy  
Marcelo Aebi, University of Seville, Spain  
Michel Born, University of Liege, Belgium  
Ruth Chigwada Bailey, UK  
Amor Diez-Ticio, University of Zaragoza, Spain  
Vicente Garrido, University of Valencia, Spain  
Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa, Italy  
Loraine Gelsthorpe, University of Cambridge, UK  
Thomas Gilly, France  
Beata Gruszczynska, Warsaw University, Poland  
Michael Kilchling, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Law, Germany  
Britta Kyvsgaard, Ministry of Justice, Denmark  
Elena Larrauri, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain  
Maria Angeles Luengo, University of Santiago de Compostela  
Juanjo Medina, University of Manchester, UK  
Santiago Redondo, University of Barcelona, Spain  
Per Stangeland, University of Malaga, Spain  
Svetlana Stephenson, University of North London, UK  
Michael Tonry, University of Cambridge, UK  
Andromachi Tseloni, Aegean University, Greece  
Roy Walmsley, Consultant to HEUNI and Associate of the International Centre for Prison Studies, UK  
Christine Wilkinson, University of Leicester, UK  
Christina Zarafonitou, Panteion University, Greece

Special thanks to:

The University of Castilla-La Mancha for hosting the conference.

The Cortes de Castilla-La Mancha (Castilla-La Mancha Regional Parliament) and the Caja de Castilla-La Mancha (Castilla-La Mancha Savings Bank) for their financial contribution to the conference

The Dirección General de Ciencia y Tecnología (General Directorate of Science and Technology of the Regional Autonomous Government) for travel grants for attendees from Central and Eastern Europe.

The Consejería de Agricultura (Regional Government Agriculture Department) who sponsored the welcoming wine reception.

The American Society of Criminology for sponsoring the refreshments at the Poster Session

The Association Française de Criminologie for sponsoring the coffee breaks.

Administrative Assistance of Brigitte Coendoz, University of Lausanne and Lana Puzovic, University of Leicester.

## Call for Papers

### Third Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

Helsinki, Finland, August 27-30, 2003

Conference website: [www.eurocrim2003.com](http://www.eurocrim2003.com)

#### **Conference Organisers:**

Kauko Aromaa:

[kauko.aromaa@om.fi](mailto:kauko.aromaa@om.fi)

Tel:+358 9 160 67881

Fax:+358 9 160 67890

Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology

European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

PB 157, FIN-00121 Helsinki

Britta Kyvsgaard:

[bky@jm.dk](mailto:bky@jm.dk)

Tel:+45 33 95 41 84

Fax:+45 33 93 35 10

Ministry of Justice

Slotsholmsgade 10

DK-1216 Copenhagen K

Jerzy Sarnecki

[jerzy.sarnecki@crim.su.se](mailto:jerzy.sarnecki@crim.su.se)

Tel:+46 8 16 21 02

Fax:+46 8 15 78 81

Institute of Criminology

Stockholm university

S-106 91 Stockholm

Abstracts should be received by April 30, 2003. Authors will receive confirmation by June 1, 2003.

## Calendar of Events

### Wednesday, 4 September

- 11.00-15.0 International Research Directors Meeting (by invitation only) (SALA DE PRENSA)  
17.00-20.00 Registration (ENTRANCE HALL)  
19.00 Opening Ceremony (IGLESIA)

### Thursday, 5 September

- 9.00-13.30,  
14.45-19.00 Registration (ENTRANCE HALL)  
9.00-10.00 Plenary Session (IGLESIA)  
10.00-10.30 Coffee Break (PATIO)  
10.30-11.55 Panel Sessions  
12.05-13.30 Panel Sessions  
13.30-14.45 Lunch  
13.30-14.45 Meeting of the Editorial Board of the European Journal of Criminology (SALA DE PRENSA)  
14.45-16.10 Panel Sessions  
16.20-17.40 Plenary Poster Session and Ice Cream Social (sponsored by the American Society of Criminology) (PATIO)  
17.50-19.00 Plenary Session (IGLESIA)  
19.30-21.00 Meeting of SEIC (Sociedad Española de Investigación Criminológica) (SALA DE MUSICA)

### Friday, 6 September

- 9.00-13.30,  
14.45-19.00 Registration (ENTRANCE HALL)  
9.00-13.00 Prison Visits (by previous arrangement, due to security reasons)  
9.00-10.30 Panel Sessions  
10.30-11.00 Coffee Break (sponsored by the French Society of Criminology) (PATIO)  
11.00-12.25 General Assembly (IGLESIA)  
12.30-13.30 Plenary Session (IGLESIA)  
13.30-14.45 Lunch  
13.30-14.45 Motorola Radio Links Workshop and Complimentary Lunch (sign up at registration desk (SALA DE MUSICA)  
14.30-16.15 Meeting of the European Exchange and Research Group on Crime, Social Philosophy and Ethics (EERCE) (EDIFICIO LORENZANA, SALA DE REUNIONES PEQUENA)  
14.45-16.15 Panel Sessions  
16.15-16.30 Coffee Break (PATIO)  
16.30-17.55 Panel Sessions  
18.05-19.30 Panel Sessions  
21.30 Gala Dinner (IGLESIA)

Saturday, 7 September

9.00-13.30,

14.45-19.00 Registration (ENTRANCE HALL)

9.00-10.30 Panel Sessions

9.00-10.30 ESC Working Group on Comparative Criminology (EDIFICIO  
LORENZANA, SALA DE REUNIONES PEQUEÑA)

9.00-10.30 European Homicide Research Group Meeting (EDIFICIO  
LORENZANA, SALA DE REUNIONES GRANDE)

10.30-11.00 Coffe Break (PATIO)

10.45-12.10 Panel Sessions

12.20-13.30 Plenary Session (IGLESIA)

13.30-14.00 Closing Ceremony (IGLESIA)

14.00 ESC Board Meeting (off site, to be announced)

14.30-19.30 European Sourcebook Meeting (by invitation only) (SALA DE  
PRENSA)

Sunday, 8 September

9.0 – 13.00 European Sourcebook meeting (by invitation only) (SALA DE  
PRENSA)

# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

**Thursday, 5 September, 2002**

9.00-10.00 Plenary Session 1 (IGLESIA)
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## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPERIMENTS - Chair: Martin Killias, University of Lausanne**

Chair: Martin Killias, past president of the ESC, University of Lausanne. He has been involved in many evaluations, including randomised experiments comparing community service vs. short custodial sentences, and community service vs. electronic monitoring.

Speakers:

1. David Farrington, University of Cambridge, UK

David P. Farrington is Professor of Psychological Criminology at Cambridge University. He is President of the Academy of Experimental Criminology, Chair of the Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group and Chair of the U.K. Department of Health Advisory Committee for the National Programme on Forensic Mental Health. He has been President of the American Society of Criminology, the British Society of Criminology and the European Association of Psychology and Law, and Chair of the British Psychological Society Division of Forensic Psychology. In addition to almost 300 published papers on criminological and psychological topics, he has published 29 books and monographs, one of which ("Understanding and Controlling Crime" won the prize for distinguished scholarship of the American Sociological association Criminology Section. He has received the Sellin-Glueck Award of the American Society of Criminology for international contributions to criminology, and in 2002 will receive the Sutherland Award of the American Society of Criminology for outstanding contributions to criminology.

Title: METHODOLOGICAL QUALITY STANDARDS FOR EVALUATION RESEARCH REPORTS

Evaluation studies vary in methodological quality. It is essential to develop methodological quality standards for evaluation research reports that can be understood and easily used by scholars, policy makers, practitioners, the mass media and systematic reviewers. This paper proposes that such standards should be based on statistical conclusion validity, internal validity, construct validity, external validity and descriptive validity. Methodological quality scales are reviewed, and new scales are proposed.

2. Alfons Crijnen, Sophia Children's Hospital/Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands

Dr. Alfons Crijnen is a child and adolescent psychiatrist at Erasmus Medical Center Rotterdam, the Netherlands, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. His research focuses on studies on the prevention of aggressive behavior and conduct disorder as well as on substance abuse in elementary and middle school children. He conducted a randomized controlled intervention trial in the Netherlands to study the effectiveness of a classroom based preventive

intervention targeting disruptive behavior. His other research focuses on cross-cultural comparisons of emotional and behavioral problems in children and adolescents in different cultures. He compared for example differences in the prevalence of these problems in children from 12 different cultures and he published about the prevalence and determinants of emotional and behavioral problems in Turkish and Moroccan immigrant children living in the Netherlands. Dr. Crijnen graduated from Maastricht University, Maastricht, and was a Postdoctoral Fellow at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Title: OPPORTUNITIES FOR PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS TARGETING DISRUPTIVE DISORDER IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS—LESSONS FROM A TRIAL IN THE NETHERLANDS

A developmental-psychopathological model will be delineated to describe the development of aggressive and antisocial behavior over childhood and adolescence and to indicate opportunities for preventive interventions. At young ages, the negative interaction between factors in the child, like difficult temperament or irritability, and the parental response will lead to a cycle of coercive behavior in the child and eroding discipline in the parents. During elementary and middle school, these behavioral patterns are continued and reinforced through disruptive behavior at school, low support from the teacher, poor academic performance, a further eroding of parental discipline and monitoring of the child, and later through a continuation of antisocial behavior, increased contact with other deviant peers, early school drop-out, early sexual contacts and substance abuse. Many contextual influences (socio-economic disadvantage, parental psychopathology, family break-up, material conflict, neighborhood, extended family and workplace environment) are associated with ineffective parenting, especially with poor discipline, monitoring, and involvement. Each of the developmental stages and each of the domains of functioning provide opportunities for universal, selected or indicated preventive interventions. Examples of interventions will be given.

In the Netherlands, the preventive effect of a universal classroom based intervention targeting disruptive behavior in early elementary school children was determined through a randomized controlled trial in which 650 children and their parents and teachers participated. Classes of children following similar developmental trajectories of disruptive disorder as well as the characteristic disruptive behaviors of these children at elementary school entry were identified. High-risk children (16%) responded well on conduct problems, but not on oppositional and attention deficit problems, intermediate risk children (25%) responded well on all types of disruptive behavior, low risk children did not respond but were also not expected to respond. Comparison of these classes of children revealed that interventions should be extended to the home-situation and to the response by peers as well as that interventions should be introduced at an early stage of development.

Coffee Break	Thursday 10:00-10:30
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Panel 1.1

Thursday 10:30-11:55

AULA 2.3

Title: **THE FIGHT AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING**

Chair: Martin Gill, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

Presenters:

Martin Gill, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

*Responding to Money Laundering: Is Too Much Expected from the Financial Sector?*

Hans Nelen, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands

*Follow the money; the Dutch experience*

Sabrina Adamoli, TRANSCRIME – University of Trento, Italy

*Transparency and money laundering: How does company law obstruct anti-money laundering international co-operation between the EU Member States?*

Thomas Naylor, McGill University, Canada

*Combating Money Laundering: Logic, Objectives and Methods*

Anatoliy Zakalyuk, Academy of Legal Sciences, Ukraine

*Organized Crime, Corruption and Money Laundering in Ukraine: Official Evaluation and Real Situation*

Panel 1.2

Thursday 10:30-11:55

AULA 2.2

Title: **POLICIES AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME, THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**

Chair: Tom Vander Beken, Ghent University, Belgium

Presenters:

Martin Elvins, University of Durham, UK

*Eleven criteria, three action plans, and a democratic deficit. A critical assessment of recent EU initiatives on organised crime*

Nicholas Dorn, Economic Crime Research Unit, UK

*Performance indicators, effectiveness studies and law enforcement: report from the walking wounded*

Olena Shostko, National Law Academy of Ukraine, Ukraine

*Counteraction of organised crime in Ukraine: Peculiarities of present legislation and its practical enforcement*

Alejandra Gomez-Cespedes, University of Malaga, Spain

*Challenges in organised crime control*

W. Huisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
*The administrative approach to organised crime in Amsterdam*

Panel 1.3	Thursday 10:30-11:55	TEATRILLO
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Title: **JUVENILE VICTIMISATION AND DELINQUENCY**

Chair: Janne Kivivuori, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

Presenters:

Ahmad Khalili, University of Pennsylvania, USA  
*Explaining Juvenile delinquent behavior: A comparative study*

Janne Kivivuori, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland  
*Crime exaggeration in Finnish adolescents*

David Smith, University of Edinburgh, UK  
*Victimization and Offending: Two Sides of the Same Coin?*

Donna Youngs and David Canter, University of Liverpool, UK  
*Criminal Consistency and Investigative Inference.*

Panel 1.4	Thursday 10:30-11:55	AULA 1.5
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Title: **RISK FACTORS AND THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE**

Chair: Jorge Sobral, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Presenters:

Eugenio Garrido, Marisol Rojas, Carmen Herrero, and J. Masip, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain  
*Impulsivity, self-regulatory efficacy and self-efficacy for self-management: Are they measures of the same construct?*

Renata Franc, Institute of Social Sciences "Ivo Pilar", Zagreb, Croatia  
*Religiosity and Different Types of Delinquency*

Jean Hine and Derrick Armstrong, University of Sheffield, UK  
*Risk, protection and problem behaviour among children in high risk neighbourhoods*

Özden Özbay and Yusuf Ziya Özcan, Middle East Technical University, Turkey  
*A Test of Hirschi's Social Bonding Theory on Juvenile Delinquency Among the High School Students in Ankara, Turkey*

Title: **PERSPECTIVES ON NON-LETHAL VIOLENCE**

Chair: Piers Beirne, University of Southern Maine

Presenters:

Patrick Walsh, Lydia Voigt and William Thornton, Loyola New Orleans, USA  
*Cross National Similarities in the Target Selection Process of Robbery Offenders*

Linda Davis, University of Pretoria, South Africa  
*Factors that could increase an individual's propensity to become a victim of vehicle hijacking. (target selection)*

Piers Beirne, University of Southern Maine, USA  
*From periphery to centre? A critical view of the relationship between animal abuse and interhuman violence*

Josefina García García-Cervigón, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain  
*Criminal aspects of severe damage*

Stefan Harrendorf, University of Goettingen, Joerg-Martin Jehle, University of Goettingen, Germany  
*Criminal Careers of Violent Offenders – Results from a Nationwide Reconviction Study in Germany*

Title: **HOMICIDE I: RISK FACTOR RESEARCH**

Chair: Catrien Bijleveld, NSCR, The Netherlands

Presenters:

Keith Soothill, Lancaster University, UK  
*Determining risk factors for first time murder*

Mogens N. Christoffersen, Danish National Institute of Social Research, Keith Soothill, Lancaster University, UK, Brian Francis, Lancaster University, UK  
*Childhood influences in becoming a murderer: evidence from the 1966 Danish male birth cohort.*

Paul Smit, WODC, Catrien Bijleveld and Paul Nieuwebeerta (NSCR), The Netherlands  
*Differences between convicted violent offenders: completed and attempted homicides, and serious assault*

Irma Kovco Vukadin, Vice Dean, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia and Darko Dundovic,  
Ministry of Interior, Croatia  
*Intimate Homicide in Croatia (1980-1998)*

Panel 1.7	Thursday 10:30-11:55	SALA DE PRENSA
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Title: **REPRESENTATIONS OF ORGANISED CRIME**

Chair: Anna Markina, Central European University, Poland

Presenters:

Petrus van Duyne, Tilburg University, the Netherlands  
*The creation of a threat image. Media, policy making and organized crime*

Anna Markina, Central European University, Poland  
*Media Representations of Organised Crime in Estonia*

Oliver Goens, Université de Liège, Belgium  
*Creation of a Geopolitical Observatory of International Criminality in the University of Liège*

Martin Cejp, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic  
*Methods Being Used in Our Research on Organized Crime*

Panel 1.8	Thursday 10:30-11:55	SALA DE OCULOS
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Title: **MODELS OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE IN EUROPE**

Chair: Pierre Tournier, Director of Research, CNRS; CESDIP, France

Presenters:

Pierre Tournier, Director of Research, CNRS; CESDIP, France  
*Some remarks on current work in progress on conditional release within the Council of Europe*

Francoise Lombard, Université de Lille II du Droit & de la Santé, France  
*The June 15, 2000 Act, or the handing over of conditional release to the courts in France*

Norman Bishop, Former Head of Research and Development Unit, National Prison and Probation Administration, Sweden  
*Conditional release in Sweden*

Hilde Tubex, Professor, Faculty of Law, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium  
*Conditional Release in Belgium*

Panel 1.9	Thursday 10:30-11:55	AULA 1.1
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Title: **YOUTH GANGS AND STREET CRIME**

Chair: Svetlana Stephenson , University of North London

Presenters:

Paul Bradshaw, University of Edinburgh, UK  
*Young People, Gangs and Juvenile Delinquency*

A. L. Salagaev and A. V. Shashkin, Kazan State Technological University, Kazan, Russian Federation

*Aftereffects of the Transition: Youth Criminal Careers In Russia*

Svetlana Stephenson, University of North London, UK  
*Street Children in Moscow and their "Careers" in the Underground Society*

Panel 1.10	Thursday 10:30-11:55	AULA 1.4
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Title: **FINANCING CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES**

Chair: Michael Levi, Cardiff University, UK

Presenters:

Alan Block, The Pennsylvania State University, USA  
*An analysis of the Bank of New York's Involvement with Russian Capital*

Michaël Dantinne, University of Liege, Belgium  
*Security Industry, Clearing and money laundering*

Nikos Passas, Temple University, Philadelphia, USA  
*Hawala, other Informal Value Transfer Systems and Criminal Organizations*

Barbara Vettori, Transcrime – University of Trento  
*The confiscation of the proceeds from crime in the European Union: comparative analysis and policy implications*

Panel 1.11	Thursday 10:30-11:55	SALA DE MUSICA
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Title: **PENALTY AND PRISONS: POLICY AND THEORY**

Chair: Nancy Grosselfinger

Presenters:

Nancy Grosselfinger, Permanent Representative of the International League for Human Rights to the U.N. (Vienna), The Netherlands  
*Sentencing in the absence of information: the case of the U.N. supranational tribunals' saying "do as I say, not as I do"*

Hua-Fu Hsu, University of Essex, UK  
*Penality within Post-Colonial Relations: The Experience of Taiwanese Imprisonment*

Bodil Ravneberg, Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies, Norway  
*The Modern Prison – From Rehabilitation to Control and Therapy?*

Jeanne Dean, Napier University, UK  
*Prison privatisation and the lessons to be learnt from Norway*

Fabienne Benet, France  
*Education in prison*

Panel 2	.1	Thursday 12:05-13:30	AULA 1.4
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Title: **COURT PERFORMANCE, SATISFACTION AND JUDGES PERCEPTIONS**

Chair: Rosemary Barberet, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

Presenters:

Santos Pastor, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain and Rosemary Barberet, University of Leicester, UK

*How to Assess Judicial Systems: Designing, Implementing and Analysing Performance Indicators in International Experience*

Heike P. Gramckow, National Center for State Courts, USA

*Using international comparative survey results to develop better policies for the courts*

Kauko Aromaa, Research Director, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Helsinki, Finland

*Irregular influences at prosecutors and judges in Finland 1999*

Genovaitė Babachinaite, Law University of Lithuania

*Irregular Attempts to Influence Judges' and Prosecutors' Work*

Panel 2.2	Thursday 12:05-13:30	AULA 1.1
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Title: **HEALTH CARE ISSUES IN PRISON: SUICIDE DRUGS AND OLDER PRISONERS**

Chair: Morag Mac Donald, University of Central England in Birmingham, UK

Presenters:

Daniele Berto, Dipartimento per le Dipendenze, Padova, Italy

*Suicides and Self-Harm in Italian Prisons*

Morag MacDonald, University of Central England in Birmingham, UK

*Self-harm and self-inflicted death in Prison*

Elaine M. Crawley, Keele University, UK  
*Surviving Prison in Later Life: Some Early Findings and Reflections*

Barbara Tabacchi, Morena Tartari and Daniele Berto, Padova, Italy  
*Copying strategies for self-injuring acts and suicides in an Italian jail*

Ghazala SATTAR, Home Office, UK, and Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
*The death of offenders in Switzerland*

Panel 2.3	Thursday 12:05-13:30	AULA 2.3
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Title: **LOCAL EXPERIENCES OF PREVENTION POLICIES IN DIFFERENT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

Chair: Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institute, Freiburg, Germany

Presenters:

Peter Crawley, Keele University, UK  
*'Doing' Community Safety: Some Examples of Local Authority Approaches in the UK*

Silvia Ciotti Galletti, Senior member of Eurocrime  
*"Area sicura": Public safety as quality of life. An ongoing project"*

Niall Hamilton-Smith and Rosie Erol, Home Office, UK  
*Sheffield StudentLand – Reducing Burglaries against students*

Detlef Nogala, Kriminologische Forschungsgruppe, Max-Planck-Institut fuer auslaendisches und internationales Strafrecht, Germany  
*"Horst Herold and his philosophy of police prevention"*

Stelios Stylianou, Intercollege, Cyprus  
*Exploring the nature of control attitudes toward victimless behaviors*

Stig Winge, Norwegian National Police Directorate and Johannes Knutsson, National Police Academy, Norway  
*An Evaluation of the CCTV Scheme at Oslo Central Railway Station*

Panel 2.4	Thursday 12:05-13:30	SALA DE OCULOS
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Title: **INTERNATIONAL MEASURES OF CRIME**

Chair: Patrick Hebberecht, Ghent University, Belgium

Presenters:

Chloé Carpentier, EMCDDA, Lisbon, Portugal  
*Towards indicators to monitor drug-related crime in the European Union*

Patrick Hebberecht, Ghent University, Belgium  
*'International Crime and Victims Survey' in a theoretical, methodological and broad societal context*

Irena Cajner Mraovic, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia and Janet P. Stamatel, University of Michigan, USA  
*Social change and juvenile delinquency: Comparing cross-national trends in the east and west*

Murray A. Straus (University of New Hampshire, USA) Douglass A. Brownridge, Edward K. L. Chan, Marie-Helene Gagne, Martine Hebert, Lise Laporte, Ignacio Luis Ramirez, Francien Lamers-Winkelmann, Carrie L. Yodanis  
*The international dating violence study: Preliminary results on rates of physical and sexual assault in seven countries*

Panel 2.5	Thursday 12:05-13:30	AULA 1.5
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**Title: LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES SOINS PENALEMENT OBLIGES EN EUROPE FRANCOPHONE  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PENALLY CONSTRAINED TREATMENTS IN FRENCH-SPEAKING EUROPE (FRENCH SPEAKING SESSION)**

Chair: Xavier Lameyre, Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature, Paris, France

Presenters:

Anne-Marie Klopp, Présidente du *Europäisches Forum für angewandte Kriminalpolitik* Dusseldorf, Germany  
*Introduction to the workshop*

Bernard Pihet, psychologue (*Psychologist MD*), coordinateur UPLL – Unité de psychopathologie légale (*Forensic Unit*)  
*Le développement des soins pénalement obligés en Belgique*  
*The Development of penally constrained treatments in Belgium*

Xavier Lameyre, Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature, France  
*Le développement des soins obligés et enjoins en France*  
*The development of constrained and ordered treatments in Europe*

Bruno Gravier, Responsable du Service de médecine et de psychiatrie pénitentiaires du Canton de Vaud, Suisse  
*La situation en Suisse : entre exigence criminologique et développement du soin*  
*The situation in Switzerland : between criminological demand and development of treatment*

Pr. Jean-Marc Elchardus, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Edouard Herriot, Lyon, France  
*La place du questionnement éthique dans la pratique des soins pénalement obligés*  
*The place of the ethic questioning in the practice of penally constrained Treatments*

Panel 2.6	Thursday 12:05-13:30	SALA DE PRENSA
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Title: **WOMEN, PRISONS AND PENAL CONTROL**

Chair: Helen Codd, University of Central Lancashire, UK

Presenters:

Lesley McAra and Susan McVie, Centre for Law and Society, University of Edinburgh  
*The Vagaries of Penal Control: Gender and Juvenile Justice*

Jo Deakin and Jon Spencer, Department of Applied Social Science, University of Manchester  
*Women behind bars: explanations and implications*

Helen Codd, Lancashire Law School, University of Central Lancashire, UK  
*A Tangled Web? Women, Imprisonment, Agency, Resistance and Identity*

Barbara Owen, California State University, Fresno, USA  
*Policy Trends in the Imprisonment of Women: The Case of the United States*

Elisabet Almeda, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain  
*Women's Prisons in Spain*

Panel 2.7	Thursday 12:05-13:30	SALA DE MUSICA
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Title: **DRUGS: SUPPLY, NETWORKS AND MARKETS**

Chair: Christine Wilkinson, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

Presenters:

Rachel Burnett and Deborah Browne, Drugs and Alcohol Research Unit, Home Office, UK  
*Evaluating an Intervention to Disrupt Middle Market Drug Distribution Networks*

Mike King, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester  
*EU Drug Trafficking Control Policies in Central Europe: a critical examination of the local impact of 'securitisation'.*

Abril Santana-Tejeda, University of Central England in Birmingham, UK  
*Prevention and Treatment of Drug Users within Mexican Prisons: A Comparison with European Responses.*

Title: **WHITE-COLLAR CRIME: AUTHORS AND VICTIMS**

Chair: Petrus C. van Duyne, Universiteit van Tilburg, The Netherlands

Presenters:

William Chambliss, The George Washington University, USA  
*Enron, Merrill Lynch, and other Habitual Criminals*

Simha F. Landau, Leslie Sebba and David Weisburd The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel  
*Senior public figure offenders and the criminal justice system: the public's perception*

Evangelos Aligizakis, University of Middlesex, UK  
*White collar crime in Greece: the Koskotas scandal*

Gudrun Vande Walle, Ghent University, Belgium  
*Where to go as a victim of corporate mismanagement? The pharmaceutical sector as test case*

Title: **PROBLEMS WITH ERRORS AT THE CONVICTION AND WITH PLEA BARGAINING PROCEDURES FROM DIFFERENT METHODOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES**

Chair: David Brown, Home Office, UK

Presenters:

C. Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine, USA and Martin Killias, University of Lausanne  
*Wrongful Conviction: Cross-National and Comparative Issues*

Sergio Herzog, University of Haifa, Israel  
*Public Perceptions of Plea Bargaining Practices: A Factorial-Survey Approach*

David Brown and Emmy Whitehead, Home Office, UK  
*Key findings from the Defendant Survey 2000*

Panel 2.10 **ICVS WORKSHOP** Thursday 12:05-1:30

AULA 2.2

Title: **THE INTERNATIONAL CRIME VICTIM SURVEY**

Chair: Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UNICRI, Italy

Presenters:

Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UNICRI, Italy

*Introduction and overview of the ICVS*

John van Kesteren, UNICRI, Italy

*Evaluation of the ICVS 2000*

Marcelo F. Aebi, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

*The International Crime Victims Survey as a Bridge Between Criminology in Developing and Developed Countries*

Discussants: Gordon Barclay (Home Office of the UK), Beata Gruszczynska (Institute of Justice, Warsaw)

Lunch

Thursday 13:30-14:45

Panel 3.1 **Workshop** Thursday 14:45-16:10

AULA 2.3

Title: **DEVELOPMENTS AND CHANGES TO ATTITUDES TO PUNISHMENT: LEGISLATION AND PENAL PRACTICE IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.**

Chair: Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institute, Freiburg, Germany and Ursula Smartt, Thames Valley University, UK

Following considerable societal and political changes in Europe during the 1990s, a marked increase in criminality on one hand, and a noticeable anxiety coupled with mounting public fear of crime can be observed, particularly after the opening of the borders to the Eastern European bloc. This has left Europe with a complex situation, an increased sense of freedom on one hand, and a growing fear of crime on the other. This workshop will discuss how crime development - in some cases a few spectacular crimes (e.g. the Jamie Bulger murder in England) - has changed legislation and penal practices. Furthermore, how exaggerated media hype has influenced public and political opinions in attitudes to punishment (e.g. legislation regarding sex offenders in Germany). Viewed in this light, a marked increase in public attitudes towards punishment over the past decade is only to be expected. This issue will be discussed by means of selected empirical research findings from a number of East and Western European countries.

Presenters:

Alfonso Serrano, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain

*Penal reform and developments after the Franco era in Spain*

Effi Lambropoulou, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece  
*Crime and criminality. Penal practice and developments in Greece*

Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institute, Freiburg, Germany  
*Legislation, penal practice and attitudes to punishment in Germany*

Jüri Saar, Tallinn Pedagogical University, Estonia  
Historical development of criminal legislation and penal practice in Estonia  
before and after reform'

Ursula Smartt, Thames Valley University, UK  
*Developments in criminal justice policies and legislative practices in the  
UK*

Panel 3.2	Thursday 14:45-16:10	AULA 1.1
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Title: **HISTORICAL CRIMINOLOGY: THE CULTURE OF CRIME, ETHNICITY,  
RELIGION AND LAITY**

Chair: Thomas Gilly, France

Presenters:

Eli B. Silverman, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA  
*Jewish Crime in New York City: 1900-1940*

Michael Brogden, The Queens University of Belfast  
*Crime, Corruption and 'Cronyism': Dissecting the Underbellow of the Northern  
Ireland Peace Process*

Irene Becci, European University Institute, Italy  
*Religious Liberty in Prison: Models of Religious Behavior Transmitted in  
Liberal Prisons*

Thomas Gilly, France  
*Anti-Semitism in Europe 1830 - 1900. Origins, Nature and facets of modern  
anti-Semitism.*

Ksenija Turkovic, University of Zagreb, Croatia  
*Effects of war on crime in Croatia*

Panel 3.3	Thursday 14:45-16:10	AULA 1.4
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Title: **COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON POLITICS OF PUNISHMENT**

Chair: Josep Cid, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain

Presenters:

Julie Simon, University of Liege, Belgium  
*Belgian Criminal Record: A Step Forward, A Step Backwards?*

Leslie McAra, University of Edinburgh, UK  
*Punishment, Crime Control and Social Change: Towards a Method for Comparative Penology*

Zdenek Karabec, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic  
*Experiences and Lessons from the Imposition of Two Alternatives to Imprisonment in the Czech Republic*

Ralph Henham, Nottingham Trent University, UK  
*The Need for Rationality in International Sentencing*

Panel 3.4	Thursday 14:45-16:10	AULA 2.2
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Title: **RESEARCHING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY**

Chair: Brian Francis, University of Lancaster, UK

Presenters:

Brian Francis, Keith Soothill and Rachel Fligelstone, University of Lancaster, UK  
*Crime Patterns and specialization - a new approach*

Wim Bernasco, Floor Luykx and Paul Nieuwbeerta, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands  
*A random utility model of burglars' location choice*

Shane Johnson and Kate Bowers, University of Liverpool, UK  
*Measuring the Displacement of Crime.*

David Spencer, Southwest Texas State University, USA  
*Predicting early failure among high-risk probationers*

Panel 3.5	Thursday 14:45-16:10	SALA DE OCULOS
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Title: **FOREIGNERS, ETHNICITY AND CRIMINALITY**

Chair: Ineke Haen Marshall, University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA

Presenters:

Georgios Antonopoulos, University of Durham, UK  
*The Limitations of Official Statistics in Relation to the Criminality of Migrants in Greece*

Vassiliki Petoussi and George Papakonstadis  
*Officially recorded violent crime in Greece: Patterns and trends.*

Laurent Mucchielli, CESDIP, France  
*Delinquency and immigration in France: Evidence and sociological interpretations*

Richard Staring, Easmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands  
*The slippery slopes of Dutch exclusion: Coping strategies of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands*

Paul Iganski, University of Essex, UK  
*Is there a 'new' anti-Semitism in Britain?*

Lars Holmberg and Britta Kyvesgaard  
*Do the police discriminate against immigrants and their descendants?*

Panel 3.6	Thursday 14:45-16:10	AULA 1.5
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Title: **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL POLICY**

Chair: An Raes, Vrije Univerversiteit Brussel, Belgium

Presenters:

Jorge Morales, Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela  
*Violence and Criminal Justice*

Maria Dolores Serrano Tarraga and Carlos Vazquez Gonzalez, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain  
*Terrorism and Youth*

An Raes, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium  
*Mediation for adults in Belgium*

Georgoulas Stratos, University of the Aegean, Greece  
*"Predelinquent" Children in Greece: Images, Attitudes and Policies: Outcome of Research*

Neil Hutton, University of Strathclyde, UK  
*Knowledge and Attitudes towards Sentencing and Punishment in Scotland: Beyond Populist Punitiveness?*

Panel 3.7	Thursday 14:45-16:10	TEATRILLO
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Title: **COMMUNITIES AND CRIME I**

Chair: Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa, Italy

Presenters:

Alan France, Iain Crow, and Mary Hart, University of Sheffield  
*Communities that Care: Community approaches to reducing risk and increasing Protection*

George Mair, Liverpool John Moores University, UK  
*Crime and disorder partnerships at the neighbourhood level: the case of Liverpool.*

Sara Trikha, Home Office, United Kingdom.  
*The Evaluation of the On Track Programme: Process and Early Implementation Issues\**

\*The opinions expressed in this document are those of the author alone and do not reflect the position of the Government.

Uberto Gatti U., Hans M.A. Schadee., Richard E. Tremblay  
*Lagged Effects of Nurturance on Crime in Italian Provinces.*

Panel 3.8	Thursday 14:45-16:10	AULA 1.2
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Title: **VICTIMISATION STUDIES**

Chair: Per Stangeland, Universidad de Malaga, Spain

Presenters:

Anders Nilsson and Felipe Estrada, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden  
*Victimization, Inequality and Welfare during an Economic Recession*

Diego Torrente, University of Barcelona, Spain  
*Urban environment, social conflict and fear of crime*

Hazel Croall, University of Strathclyde, UK  
*Title: Exposing victimisation from Economic Crime*

By Jelena Keller, Patrice Villettaz and Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
*Victimisation experience in Bosnia*

Gabriel Cavaglion, Ph.D. The Dept. of Criminology and the School of Social Work, Askelon Academic College, Jerusalem, Israel  
*Instructions to fear: the case of child sexual abuse prevention in Israeli Education*

Panel 3.9

Thursday 14:45-16:10

SALA DE MUSICA

Title: **POLICE SCIENCE AND POLICE REFORM**

Chair: Robert Williams, University of Durham, UK

Presenters:

Cristina Soeiro, Instituto Superior de Policia Judiciária e Ciências Criminais, Portugal  
*Stress and police work: evaluating the magnitude of the critical life events scale and related symptoms in the Portuguese criminal investigation police*

Patrik Manzoni And Manuel Eisner, Swiss Federal Institute Of Technology  
*Consequences Of Police Victimisations On Job Stress, Job Satisfaction And Burn-Out. Findings From An Empirical Study In Switzerland*

Robin Williams, University of Durham, UK  
*Biometric and Genomic Identification: Social Control, Forensic Science And Criminal Investigation*

Poster Session and Ice Cream  
PATIO

Thursday 16:20-17:40

Presenters:

Esther Fernandez Molina;

Eugenio Garrido, Carmen Herrero, Marisol Rojas and J. and Massip;

M.J.G. Jacobs;

Claudia Kestermann, Otmar Hegemann and Frieder Dunkel;

A. Luengo, E. Romero, J.A. Gomez-Fraguela, J. Sobral, P. Villar, and M Gonzalez, M.;

Erika Marques de Almeida Lima, Gloria Fernandez-Pecheco Alises, Naftali Armando Del Toro Guzman;

John Mckay, Angela Weber;

Rachael Metson;

Cristian Palmiere, Barbara Gualco;

Fatima Perez Jimenez;

Joycelyn M. Pollock, Janet L. Mullings, Ben Crouch;

Renata Franc, Sakic Vlado, Ivicic Ines;

Ana Isabel Sanl, Rui Abrunhosa Goncalves;

J. Sobral, A. Luengo, E. Romero, J.A. Gomez-Fraguela, P. Villar and M. Gonzalez;

Cristina Soeiro;

Paolo Stella;

Scharie Tavcer;

Frank Weerman, Wilma Smeenk;

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF PSYCHOLOGY TO CRIMINOLOGY****Chair: Cristina Rechea Alberola, University of Castilla-La Mancha**

Chair: Cristina Rechea Alberola, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

Cristina Rechea Alberola is Professor of Psychology and Law at the Faculty of Law at the University of Castilla-La Mancha in Albacete, Spain. She has been the director of the Masters Programme in Criminology at that university since its creation in 1990 and is currently in charge of doctoral courses in criminology. She is the current President of SEIC, the Spanish Association for Criminological Research. She is also the secretary of the European Association of Psychology and Law. Her publications and research interests relate to youth crime, youth justice, domestic violence, drugs in the workplace and visual perception and she has conducted research funded by the European Commission, the United Nations and the Spanish Ministry of Justice, among others.

Speakers:

1. Friedrich Lösel, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany

Friedrich Lösel is Professor of psychology and director of the Institute for Psychology and the Social Sciences Research Centre at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany. He has also worked at Bamberg University, Bielefeld University and two special research centres of the German Research Foundation. Dr. Lösel is or was a member of numerous national and international scientific committees (e.g. president of the European Association of Psychology and Law; chairman of the German psychology and law division; EC of the German Criminological Society; Anti-Violence Commission of the Federal Government; Programme Accreditation Panel of the Correctional Service Canada; Coordinating Group of the Campbell Crime and Justice Collaboration). He has published over 220 articles in journals and books and is author or editor of 15 volumes (most recently on football hooliganism; treatment of dangerous offenders; and juvenile aggression and delinquency).

Title: CONTRIBUTIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY TO CRIMINOLOGY: RECENT EXAMPLES ON THE ORIGINS, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Criminology is a basically multi-disciplinary field. Insofar, since the times of Lombroso, the contributions of specific disciplines were always more or less explicitly interlinked with those of others. In spite of this, the particular contribution of psychology was primarily associated with concepts of the criminal personality, individual learning and development, micro-social influences, forensic assessment and psychotherapeutic interventions. However, psychology is in itself rather heterogeneous and its sub-disciplines range from biological, physiological or neurological psychology to social, ecological or political psychology. Therefore, the traditional image of the psychological contribution to criminology is only a coarse stereotype that could be differentiated in many aspects.

Nevertheless, there are also important recent developments in traditional fields of psychological criminology. By the way of division of labour, Dr. Jackson and I will give some examples. Whereas she addresses research on situational conditions of criminal behaviour and on criminal investigation, my lecture refers to research on the origins of

antisocial behaviour and intervention to address it. In the first field, the perspective of developmental psychology has substantially influenced criminology. Within this approach, there is also more advanced knowledge on social information processing in individuals with serious antisocial behaviour. The more detailed knowledge about cognitive processes is at the interface between the traditional research on personality dispositions, socialisation factors, and situational influences on criminal behaviour. It also relates to recent developments in criminological practice. Here, we face a more differentiated, and evidence-based knowledge of “what works” in correctional intervention and early developmental prevention. The current status and future perspectives of both fields will be briefly outlined.

## 2. Janet Jackson, Belastingdienst, Amsterdam (Dutch Inland Revenue Service )

Dr Janet Jackson is a cognitive psychologist who has carried out research in the areas of judicial decision-making, interview techniques, alternative sanctions and offender profiling of both sexual and financial criminals. She now works as a member of the Serious Fraud Team of the Dutch Inland Revenue Service.

Title: IN HOW FAR HAVE PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES?

It is widely accepted within psychology that processes occurring at a wider societal level are crucially important in helping us understand what is going wrong within society, in other words, in producing ideas about how and why crime occurs. While this type of theorising and understanding is necessary, psychologists have argued that it is not sufficient since almost any criminal act should also be examined at the specifically individual level. This means that research should also focus on issues such as the personality, motivation and cognitive functioning (e.g. planning, problem solving and decision-making) of particular criminals. This paper will briefly discuss the contribution of such psychological approaches to the study of criminal behaviour and will consider their potential contribution to the development of more effective prevention programmes.

## **Friday, 6 September, 2002**

Panel 4.1 **WORKSHOP**

Friday 9:00-10:30

SALA DE PRENSA

Title: **CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND JUSTICE**

Presenter: Lawrence W. Sherman, University of Pennsylvania, USA

Panel 4.2

Friday 9:00-10:30 TEATRILLO

Title: **WHITE-COLLAR CRIME AND FINANCIAL MARKETS**

Chair: William Chambliss, George Washington University, USA

Presenters:

Peter Reuter, University of Maryland, USA

*Identifying Goals and Performance Measures for Money Laundering Controls*

George Gilligan, Monash University, Clayton, Australia

*Crime and financial markets – What's new, or not so new?*

Daria Angelini, Transcrime – University of Trento, Italy

*The frontiers of legality: the market for prescription drugs via Internet*

Anna Markowskaya, City University Business School, UK

*White-collar crime and financial markets. A case-study of the Ukrainian financial market*

Panel 4.3

Friday 9:00-10:30 AULA 1.1

Title: **HISTORICAL CRIMINOLOGY: THE CULTURE OF CRIMINOLOGY**

Chair: Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia

Presenters:

Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia

*Russian Criminology: Development Periods and Tendencies*

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

*Criminology in the Czech Republic*

Alfredo Verde, Francesca Angelini, Barbara Gualco, University of Genoa (Italy)

*Woman's evil and delinquency in Lombroso's studies*

Panel 4.4

Friday 9:00-10:30 ANTESALA DEL RECTOR

Title: **HISTORICAL CRIMINOLOGY**

**SOCIAL CONTROL: PRESENT PAST AND PAST PRESENT**

Chair: Jukka Kekkonan, University of Helsinki, Finland

Presenters:

Jukka Kekkonan, University of Helsinki, Finland  
*From Rule of Law to Law and Order*

Thomas Gilly, Paris  
*Classifcal and New Social Defence. Actuality and Influence Upon  
Contemporary Criminology and Criminal Justice*

Jean-Noël Luc, Université Paris IV — Sorbonne, France  
*The Export of the French Gendarmerie Model to Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*

Josine Junger Tas, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands  
*Social Control Theory*

Panel 4.5

Friday 9:00-10:30 AULA 2.3

Title: **HOMICIDE III: SITUATIONAL AND CONTEXTUAL ASPECTS**

Chair: Rebecca Emerson Dobash, University of Manchester, UK

Presenters:

Martin Killias and Patrice Villettaz, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
*Situational Circumstances of Homicide and Suicide in Switzerland*

Dee Wood Harper, Lydia Voigt and William E. Thornton, Loyola University New Orleans,  
USA  
*Illicit Drug Use, Weapon Use and Homicide: A Two-Decade Comparison, New  
Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*

Russell Dobash, University of Manchester, Rebecca Emerson Dobash, University of  
Manchester, Kate Cavanagh, University of Glasgow and Ruth Lewis, University of Newcastle,  
UK  
*Males killing males: cultures, contexts, and situations*

Kate Cavanagh, University of Glasgow, Ruth Lewis, University of Newcastle, Russell Dobash  
and Rebecca Emerson Dobash, University of Manchester, UK  
*A typology of child murderers in Britain.*

Panel 4.6

Friday 9:00-10:30 SALA DE OCULOS

Title: **WHEN A YOUTH GROUP IS NOT A GANG**

Chair: Elmar G. M. Weitekamp, University of Leuven, Belgium

Presenters:

Malcolm W. Klein, University of Southern California, USA

*Differences between Gangs and Youth Groups: Clear, Confusing or Paradoxical?*

Monica L. Whitlock, University of Southern California and Cheryl L. Maxson, University of California, Irvine, USA

*Problematic Youth Groups: Gangs, Crews, Taggers, and Nonjoiners among Los Angeles Middle School Students.*

Finn Esbensen, University of Missouri, St. Louis, USA

*Nongang Gang members: A Matter of Semantics?*

Elmar G.M. Weitekamp, University of Leuven, Belgium and Kerstin Reich, University of Tuebingen, Germany

*When Youth Groups become Gangs: The Example of Russian Youth Groups of German Descent.*

Panel 4.7

Friday 9:00-10:30 AULA 1.4

Title: **INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES WITH YOUNG OFFENDERS**

Chair: Claire Nee, University of Portsmouth, UK

Presenters:

Claire Nee and Tom Ellis, University of Portsmouth, UK

*Treating Offending Children*

Catherine Van Dijk, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

*Learning projects as an alternative reaction to juvenile delinquency*

Vincenzo Scalia, University of Macerata, Italy

*Legalism as Welfare: How Social Workers Operate in the Italian Juvenile Justice System*

Panel 4.8

Friday 9:00-10:30 AULA 1.5

Title: **TOWARDS EXPLANATIONS FOR WOMEN'S CRIME**

Chair: Nadine Lanctot, University of Montreal, Canada

Presenters:

Nadine Lanctôt and Annie Lampron, School of Criminology, University of Montreal  
*Explaining the gender gap in delinquency: the explanatory power of internal constraints*

Manuel Eisner and Patrik Manzoni, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology  
*Sex Differences in Property Crime: sex-neutral or sex-specific explanations?*

Judith Rungay, London School of Economics, UK  
*Pathways between Homelessness and Crime*

Panel 4.9

Friday 9:00-10:30 AULA 1.2

Title: **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

Chair: Adam Crawford, University of Leeds, UK

Presenters:

Adam Crawford, University of Leeds, UK, and Tim Newburn, Goldsmiths College, London, UK  
*Restorative Justice in England and Wales*

Ivo Aertsen, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium  
*Governing Restorative Justice: theoretical perspectives*

Hans Boutellier, Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands  
*Victimisation and Restorative Justice*

Jacques Faget, Institute of Political Studies, Bordeaux, France  
*Restorative and Judicial Logics: A political and cultural conflict in France*

Kieran McEvoy, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland  
*Restorative Justice in Transition: State, Civil Society and Conflict Resolution in Northern Ireland*

Panel 4.10	Friday 9:00-10:30	SALA DE MUSICA
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Title: **DEVELOPING COMMUNITY POLICING IN UKRAINE: PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES**

Chair: Adrian Beck, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

Presenters:

Adrian Beck, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK  
*Understanding the Problems and Setting the Agenda*

Alexey Povolotskiy, , The National University of Internal Affairs of Ukraine  
*Implementing Community Policing Initiatives*

Yulia Chistyakova, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK  
*Prioritising Community Policing: Vulnerable Groups in Ukrainian Society*

Panel 4.11	Friday 9:00-10:30	AULA 2.2
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Title: **HOMICIDE II: FORENSIC AND CLASSIFICATION APPROACHES**

Chair: Brian Francis, Lancaster University, UK

Presenters:

Brian Francis, Lancaster University, UK  
*Using homicide statistics to aid hard to solve homicide detection*

Natalia Wentink, University of Liverpool, UK  
*Serial Murder: An evaluation of the Holmes and Holmes (1998) classification scheme*

Gabrielle Salfati, University of Liverpool, UK  
*Offender-victim interaction in homicide*

David Lorenzo Morillas Fernandez, Universidad de Granada, Spain  
*Serial killers*

Coffee Break	Friday 10:30-11:00	PATIO
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General Assembly	Friday 11:00-12:25	IGLESIA
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**VIOLENCE RESEARCH: ITS CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE  
AND POLICY - Chair: Hans Joachim Schneider,  
University of University of Muenster/Westphalia, Germany**

Chair: Hans Joachim Schneider, psychologist and lawyer, is professor emeritus of criminology and victimology of the University of Westphalia in Muenster/Germany. He was visiting professor of many universities in all parts of the world. He was Founder President of the "World Society of Victimology" from 1979 until 1985, served the Society as Treasurer until 1998 and was elected as member of its Executive Committee until the year 2003. He was for many years expert consultant in criminological questions of the "Council of Europe" in Strasbourg, of the Secretariat of the "United Nations" in Vienna, of the "United Nations Asia and Far East Institute" (UNAFEI) in Fuchu/Tokyo and of the "Australian Institute of Criminology" in Canberra. He received an honorary doctorate of the Polish university of Lodz and the Hermann Mannheim Award of the "International Centre of Comparative Criminology" in Montreal. He published more than twenty books and more than four hundred articles in criminological journals and handbooks in thirteen languages. At present he is member of a working group on hate crime of the "German Forum of Crime Prevention" in Bonn.

Speakers:

1. Elizabeth Stanko, Professor of Criminology, Royal Holloway, University of London and Principal Advisor, Office of Public Services Reform, Cabinet Office, UK

Professor Betsy Stanko has joined the Office of Public Services Reform in the Cabinet Office. From 1997, she directed the ESRC Violence Research Programme. She retains her professorship of Criminology in the Department of Social and Political Science, Royal Holloway, University of London. She is the author of over 60 papers and books exploring gender and violence and the decision-making of public officials. Most notable of these are *Intimate Intrusions* (1984, Routledge) and *Everyday Violence* (1990, Pandora Press). She has studied police and policing since the mid 1970s. Her most recent research on domestic violence, an area she has been both an activist and a researcher for 25 years, include *Counting the Costs: Estimating the Impact of Domestic Violence in the London Borough of Hackney* (1998) and *Domestic Violence and Social Housing: Southwark* (2000). Last Autumn, she conducted the first day count on incidents of domestic violence known to police in the UK. She was the project leader of *Responding and Understanding Hate Crime*, a study that examines the use of routine information about Hate Crime for the Metropolitan Police. Most recently, she established a European network on violence research under the EU COST programme.

Title: SEARCHING FOR THE MEANINGS OF VIOLENCE: LESSONS FROM THE UK VIOLENCE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

The Economic and Social Research Council in the UK funded a five year programme on violence. Twenty projects were awarded grants. Topics ranged from violence in prison, punishment beatings in Northern Ireland, domestic violence, racist violence, homicide, and violence and girls to name but a few. Participants will receive summaries of the findings from each of the projects, plus a booklet on 'what do we know about violence in the UK'. This

presentation will address the lessons from the qualitative findings about violence from these disparate topics. What did we learn about the meanings of violence and how might we as criminologists ponder these in our work?

## 2. Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University, USA

Alfred Blumstein is the J. Erik Jonsson University Professor of Urban Systems and Operations Research and former Dean (from 1986 to 1993) at the Heinz School of Public Policy and Management of Carnegie Mellon University. He also directs the National Consortium on Violence Research (NCOVR). He has chaired National Academy of Sciences panels on research on Deterrent and Incapacitative Effects, on Sentencing, and on Criminal Careers. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology, was the 1987 recipient of the Society's Sutherland Award for "contributions to research," and was the president of the Society in 1991-92. His research over the past twenty years has covered many aspects of criminal-justice phenomena and policy, including crime measurement, criminal careers, sentencing, deterrence and incapacitation, prison populations, demographic trends, juvenile violence, and drug-enforcement policy.

Title: THE RECENT DECLINE OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICA: WHY AND WHAT NEXT  
The recent decline of violence in the U.S. can be partitioned into two components: 1) undoing the rise that took place in the late 1980s and early 1990s resulting from the recruitment of young people into drug markets and the consequent availability of handguns to them and their colleagues, and 2) the continuing decline in violence by those over 30, with the growing incarceration rate as a major contributor. We examine these trends and explore prospects for the future.

Lunch	Friday 13:30-14:45
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Friday 13.30-14.45 SALA DE MUSICA  
SPECIAL WORKSHOP AND COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON SPONSORED BY  
MOTOROLA (SIGN UP AT REGISTRATION DESK, LIMITED PLACES)

*Radio Links: reducing crime and fear through two-way radio communication*  
Workshop Convenor: Martin Wright, West Midlands Police

The research is designed to enquire into whether people, living in different residential areas will, through the use of two-way radio communication, receive reassurance through their involvement in a radio link. The effects upon people, termed 'participative reassurance', and their relationships with their neighbours and others will be evaluated. A qualitative evaluation of the impact of the radio link on individuals perceptions of the 'quality of life' features of their area and their individual and collective perceptions of levels of reassurance will be undertaken utilising a free association narrative methodology (Jefferson and Holloway, 2000). Three residential areas, one rural, (Austrey, Warwickshire) one inner city (Hillfields, Coventry) and one comprising a majority of Black Minority Ethnic (BME) households (Highfields, Leicester) have been identified and contact has been made with local police officers and residential / community representatives. A series of meetings have been held with the residents to explain the research, the nature of the radio links and the schemes have been launched this year. The events of, and after the 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001 are conceivably expected to have an effect upon resident's levels of reassurance, particularly those living in Highfields.

Panel 5.1	Friday 14:45-16:15	AULA 2.2
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Title: **COMMUNITIES AND CRIME II**

Chair: Kevin Stenson, Buckingham Chilterns University College, UK

Presenters:

Madeleine Blixt and Jan Andersson, National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden  
*LUPP - A local follow-up and forecast procedure in problem oriented work against crime*

Tracey Dodman, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK  
*Community Safety Through Communication: Reducing Crime with Radio* [Links](#)

Kevin Stenson, Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College.  
*Governmentality and Crime Control*

Paula Hamilton, University of Manchester  
*Risk and Community Safety in Probation Work*

Panel 5.2	Friday 14:45-16:15	AULA 1.1
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Title: **RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PRISONERS**

Chair: Torbjorn Skardhamar, University of Oslo, Norway

Presenters:

Alicia Rodríguez Núñez, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain  
*Proposals for the rehabilitation of the offenders in the Spanish Penal Code and the penitentiary system*

José Cid, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain  
*Prison conditions and rehabilitation in the Spanish criminal justice system*

Jide Olagundoye and Chris Lewis, Home Office, UK  
*Resettlement of ex-prisoners: research and policy*

Beatriz Tebar Vilches, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain  
*Rehabilitation and Parole Practice in Catalonia*

Torbjorn Skardhamar, University of Oslo, Norway  
*The prison population: the social background and living conditions*

Mike Maguire, Cardiff University and Peter Raynor, Swansea University, UK  
*Resettlement of short-term prisoners in England and Wales*

Title: **The Evolution of Crime Prevention in the European Context**

Chair: Calliope D. Spinellis, University of Athens, Greece

Presenters:

Calliope D. Spinellis, University of Athens

*The "European Crime Prevention Network": Theory, Structure and Prospects.*

Peter Goris, Department of Criminology, Catholic University Leuven, Belgium

*Community crime prevention and the 'partnership approach': A safe community for everyone?*

Patrick Hebberecht, Ghent University, Belgium

*The evolution from a prevention policy to a security policy in Western Europe in the nineties*

Richard Wild, University of Keele, UK

*Changes in policing, crime prevention and community safety across Europe: Re-examining similarities in policing at the local level*

Christina Zarafonitou, Panteion University, Greece

*"New" Tendencies in Prevention Policy in Greece: The Local Crime Prevention Councils and the Partnership Model*

Title: **HOMICIDE IV: NATIONAL PROFILES AND CROSS-NATIONAL PATTERNS**

Chair: Cynthia Tavares, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Presenters:

Cynthia Tavares, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

*Cross National Patterns in Crime*

Paul Nieuwbeerta, NSCR, The Netherlands

*Homicide in the Netherlands, 1992 - 2001.*

Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa, Italy, Richard Tremblay, University of Montreal, Canada and Hans Schadee, University of Milan, Italy

*Homicide and suicide in Italy*

Martti Lehti, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland

*Homicide in Finland 1998-2000*

Panel 5.5

Friday 14:45-16:15

SALA DE PRENSA

Title: **DEVELOPMENTAL PATHWAYS AND TRAJECTORY ANALYSIS IN DEVELOPMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY**

Presenter: Rolf Loeber, University of Pittsburgh, USA

Panel 5.6

Friday 14:45-16:15

SALA DE MUSICA

Title: **POLICING IN THE GLOBAL SOCIETY**

Chair: Detlef Nogala, Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht, Germany

Presenters:

Salvatore Palidda, Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione-Università di Genova  
*Organized Crime and Migrations*

Dragana Markovic, Center for Advanced Legal Studies Belgrade and Dragan Radulovic, University of Belgrade  
*Terrorism and Organized Crime – Challenges to Security and Stability in Western Balkans*

Detlef Nogala, Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht, Germany  
*Policing in Europe and European Policing – What do Criminologists really know?*

Chris Sparks and Stuart Isaacs, University of North London  
*The Politics of Fear: Terror and Security in Threatened Liberal Democratic States*

Panel 5.7

Friday 14:45-16:15

AULA 1.4

Title: **PROSECUTORIAL DECISION MAKING**

Chair: Michael Kilchling, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Department of Criminology, Freiburg, Germany

Presenters:

Charlotte Vanneste, Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie, Belgium  
*Decisional practices of prosecutors and judges with regard to juvenile delinquents in Belgium*

Maria Jose Benitez Jimenez, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain  
*Cases Already Judged in the Area of Domestic Violence: A Comparative Study*

Bruno Aubusson de Cavarlay, CNRS, France  
*Prosecution and pre-trial detention in France*

Panel 5.8	Friday 14:45-16:15	TEATRILLO
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Title: **CRIME REDUCTION / PREVENTION**

Chair: Derrick Armstrong, University of Sheffield, UK

Presenters:

Jacques de Maillard, CERAT/Sciences, Grenoble, France

*The ambivalence of local partnerships in the implementation of safety policies in France*

Catherine Tedstone, University of Portsmouth, UK

*From the Study to the Streets: An Evaluation of the Crime Auditing Process*

Jean Hine, Alan France and Derrick Armstrong, University of Sheffield, UK

*Policy Evaluation on Shifting Sands*

Kate Bowers and Shane Johnson, University of Liverpool, UK

*Opportunity is in the eye of the beholder: The role of publicity in crime prevention.*

Panel 5.9	Friday 14:45-16:15	AULA 1.2
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Title: **ORGANISED CRIME: ISSUES FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE RESEARCH**

Chair: Henk van de Bunt

Presenters:

Patrick van Calster, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

*Criminal networks and the small world effect*

Nicholas Dorn, Economic Crime Research Unit, UK

*'Organisations', 'networks', 'facilitators': real historical shifts in organised crime, or academic reflections of new orthodoxies within enforcement agencies?*

Shawna Gibson, Transcrime – University of Trento, Italy

*Organised crime and technology: is there a link?*

Panel 5.10	Friday 14:45-16:15	AULA 1.5
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Title: **PUBLIC POLICING AND PRIVATE SECURITY**

Chair: Mark Button, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, UK

Presenters:

Olivier Hassid, l'Université Panthéon Sorbonne, France

*Myth and Reality about private security*

Mark Button, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, UK  
*Policing without special powers: exploring the policing of different spatial environments by private security and related personnel*

Lionel Hougardy and Vincent Seron, University of Liège, Belgium  
*Analysing Police Missions : Distinction Between Specific Police Missions And Missions Manageable By Other Services*

Andrea Gimenez-Salinas Framis, Universidad de Castilla La Mancha, Spain  
*New Directions In Public/Private Policing Governance*

Panel 6.1	Friday 16:30-17:55	AULA 1.5
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Title: **IMPROVING INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND DATA COLLECTION**

Chair: Chris Kershaw, Home Office, UK

Presenters:

Stelios Stylianou, Intercollege, Cyprus  
*Enhancing Causal Validity in Attitudes Research: The Use of Interview Control Questions*

Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics, UK  
*Measuring the fear of crime: An empirical examination of existing measures and validation of new indicators*

Chris Kershaw, Home Office, UK  
*Moving forward with the new continuous British Crime Survey*

David Wall, University of Leeds, UK  
*The problem with cybercrime: researching crime on the internet*

Panel 6.2	Friday 16:30-17:55	AULA 2.2
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Title: **HOMICIDE V: CULTURAL, POLITICAL AND COMPARATIVE ASPECTS**

Chair: Anabel Cerezo, Universidad de Malaga, Spain

Presenters:

Flora Lim and Michael Harris Bond, Chinese University of Hong Kong  
*Social and Psychological Predictors of Homicide Rates across Nations: Linking External and Internal Factors*

Ayako Uchiyama, Mejiro University, Japan  
*A Comparative Study of Homicide Offenders by Sex in Japan*

Moira Peelo, Dept of Applied Social Science, Lancaster University  
*Homicide and the Media: bias, newspaper reporting and the social construction of justice*

Irena Cajner Mraovic and Zoran Akmadzic, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia  
*Wartime and Postwar Changes in Nature and Scope of Juvenile Homicide in Croatia*

Panel 6.3	Friday 16:30-17:55	AULA 1.4
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Title: **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, MEDIATION, WEEKEND DETENTION AND TRACKING RECIDIVISM**

Chair: Bouke Wartna, WODC, The Netherlands

Presenters:

Fabienne Hodiaumont and Hannelore Malempre, University of Liege, Belgium  
*Perceptions of victims and of restorative processes in a sample of Belgian prisoners : a qualitative survey.*

An Raes, Vrije Universiteit Brusel, Belgium  
*Mediation for adults in Belgium*

Daniel Varona Gómez, Universidad de Girona, Spain  
*The experience of a new penalty in Spain: Week-End Detention*

Bouke Wartna, WODC, the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands  
*Monitoring recidivism in the Netherlands: keeping track of offenders to help evaluate the outcome of sanctions*

Noriyoshi Takemura, Toin University of Yokohama, Japan  
*Mental Illness, Crime and Chaos/Complexity*

Panel 6.4	Friday 16:30-17:55	AULA 2.3
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Title: **CRIME TRENDS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

Chair: Ulla V. Bondeson, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Presenters:

Ulla Bondeson, University of Copenhagen, Denmark  
*Crime and Justice in Scandinavia*

Marko Bosnjak, Faculty of Law, Ljubljana, Slovenia  
*Crime trends in a transition country: The case of Slovenia*

Philippe Lamon, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

*Crime trends in Switzerland and the impact of criminal justice responses*

Brian Francis, Keith Soothill and Elizabeth Ackerley, University of Lancaster, UK

*Temporal changes in offending behaviour*

Jon Simmons, Home Office, UK

*Trends in reporting and changing practices in crime recording in England and Wales*

Panel 6.5	Friday 16:30-17:55	AULA 1.2
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Title: **COMMUNITY SANCTIONS**

Chair: Patrice Villettaz, University of Lausanne

Presenters:

Patrice Villettaz, Martin Killias and Jelena Keller, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

*Electronic Monitoring and the Swiss Experiences*

Christine Morgenstern, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany

*The European Rules on Community Sanctions and Measures and recent*

*Reform trends in the German sanctions-system*

Michaël Dantine and Julie Simon, University of Liège, Belgium

*Community Service as an Autonomous Sanction: Good and/or Risky Idea?  
Idea?*

Henrik Linderborg, Jyväskylä University, Finland

*Community Service as a postmodern penal strategy in Finnish criminal policy*

Panel 6.6	Friday 16:30-17:55	ANTESALA DESPACHO RECTOR
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Title: **PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE**

Chair: Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovic, Florida State University

Presenters:

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University, USA, Carl B. Klockars, University of Delaware, USA Irena Cajner-Mraovic, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia and Drazen Ivanusec, Croatian Ministry of the Interior

*Fair and Unacceptable: Public Perceptions of Disciplinary Fairness and  
Willingness to Report Police Misconduct*

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University, USA

*Perceptions about Police Performance in Eastern and Western Europe,*

Panel 6.7	Friday 16:30-17:55	SALA DE OCULOS
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Title: **NEW DIRECTIONS IN VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN RESEARCH**

Chair: Juanjo Medina, University of Manchester

Presenters:

Ruth Lewis, University of Newcastle, Russell Dobash, University of Manchester, Rebecca Dobash, University of Manchester and Kate Cavanagh, University of Glasgow, UK  
*Sexual Homicides*

Marianne Hester, University of Sunderland, UK  
*Contextualising notions of inequality: reflecting on theories and action against violence against women in China and the UK*

Juanjo Medina, University of Manchester, UK  
*Social networks of male batterers.*

Panel 6.8	Friday 16:30-17:55	AULA 1.1
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Title: **POLICY CONUNDRUM**

Chair: Amanda Matravers, University of Cambridge, UK

Presenters:

Ronnie Lippens, Keele University, UK  
*Becoming White Integrity. Reading the Political Impact of a Parliamentary Inquiry into the Handling by the Belgian Police and Judiciary of a Case of Paedophilia and Child Abuse.*

Sergio Herzog, University of Haifa, Israel  
*Public Perceptions of the Seriousness of Murders: Does the Criminal Law Reflect the Public Will?*

Amanda Matravers, University of Cambridge, UK  
*Protecting the Public From Sex Offenders: The UK Context*

Adam Graycar, Australian Institute of Criminology (Discussant)

Panel 6.9	Friday 16:30-17:55	PRENSA
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Title: **FEAR OF CRIME**

Chair: Linda Davis, University of Pretoria, South Africa

Presenters:

Frauke Kreuter, University of Konstanz, Germany  
*The Measurement of Fear of Crime*

Linda Davis, University of Pretoria, South Africa, Harriét Klopper, University of Pretoria, South Africa, and Jacky Scott-Saffy, Department of Criminology, University of Pretoria, South Africa.

*Fear of Crime in South Africa: Myth or Reality?*

Annette Robertson, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

*Victimisation and Fear of Crime in Russia*

Jirí Buriánek, Charles University Prague, Czech Republic

*Security Risk Perception and Normalisation*

Carla Machado, University of Minho, Portugal

*Fear and social discourses about crime: A combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies*

Panel 6.10	Friday 16:30-17:55	SALA DE MUSICA
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Title: **THE POLICE AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Chair: Christianne J. de Poot, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Presenters:

Christianne J. de Poot, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

*The Criminal Investigation Process*

Karin Wittebrood, Social and Cultural Planning Office, The Hague, The Netherlands

*Police recording of crime incidents*

Margaret Akullo, Metropolitan Police Service/ Loughborough University, UK

*The Use Of Section 136 Of The Mental Health Act 1983 (Mha 1983) In The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)*

Vassiliki Petoussi, University of Crete and George Papakonstandis, Rethymnon.

*Police organization in Greece: Current state and future potential*

Panel 6:11	Friday 16:30-17:55	TEATRILLO
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Title: **SOUTHERN EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY AT A CROSSROADS**

Chair: Jose Luis Diez Ripolles, Universidad de Malaga, Spain

Presenters: Rui Abrunhosa Goncalves; Per Stangeland; Ernesto Savona; Effi Lambropoulou.

Most of our roots can be traced back to Mediterranean thinking. Platon's lucid reflections on punishment and social control, systemized by Becarria, criticised by Lombroso and Ferri: whatever your line of research, you can probably trace it back to a Mediterranean scholar who wrote on this centuries ago.

However, this round table discussion is not to commemorate our past, but rather to analyse the present state of criminology in the southern part of the European Union. Those of us who work here, may have more contacts with colleagues in the USA or Northern Europe than with our neighbouring countries. We may also believe that our problems are local, while in fact they are common for all of us. This session pretends to identify such general problems, and look for future strategies that fit our societies.

First of all, we have a less ambitious State than what Northern Europeans are accustomed to. It invests less in social research and planning. Welfare systems are more rudimentary, justice and law enforcement more traditional, penal systems less sophisticated. Those who fear the nanny state or the net widening effects of high-tech crime control may prefer it that way, but it also implies that there is less funding for criminological research, and fewer jobs for criminologists.

Second, academic life is more dominated by traditional professions, such as Law and Medicine. There is little room for upstarts like criminology. In several Southern European countries there is no such thing as a university chair in Criminology, neither do they offer any official degree in that discipline. That opens the field for special training courses and privately sponsored criminology, and there appears to be a huge interest in such studies.

Third, we are in fact at crossroads, with high levels of public ignorance about crime and crime control, and important decisions ahead. Those who know what happened in the UK or France twenty years ago are often considered experts in southern Europe. Should we recommend solutions that have already been tried elsewhere, or should we develop our own?

Ernesto U. Savona, University of Trento, Italy

*Italian criminology: the challenge of combining the past with the future*

Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves, Universidade do Minho, Portugal

*Criminology in Portugal: Still a Long Way to Go or Maybe we Don't Want to Go That Way?*

Per Stangeland, Universidad de Malaga, Spain

*Spanish Criminology*

Effi Lambropoulou, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece

*Greek Criminology*

Panel 7.1	Friday 18:05-19:30	SALA DE PRENSA
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Title: **TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED THEORY OF VIOLENCE**

Chair: Eugenio Garrido, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain

Presenters:

Stephanie West, USA

*Towards an integrated theory of violence*

Derrick Armstrong, Alan France and Jean Hine, University of Sheffield, UK

*Pathways Into and Out of Crime: Risk Resilience and Diversity*

Alfonso Serrano Gómez and Alfonso Serrano Maíllo., Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain

*General theories of crime and terrorism*

Kai D. Bussman, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

*Evaluation of the German Prohibition of Family Violence Against Children*

Panel 7.2

Friday 18:05-19:30

SALA DE MUSICA

Title: **CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY: CHEAP TALK IN ANY LANGUAGE?**

Chair: Elena Larrauri, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain

Presenters:

Elaine Campbell, University of Newcastle, UK

*The Rhetoric of Everyday Criminologies*

Kristel Beyens, Free University Brussels, Belgium

*Contemporary sentencing: where do we come from and where do we (want to) go to?*

Juanjo Medina and Elisa Roller, University of Manchester, UK

*Contrasting New Labour and PSOE proposals to tackle public safety*

Tatyana Denisova, Law Faculty, Zaporizhzhya State University, Ukraine

*Criminal punishment in Ukraine*

Panel 7.3

Friday 18:05-19:30

AULA 1.5

Title: **DRUGS AND ALCOHOL: PROBLEMS AND CONCEPTUALISATION AND MEASUREMENT**

Chair: Phil Hadfield, University of Durham, UK

Presenters:

Phil Hadfield and Dick Hobbs, University of Durham, UK

*A Thirst for Knowledge: Defining, Measuring and Recording 'Alcohol-Related' Violence and Disorder*

Judith Aldridge, University of Manchester, UK

*Methodological and Ethical Issues in Conducting Research with Intoxicated Subjects*

Tom Decorte and Sarah Slock, Ghent University, Belgium

*Dynamic patterns of cocaine and crack use. Results of 6-year follow-up study of 111 cocaine and crack users in Antwerp (Belgium).*

Jörg-Martin Jehle, University of Göttingen, Germany

*Sentencing and Reconviction of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences – Results from a Nationwide Reconviction Study in Germany*

Panel 7.4

Friday 18:05-19:30

AULA 1.1

Title: **THE INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY**

Chair: Britta Kyvsgaard, Ministry of Justice, Denmark

Presenters:

Ineke Haen Marshall, University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA, Josine Junger-Tas, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, and Denis Ribeaud, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Panel 7.5

Friday 18:05-19:30

AULA 1.2

Title: **DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACHES IN CRIMINOLOGY**

Chair: Michael Born, University of Liege, Belgium

Presenters:

Perusse D., Tremblay R.E., Boulerice B., Girard A., Baillargeon R., Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment and St.-Justine Hospital Research Center, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada and Boivin M., Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment, Laval University, Quebec City, PQ, Canada

*Genetic - environmental etiology of childhood predictors of antisocial behavior: a twin study*

Kirk R. Williams, University of California, Riverside, USA

*Youth and handguns: implications for positive youth development*

Nancy Guerra, University of California, Riverside, L. Rowell Huesmann and Anja Spindler, University of Michigan, USA.

*Community violence exposure, social cognition and aggression among urban elementary school children.*

Arjan Blokland and Paul Nieuwbeerta (NSCR)

*Criminal behavior through life: testing life course explanations of the lifespan variation in risk of criminal behavior.*

Title: **DIFFERENT MANIFESTATIONS OF YOUTH VIOLENCE**

Chair: Alexander Shashkin, Kazan State Technical University, Russian Federation

Presenters:

Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University, Poland

*Victimisation of Pupils with Violence. Results of the Survey in Krakow (Poland)*

A.I. Shashkin and A.L. Salagaev, Kazan State Technical University, Russian Federation

*Variations of gang homicide in Russia*

Gian Paolo di Loreto, Italy

*Hooliganism and violent behaviour: a research into two Italian hooligan groups*

Tarja Hilden-paajanen , University of Joensuu, Finland

*Racially Motivated Urban Violence - A Description of skinhead violence in Finland*

Title: **PRISON MEDIA AND PUBLIC OPINION IN EUROPE**

Chair: Sonia Feltesse, journalist, Assistant secretary-general of the French society of Criminology (AFC)

Presenters:

Sonia Feltesse, journalist, Assistant secretary-general of the French society of Criminology (AFC)

*Introduction*

Hanns V. Hofer, Stockholm University, Sweden

*Prison Population and Prison Politics in The Netherlands*

Pascal Décarpes, student in political sciences

*Prison, Media and Public opinion in France”*

Sonja Snacken, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

*Public opinion and criminal policy in Belgium over the last twenty years*

Evry Archer, Service médico-psychologique régional (SMPR) de Loos, France and N. Przegodzki-Lionet, Université de Lille, France

*Picture of violence in the cinema, and impact on social representations about victims*

Panel 7.8

Friday 18:05-19:30 ANTESALA DEL RECTOR

Title: **GENDER, VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENCES**

Chair: Michelle Burman, University of Glasgow

Presenters:

Michele Burman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Glasgow  
*Questioning Gender: Violence by Young Women and Girls*

David Gadd and Stephen Farrall, Department of Criminology, Keele University  
*Male Victims of Domestic Abuse in Scotland*

Jackie Turton, Department of Sociology, University of Essex  
*Maternal sex offenders: some criminological considerations*

Suenje Matthiesen, Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland  
*The meaning of violence in the lives of women offenders in New Zealand*

Vera Hacket, NSCR, The Netherlands  
*Dealing with uncertainty in decision making about rape cases in the Dutch criminal law system*

Panel 7.9

Friday 18:05-19:30

AULA 1.4

Title: **COMMUNITIES AND CRIME III**

Chair: Rebecca Aust, Home Office, UK

Presenters:

Viviana Andreescu, University of Louisville, USA  
*The Differential Impact of Structural Indicators on Lethal Violence in Appalachia*

Rebecca Aust, Home Office, UK  
*Crime in Rural England and Wales.*

Tim Hope, Suzanne Karstedt and Stephen Farrall (Keele University, UK)  
*'Tolerance' of Disorder and the Invocation of Police Authority: Community Efficacy and Social Capital*

Panel 7.10

Friday 18:05-19:30

AULA 2.2

Title: **TRENDS IN TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

Chair: Kauko Aromaa, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland

Presenters:

Dina Siegel (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam) and Catrien Bijleveld (NSCR, Leiden/ Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam), The Netherlands

*Smuggling of humans - Case of the Netherlands*

Richard Staring, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands

*Irregular chain migration versus smuggling chains: the entrance of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands*

Richard Kania, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, USA, and Lyuba Pervushina, Minsk State Linguistics University, Belarus

*Promised Destinations Offered to Young Women Lured into the International Sex Trades*

Laura María Agustín D'Andrea, Open University, UK

*Organised Migrations or Organised Crime? The Ambiguous World of 'Trafficking'*

Gert Vermeulen, Ghent University, Belgium

*Research-based proposal for a comprehensive policy to tackle trafficking in human beings*

Panel 7.11

Friday 18:05-19:30

AULA 2.3

Title: **ILLEGAL MARKETS**

Chair: Peter Reuter, University of Maryland, USA

Presenters:

Silvia Ciotti Galletti, Eurocrime, Italy

*Art thefts and the illicit trafficking of works of art*

Laurence Massy, University of Liège, Belgium

*From plunder to auction-room. Itinerary of an object through corruption, organised criminality and economical criminality*

Dee Cook, Director Regional Research Institute, Wolverhampton University, UK

*International Wildlife Trafficking and Organised Crime: getting serious about the illegal wildlife trade*

Aarne Kinnunen, Ministry of Justice, Finland

*Street-level drug enforcement as an answer to the demands of public safety in the suburbs of Helsinki*

Convenor: Rosemary Barberet, Programme Chair

Rosemary Barberet is Lecturer in Criminal Justice and Course Director of the MSc in Criminal Justice at the Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, England. A native of Connecticut, USA, Rosemary holds a PhD in Criminal Justice and Criminology from the University of Maryland. She has based most of her academic career in Spain, holding posts first at the University of Castilla-La Mancha in Albacete and later at the University of Seville. Research interests include homicide rates, drug trafficking, commercial crime, women in prison, prostitution, domestic violence, youth crime (via the self-report method) and cross-cultural methodology. Rosemary helped to coordinate Spain's involvement in the International Self-Report Delinquency Study as well as supervise the first national violence against women survey conducted in Spain. She is currently involved in Home Office sponsored research on university student victimisation.

Formal Address of Josine Junger-Tas, President, European Society of Criminology

Prof.Dr.Josine Junger-Tas studied Sociology at the Free University in Brussels, Belgium. In 1972 she got her Ph.D. degree from the University of Groningen, The Netherlands. She first worked as a researcher at the Studycentre of Juvenile Delinquency in Brussels for a period of 9 years, but then moved to The Hague, Netherlands, where she was engaged as senior researcher at the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice. In 1979 she was appointed Head of the research department on Juvenile delinquency and Youth protection and in 1989 she was appointed Director of the RDC.

Josine Junger-Tas has been active in the Council of Europe. She was elected member of the Criminological Scientific Council in 1992. She was –and still is- active in the United Nations, where she has done preparatory work for the Criminology conferences and worked as an expert in Central European states. In 1989 she received the Sellin-Glueck Award from the American Society of Criminology for her 'International contributions to Criminology'. In 1994 she was asked to be visiting professor Criminology at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland and she is still attached to that University. She worked as visiting professor in a number of Universities, among which Montréal, Stockholm and Cambridge. She is also continuing her research activities as fellow of the Willem Pompe Institute at the University of Utrecht. She is a member of the National Council for the Execution of Criminal law and Youth Protection, an independent advisory body of the minister of justice, which supervises penal institutions and has also a judicial appeal function.

In October 2000 the University of Lausanne granted her an honorary Doctorate.

#### SOME THOUGHTS ON THE FUTURE OF THE ESC

The paper presents some of the weaknesses of European criminology, and the place the discipline occupies in European academic life. Examined are some initiatives that could be taken by the ESC to improve the situation in terms of broadening the discipline, modifying the curriculum and assisting young scholars. A third subject is the role of the ESC in matters of European crime policy: what might that role be and how to achieve a broad and relevant audience.

## **Saturday, 7 September, 2002**

Panel 8.1	Saturday 9:00-10:30	AULA 2.3
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Title: **ORGANISED CRIME AND TERRORISM: COUNTRY EXPERIENCES**

Chair: Louise I. Shelley, American University, USA

Presenters:

Klaus von Lampe, Free University of Berlin, Germany  
*Assessing the state of organised crime in Germany*

Mauricio Rubio, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain  
*Organised crime in Spain*

Mika Junninen, Sydney University Law School, Australia  
*Finnish professional criminals and their organisation in the 1990s' cross-border criminality*

Peter Reuter, University of Maryland, Mark Kleinman, University of California and Jonathan Caulkins, Carnegie Mellon University, USA  
*New Lessons of the "War" on Drugs for the "War" on Terrorism*

Ando Leps, Estonian Parliament  
*International terrorism and Estonia*

Panel 8.2	Saturday 9:00-10:30	TEATRILLO
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Title: **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS IN EUROPE: EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE.**

Chair: Anita van de Kar, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France

Presenters:

Frieder Dünkel and Jens Scheel, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald  
Reducing the population of fine defaulters in prisons: experiences with  
*Community service in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania/Germany*

Frieder Dünkel, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald  
*Reducing tension and improving rehabilitation through opening the prisons: day leaves and prison furloughs in Germany*

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä, Finland  
*How to reduce the prison population: the example of Finland*

Annie Kensey, Ministère de la Justice Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, France  
*Parole and efforts to prevent recidivism*

Christa Pelikan/Vienna

*Protecting victims of domestic violence-the example of Austria*

Hanns von Hofer/Stockholm

*The execution of fines without imprisonment for fine defaulters: the example of Sweden*

Helena Valkova/Prague

*Reforming criminal justice in the Czech Republic: from corrections to alternatives to imprisonment*

Panel 8.3	Saturday 9:00-10:30	SALA DE OCULOS
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Title: **ECONOMICS AND CRIME**

Chair: Amor Diez-Ticio, University of Zaragoza, Spain

Presenters:

Nuno Garoupa, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

*Economics of Business Crime*

Alice Rocquet, Maison des Sciences Economiques , France

*Criminal Careers Under Threat of Increasing Punishment*

George Saridakis, University of Leicester, UK

*A Time-Series Analysis of Violent Crime in the United States, 196-2000*

Lorraine Tournyol du Clos, Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, France

*An Economics Analysis of the Causes and Mechanisms of Juvenile Delinquency: An Empirical Study of the French Evidence*

David Romero and Per Stangeland, Universidad de Malaga, Spain

*The Economy of Street Level Drug Dealing*

H. Entorf, Darmstadt University of Technology, IZA (Bonn) and ZEW (Mannheim) and P. Winker, International University in Germany (Bruchsal), ZEW (Mannheim)

*The Economics of Crime: Investigating the Drugs-Crime Channel. Empirical Evidence from Panel Data of the German States*

Roger Bowles, University of Bath, UK

*Measuring Public Safety*

Panel 8.4

Saturday 9:00-10:30

AULA 1.1

Title: **REACTIONS TO VICTIMISATION**

Chair: Anabel Cerezo, University of Malaga, Spain

Presenters:

Fabienne Cossin, LARSEF - Observatoire Européen de la Violence Scolaire, France  
*Feelings of insecurity in pupils living in French inner cities*

Sarah Slock, Researcher at the Ghent University, Belgium  
*Under-representation of ethnic minorities in the Victim Aid Services. How to overcome some critical barriers.*

Beth Hodgson, University of Huddersfield, UK  
*The Physical, Emotional and Psychological Impact of Victimisation*

P.A.J. Waddington, University of Reading, UK  
*Experiencing violence: the moral dimension*

Panel 8.5

Saturday 9:00-10:30

AULA 1.4

Title: **EXPERIENCE THROUGH DISCOURSE: CHALLENGING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RHETORIC**

Chair: Gail Kellough, York University, Canada

Presenters:

Gail Kellough, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
*Presumed Innocent: Experiencing Ideology and Negotiating Outcomes*

Tammy C. Landau, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
*"Plus ça change? Neo-colonial corrections in Post-Colonial Nunavut"*

Amanda Glasbeek, York University, Canada  
*A Justice of Their Own? Women's Criminality and Feminist Practices*

Alfredo Verde, Francesca Angelini, Silvia Boverini and Margherita Majorana,  
University of Genoa, Italy  
*The narrative structure of criminal expertise*

Panel 8.6

Saturday 9:00-10:30

SALA DE PRENSA

Title: **PRISON ADMINISTRATION, PRISONERS' RIGHTS AND PRISON POPULATIONS.**

Chair: Roy Walmsley, Consultant to HEUNI and Associate of the International Centre for Prison Studies, UK

Presenters:

Kirsten Drenkhahn, University of Greifswald, Germany  
*Modernisation of the German prison administration*

Irma Kovco Vukadin, Vice Dean, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia  
*Prison staff knowledge and attitudes toward prisoners' rights*

Chris Lewis, Home Office, UK  
*Forecasting the Prison Population in England and Wales*

Roy Walmsley, Consultant to HEUNI and Associate of the International Centre for Prison Studies  
*Prison population growth and overcrowding in Central and Eastern Europe*

Panel 8.7

Saturday 9:00-10:30 SALA DE MUSICA

Title: **JUVENILE JUSTICE, PREVENTATIVE MEASURES AND WELFARE INTERVENTION**

Chair: Chris Eskridge, University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA

Presenters:

Lana Peto Kujundzic, Judge in County Court in Zagreb, Croatia  
*Special Obligations Serving as the Educational Measures Imposed to a Juvenile Delinquent*

Maurits Kruissink, Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands  
*Evaluation of youth probation*

Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and Peter Benekos, Mercyhurst College, USA  
*Sanctions and Attitudes toward Juvenile Offending: Perspectives on the United States*

Roxane Bitoune, Free University of Brussels, Belgium  
*Community Service and Victim Offender Mediation within the Belgian Juvenile Justice System: restoration, retribution or rehabilitation?*

Panel 8.8	Saturday 9:00-10:30	AULA 1.2
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Title: **SOCIETY AND THE POLICE**

Chair: Christopher Birkbeck, Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela

Presenters:

Michael Kennedy, University of Western Sydney, Australia  
*The accountability of rule enforcers*

C.J. Morrison, Vaal Triangle Technikon, South Africa  
*A Criminological Study Of Community Policing In South Africa*

Irene Froyland , Edith Cowan University; Joondalup and Karl O'Callaghan, Western Australia Police Service  
*Individual Rights or Community Well Being: An Impossible Dilemma*

Christopher Birkbeck, Universidad de Los Andes, Luis Gerardo Gabaldón, Universidad Católica, Venezuela, Andrés Bello, Michael Norris, Capital University, Ohio  
*The Effect of Citizens' Status and Behavior on Police Officers' Dispositions to Use Force: A Study of Five Departments in Four Cities and Three Countries*

Panel 8.9	Saturday 9:00-10:30	AULA 2.2
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Title: **RESEARCHING LOCAL CRIME CONTROL AND COMMUNITY SAFETY**

Chairs: Gordon Hughes, Open University, UK and Adam Edwards, Nottingham-Trent University, UK

Presenters:

Gordon Hughes, Open University, UK  
Adam Edwards, Nottingham-Trent University, UK  
Rene van Swaaningen. Utrecht University, Netherlands  
Patrick Hebberecht, Ghent University, Belgium,  
Rossella Selmini, University of Bologna

Coffee Break	Saturday 10:30-10:45	PATIO
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Panel 9.1	Saturday 10:45-12:10	TEATRILLO
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Title: **POLITICAL TRANSITION AND CRIME**

Chair: Beata Gruszczynska, Warsaw University, Poland

Presenters:

Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Science  
*State and Roots of the Violent Crime in Russia*

Markus M. Werle and Kai-D. Bussmann, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg,  
Germany  
*Sensitivity of companies: xenophobia, right-wing radicalism and manager's decisions*

Tamara Makarenko, University of Glamorgan, UK  
*Crime and Politics in Central Asia: Siamese Twins?*

Jan-Michael Simon, Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal  
Law/Freiburg, Germany  
*Truth Commissions, Political Transitions and International Criminal Law*

Gary LaFree, University of Maryland, USA and Andromachi Tseloni, Aegean University,  
Greece  
*Crime and democracy across the world*

Panel 9.2	Saturday 10:45-12:10	AULA 2.3
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Title: **CROSS NATIONAL COMPARISONS OF CRIME**

Chair: Marcelo F. Aebi, Universidad de Sevilla

Presenters:

Heike Goudriaan, NSCR, The Netherlands, James P. Lynch, The American University, USA  
and Paul Nieuwbeerta, NSCR, The Netherlands  
*Reporting to the police in 17 industrialized countries: The roles of offense, individual  
and contextual characteristics*

Walter De Pauw, Free University of Brussels  
*How measures of interpersonal trust , neuroticism and extraversion explain  
national differences in crime and punitivity*

Ineke Haen Marshall, University of Nebraska-Omaha  
*A macro-level comparative approach to criminal violence*

Marcelo Aebi, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain  
*Counting rules as the main explanation of cross-national differences in recorded  
crime*

Panel 9.3	Saturday 10:45-12:10	SALA DE MUSICA
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Title: **DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF SEX AND GENDER**

Chair: Celia Valiente, Universidad Carlos III, Spain

Presenters:

Snjezana Vasiljevic, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge  
*The Problem of Sexual Harassment in European Countries*

Celia Valiente, Universidad Carlos III, Madrid  
*The Politics of Prostitution in Post-authoritarian Spain (1975-2002)*

Sandeep Gopalan, Boies, Schiller and Flexner, California USA and Rina Pal, University of California-Berkeley, USA  
*Legal Responses to Internet Child Pornography: The Way Forward*

Panel 9.4	Saturday 10:45-12:10	AULA 1.1
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Title: **EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

Chair: Rui Abrunhosa Goncalves, Universidade do Minho, Portugal

Presenters:

Lol Burke and Malcolm Millar, Liverpool University, UK  
*An evaluation of qualifying probation training of Probation Officers in the North West of England.*

Rene van Swaaningen, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands  
*Studying criminology: what do we actually want to transmit?*

Cliff Roberson, Washburn University, Topeka, Kansas USA  
*Delivery of Criminology Courses via the World Wide Web*

Panel 9.5	Saturday 10:45-12:10	AULA 1.5
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Title: **CRIME-GOVERNANCE / PUBLIC ANXIETIES**

Chair: Sebastian Roché, University of Grenoble, France

Presenters:

Sebastian Roché, University of Grenoble, France  
*The New Governance of Crime in France*

Irene Froyland, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia, and Karl O'Callaghan, Western Australian Police Service, Perth, Australia  
*Individual Rights or Community Well Being: An Impossible Dilemma?*

Carmen Ruidiaz Garcia, University of La Rioja, Spain  
*Lack of Public Safety as a Central Element in Local Policing Policy: The Spanish Example*

Panel 9.6	Saturday 10:45-12:10	AULA 2.2
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Title: **EVOLUTION OF POLICING**

Chair: Richard R. Bennett, American University, USA

Presenters:

Richard R. Bennett, American University, USA  
*Police Legitimacy and Policing Styles: The Effect of Citizen Trust on Police Behavior in Developing Democratic Societies*

Barry Loveday, Old Portsmouth, UK  
*Identifying and Encouraging Public Participation in the determination of local policing priorities in England and Wales. Problems and Opportunities,*

Hubert Beste, University of Bielefeld, Germany  
*The Transformation of Policing in the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Findings and Structures from the Postfordist City*

Jack R. Greene, Northeastern University, USA  
*Community Policing and Change in the US: Rhetoric and Reality Revisited*

Allan Y. Jiao, Rowan University, USA  
*Policing at a special time and a special place: values, attitudes, and behaviors of the Hong Kong police officers after 1997*

Panel 9.7	Saturday 10:45-12:10 SALA DE OCULOS
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Title: **WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE MEET ON CORRUPTION: ISSUES FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE RESEARCH**

Chair: Hans Nelen, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Presenters:

Henk van de Bunt, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam  
*Beyond bribery. Transnational Organized Crime in the Netherlands*

Czeslaw Walek, Transparency International Czech Republic  
*Police Ethics in the Czech Police Force*

Elena Danilova, Russian Academy of Science, Russia  
*Corruption in the Russian Taxation Regime*

Matiaz Jager, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia  
*A Principal-Agent Model as a Device for Understanding Corruption*

Panel 9.8	Saturday 10:45-12:10	SALA DE PRENSA
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Title: **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESEARCH**

Chair: Cristina Rechea Alberola, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

Presenters:

Andrea Giménez-Salinas and Cristina Rechea Alberola, University of Castilla-La Mancha (Albacete), Spain

*Trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Spain*

Kauko Aromaa, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki

*Trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Finland*

Andrea Di Nicola, TRANSCRIME – University of Trento, Italy

*Improving statistics and producing reliable estimates on the trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the EU: the Italian experience and the results of project MON-EU-TRAF*

Panel 9.9	Saturday 10:45-12:10	AULA 1.2
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Title: **RACE, ETHNICITY AND CRIME**

Chair: Ruth Chigwada, UK

Presenters:

Simon Holdaway, Sheffield University, UK

*Black Police Associations in the UK*

Adrian Howe, University of Central Lancashire, UK

*Towards a Complex Critical Criminology? Against Race and Sex (and Men's Violence Against Women)*

Beverly Powis, Home Office, UK

*Probation Programmes for black and Asian Offenders*

Gordon C. Barclay, Home Office, UK

*Ethnic monitoring within the criminal justice system in England and Wales*

Joe Ukemenam, Reform Corporation, UK

*Ethnic Minorities Are Disproportionately Represented in the British Criminal Justice System: A Dilemma for the Racial Discourse.*

William F. McDonald, Georgetown University, USA

*Immigrant Criminality: In the Eye of the Beholder?*

**TRANSITION AND PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND ORDER****Chair: Esther Gimenez-Salinas, Universidad Ramon Llull, Barcelona, Spain**

Esther Giménez-Salinas is Profesor of Criminal Law at the Universidad Ramon Llull in Barcelona, Spain. Previously, she was a member of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary from 1996-2001. She is well known for her work as director of the Centro de Estudios y Formacion Continuada, the Research and Training Unit of the Catalanian Justice Department, where for ten years (1983-1993) she was influential in developing applied criminological research and training programmes. For this, she received the Golden Medal from the Association of German Language Criminologists. She was a member of the criminal policy committee of the Council of Europe from 1993-1997. Her own books and articles have been centred on penology, youth crime and victimology.

Speakers:

1. Ernesto Savona, University of Trento, Italy

Ernesto U. Savona is professor of Criminology at the University of Trento Law School, and Director of TRANSCRIME, Research Centre on Transnational Crime at the same University. He has published several papers and books on organised and economic crime and their relationships with the criminal justice systems and is director and author of recent reports for the European Commission in the area of money laundering and organised crime.

Title: EAST MEETS WEST ON CRIME CONTROL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PATTERNS: SCENARIOS ON CHANGES PRODUCED, SUSTAINABILITY AND DURATION OF THE PROCESS.

The enlargement process of the European Union requires certain standards in the area of justice and home affairs that are known as *acquis communautaire*. A first group of six countries will be joining soon, others will follow. This process started years ago and has developed a wide form of co-operation from the European Union toward countries in transition. The main assumption is that the enlargement will be easier if these countries develop harmonised policies compatible with those developed by the European Union before they join. Substantive elements: requested changes in criminal and criminal procedure legislation, in the organisational structures of justice and in the capabilities of justice and law enforcement personnel. Instruments offered: large amounts of resources in the area of law approximation, institution building, re-organisation of the justice and law enforcement systems, training of judges and law enforcement personnel, new equipment for investigations. The same resources with almost the same objectives have been developed by other donors beyond the European Union such as the United States. Quite often the two main donors do not co-ordinate their interventions.

It is too early to understand to what extent this process will really change countries in transition. Some questions remain open and could be relevant for research and policy implications. Some relate to the crime issue, i.e.: is crime changing in relation to the new opportunities offered by the enlargement? What is the perception of crime? What do we expect in terms of distinction/collusion between the ruling classes of many of these countries and crime syndicates? Other questions relate to crime prevention systems and more in general

to the impact of the enlargement process on the criminal justice systems of the countries in transition, i.e: what remains of the socialist legal culture? What is changing there and how will these changes influence the sustainability of the interventions?

The speaker will deal with these questions and discuss scenarios on crime and justice in the countries in transition and conclude with the lessons we can learn from one of the biggest operations of law and social change of the last centuries .

2. Geza Gosztonyi, Director, Regional Resource Centre for Social Welfare, Budapest, Hungary

Geza Gosztonyi has more than twenty years experience in social policy theory and practice. With degrees in Supervision, Sociology and Engineering, he currently directs the Regional Resource Centre for Social Welfare in Budapest and has held leadership positions in similar social service agencies since 1982. He has lectured at various universities and training centres in Hungary and has been a Senior Fellow in Social Policy research at Johns Hopkins University, USA. His main research interest is community crime prevention and he currently is the Vice Chair of the COST A18 EU programme on violence research.

Title: CRIME AS THE COST OF TRANSITION - A SOCIAL POLICY PERSPECTIVE - THE BLIND HOLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

New penal reforms are being elaborated all over Europe that bring new approaches to traditional/in-country crime and traditional approaches to international/organized crime. The EU candidate countries' way to the EU is promoted by some *alleviating factors on finding the right track* such as (a.) the *legal convergence* between the EU countries; (b.) the *legal harmonization* that has already been taken place among the EU countries; (c.) some *basic legal principles* help to create similar systems. However, these countries have to face some *new factors that render the joining process*. These are:

- The EU is concerned about their safety considering CEE countries as a potential source of danger, therefore press them taking measures against organised and cross-border crime and do not pay enough attention to the social problems as facilitating factors of committing crime;
- Nowadays the EU countries are not able to offer easily adaptable models to solve severe social problems that connected to the phenomenon of crime, notwithstanding similarities between the grave migration problem of the Western countries and the minority issue in the CEE countries can hardly be denied;
- It is hard to be accepted by the people in the CEE countries, that the criminal justice system's capacity is limited to control crime and deliver security;
- It is hard to keep up with the EU countries, since they are always stepping further: in addition to the traditional law enforcement institutions and national priorities, they find supranational priorities and new bodies/structures (e.g. Europol, European Prosecutor, Eurojust, etc.)
- It is hard to change the attitude in the CEE countries from the 'legal inequality and economical equality' to the 'legal equality and economical inequality';
- In the CEE countries increasing crime rate has become a central issue, although the loss of security (and the growth of fear of crime) is closely connected to the unemployment, exclusion and lost of personal future for some age cohorts or social strata, therefore the social costs of crime is higher than in the EU countries;
- The CEE countries are turning to the model of minimum insurance for all, combined with options for additional individual coverage. Social solidarity has been reduced dramatically

due to the up-down processes. Above all the greatest loss is the widespread deterioration of human security. Social marginalization might assume proportion that will create dissatisfaction, apathy, violence and crime.

- There are severe human costs of transition within the CEE countries:
  - (1.)loss of lives (decline in life expectancy, leap in the crude death rate, lower life expectancy at birth, changes in male and female mortality rates)
  - (2.)morbidity
  - (3.)poverty (both income and human poverty)
  - (4.)growing regional inequalities within CEE countries
  - (5.)wealth inequality
  - (6.)gender inequalities
  - (7.)deterioration of education
  - (8.)unemployment, underemployment and informalization of employment
  - (9.)CRIME

Is it possible that crime is a crisis symptom of the system-integrative mechanisms? Is it possible to look at the crime in the transitional countries as the costs of democratisation? How much does crime of the ex-socialist countries reflect their inner social processes? Why is it so dangerous to talk about crime and especially organized crime only without mentioning and influencing its social causes? Is it possible to define crime today as: (1) survival-traditional and (2) entrepreneurial-organized one?

Closing Ceremony	Saturday 13:30-14:00	(IGLESIA)
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## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 1.1

Martin Gill, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

*Responding to Money Laundering: Is Too Much Expected from the Financial Sector?*

As countries around the world adopt know your customer (kyc) procedures and respond to demands for regulatory regimes which require specific procedures in place to spot transaction which may be suspicious so it is believed that a good response is taking shape, but is it? In this paper Martin Gill reports on findings from a survey of financial institutions which offers important insights into their perspectives on the value of different parts of the regulatory regime. While there is no doubt at all that regulation is viewed as important it is far from obvious that present practices are the best at countering the threat and may even be counter-productive.

Hans Nelen, Vrije universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands

*Follow the money; the Dutch experience*

During the last decade, throughout the world more emphasis has been put on financial instruments in order to control and prevent money laundering, organised crime (and more recently) terrorism. Most democratic countries have developed systems for the disclosure of suspicious financial transactions and have adopted legislation to find, freeze and forfeiture criminal assets. The paper will discuss the strength and weaknesses of the policy theory behind this rather new approach. It will also highlight the latest experiences in the Netherlands with regard to financial policing.

Sabrina Adamoli, University of Trento, Italy

*Transparency and money laundering: How does company law obstruct anti-money laundering international co-operation between the EU Member States?*

Drawing from the results of a research project recently completed by Transcrime-University of Trento, this presentation wants to answer the following questions: *does regulation in the corporate/company legislative field produce obstacles to anti-money laundering international co-operation between the EU Member States? If so, what is the dimension of these obstacles?* Regulation in the company law field and its implementation substantially contribute to the level of transparency of a State's financial system, thus increasing or reducing the effectiveness of national and international investigations of money laundering cases. The research conducted allowed to identify the company structures susceptible to being used, in the EU Member States, for money laundering operations, and to quantify the obstacles to anti-money laundering international co-operation between the EU Member States arising from the lack of company law regulation or from its incomplete/absent implementation. This presentation reviews the main results of the project, together with the method used for their achievement.

Tom Naylor, McGill University, Canada

*Combating Money Laundering: Logic, Objectives and Methods*

Recently the primary tool in the war against crime has become attacking the so-called proceeds of crime. The assumption is that, not only is there large sums of criminal money, but

that seizing it is the most efficacious way to remove both motive and the means for further crimes. The same reasoning has recently been applied to combatting international terrorism. However, while follow the money procedures amount to a veritable revolution in law enforcement methods, with very important consequences for such things as privacy and financial efficiency, it is not at all clear whether the underlying premises have any factual basis or, if even they do, there are any real criteria by which success or failure can be judged.

Anatoliy Zakalyuk, Academy of Legal Sciences, Ukraine

*Organized Crime, Corruption and Money Laundering in Ukraine: Official Evaluation and Real Situation*

Official statistics shows progress in combating the above mentioned phenomenon in Ukraine. Every year 6-7 thousand of crimes committed by up to 1000 organized groups were discovered, more than 1500 of corruptioners were punished according to criminal law and more than 6000 – to administrative sanctions. Since the time when the criminal proceeding against ‘‘money laundering’’ (01.09.2001) was established near 500 criminal proceedings were instituted. However the analysis shows that 70% of those groups were classified as organized according to nominal indications, their crimes are not referred to the organized crime activity. 90% of corruptioners are officials of the lowest level, corruption is not displayed in the highest strata of power, much of its reasons, as of a social event, have not been removed. An object of ‘‘money laundering’’ in majority of cases – money of the entrepreneurs, received from persistent default in payment of excessive taxes, but not those from drug, weapon and people trafficking, transnational crime. Reasons of such a situation and measures, proposed by the criminologists for its improvement, are uncovered in this report.

## Panel 1.2

Martin Elvins, University of Durham, UK

*Eleven criteria, three action plans, and a democratic deficit. A critical assessment of recent EU initiatives on organised crime*

The paper will address two main themes with regard to the evolving EU strategy against organised crime: problems and contradictions in defining organised crime (the ‘eleven criteria’) and the mandate and competence of Europol. The ‘action plans’ that have driven policy development will also be assessed. Particular attention will be focused on the expanding role of Europol to cover additional types of crime, and the move toward operational powers. The paper will highlight deficiencies in the democratic accountability of the policy-making process that underpins these measures, and in the on-going evaluation of the strategy itself.

Nicholas Dorn, Economic Crime Research Unit, UK

*Performance indicators, effectiveness studies and law enforcement: report from the walking wounded*

This paper explores practical experiences in the UK in relation to performance indicators and measures of effectiveness of law enforcement, with special reference to interventions against drug trafficking. For three years the author was involved in trying to operationalise information and research requirements of the UK drug strategy, an experience from which he

- and bigger players - have emerged somewhat bruised. In relation to performance indicators on trafficking, a charitable description of progress would be 'slow' and opportunities have been lost. In relation to a UK requirement for studies of effectiveness of interventions, one stumbling block is that different (and possibly non-commensurate) theoretical paradigms may be employed by different researchers. This is proper and stimulating but designing a comprehensive and coherence research programme becomes rather difficult. The paper explores bringing together three perspectives - opportunity reduction approaches ('reducing opportunities'), organisational and network analyses ('disruption'), and economics ('increase costs of criminal business' etc). This draws on work in progress in collaboration with Home Office Research Unit colleagues.

Olena Shostko, National Law Academy of Ukraine, Ukraine

*Counteraction of organised crime in Ukraine: Peculiarities of present legislation and its practical enforcement*

Organized crime, rooting in the Soviet past is a very serious problem for all postcommunist countries as well as Ukraine. Criminological analysis of organized crime shows that as a rule despite current legislation (more than 10 major laws) all activities of law enforcement agencies is directed at detection and neutralisation of simple forms of organised crime, that in practice are very difficult to distinguish from group crime. Fighting organized crime in Ukraine is hampered by defects of legislation (despite amendments many provisions of laws are out of date) and poor enforcement of the latter. In this paper we will examine the obstacles to effective counteraction. The researcher set out the general conclusions about ways to improving current legislation taking into consideration positive foreign experience in this sphere.

Alejandra Gomez-Cespedes, University of Malaga, Spain

*Challenges in organised crime control*

The short-term scenario for organized crime in Spain suggests that the government will have to come to terms with not only legal challenges but also with cultural and institutional challenges in order to meet a successful anti-organized crime agenda. Along with the clientelist system of the political-economical elites many times characterized by a day-to-day honest graft but many others by systems and patterns of corrupt activities, there are worrying symptoms of organized crime developing and spreading rapidly in this aphrodisiac Mediterranean country. Indicators include, on the one hand, escalating figures in drug seizures, homicides, smuggling of people, organized-crime-related theft and a booming (quasi-criminal) construction industry and, on the other, failed efforts regarding proceeds of crime confiscation, police undercover operations and the administration of justice.

W. Huisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

*The administrative approach to organised crime in Amsterdam*

Triggered by a parliamentary report on organised crime in Amsterdam, the city administration is developing an innovative strategy to fight organised crime. Inspired by similar projects in New York City and Italy, administrative law is used alongside criminal law. This means for instance, that the city administration uses criminal intelligence from the police to prevent criminals to invest their money in real estate and legal businesses in the city. This paper will look at the efforts and the results of this crusade against organised crime in Amsterdam. The

central aim of the underlying research project is to answer the question: Is this an effective way to fight organised crime?

## Panel 1.3

Ahmad Khalili, University of Pennsylvania, USA

### *Explaining Juvenile delinquent behavior: A comparative study*

Contemporary social control theory is believed to be the dominant theoretical perspective in American society. The theory is essentially based on a Durkheim's sociological concept of "social integration," Freud's psychodynamics concept of "superego," and psychological control theory as developed by Gluecks. Hirschi's publication of *Causes of Delinquency* in 1969 brought the social control theory into the mainstream of American criminology. Social control theory has been one of the most cited theoretical framework in the study of juvenile crime in the United States.

Hirschi sees that the reason that people do not indulge in deviant behavior is that they are able to maintain social bond to society, which he conceptualizes as attachment, involvement, commitment and belief. Although this theory has been empirically examined by many researchers during the past decades, and found significant correlation between social bond components and juvenile's delinquent behavior, however, the mainstream American criminology perspective has paid little attention to structural components that works as "spurious" factor in this model. My paper argues that the mainstream of American criminology missing the link between juvenile delinquent behavior and societal structural factors. This missing link is reflected in the crime prevention policies in the United States that emphasizes the local solutions which, because of the cost factor alone, depend on volunteers and short term programs. The paper is an empirical study linking a micro delinquents behavior to macro-societal structural factors. Two hundreds juveniles incarcerated in a facility were interviewed and information on community, family, school, education, peer and juvenile's relationship with their family members were gathered. The aim is to make a critical analysis of Hirschi's theory by focusing on the role of community, school, family and society. The paper makes an attempt to compare American and European perspectives as reflected in the delinquency prevention programs.

Janne Kivivuori, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

### *Crime exaggeration in Finnish adolescents*

In the 1998 sweep of the Finnish Self Report Delinquency Study, the respondents (N=4503, age: 15-16) were asked: 'Have you ever told your friends that you committed a crime even though you did not do it?'. Of all respondents, 3.2 per cent reported having done so. In the 2001 sweep, a less categorical question was used. The respondents (N=4347, age: 15-16) were asked if they had ever somehow exaggerated their crimes to their friends. 12.4 per cent admitted having done that. Adolescent crime exaggeration is interesting from both theoretical (for example, the belief in the 'normalcy' of crimes) and methodological (the spectre of overreporting in surveys) points of view.

Exaggeration may reflect, and/or result in, the so-called 'pluralistic illusion'. The paper discusses the extent, motives, correlates and possible consequences of adolescent crime exaggeration.

David Smith, University of Edinburgh, UK

*Victimization and Offending: Two Sides of the Same Coin?*

In the first three annual sweeps of a large longitudinal study of young people in Edinburgh (N = 4,300, aged 12 at sweep 1) crime victimization had a larger effect on self-reported delinquency than any other variable in a multivariate model. The experience of being harassed by adults was also strongly related to delinquency, although the experience of being bullied by other young people was not. This paper argues that the link between victimization and offending is a central fact about crime that is largely ignored by mainstream theories. It considers a range of possible mechanisms that might explain the pattern.

Donna Youngs and David Canter, University of Liverpool, UK

*Criminal Consistency and Investigative Inference*

The possibility of drawing inferences about an offender's likely characteristics from his/her behaviour in a crime depends upon some degree of consistency in criminal behaviour. The question of whether criminals are consistent or not is confused by a lack of clarity on how any such consistencies may exist. The present study of the self-reported offending behaviour patterns of 185 convicted young offenders indicates little support for the conceptualisation of criminal consistency in terms of the stereotypical ideas about specialists. Rather, broad relative consistencies relating to Bandura's (1986) fundamental human incentives are identified. Partial Order Scalogram Analysis of the offenders' activity across these Material, Sensory and Power gain styles of crime reveals offending patterns that vary in both the type and degree of consistency. With regard to type of consistency, the key distinction is between involvement in either Sensory or Power style, while Material offending plays a more central role, featuring in the majority of offending patterns. The implications of this model of criminal consistency for the investigative inference process are discussed.

## Panel 1.4

Eugenio Garrido, Marisol Rojas, Carmen Herrero, and J. Masip, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain

*Impulsivity, self-regulatory efficacy and self-efficacy for self-management: Are they measures of the same construct?*

The current study examines the relation between a temperamental variable, Impulsivity, and some self-regulatory mechanisms, Self-regulatory efficacy and self-efficacy for Self-management, found to be important motivators of behavior in several domains. Participants (Ss 500) were selected from three high and an elementary school. Impulsivity was assessed with the adapted Spanish version of the I.6 scale. Self-regulatory efficacy relates to the perceived capability to resist peer pressure to engage in transgressive behavior. The scale consisted of 5 items widely used in several researches by Bandura, Caprara et al. (2001). Self-efficacy for self-management concerns perceived self-efficacy to exercise control over each step of self-regulation. It was assessed with a 9-item scale. The correlation between the three scales has been observed in order to determine the existence of one or more constructs underlying them. Further studies are to be developed to establish the link of these concepts and delinquency, so that it could be ascertained the path to bring about self-management of transgressive behavior.

Renata Franc, Institute of Social Sciences “Ivo Pilar“, Zagreb, Croatia  
*Religiosity and Different Types of Delinquency*

The purpose of the present study is a) to examine bivariate relationship between religiosity and several forms of delinquency, b) to examine whether religiosity is significantly related to several forms of delinquency after controlling for the effects of sociodemographic variables and value orientations. The research was conducted using a representative sample of high school students (N=2823) in the Republic of Croatia. The religiosity construct was measured by frequency of attending religious services and importance of religion in the respondent's life. Delinquency was measured by adapted version of Self-reported Delinquency Scale which included 36 delinquent acts. Three measure of value orientations were used. The results of the study revealed that the strength of association between religiosity and delinquency vary across different types of delinquency. The results of hierarchical regression analyses revealed that when controlling for sociodemographic variables and value orientations predictive power of religiosity is reduced.

Jean Hine and Derrick Armstrong, University of Sheffield, UK  
*Risk, protection and problem behaviour among children in high risk neighbourhoods*

The On Track children's surveys aim to assess the impact of early multiple intervention programmes on levels of risk, protection and problem behaviours among children and young people. Two surveys were designed and implemented in 2001: one for children aged 7-11, and one for children aged 11-15. The final response netted over 18,000 secondary school pupils and 13,500 primary school children and presents a unique picture of children living in areas of high crime and high deprivation in England and Wales. This workshop will present a some of the results of this first run of the survey, and the insights which it has generated into issues of risk and protection.

Özden Özbay and Yusuf Ziya Özcan Middle East Technical University, Turkey  
*A Test of Hirschi's Social Bonding Theory on Juvenile Delinquency Among the High School Students in Ankara, Turkey*

Travis Hirschi's Social Bonding Theory has mostly been tested in the west. In this study, the Hirschi's Social Bonding Theory is tested on the juvenile delinquency in a developing country, Turkey. Data were gathered from 1710 high school students in Ankara by using two-stage stratified cluster sampling. Factor analysis was employed to determine dimensions of juvenile delinquency which are assault, school delinquency, public disturbance and miscellaneous minor offences, and regression analysis was used to test the theory. As a result of the analysis, the social bonding theory explained between 12 and 39 % of the variation in juvenile delinquent behavior in Turkey.

## Panel 1.5

Patrick Walsh, Lydia Voigt and William Thornton, Loyola New Orleans, USA  
*Cross National Similarities in the Target Selection Process of Robbery Offenders*

The crime of robbery crosses all geographical borders and is one of the most prevalent violent crimes. This paper examines offenders from several countries, including Australia, Britain and the United States with respect to their target selection process. The data underlying this

analysis includes surveys and “journey to crime” research. Past studies dealing with the selection process of robbery targets from the offender’s viewpoint have produced contradictory findings. Our results suggest that robbery offenders sometimes do rationally select their targets; however, other times they also select targets simply due to the proximity to the offender’s residence.

Linda Davis, University of Pretoria, South Africa

*Factors that could increase an individual’s propensity to become a victim of vehicle hijacking. (target selection)*

Piers Beirne, University of Southern Maine, USA

*From periphery to centre? A critical view of the relationship between animal abuse and interhuman violence*

This paper examines one aspect of the relationship between animal abuse and interhuman violence, namely, the widely-held claim that there is an escalatory relationship between animal abuse and interhuman violence. It finds that the "escalation thesis" has not been supported by a coherent body of research but by disparate studies that often lack conceptual and methodological clarity. It theorises that the source of the relationship between animal abuse and interhuman violence must be sought not only in the personal biographies of those individuals who abuse companion animals but also in those institutionalised social practices where animal abuse is routine, ubiquitous and often defined as socially acceptable.

Josefina García García-Cervigón, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain

*Criminal aspects of severe damage*

The steadily, yearly increase of injury crimes justifies criminological research in the topic (offender, victim, rural or urban place of commission, victim-offender relationship, victim precipitation...). We will begin by proposing a number of hypothesis regarding violent crime in general, and, more specifically, injuries, and will try to verify or refute them. In order to do so, we will use data from a random sample of recent decisions made by the Spanish Supreme Court (*Tribunal Supremo*) (which provide information regarding the commission of severes damages), as well as data from the *Fiscalía General del Estado* and the Spanish *Ministerio del Interior*.

Stefan Harrendorf, University of Goettingen, Joerg-Martin Jehle, University of Goettingen, Germany

*Criminal Careers of Violent Offenders – Results from a Nationwide Reconviction Study in Germany*

In Germany, a reconviction study on the basis of the data available in the Federal Register of Criminal Records has been conducted. In the study a total of about 80 000 violent offenders who were convicted or released from prison in 1994 is examined in relation to the form of sentence, crime and some personal data; the persons studied can be observed for a period of 4 years in reconviction terms and previous convictions can be traced. According to the criminal history different types of careers and their specific reconviction rates can be described.

## Panel 1.6

Keith Soothill, Lancaster University, UK

*Determining risk factors for first time murder*

The aim of this research is to consider whether the criminal histories of murderers are the same or different from other offenders. The investigation used a matched case-control approach. The basic sample of murderers consists of 569 males aged 44 years or less, convicted of murder for the first time in 1995-97. The main analysis focuses on 386 previously convicted cases matched (by age, location and time of target conviction) to two sets of control groups a group of offenders with a general criminal history, and a group with a violent offence as their target conviction. The focus is on the relationship between the previous criminal history of an individual and the risk of a subsequent murder. The paper demonstrates the type of offences that herald a significantly increased risk of subsequent murder in a future criminal record. In particular, there are fairly unusual offences where the relative risk of subsequent murder is statistically significant. We argue that as these offences are serious and the numbers are small, there is scope for earlier intervention or greater surveillance of such cases. The study indicates that there are important differences in the criminal histories of those committing different kinds of murder. Understanding the social context of murder is crucial. As a demonstration project, we point to the potential value of probing systematically the criminal history of offenders. The matched case-control approach has been unwisely neglected in criminological research.

Mogens N. Christoffersen, Danish National Institute of Social Research, Keith Soothill and Brian Francis, Lancaster University, UK

*Childhood influences in becoming a murderer: evidence from the 1966 Danish male birth cohort.*

As part of the research programme 'Risk factors in Adolescence', the Danish National Institute for Social Research has used population based registers to identify all males born in 1966. Of this cohort of 43,403 males, 97 were subsequently convicted of first degree murder. Potential risk factors can be identified from other population based registers and include information on family violence, placements in care, educational background, parental alcohol and drug abuse and unemployment and income support data. This paper discusses the research problems in such a study and identifies risk factors related to becoming a first time murderer.

Paul Smit, WODC, Catrien Bijleveld (NSCR) and Paul Nieuwbeerta (NSCR), The Netherlands

*Differences between convicted violent offenders: completed and attempted homicides, and serious assault*

Starting from the 1998 homicide database (Smit et al., 2001), we study differences between offenders who have been convicted for homicide, attempted homicide or serious assault. Contrary to our expectations, we find that those who have been convicted for attempted homicide have by far the most active and serious criminal career. We discuss other differences between the groups of offenders. We expand on explanations for our findings, as well as a number of questions raised.

Irma Kovco Vukadin, Vice Dean, Poluice College, Zagreb, Croatia and Darko Dundovic, Ministry of Interior, Croatia

*Intimate Homicide in Croatia (1980-1998)*

Subject of this presentation is intimate homicide in Croatia in period from 1980 till 1998. This is a part of broader research on homicides in Croatia. The sample includes 121 homicide perpetrators (57 males and 64 females) who killed their intimate partner (spouse, lover, and date) and served their prison sentence in a maximum security facility in Lepoglava (males) and Pozega (females). Crime and criminal procedure features were defined by following variables: type of homicide, attempted/completed, accomplices, modus operandi, alcohol intoxication tempore criminis, perpetrator's self evaluation, day, time and place of crime, victim's gender and age, victim's provocation, victim's alcohol intoxication, the main motive, crime confession, psychiatric evaluation, security measures with prison sentence, the length of prison sentence. General data and perpetrator's gender differences are discussed.

## Panel 1.7

Petrus van Duyne, Tilburg University, the Netherlands

*The creation of a threat image. Media, policy making and organized crime*

This paper explores the interaction between the media, policy makers, law enforcement agencies and the politics concerning the organized crime issue in the Netherlands. The period of description cover the years 1986 till the beginning 1994. The paper describes the ways a small number of 'problem owners' shaped a public threat image in order to obtain a political momentum. To achieve this a lively interactio with the media, acting as the public 'ears and eyes', developed. During this development in order to keep the momentum going, known facts were little regarded or simply fabricated, while debate was eschewed. Forces had to be mobilized while more investigative powers, more police and more severe legislation should stem the tide of the advancing forces of Organized Crime. Albeit organized crime did not advance, the constructed threat image remained, and so the willingness to continue along the legislative path of ever extending state power.

Anna Markina, Central European University, Poland

*Media Representations of Organised Crime in Estonia*

The aim of presented paper is to reveal the main frames (discourses) in newspapers' publications on organised crime. These frames or "interpretative packages" give meaning to an issue. Understanding of meanings of organised crime helps better to understand society, to reveal values and processes that cannot be seen on the surface. Meanings cannot be understood without social context in which they emerge. As social context changes, meanings does not remain the same. The frames of news packages also change as structural conditions change. The aim of analysis is to look for changes in frames on organised crime and from this imply what has changed in Estonian society from 1996 to 2001. The findings are based on analysis (method of analysis could be called qualitative content analysis) of publications on organised crime in Estonian daily newspaper *Päevaleht* in 1996 and 2001. The paper discusses following issues: first, the description of context in which organised crime problem emerged: changes in crime perception in late 1980<sup>th</sup> – early 1990<sup>th</sup>. Second, changes in media organisation and role during the transition period and later period of stabilisation of democracy. Thirdly, the newspaper publications on organised crime are analysed. Main

themes in organised crime concept are discussed (e.g. Mafia theme, Russian organised crime theme, illegal business theme etc).

Oliver Goens, Université de Liège, Belgium

*Creation of a Geopolitical Observatory of International Criminality in the University of Liège*

This paper presents the members, activities and objectives of this project. Sustained by professors from the University of Liège (G. KELLENS, A. LEMAITRE, S. PETERMANN), this observatory is composed by young researchers from all over Europe. The value of this group is already known as they worked for the former World Geopolitics of Drugs (OGD). The axis of research and expertise would concentrate the studies on the recent international developments of criminal structures.

Martin Cejp, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

*Methods Being Used in Our Research on Organized Crime*

The systematic research on organized crime in the Czech Republic territory started in 1993 in the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention. I would like to introduce our applied research methods and am going to show concrete methods as examples.

We have applied mostly expert methods out of all possibilities. By using DELPHI method we have found out qualified estimations concerning the structure of groups composition and their activities. We have used round table and focus groups in searching for social causes and prognostic considerations. Statistics and case studies can be used since 1998 /there were no cases before 1998/. This study has shown concrete groups structure and their concrete activities. By using the SWOT analysis we have accomplished studies on social cases and consequences of organized crime. We have discovered weak and strong points, opportunities or limitations in the social system.

## Panel 1.8

Pierre Tournier, Director of Research, CNRS; CESDIP, France

*Some remarks on current work in progress on conditional release within the Council of Europe*

In 1999, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted a recommendation on prison overcrowding and prison population inflation. The idea was to combat these through a multifactor approach involving all aspects of the criminal justice process. These range from considering « the possibility of decriminalising certain types of offence or reclassify-ing them so that they do not attract penalties entailing the deprivation of liberty » to the development of measures which would reduce the portion of the prison sentence actually served in detention, and of conditional release in particular.

Accordingly, the Council of Europe has since then initiated further research on the enforcement of sentences involving personal restraint, with special emphasis on devising a new recommendation on conditional release. This project, conducted by the Council for Penological Co-operation assisted by three specialists, Norman Bishop, Hilde Tubex and Pierre V. Tournier, along with Anita van de Kar (programme director for the Council of

Europe) has produced a particularly helpful comparison of the different models prevailing in Europe.

Francoise Lombard, Université de Lille II du Droit & de la Santé, France

*The June 15, 2000 Act, or the handing over of conditional release to the courts in France*

The June 15, 2000 Act reinforcing the presumption of innocence and the rights of victims *jurisdictionalize* for a major part the implementation of sentences, with the instauration of a contradictory debate before the “juge de l’application des peines” (JAP : the judge in charge of the enforcement of sentences), before any decision providing, refusing, withdrawing or revoking the measures of external placement, of semi release, of splitted or suspended sentence, of placement under electronic surveillance and of release on licence. The JAP has jurisdiction to rule on the request for release on licence when the imprisonment sentence amounts to less than or equals 10 years, or when the remaining time of detention is less than or equals 3 years. The decision of the JAP has to be motivated and can be disputed on appeal by the prosecution, and especially by the defendant in the chamber of police (*correctionnel*) appeals of the Court of appeal. The Act also modifies the conditions of granting release on licence and creates the Regional Courts that rule on release on licence in the cases where the imprisonment sentence is over 10 years, and the National Court for release on licence that rules as a Court of appeal for the Regional Courts.

Norman Bishop, Former Head of Research and Development Unit, National Prison and Probation Administration (Sweden)

*Conditional release in Sweden*

As from 1998, prisoners serving a fixed term of imprisonment must be conditionally released after two-thirds of the sentence, but at least one month, has been served in prison. However, conditional release may be postponed by a fixed number of days as a disciplinary punishment. Conditional release is not possible with short-term imprisonment in combination with probation, nor from life sentences. A life sentence can be commuted to a determinate sentence through clemency after which the « two-thirds » rule applies. The reform means that discretionary conditional release has been abolished.

Hilde Tubex, Professor, Faculty of Law, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium).

*Conditional Release in Belgium*

Following the discovery of a terrible case of child-abduction and murder, the law concerning conditional release in Belgium was revised. In the new law, which has been applicable since 1991, there are a number of important changes. These include that the final decision is no longer taken by the minister of justice but that this responsibility now lies with a specially constituted multi-disciplinary committee. The prisoner now has the right to examine his or her file and the rights of defense are better guaranteed. Furthermore, the victim is recognized throughout the procedure without actually having any say in the decision process. For sexual delinquents there are special rules. Finally, improvements have been introduced in the follow-up of offenders after detention.

## Panel 1.9

Paul Bradshaw, University of Edinburgh, UK  
*Young People, Gangs and Juvenile Delinquency*

The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime is a longitudinal study of offending and anti-social behaviour among young people. The study involves a cohort of 4,300 young people who started attending secondary schools within the City of Edinburgh in the autumn of 1998, at approximately age 12. In the course of our research, we have collected information that details whether respondents have been members of juvenile gangs. This information will be used to examine the characteristics of gang members and the effect which gang membership has on their self-reported offending behaviour and other aspects of their lives.

A. L. Salagaev and A. V. Shashkin, Kazan State Technological University, Kazan, Russian Federation  
*Aftereffects of the Transition: Youth Criminal Careers In Russia*

The process of transition in Russia is characterized by contradictory values of different social groups. From one side the values of democracy and market economy are popularized, especially among youth, but from another, a lot of young people have been choosing alternative criminal careers. This paper focuses on criminal life trajectories of young people, discusses norms, values, and behavioural patterns of the members of juvenile delinquent gangs in Russia and acquire an overall picture about the youth scenes in which violence and crime occur. The main conclusions drawn in the article are based on 45 qualitative in-depth interviews with active gang members carried out by the authors in the Volga Region of Russia.

Dr Svetlana Stephenson, University of North London, UK  
*Street Children in Moscow and their “Careers” in the Underground Society*

The paper focuses on street children in Moscow and their participation in the sex industry and criminal networks. Organised prostitution and crime are not just exploitative of street children. For some, they appear to provide “alternative careers” and even surrogate families. Comparing to the destitution and danger on the streets and lack of prospects in the mainstream economy, organised prostitution and crime can be construed by children as providing security and pathways into careers in the informal economy. On the basis of in-depth interviews and focus groups with children, the paper analyses their collective perceptions of prostitution and crime and looks at specific strategies which children develop to join underground communities.

## Panel 1.10

Alan Block, The Pennsylvania State University, USA  
*An analysis of the Bank of New York’s Involvement with Russian Capital*

In the waning summer of 1999, the Bank of New York found itself a suspect in an international money laundering investigation. The claim was that the bank laundered billions of dollars for a combination of the “Russian mafia,” the very top echelon of Russian politicians, and worked closely with several new, indeed emerging Russian bankers. This was

“flight capital” with a vengeance that was mixed and mingled with illegally diverted loans from the International Monetary Fund. On the last day of August, the New York Times calculated that between “\$4.2 billion and possibly as much as \$10 billion from Russia passed through the Bank of New York last fall and winter.” Others, however, thought the top figure was closer to \$15 billion. This paper will analyse the charges made against the Bank of New York focusing upon a shareholders’ federal civil suit against the bank and a New York State civil suit brought by depositors in Inkombank (Russian) whose assets were surreptitiously moved to The Bank of New York. Finally, I end with the theoretical proposition that all those involved in these nefarious affairs are best understood as members, from time-to-time, of a “serious crime community,” whose specialty is financial crime.

Michaël Dantinne, University of Liege, Belgium

*Security Industry, Clearing and money laundering*

After the 11<sup>th</sup> September terrorist attacks, the security industry is under the radar screen of criminal agencies. Since Denis Robert and Ernest Backes’ book publishing, “R v lation\$”, clearing has appeared as playing a potential role in money-laundering. How is the security industry concerned by money-laundering? What is clearing? How could it be a money-laundering vehicle? These are some of the questions the presentation will tackle, using both theoretical and empirical data.

Nikos Passas, Temple University, Philadelphia, USA

*Hawala, other Informal Value Transfer Systems and Criminal Organizations*

For many years, there has been official concern about how serious crimes are facilitated by Informal Value Transfer Systems (IVTS; a system or network of people facilitating the transfer of value outside the conventional, regulated financial institutions). Due to the lack of substantial systematic work on this subject, inaccurate information has shaped academic and policy writings. As the financing of terrorism reached the top of the priority list, I undertook such a study on behalf of FinCEN and NIJ in the US.

This article, based on historical, legal and archival research with in-depth and short unstructured interviews with practitioners, researchers, operators and users of IVTS from several countries, reports on the use and abuse of hawala and other IVTS with special emphasis on money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Barbara Vettori, Transcrime – University of Trento, Italy

*The confiscation of the proceeds from crime in the European Union: comparative analysis and policy implications*

Awareness of the importance of an effective confiscation strategy in the fight against criminal groups has increased, over the past decades, at international as well as at the European Union level. On the basis of such awareness, a variety of domestic laws came into force in the European Union.

The paper intends to provide a complete picture of the implementation of confiscation provisions in the EU framework, since the whole process to follow in order to deprive criminal organisations of their ill-gotten gains is taken into account - from the investigative phase, in which the proceeds from crime are located, to the disposal phase, in which such proceeds are used for social benefit.

The paper is organised as follows: after the exposition of the methodology used for the analysis of national confiscation systems, a qualitative and quantitative analysis of such systems is provided for each EU country. Finally, the policy implications suggested by the analysis are presented.

## Panel 1.11

Nancy Grosselfinger, Permanent Representative of the International League for Human Rights to the U.N. (Vienna), The Netherlands

*Sentencing in the absence of information: the case of the U.N. supranational tribunals' saying "do as I say, not as I do"*

The U.N., in its 1985 Congress in Milan, established the Tokyo Rules which urge the utilization of presentence reports in cases where the offender is convicted and likely to serve an incarcerative sentence. The purpose of the pre-sentence report is not only to more fully inform the sentencing judge about the personal circumstances of the individual offender, but also to verify these facts and prepare the basis for correctional services should an incarcerative sentence be imposed.

Notwithstanding the 'recommendation' of establishing this practise within U.N. Member States, the U.N., in its supranational tribunals for Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and the International Criminal Court, has made no provision for such reports, either in statute or practise.

This paper will discuss what the respective statutes do provide for and what is actually happening. Further it will speculate about the ramifications of the situation for these supposed 'model' tribunals with an international audience, as well as the implications for corrections administration, offenders, their families, the crime victims, and the communities to which the offenders will return. It will also make proposals on how these practises can be remedied and come more closely in conformity with international U.N. standards and norms.

Hua-Fu Hsu, University of Essex, UK

*Penalty within Post-Colonial Relations: The Experience of Taiwanese Imprisonment*

An extensive discussion of imprisonment combining the theoretical perspectives of sociology, criminology, and detailed empirical research will illustrate how the Taiwanese penalty is shaped and affected by Western cultural and political hegemony and further embodied in the sentencing policies, prison administration and practices. The focus is on a research project that investigated Taiwanese criminal justice policies and two prison institutions—Tainan and Taipei Prisons—regarding their institutional history, geography, and the discursive frameworks of authority. First, the 'war on Amphetamines' claimed by the Taiwanese government was found to coincide with the American 'war on drugs' in the 1990s. Western penal rhetoric has been marked as an era of 'warehousing' in which a coercive and repressive ideology has been formed. The similar experience is also found in Taiwan. Second, the impact and importation of the Western penal experience are also observed from prison designs and architecture based on typical Western 'radial design' and the 'telegraph pole model'. Third, in spite of the phasing out of the control model of the Texas prison system, it is relatively strong in Taiwanese experience of imprisonment. Attention should be paid to the impact of 'the West on the Rest', in which cultural imperialism persists by the export of Western policies and ideas.

The argument suggests further consideration of how the penal rhetoric and discourse of non-Western countries are affected by the Western penal ideas and technologies, through post-colonial relations dominated by the mechanisms of political influence and shaped through the assimilation of cultural values. Taiwan can be the manifest case in which the Taiwanese experience is observed and located in the globalization of certain dominant forms of penal knowledge and political discourses. It is important to review post-colonial relations in criminological perspectives in order to gain further understanding of crime control in the international context.

Bodil Ravneberg, Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies, Norway

*The Modern Prison – From Rehabilitation to Control and Therapy?*

The paper will discuss how the quest for more social control in society, coupled with expectancies that prisoners learn to manage their own lives, is changing the role of the prison. The paper argues that the prison as an institution is not breaking down due to attempts to find alternative custody or use of electronic tagging, but is revitalizing its role and changing its function by reducing the emphasis on rehabilitation and putting more weight on control and cognitive treatment programs. The discussion is based on my ongoing research project that analyses the function of education in two prisons in Norway.

Jeanne Dean, Napier University, UK

*Prison privatisation and the lessons to be learnt from Norway*

The Scottish Executive in its current Scottish Prison Service Estates Review document recommends further privatisation of prison facilities in Scotland and the closure of several existing older prisons. Lessons to be learned from a research visit to several prisons and the staff training facility in Norway, a country with many similarities to Scotland, would indicate that this is not the best way forward. New buildings do not necessarily provide the answer and available public funding would serve the needs of the community better in terms of crime reduction through supporting staff within a well-trained, professional prison service.

Fabienne Benet, France

*Education in prison*

Numerous reforms have changed prisons since they have been at the centre of the penal system. Their educative role is increasingly fashioned so as to respond to the expectations of a democratic society. It's vital to explain what the purpose of education is and how it can be provided in an apparently "static" environment, whereas the notion of education implies progression and movement. Education is a result of movement and inertia, both individual/internal and collective/external (society). Such an educational process teaches individuals to learn to Be, to live together, to gain knowledge, and to act within the norms of the society to which they belong.

## Panel 2.1

Santos Pastor, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain and Rosemary Barberet, University of Leicester, UK

*How to Assess Judicial Systems: Designing, Implementing and Analysing Performance Indicators in International Experience*

In recent years, in what has been called the rebirth of the law and development movement, there has been an interest in supporting court reform through technical assistance by funding agencies such as the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. This presentation will compare demands for judicial performance monitoring systems as they differ across nations depending on their level of institutional development and on the interests of multilateral funding arrangements. These demands usually relate to diagnoses of the current situation, evaluation of changes implemented, the design of information systems, the optimisation of existing information, and court user surveys. The implications of these projects for global court reform will be discussed.

Heike P. Gramckow, National Center for State Courts, USA

*Using international comparative survey results to develop better policies for the courts*

Comparative research methodologies are generally designed and used to strengthen the analytical and explanatory power of data collected. Considering the often significant different settings, conditions and environments the use of comparative data from different countries is much more challenging. Still, the explanatory power of similar patterns across different countries can be valuable not only for analytical purposes but particularly when research findings are used to develop policy recommendations.

International comparative survey results were used to develop policy recommendations for enhancing the operations in the courts in Mongolia. Using an adjusted questionnaire previously used in the US, a public opinion survey of the courts was conducted with a representative sample of 2,203 adults throughout Mongolia. The results were analyzed and compared to findings from the US. Despite the quite significant societal and cultural differences between both countries, similar patterns of public opinion of the courts and public opinion development could be observed. The results from both countries strengthened the finding that public opinion of the courts is largely based on second hand information not experience. Therefore, improvement of court operations will have only limited influence on public perception of the courts. Efforts to changing public opinion of the courts have to include significant public information efforts.

Kauko Aromaa, Research Director, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Helsinki, Finland

*Irregular influences at prosecutors and judges in Finland 1999*

Outsiders (persons prosecuted or on trial, their collaborators, enemies, friends, or relatives) may attempt to influence the work and decisions of prosecutors and judges in ways that may be understood as unethical, irregular, or illegal. The most obvious mode of action here would be violence or threats of violence that is intended to paralyse law enforcement or to change the outcome of an ongoing procedure. The study surveys the scope, contents, and distribution of experiences of such influences.

An anonymous mail questionnaire was distributed to all judges and prosecutors employed by the ministry of justice in the fall of 1999, asking whether the respondent had been subjected to such influences. The target group encompassed all levels of courts, from courts of the first instance to the Supreme court. For each problem situation, experiences over the last five years were asked.

The response rate was on average satisfactory or very good. Replies from 249 prosecutors and 339 judges were received. One out of four prosecutors reported having experienced threats, but the remaining, more serious problems were rare, with positive answers concerning direct violence, bribes or extortion in the range of one to three per cent. The work was continued by carrying out qualitative interviews with volunteer prosecutors and judges, in order to arrive at a fuller description of the experienced problems, and also to get a more complete analysis of the problem patterns experienced in the work of prosecutors and judges.

Genovaite Babachinaite, Law University of Lithuania

*Irregular Attempts to Influence Judges' and Prosecutors' Work*

The paper contains empirical results of the Survey of attempts at irregular influence on prosecutors' and judges' work in Lithuania (2001). The questionnaire for this Survey was prepared for international Finnish –Lithuanian research on matter some kinds of irregular influence: attempts to bribe, threats, physical harm and attempts to blackmail. The questionnaire was adapted to Lithuanian law and social reality, and added with some matters actual for Lithuanian nowadays criminological research problems.

## Panel 2.2

Daniele Berto, Dipartimento per le Dipendenze, Padova, Italy

*Suicides and Self-Harm in Italian Prisons*

This report considers the extent of “critical events” (self-inflicted, suicides and attempted suicide) from 1992 to 2001 and attempts to explain the differences in the context of the Italian prison Service.

There has been a progressive increase of the number of reported incidences of self-inflicted injury and in “critical events”. Attempted suicides are slightly increasing and 1998 saw the peak of attempted suicides.

Prisoners, serving a sentence connected to drugs, have committed a higher number acts of self-inflicted injury. The next highest group of prisoners are those belonging to the “Mafia” and “Camorra”.

Prisoners belonging to the “Mafia” and “Camorra” also have the highest rate of attempted suicide: However, the highest number of successful suicide attempts have been committed by the general prison population.

Barbara Tabacchi, Morena Tartari, Daniele Berto, Dipartimento per le Dipendenze, Padova, Italy

*Copying strategies for self-injuring acts and suicides in an Italian jail*

In the last ten years in the Italian jails self-injuring acts and suicides has been increasing. This increasing has worried Administration of Jails and the staff in establishments and public opinion.

Despite this national trend, in the last years in the Padua (Italy) jail self-injuring acts and suicides are decreasing. The research analyzes the strategies in use in this jail by a short questionnaire administered to the staff members. The outcomes of the research underline the aspects that have determined the decrease of self-injuring acts and suicides. Most of these aspects include organizational aspects and not security or psychiatric issues.

Morag MacDonald, University of Central England in Birmingham, UK  
*Self-harm and self-inflicted death in prison*

This paper will describe and analyse the current suicide and self-harm policy that operates in the English and Welsh prison system. The paper is based on research in a sample of prisons in the West Midlands.

Unsurprisingly, the study exposed the very complex nature of managing self-harm and suicide strategies in prisons. It noted the wide range of systems, organisations and disciplines that could be associated with the development and implementation of an effective strategy in prisons.

The sample included young offender, women and male establishments. Clearly, prisons with different populations will have different cultures, constraints and opportunities available to them. However, it was possible to identify a series of core issues, in addition to some that were specific to different types of establishment, that will be discussed in the presentation.

Elaine M. Crawley, Keele University, UK  
*Surviving Prison in Later Life: Some Early Findings and Reflections*

This paper presents some early findings and reflections from an ongoing, qualitative study of older people in prison and their custodians. This two-year research project, which is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, offers the first serious investigation of the position of older prisoners in England and Wales. It draws connections between prisons research and research on ageing and later life and returns attention to the problem of 'psychological survival' in prisons, focusing specifically on the dynamics of ageing. The paper draws upon our first three months of observation and interviews carried out in four adult male prisons. Each of these prisons house relatively large concentrations of prisoners who have reached the state retirement age of 65 years.

Ghazala SATTAR, Home Office, UK, and Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
*The death of offenders in Switzerland*

There is a dearth of literature on the death of offenders in Switzerland. This study examined the nature and extent of death among prisoners (n=266) and people who have been fingerprinted and thus included at least some offenders (n = 120). The most common causes of death (in descending order) for both offender groups were natural causes, drug overdoses and suicides. Drug overdoses were more of a problem than suicide for fingerprinted persons but not for prisoners. Both groups tended to die in their early 30s and violent types of death was most common among younger offenders

## Panel 2.3

Peter Crawley, Keele University, UK

*'Doing' Community Safety: Some Examples of Local Authority Approaches in the UK*

This paper considers the ways in which local authorities in the UK have responded to the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act, in particular the requirement contained in Section 17 to 'do all that [they] reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in [their] area'. A number of local authorities have embraced Section 17, seeing in it an opportunity to become actively engaged in crime prevention and the promotion of community safety. However, there remain significant differences between local authorities in terms of commitment, access to resources and levels of crime prevention/community safety knowledge and expertise. This paper draws on recent research conducted as part of a two year, Home Office funded evaluation of a number of burglary reduction initiatives. Making use of observations, interviews and documentary analysis, the paper suggests that when local authorities 'do' community safety, *how* they do it is as important as *what* they do.

Silvia Ciotti Galletti, Senior member of Eurocrime, Italy

*"Area sicura": Public safety as quality of life. An ongoing project*

Last year EuroCrime presented at the first conference the contents and the goals of "AreaSicura", a project based on a team of criminologists, psychologists, anthropologists and experts in criminal law, concerning security and prevention of criminality and social and juvenile disease, addressed specifically to the Chianti area in Tuscany, Italy.

The peculiarity of the project is that it's not addressed to cities or big towns but to rural areas with a medium village, little villages nearby and a great countryside area all around. Countryside is the most important subject of this analysis and intervention: Tuscany (and especially Chianti) countryside is rich in villas, houses, hotels, country resorts and buildings inhabited mostly in summertime, during the tourist period. In autumn and winter these buildings are almost uninhabited.

The aim of this project is to maintain security in these areas as one of the main factors of the high quality of life in Tuscany. Besides the set up of a permanent Observatory on criminality in this area, "AreaSicura" project provides courses for local policemen and teachers, programmes of prevention of social and juvenile disease, advertising campaigns to inform the citizens and the various productive groups, and others specific interventions carried out on the particular reality of each resort.

The project started last year, and at present is going on in Bagno a Ripoli, a great village near Florence; after more than one year of experiment, now we are able to present the data of the permanent Observatory, the results of the courses for local policemen and teachers, the items of the advertising campaigns and the perspective for new interventions.

Niall Hamilton-Smith and Rosie Erol, Home Office, UK

*Sheffield StudentLand – Reducing Burglaries against students*

This paper focuses on the 'Studentland' burglary reduction project. This Sheffield-based project was launched in April 2001 and was funded under the UK government's Crime Reduction Programme.

Studentland was based on a problem analysis that showed that students had a higher than average risk of burglary and this was thought to be related to a number of risk factors

associated with student's lifestyles. The project sought to reduce student victimisation risk through a mix of crime prevention and proactive police investigative measures. This paper outlines the preliminary results of the evaluation of this project. The evaluation not only aimed to assess the implementation and effectiveness of the project's work but it also sought to examine whether the project's problem-analysis was accurate by investigating in more detail links between student lifestyle characteristics and victimisation risk.

Detlef Nogala, Kriminologische Forschungsgruppe, Max-Planck-Institut fuer auslaendisches und internationales Strafrecht, Germany

*Horst Herold and his philosophy of police prevention*

Current theoretical debates in criminology about actuarial justice, risk-orientation or situational crime prevention refer almost exclusively to Anglo-Saxon experiences and discourses. This paper will introduce into the 'hypermodern' philosophy of preventive policing, articulated by the German Horst Herold. Herold was head of the Bundeskriminalamt in the 1970ties and he adopted very early the options of advances technologies into his thinking, which received a lot of criticism by politicians and others then. It will be argued, that Herold was ahead of his time, while lines of his reasoning can be found in the current debates.

Stelios Stylianou, Intercollege, Cyprus

*Exploring the nature of control attitudes toward victimless behaviors*

This study investigates the nature of control attitudes toward various victimless behaviors, predominantly drug use and sexual deviance. Control attitudes are variables that measure the extend to which one believes that a behavior should be controlled (formally or informally). About 30 in-depth interviews with participants from Cyprus will be analysed focusing on the normative and perceptive components of control attitudes. In particular, the study is interested to measure (a) to what extend and in what ways do individuals use normative philosophical principles to form opinions about the control of victimless behaviors and (b) based on what perceptions of these behaviors do individuals form their opinions. The results will be organized into a typology of elements of thinking.

Stig Winge, Norwegian National Police Directorate and Johannes Knutsson, National Police Academy, Norway

*An Evaluation of the CCTV Scheme at Oslo Central Railway Station*

In an evaluation of a CCTV scheme introduced at Oslo Central Railway Station in 1999, effects on public order, criminality and feelings of safety were studied. The incident log study uses recorded incidents before and after onset of CCTV scheme with incidents from target area, possible displacement areas and a control area, as data. Results show a significant increase in recorded incidents in target area, indicating an increased detection rate. Among categories, the only reduction occurred in robbery/theft from persons. Recorded offenses were collected from target area and control area before and after start of program. Only possible affected crime was bicycle theft, which decreased. A third sub-study consisted of victimization surveys with local business before and after onset of scheme. Small and mostly insignificant changes in perception of criminality, disorder and safety were found.

## Panel 2.4

Chloé Carpentier, EMCDDA, Lisbon, Portugal

*Towards indicators to monitor drug-related crime in the European Union*

The connections between drugs and crime are usually considered to be complex and multidirectional. In order to get more insight on such relationships, especially from the point of view of drug demand, and measure to which extent the Target 5 of the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2000-2004 – ‘to reduce substantially over five years the number of drug-related crimes’ – has been met, the EMCDDA intends to develop indicators of drug-related crime at EU level. Based on discussions of concepts with experts, the EMCDDA has developed its own working definition of drug-related crime. It is based on the tri-partite model developed by Goldstein (1985) which includes 1) psychopharmacological crimes, 2) economic compulsive crimes and 3) systemic crimes, but the definition covers also 4) drug law offences.

A large number of potential indicators and methodologies that were used in some EU Member States, the United-States or Canada to measure drug-related crime have been reviewed. A total of 11 different indicators were assessed against their degree of contribution to get an insight on the relationships between drugs and crime, their value as an indicator of drug-related crime, and their feasibility in terms of implementation at national and/or local level.

Data on drug law offences from 1985 onwards have been collected and analysed data in the 15 EU countries. The EMCDDA is now analysing in details national information systems providing these data in order to improve comparability and reliability.

Regarding the other categories of drug-related crime, the EMCDDA focuses on crimes related to drug use and drug users and is currently assessing options for monitoring them at EU level.

Patrick Hebberecht, Ghent University, Belgium

*'International Crime and Victims Survey' in a theoretical, methodological and broad societal context*

In this contribution the theoretical criminological insights and the methodological assumptions, lying behind the 'International Crime Victimization Survey' are studied. At the basis of the international crime victimisation surveys we find theoretical insights and methodological assumptions, which were developed in the eighties and nineties within the institutional framework of the British Home Office and the Dutch Ministry of Justice. North American conservative criminological theories have strongly influenced these theoretical and methodological developments.

Following Jock Young these theoretical criminological insights are labelled as 'new administrative criminology'. This is a neo-liberal governmental answer to the etiological crisis in the social-positivist criminology as well as to the crisis in the police and the criminal reaction on crime.

Since the eighties the 'new administrative criminology' has had a strong and increasing influence on the security policy of a growing number of countries and has thus developed into a global neo-liberal theory on crime and crime control.

As a research and policy supporting instrument the 'International Crime Victimization Surveys' have made a strong contribution to this development.

Irena Cajner Mraovic, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia and Janet P. Stamatel, University of Michigan, USA

*Social change and juvenile delinquency: Comparing cross-national trends in the East and West*

The paper compares trends in juvenile delinquency in transitional Central Eastern European countries in the 1990s with a select group of Western European countries and the USA within the framework of institutional anomie theory. Using data from international and country-specific sources we show that: (1) juvenile crime trends are more stable across time in Western Europe than in Central Eastern Europe, and (2) juvenile delinquency is higher in Western Europe than Central Eastern Europe, and highest in the USA. We examine the impact that the social changes in Central Eastern Europe have had on juvenile participation in criminal activities.

Murray A. Straus, University of New Hampshire, USA, Douglass A. Brownridge, Edward K. L. Chan, Marie-Helene Gagne, Martine Hebert, Lise Laporte, Ignacio Luis Ramirez, Francien Lamers-Winkelmann, Carrie L. Yodanis

*The international dating violence study: Preliminary results on rates of physical and sexual assault in seven countries*

Numerous studies in the USA and Canada have found an extremely high prevalence of physical and sexual assault on dating partners by university students; for example, rates of physical assault of 20 to 40% in the previous 12 months are typical in the USA. One purpose of the International Dating Violence Study is to examine the extent to which these high rates are found in other countries. The second, and most important purpose is to test theories purporting to explain this phenomenon. The study will include over 30 countries. This paper presents data for the first seven sites to provide data: Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada; Hong Kong, China; Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; Amsterdam, Netherlands, and Fribourg, Switzerland.(French and German speakers), Separate rates will be presented for male and female offenders and for minor and severe levels of physical assault, injury, and sexual coercion.

## Panel 2.5

Anne-Marie Klopp, Présidente du Européisches Forum für angewandte Kriminalpolitik  
Dusseldorf, Germany

*Introduction to the workshop*

This paper will discuss:

1. the existing legal frameworks in the various European countries
2. the types of applied treatments depending on the different individuals concerned by constrained treatments
3. the nature of relations linking the individuals undergoing the treatments to the different professionals practising in the appropriate institutions.

Thus the comparative approach will be privileged.

Bernard Pihet, psychologue (*Psychologist MD*), coordinateur UPLL – Unité de psychopathologie légale (*Forensic Unit*), Belgium

*Le développement des soins pénalement obligés en Belgique*

*The Development of penally constrained treatments in Belgium*

In Belgium, a law has assented in 1999 to cooperation's agreement between the ministry of health and social affairs on the treatment of sexual offenders. It allows the implementation of the clauses of the numerous criminal laws promulgated between 1995 and 2000.

- 1) All the sexual offenders are obliged to accept a treatment if they are allowed to live in the community outside of confinement.
- 2) Magistrates and judges have to ask specialised teams for recommendations before release and then subject offenders to treatments with a formal control but depending on health's rules.
- 3) The clinicians required by authorities for outside assessments or asked by sexual offenders for outside treatment must be specialised and integrated in registered health's teams and have to accept unusual rules of conduct.

Xavier LAMEYRE, Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature, France

*Le développement des soins obligés et enjoins en France*

*The development of constrained and ordered treatments in Europe*

Created half a century ago, the penally constrained treatments expanded in their legal scope of application and the increasing number of individuals undergoing them. Today in France, around 50,000 people have to respect an obligation of treatment, whether pronounced before, during or after the sentence. If the constrained treatments initially aimed at the offenders driving under alcoholic influence, they aim by now more and more at the sexual offenders. Since the June 17th, 1998 Act, the sexual offenders can be sentenced to a new sanction that is the socio-judicial follow up, and they can be submitted to a more constraining treatment injunction than the ordinary obligation.

Bruno Gravier, Responsable du Service de médecine et de psychiatrie pénitentiaires du Canton de Vaud, Suisse

*La situation en Suisse : entre exigence criminologique et développement du soin*

*The situation in Switzerland : between criminological demand and development of treatment*

In Switzerland for a few decades a provision of the penal code allows for constrained treatments towards sexual offenders according to three principal methods:

- confinement in an appropriate institution of the offenders suffering from mental disorder and showing established dangerousness
- hospitalisation or ambulatory treatment when the pathology seems to prevail and makes the treatment dimension a priority over that of the safety measure.

This criminal setting has not for a long time created a treatment system able to answer the legislative requirement. For instance, in many of the Swiss cantons, the appropriate institution is the jail without any specific treatment units.

For a few years however the pressure for security reinforcement originated the reimplementation of this declining provision. Thus, the most important cantons found themselves compelled to develop the structures able to follow up the evolution of subjects undergoing these measures. More than on the development of therapeutic possibilities, the attention of the authorities is concentrating on the improvement of forecasting assessment. But only a few cantons have actually provided the means for developing the therapeutic custody of these subjects. In such a context, the status of therapists providing these treatments is widely debated, mainly on the question of the respect of confidentiality.

Jean-Marc Elchardus, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Edouard Herriot, Lyon, France

*La place du questionnement éthique dans la pratique des soins pénalement obligés*  
*The place of the ethic questioning in the practice of penally constrained treatments*

The various European countries apply their own logic to approach the issue of criminological dangerousness. The common points between them are the use of authority, more or less specific structure and therapeutic means, varying efficiency of the acknowledged consent of the individual, dialectics between judicial and health powers. The ethic debate arises in this complexity about the legal and above all applied guarantees of the respect of the individual dignity.

## Panel 2.6

Lesley McAra and Susan McVie, Centre for Law and Society, University of Edinburgh  
*The Vagaries of Penal Control: Gender and Juvenile Justice*

The penal control of women and girls has been characterised by a number of feminist criminologists as a form of ‘benign repression’. Research on which such claims are based, suggests that young girls, in particular, are subject to greater levels of intervention by youth justice systems, for behaviours which would normally be overlooked in the case of boys. Although such interventions are often undertaken in the name of protection, it is claimed that they mask a deeper and more pervasive form of social control. The aim of this paper is to reassess such claims in the light of empirical data derived from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Around 10% of our cohort of 4,300 young people, have had contact with the Scottish Children’s Hearings system by reason of their offending behaviour and/or need for care and protection. It is argued that key structural features of a predominantly welfare-based juvenile justice system have facilitated a degree of both class and gender bias at different stages in the referral process. The implications of this are explored.

Jo Deakin and Jon Spencer, Department of Applied Social Science, University of Manchester  
*Women behind bars: explanations and implications*

Increases in the women’s prison population in the UK, like many other industrialised countries, is occurring at an alarming rate. Most western jurisdictions have witnessed increases in the numbers of women imprisoned for offences and in the mean length of sentences imposed on them thereby raising the average daily prison population. By contrast, the types of offences for which women are imprisoned and the lengths of sentences they receive suggest that most present little risk to society. However, the personal and social costs to these women and their families of being imprisoned, and the economic costs to society, can be immense.

The authors will draw upon findings from a recent research study to explore some possible explanations for the growth in female imprisonment, with a particular emphasis on the use of masculinised approaches to managing female offenders. The paper then goes on to raise questions about the potential impacts of such a policy on the reintegration of women prisoners into the community.

Helen Codd, Lancashire Law School, University of Central Lancashire, UK  
*A Tangled Web? Women, Imprisonment, Agency, Resistance and Identity*

This paper will discuss how recent feminist research exploring agency, resistance, identity and empowerment can enrich our understanding of women’s experiences in relation to imprisonment. One of the key themes of the paper is that issues of agency, resistance and identity are central not only to women’s experiences as prisoners but also to women’s *other*

interactions with imprisonment, such as when women are the partners of imprisoned men. Drawing on recent work by Mary Bosworth and Kelly Hannah-Moffat, and the author's own qualitative research on prisoners' partners, the paper will conclude by considering the significance of issues of agency, resistance and empowerment for the development of feminist research on women and imprisonment in the European context.

Barbara Owen, California State University, Fresno, USA

*Policy Trends in the Imprisonment of Women: The Case of the United States*

In the United States, several trends shape the imprisonment of women: 1) the relatively small number of women relative to the male population creates significant disparity in terms of equal treatment, location and opportunity; 2) the general trend toward harsher sentences continues to affect women disproportionately; 3) offense patterns for women are quite different than those of males with drugs and property offenses account for the rising prison rates in the US. Most observers agree that the war on drugs has disproportionately affected women, and 4) ethnicity, race and other aspects of social marginality contribute to this punitive disproportionality. This paper summarizes these trends and calls for the development of a collaborative, cross-national study to determine the country-specific and global policy trends that affect women throughout the world.

Elisabet Almeda, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

*Women's Prisons in Spain*

The main objective of this paper is to present some of the results and ideas of my investigations about women's prisons in Spain. It is structured in two parts. The first part contains information concerning the evolution of the female population in Spanish prisons. During the study it became obvious that the growth of the female population in Spanish prisons was much higher than the growth registered in all other European countries. Spain has actually one of the highest index of imprisoned women in Europe. Some of the reasons that explain this situation are the precarious development of Spanish welfare and the lack of specific social services aimed at preventing crimes and promoting social reinsertion of female prisoners. Other causes are the increase in drug dealing and consumption, the most frequent cause of imprisonment among women. The lack of alternatives to imprisonment, especially in the case of family bound women, and also the reduced number of entities and associations that assist and defend the rights of women in prison. The second part shows how prison conditions and regulations in Spain discriminate female prisoners. Life for women in prison is based on stereotyped sexist views, and prison regulations concerning classification of female prisoners according to age, type of delinquency, court and penal process, and their supposed *danger* are not respected. Discipline and control are excessively severe, medication is abused and there is a lack of attention and assistance to women who have family responsibilities.

## Panel 2.7

Rachel Burnett and Deborah Browne, Drugs and Alcohol Research Unit, Home Office, UK

*Evaluating an Intervention to Disrupt Middle Market Drug Distribution Networks*

Traditionally interventions aimed at tackling illegal drugs have focussed on street and import levels, and have neglected the middle market. A recent initiative involves a regional collaboration designed to disrupt middle market networks by targeting key individuals within

them. A team of Home Office researchers is currently evaluating the project, and this paper describes some of the findings to date. The organisational and process issues necessary to create such an intervention have been mapped out based on information attained from focus groups, interviews with enforcement and intelligence agencies, and by shadowing the team who carried out the operations. The paper will also provide an insight into how intelligence is developed to lead to successful execution of an operation. The potential for the future development of similar projects and the possibilities for examining the impact of such interventions on local drug markets are discussed.

Mike King, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

*EU Drug Trafficking Control Policies in Central Europe: a critical examination of the local impact of 'securitisation'*

A fundamental condition for accession into the European Union by Applicant States is that they conform to the *acquis communautaire*. Concerning drug trafficking, this means bringing their legislation and other measures in-line with EU control policies. This paper draws from the findings of a 2½ year research project funded by the European Commission examining the impact of such control policies on three Central European countries, namely the Czech Republic, Hungary and Lithuania. The paper has two main threads: first, it locates such control policies within a broader framework of 'securitisation', and secondly, it questions the feasibility of establishing effective 'blanket' controls without a more sensitive understanding and consideration of respective histories, cultures and socio-economic realities.

Abril Santana-Tejeda, University of Central England in Birmingham, UK

*Prevention and Treatment of Drug Users within Mexican Prisons: A Comparison with European Responses.*

This paper will analyse policies on the prevention and treatment of drug users within Mexican prisons. The paper will compare the *Programa de Infraestructura Penitenciaria*, designed in 1998 to tackle the use and trafficking of drugs within Mexican prisons, with current strategies and trends followed by European governments. Special emphasis will be given on the impact of different penitential settings over the implementation of harm reduction policies and strategies. In this context, this paper will argue that in the light of the deep structural problems embedded in Mexico's penal institutions, such as massive overcrowding, deteriorating physical facilities and system-wide corruption, harm reduction work needs to be focused on protecting basic social and human needs and rights before health issues can be pursued effectively.

## Panel 2.8

William Chambliss, The George Washington University, USA

*Enron, Merrill Lynch, and other Habitual Criminals*

The Enron Corporation's sudden demise brought on by systemic fraud is generally treated as a unique event. In fact it is simply the most glaring example of a pattern of criminality that is the rule rather than the exception in American business practices. In the 1980s massive fraud in the Savings and Loan industry cost the US taxpayer hundreds of millions of dollars. Before the dust settled on this scandal the insider trading of Ivan Boesky and Michael Milliken revealed yet another pattern of criminality built into the financial

markets. These and hundreds of other common business practices raise important theoretical questions for criminology such as the distinction between white collar, corporate, organized and state crime. This paper will analyze conceptual and theoretical issues raised by these events.

Simha F. Landau, Leslie Sebba and David Weisburd, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

*Senior public figure offenders and the criminal justice system: the public's perception*

The present study is part of a large-scale project on the involvement of Israeli public figures in white-collar crime. A public opinion survey was conducted on a national representative sample of 1,000 respondents. Respondents were required to state their opinion with regard to: a) hypothetical events relating to various offences committed by public officials; b) the way the criminal justice agencies deal with public officials in comparison to ordinary citizens; and c) the general level of punishment by courts in Israel. The findings indicate that the Israeli public expects the criminal justice system to treat these offenders more severely than ordinary citizens. However, many perceive that in practice, this is not the case: Compared with the courts, the prosecution is perceived to be considerably harsher in their approach to these offenders. Although differences were found across events, strong disapproval was very evident. In most cases, there was a strong tendency to criminalise these offenders and, consequently, a high degree of punitiveness was exhibited towards them, both within the criminal justice system and/or other disciplinary frameworks. The findings are compared to those of other studies, and suggestions are put forward for future research in this field.

Evangelos Aligizakis, University of Middlesex, UK

*White collar crime in Greece: the Koskotas scandal*

Giorgos Koskotas, a thirty five-year old entrepreneur, bought a bank, newspapers and the most popular football team in Greece, he also established a large publishing group, with a view to dominating the nation's press. He did this over the decade of the eighties, with the support or acquiescence of public figures, by embezzling the clients' savings at his bank in addition to receiving "transfusions of cash" from the deposits of state enterprises. In return, he apparently offered cash benefits for his supporters and support for the government in the papers, which belonged to him. The remainder of the Press, which did not belong to him, uncovered the scandal and campaigned vigorously for a "catharsis" (i.e., purge) of the political life of the nation. In response to this demand, for the first time ever in the political history of modern Greece, a former prime minister and three ministers of the Greek Parliament were committed to trial in the Supreme Special Court (Triandis, 1989).

The purpose of the paper is not to appraise the evidence and the verdict of guilty or not guilty given to those involved, but to present the case that, according to the journalists of the time, there were motives, evidence, a *corpus delicti* and at least political if not criminal liability on the part of the government. In addition, we examine how the judicial procedure adopted to deliberate on this scandal was tainted with political expediencies, which served as an obstacle to the achievement of its professed aim. Finally, we search for the consequences on the political and social life of the country of the Koskotas scandal itself and the subsequent trial of those political figures involved.

Gudrun Vande Walle, Ghent University, Belgium

*Where to go as a victim of corporate mismanagement? The pharmaceutical sector as test case*

Do victims of corporate mismanagement find themselves in a dead-end situation concerning conflict resolution with transnational corporations or do they have a chance for compensation or redress? This was the main question preceding a research project about conflict resolution between victims and private corporations. The reason for this was the imbalance between the current risk of economic disasters and minimal criminological attention to conflict resolution in the economic sector. We explored this domain of conflict resolution by a qualitative research in the Belgian pharmaceutical sector between February and August 2002. Due to the complexity of corporate mismanagement, the interrelationship between private and public policy, a maladjusted judicial system and the conflicting economic and social interests, asking for redress of harm caused by corporate mismanagement is not a linear procedure. Based on open, unstructured interviews with all actors in the field from victims of pharmaceutical products to the managers of pharmaceutical corporations and a range of intermediary actors, we found a network of manners for conflict resolution. In this paper, I present the main conclusions of this qualitative research divided in three sections: the blooming private sector for conflict prevention and conflict resolution, the withdrawal of public justice and the rise of civil movements as a safety net.

## Panel 2.9

C. Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine, USA and Martin Killias, University of Lausanne

### *Wrongful Conviction: Cross-National and Comparative Issues*

This paper will discuss the problem of wrongful conviction from the perspectives of an American and a European scholar, based primarily on their analyses of many cases in the U.S. and a small number of cases in Switzerland. The paper will also include a secondary discussion of cases in several other nations and will place these analyses in a cross-national, comparative perspective.

Issues to be discussed include factors contributing to wrongful conviction; aspects of the respective legal systems and legal cultures that appear to contribute to system error; the relative importance attached to confessions in different legal systems; the role of (and expectations of) the prosecutor and the defense attorney; the prevention of and discovery of wrongful convictions; and compensation for the wrongfully convicted. The authors hope to develop a collaborative international network of scholars who are interested in conducting cross-national, comparative research on this subject in their own countries.

Sergio Herzog, University of Haifa, Israel

### *Public Perceptions of Plea Bargaining Practices: A Factorial-Survey Approach*

Despite its high frequency, plea bargaining (PB) remains one of the most controversial practices in criminal justice systems. Part of this controversy involves the premise that PB is a practice held in low esteem by the general public. However, with the exception of Cohen and Doob (1989), no empirical studies have focused on this issue. Accordingly, a survey of a national sample of Israeli respondents, constructed using a factorial design methodology, was conducted to determine public perceptions of PB proceedings and the judicial and personal variables influencing them. The findings revealed wide heterogeneity in public attitudes toward PB. When the secrecy and covertness of PB proceedings was reduced by increasing

the involvement of typical “outsiders”, such as the judge, the victim, and the public, the public support for PB increased significantly, although not substantially.

David Brown and Emmy Whitehead, Home Office, UK  
*Key findings from the Defendant Survey 2000*

In England and Wales the great majority of defendants plead guilty to the charges against them, but a significant minority only do so at the last possible moment. This leads to much unnecessary case preparation and waste of practitioners’ time. A number of reasons have been suggested for late changes of plea but there is little hard evidence. The aim of this research is to study defendants’ decision making on plea. It will also cover satisfaction and confidence in the criminal justice system. Interviews are currently being carried out with around 500 prisoners and a further 500 serving community sentences in England and Wales. It is expected that some results should be available by summer 2002, and emerging findings will be presented at the ESC.

## Panel 2.10

### *The International Crime Victim Survey*

The International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) is the most far reaching programme of standardised sample surveys to look at citizens’ experience with crime, policing, crime prevention and feelings of unsafety in a large number of countries. More than 70 countries across the world have taken part in the project at least once, including 27 European countries (12 from the European Union).

Preparations for the 5<sup>th</sup> round of surveys will start in 2003. The workshop will address a number of issues related to the evaluation of the 2000 round of surveys and matters of concern in view of 2004. In particular, speakers will deal with the use of the ICVS data at the policy level; further development of secondary analysis; methodological arrangements for 2004; sensitising countries to participate in the ICVS (either to join for the first time or to repeat the survey). An integrated methodology for Europe may be a desirable goal for the future.

Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UNICRI, Italy  
*Introduction and overview of the ICVS*

Over the years, the ICVS has become a more and more important resource for researchers and policy makers. The project started in 1989 and has so far involved seventy-two countries across the world. The fifth round of the ICVS is envisaged in 2004. There are great expectations for the continuation and the expansion of the project. While many countries through their regular participation have built a longitudinal series of data, many more wish to join the project for the first time. The overview of the ICVS will provide information on ongoing activities and how European criminology can contribute to the advancement of the project.

John van Kesteren, UNICRI, Italy  
*Evaluation of the ICVS 2000*

The 4<sup>th</sup> round of ICVS was a period of large organisational changes. Despite that, there were 43 surveys done, ten of which in countries that participated for the first time. The report of the industrialised countries was published early 2001 and the report on urban Europe is forthcoming. Also a new internet site on the ICVS has been launched in May of this year within the UNICRI website ([www.unicri.it](http://www.unicri.it)). Amongst others, this site provides general information, full text of the key-findings can be downloaded and also the main database is available for further analysis. Recently a book with papers presented at a workshop on secondary analysis of the ICVS data held in Leiden in 2001 was published. The volume focuses on the testing of criminological theories, using the ICVS data.

Marcelo F. Aebi, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

*The International Crime Victims Survey as a Bridge Between Criminology in Developing and Developed Countries*

Most criminologists in the so-called developing world, and especially in Latin America, consider that criminological researches and theories developed in the United States and Europe are rarely useful for the study of criminology in their own countries. The main exception to this rule concerns critical criminology and related theories, and it can be seen that the vast majority of the publications from that part of the world follow the conflict paradigm. It is usually argued that delinquency and victimization do not follow the same patterns in the developed and in the developing world. As any comparison based on official measures of crime such as police and court records seems impossible, this view could not be challenged empirically until the development of the ICVS. However, nowadays countries from all over the world are participating in the ICVS, introducing thus the possibility of comparing delinquency across different cultures. This presentation gives some examples of that kind of comparisons and suggests alternative uses of the ICVS that could help building a bridge between criminology and victimology in developing and developed countries.

Discussants: Gordon Barclay (Home Office of the UK), Beata Gruszczynska (Institute of Justice, Warsaw)

## Panel 3.1

Alfonso Serrano, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain

*Penal reform and developments after the Franco era in Spain*

As it seems to happen in other countries, Spanish crime rates have been increasing steadily in the last years, and also since Franco era. According to data, crime rates increased a 10 per cent in year 2001 in Spain. This increase took place primarily in the least serious crimes, like small crimes against property. The data, thus, suggest that we should be quite cautious. The increase was not apparent in crimes like murder/manslaughter or rape. Unfortunately, the study of crime in the case of Spain has to rely in official statistics, but we have not studied yet to which point they are reliable.

The trend in criminal law has been a clear increase in the number of conducts incriminated and punished, and this has been clear as well since Franco. In fact, some scholars have referred to this phenomenon as the “expansion of Criminal law”. The new Spanish Criminal code of 1995 is a good example of this increment in the number of crimes. And not only that: the new law uses as well new techniques, until now not very much accepted by scholars. The penalties are as well harsher in the new code.

Regarding imprisonment rates, Spanish prison population has also been increasing steadily. This has been specially true for people not yet convicted, but waiting for a sentence (*presos preventivos*). More information, though, is required regarding sentencing.

Effi Lambropoulou, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece  
*Crime and criminality. Penal practice and developments in Greece*

During the last decade in Greece, a general increase in criminality has been observed, as well as in the severity of crimes. The imposition of long prison sentences is on the rise as are the number of inmates in correctional facilities. However, the number of convicted persons is decreasing, and there is a high discrepancy between imposed sentences and time served. Long sentences are followed by lenient regulations for an early release for certain crime groups and the majority of new laws foreseeing sharp sentences refer to issues deriving mainly from the international and European commitments of the country.

The paper attempts to describe the followed policy and explain its social context.

Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institute, Freiburg, Germany  
*Legislation, penal practice and attitudes to punishment in Germany*

Germany – as in other European countries or the USA has seen intensive discussions regarding problems of inter-state security. A discourse has developed about certain types of offences and criminality, linked to sex offenders and terrorists. Violence in schools has become a very recent phenomenon with the appalling shoot-out at an Eastern German town of Erfurt in April 2002. If public opinion polls are to be believed, the public demands an increase in harsher punishments and increased law-enforcement. With the help of a wealth of data from reunified Germany, it will be shown that the development of officially recorded crime rates relating to punishment patterns are linked to results from these opinion polls, relating to public attitudes to crime and punishment. Some of these results will be discussed against the background of theoretical knowledge about the effects of punishment to reduce crime.

Jüri Saar, Tallinn Pedagogical University, Estonia  
*Historical development of criminal legislation and penal practice in Estonia before and after reform*

The aim of presented paper is to analyse developments in crime and crime control in Estonia during the last 20 years and to evaluate the influence of these changes on crime related spheres. The time under investigation is divided into two distinctly different periods. Fundamental changes that took place during that time should be taken into account. During the first period (1980 -1991) Estonia was an occupied state that was part of Soviet Union. The second period (1991-2001) is time of regaining independence, when Estonia functions as a small independent democratic state.

Crime is analysed on the basis of official crime statistics (police, courts, and correctional institutions' data) including total amount of crime registered in Estonia and also the most important types of crime (homicide, rape, larceny, robbery, drug-related crimes). In addition to this data on victimisation and attitudes toward punishment from International Crime Victimization Survey (carried out in 1993, 1995, 2000) are used. To characterise developments in crime control changes in penal policy are analysed (abolition of death penalty, introduction of probation, the dynamics of prison population, the proportion and terms of imprisonment). The resulting picture allows comparing Estonian situation with other European countries.

Ursula Smartt, Thames Valley University, UK

*Developments in criminal justice policies and legislative practices in the UK*

Following governmental changes in Great Britain with an incoming new Labour government in 1997, this paper will focus on new criminal justice policies and legislative changes, which have accelerated the number of arrests, convictions and therein the prison population of England and Wales. With the government's targeting particularly persistent young offenders, and the demonising of children, post the conviction of two ten-year olds for the murder of young Jamie Bulger in 1994, subsequent legislation, such as abolishing of the doctrine of *doli incapax*, and harsh penal policy ('No more excuses' and 'Zero tolerance') will be examined. Arguments for and against this kind of devolution will be complemented by giving an insight into the British media's hard sell of certain crimes, such as youth and race crimes (murders of Stephen Lawrence and Damilola Taylor) or paedophilia (murder of Sarah Payne). The paper will offer an analysis of legislative changes, which have taken place, and in spite of recent trends in falling in crime (*British Crime Survey 2001*) concentrate on noticeably marked increase in public fear of crime. With the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into UK legislation by means of the *Human Rights Act 1998* (on 2 October 2000), attention will be drawn to some early implications. How a form of intolerance post the terrorist attacks in the US on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001 has arisen with legislative proposals post the *Terrorism Act 2000* will be highlighted on one hand, and a tolerance towards drugs on the other with the proposed de-classification of Cannabis will also be discussed. In summary, an exclusive overview of criminal justice policies of the 1990s, reflecting exclusionary legislation (*Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994*; *Prevention from Harassment Act 1997*; *Crime and Disorder Act 1998*), will be reflected on with an emphasis on law enforcement and punishment at the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## Panel 3.2

Eli B. Silverman, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA

*Jewish Crime in New York City: 1900-1940*

The issue of Jewish crime and gangsters in New York City and elsewhere has received far less attention than that of other ethnic and religious groups. Yet crime was rampant among significant segments of the Jewish population in the first part of the 20th century. This paper addresses: the origins, nature and types of crimes committed within Jewish areas of New York City; the similarities and differences of criminal activities of other groups; the contributory social and economic conditions of the times; the evolution of various criminal activities; the organizational arrangements of Jewish criminals and gangsters; and anti-Semitic writings and reaction of other New York City communities.

Michael Brogden, The Queens University of Belfast

*Crime, Corruption and 'Cronyism': Dissecting the Underbellow of the Northern Ireland Peace Process*

Much has been made in Western Europe of the apparent success of the Northern Irish Peace Process, apparently 'solving' four hundred years of religious and nationalist strife. A more jaundiced view Howa focuses on some of the hidden phenomena of that process. Drawing on an older sociology of deviance, the paper explores some of the aberrant manifestations of that

process - ranging from the overtly criminal, to forms of corruption (often quasi-legal), and on what it calls cronyism (the way old political and especially legal elites have constructed a new nexus of power by mutual support). Northern Ireland has been a major recipient of external subsidies, especially from the European Union. Many of these subsidies have helped institutionalise long-term deviant practices. In addition, 'local' forms of crimes are flourishing - ranging from the smuggling industry (especially of diesel fuel) over the land frontier and the continuation of para-military rackets - particularly in relation to the control of the drug trade. Cronyism is evident due to the considerable sums that the British government is paying to self-nominated local elites, especially those from a previous civil rights background to incorporate them in the process, while leaving the grotesque level of social and economic inequality unchanged

Irene Becci, European University Institute, Italy

*Religious Liberty in Prison: Models of Religious Behavior Transmitted in Liberal Prisons*

Religion has been constantly present in the history of prison. On the one hand, the prison has since the Middle-Age been considered by Churches as a privileged place of evangelization. On the other, the laic powers integrated the Churches into the penal system, and controlled their action closely in order to inscribe it into their disciplining program. Today, with the incessant rise of religious plurality in western society, prisons have to face a new situation and the old tensions are redefined by different actors. The contradictions between different legal levels and implicit rules as far as religious liberty is concerned are representative of a larger difficulty of the western prisons to put into practice laity by transmitting a model of religious behavior.

Thomas Gilly, France

*Anti-Semitism in Europe 1830 - 1900. Origins, Nature and facets of modern anti-Semitism.*

It may be said that the notion of anti-Semitism covers the religious persecution of all Jews at all times. From this viewpoint which is referring to a wide sense, the history of anti-Semitism begins with the Bible, namely with the period of the book of Esther. But the theory which proclaims the ethnically connoted difference of the Jew and the program which attempts to deny the Jews having the use of all political and civil rights that derived from their emancipation, must be thought of as an anachronistical figure of modern culture. It first developed in Germany; it was also in Germany, namely in the 1870s, where the notion appeared for the first time. But its roots go back to the movement of reaction and the recurrent tendencies which characterised the political context of Europe until the French Revolution of 1830, and that of Eastern Europe down to the 1840s. The different types of anti-Semitism have their causes in the diachronical, non - simultaneous and discontinued development of modern culture in the various countries of Western, Central and Eastern Europe..But they are only at the surface of a European movement which shows convergent and simultaneous anti-Semitic legislation, policy and criminalisation.

Ksenija Turkovic, University of Zagreb, Croatia

*Effects of war on crime in Croatia*

In this presentation the author will describe and analyze the development of traditional crimes during wartime and postwar period in Croatia using the criminal statistics (results of the 1997

and 2000 ICVS survey as well as police and court statistics). The results of this analysis will be than discussed in relation to the idea that crime reflects the moral state of the nation in times of war. The author will attempt to explain the variations in crime through social changes attendant upon war and through the specific characteristics of the war itself. To be able to draw more general conclusions Croatian crime data will be compared to that of Slovenia and Serbia during the same period.

### Panel 3.3

Julie Simon, University of Liege, Belgium

*Belgian Criminal Record: A Step Forward, A Step Backwards?*

Belgium has recently adopted a new law relative to the national criminal record. It is worth analysing it, while this deals with important elements like the making, the keeping and the disclosure of criminal information. After a theoretical approach, we will focus on the main problematical practical implications brought by this law, e.g. rehabilitation and effacing. This analysis will also highlight the historical and geographical relativity of practices. The final great question tackled will be the extending surveillance of individuals, notably using several types of files and records.

Leslie McAra, University of Edinburgh, UK

*Punishment, Crime Control and Social Change: Towards a Method for Comparative Penology*

In recent years penology has become increasingly dominated by studies exploring the impact of macro social and economic transformation on the nature and function of crime control and penal practice. This paper argues that the explanations of change generated by these studies (based for the most part on developments in the USA or England/Wales) are not readily applicable to a number of European criminal justice and penal systems, including those in Scotland and the Netherlands. Accounting for variations in these jurisdictions, highlights the need for more sustained consideration of appropriate methods for the study of system dynamics, methods which take greater cognisance of the multi-level character of criminal justice and penal systems, and which map with greater precision, the complex inter-relationships between such systems and the broader political and cultural environments within which they are located.

Zdenek Karabec, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

*Experiences and Lessons from the Imposition of Two Alternatives to Imprisonment in the Czech Republic*

The Czech Criminal Code was amended in 1995 to permit courts to sentence offenders to community service in some instances. Two years after the community service program was first implemented, the Prague-based Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention (Institute) conducted a study on the efficacy of this new method of punishment. In the course of its research, the Institute reviewed a total of 335 court files and questionnaires completed by 699 judges, state officials, and probation officials involved in community service.

After considering these findings and other research in the field, the Institute made a number of recommendations to strengthen and improve the community service program in the Czech Republic. The Institute e.g. noted that an important component of the community service

placements was their public aspect. Efforts need to be undertaken, therefore, to raise public awareness and actively involve the public in the implementation of these programs.

A second example of an alternative measure that was recently implemented in the Czech Republic is the „out-of-court settlement“. Research conducted by the Institute showed that out-of-court settlements had numerous advantages including the fact that victims receive relatively speedy compensation for any damage; victims have an opportunity to be involved in the criminal process; offenders must make an effort to atone for their crime; and the final agreement is a result of cooperation between all participating parties (mediation).

The experiences of the Czech Republic confirm that alternatives to imprisonment can be an effective tool for simplifying and streamlining the penal process.

Ralph Henham, Nottingham Trent University, UK

*The Need for Rationality in International Sentencing*

Recent analyses have revealed consistent obfuscation in the penal justifications advanced by sentencers in the international criminal tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR). In particular, some ideological and theoretical accommodation and the rationalisation of process is necessary to forge meaningful concepts and practices of internationalisation in sentencing. There is common agreement that current international sentencing praxis is characterised by tension at the levels of ideology, policy and structure. Failure to rationalise philosophical justifications for international sentencing, the politicisation of process and an absence of accountability limit not only the potential for the rational development of sentencing jurisprudence at the international level, but also the constructive engagement with alternative sentencing justifications and paradigms.

The paper sets out to describe and evaluate the significance of philosophical justifications for punishment through forms of internationalised sentencing by drawing upon the jurisprudence of the *ad hoc* tribunals, and the foundation instruments of the proposed International Criminal Court (ICC). The discussion is conducted within an analytical framework which recognises that the phenomenon of punishment (global or local) must be contextualised by engaging with the social meanings attributed to the complex of ideas, institutions, rules, practices, relationships and discourses which together constitute the penalty of internationalised sentencing.

The paper is divided into three parts: the first examines the nature and significance of the philosophical justifications for punishment as reflected in the sentencing decisions of the international criminal tribunals and suggests reasons for challenging the legitimacy of current justifications and practices; the second part focuses on clarifying some fundamental philosophical questions raised by internationalised forms of sentencing and considers the relevance of existing philosophical justifications for punishment in the international sentencing context; the paper concludes by considering arguments for the adoption of philosophical and institutional paradigms for international sentencing which are responsive and reflective of the contexts of criminality.

## Panel 3.4

Brian Francis, Keith Soothill and Rachel Fligelstone, University of Lancaster, UK

*Crime Patterns and specialization - a new approach*

This paper presents a new approach to developing a typology of criminal activity. The distinguishing feature of the analysis is that it describes criminal activity over five-year

periods rather than the conventional approach of summarising a 'life-time ' of crime. The technique of latent class analysis enables clusters of offences to be identified. Hence, the methodology provides scope for assessing changes of criminal activity, as offenders grow older. Using the Home Office Offenders Index 1953 Cohort Data that provides official conviction histories up to the age of 40 years,

The analysis identified a fixed number of types of criminal behaviour separately for males and females. The patterns of offending varied markedly between males and females. Male offending (with nine identified types) showed greater diversity than female offending (with three identified types). For the males each type of offending had a distinct age profile, but this was not evident with the females.

The methodology can be used to provide new input into the debates on switching and specialisation. For example, some juvenile patterns of behaviour exhibit high recidivism, whereas others have far lower rates. Future priorities for research in this area are identified.

Wim Bernasco, Floor Luykx and Paul Nieuwbeerta, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands

*A random utility model of burglars' location choice*

We use random utility theory and conditional logit models to explain location choice by burglars in the city of The Hague. These models allow simultaneous estimation of the relative importance of distance, location-based and offender-based factors. The approach integrates existing work on criminal location choice. We test whether the probability of choosing neighbourhood  $j$  for a burglary is a function of the affluence of  $j$ , the absence of guardianship in  $j$ , and the proximity of  $j$  to the burglar's home. Subsequently, we test hypotheses on the relative importance of these criteria for different types of burglars.

Shane Johnson and Kate Bowers, University of Liverpool, UK

*Measuring the Displacement of Crime.*

The displacement of crime is an important criminological phenomenon. However, whilst there has been theoretical discussion of this issue in the research literature, there has been little in the way of either standardized empirical work that investigates the incidence of displacement or in the development of techniques that can be used to measure it. In this presentation we will discuss techniques that have been used to measure geographical displacement, crime switch displacement and target switch displacement as part of an in-depth evaluation of 21 burglary projects across the north of England. In particular we will discuss a new technique, the weighted displacement quotient(WDQ)that was developed to measure the geographical displacement of crime. We will discuss strengths and methodological issues relating to the measures used to quantify displacement in this evaluation.

David, Spencer, Southwest Texas State University, USA

*Predicting early failure among high-risk probationers*

Efforts to predict the future behavior of individual offenders have been generally useless because of high rates of false positive and false negative predictions. There are several systematic reasons for the lack of success. This research avoids several of those problems by focusing on short-term prediction of failure in a sample of high-risk probationers. The statistical method is survival analysis and the variables are individual psychological characteristics measured by a standard test. The results of the initial research showed good

predictive ability for the highest risk portion of the sample, with low false positive predictions. Further research is planned.

## Panel 3.5

Georgios Antonopoulos, University of Durham, UK

*The Limitations of Official Statistics in Relation to the Criminality of Migrants in Greece*

Greece became a very popular destination for people from the developing countries and especially the former eastern bloc since the beginning of the 1990s. Although the country experienced emigration it has not been able to get used to the influx of people immigrating. A ubiquitous ‘moral panic’, and an urge to ‘prove’ that these migrants have been associated with crime has been the result. This attempt has been mainly based on the analysis of official statistics. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the limitations of official statistics in relationship to the criminality of migrants in Greece.

Vassiliki Petoussi and George Papakonstadis

*Officially recorded violent crime in Greece: Patterns and trends.*

Violent crime rates, patterns and trends in Greece, have become an issue of major concern among state officials, the media and the general public in recent years. Existing and emerging rates, patterns and trends are often connected to the number of economic immigrants residing in the country and to police efficiency as it relates to its administration and organization. Using official statistics, this study records rates, patterns and trends of violent crime in Greece for the last 15 years and analyzes them against the number of economic immigrants residing in the country as well as significant changes in police administration and organization.

Laurent Mucchielli, CESDIP, France

*Delinquency and immigration in France: Evidence and sociological interpretations*

The theme of “disproportional involvement in delinquency of immigrants” is the object of numerous controversies in current public debate, without – however – being very well-defined or precise. Specifically, it is not clear (1) what kind of delinquencies one is concerned about, and (2) who or what exactly comprises the category of “immigrants.” In view of this confusion, my paper begins with making up a balance sheet of current research in France, including the statistical data available and empirical observations. I then suggest how these observations may be interpreted from a sociological point of view. Specifically, I will discuss the relationship between certain delinquencies and the socio-economic condition in which the concerned populations find themselves.

Richard Staring, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

*The slippery slopes of Dutch exclusion: Coping strategies of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands*

During the last decade, the public and political climate in the Netherlands towards irregular migration and the settlement of illegal immigrants has hardened. By implementing new migration policies, Dutch government made an effort to exclude illegal immigrants from the formal labor market and to discourage illegal stay. The new right-wing government is even

planning to criminalize 'illegal stay' by including it in Dutch penal code. What will be the long-term effects of these policies? Will they contribute to a decrease of illegal newcomers and illegal stay or will they lead to further marginalization and criminalization of immigrants lacking legitimate residence papers? In the first part of this paper I argue that due to recent restrictive migration policies in the Netherlands, undocumented immigrants are increasingly excluded from the formal labor market and social provisions of Dutch welfare state. Consequently, coping strategies of illegal immigrants are inevitably and increasingly directed towards informal domains, e.g. the informal labor and housing market, the ethnic community, as well as criminality. Based on ethnographic fieldwork among illegal Turks in the Netherlands, and over three hundred interviews with illegal immigrants from different countries of origin, I argue in the second part of the paper that Dutch restrictive migration policies have a divergent impact on illegal immigrants. Dutch exclusion of illegal immigrants from formal domains does not lead to massive criminal involvement. Rather, it turns out that the kind of coping strategies that illegal immigrants employ (including criminality) depend to a large extent on the characteristics of the ethnic communities they are embedded in.

Paul Iganski, University of Essex, UK

*Is there a 'new' anti-Semitism in Britain?*

Antisemitic hate crimes appear to have been on the increase in Britain, as elsewhere in Europe, in the spring and early summer of 2002. Violent manifestations of antisemitism on the streets have been accompanied, according to some observers, by an 'elite', or salon, antisemitism, manifest in the media and at the dinner parties of the chattering classes. The notion of the 'new antisemitism' has been coined by some commentators to conceptualise these contemporary manifestations of an old hatred. Is there anything new about the 'new antisemitism'? If so, what are the distinctive dimensions of the phenomenon? Is contemporary antisemitism in Britain simply a new incarnation of an old problem? Is there indeed a resurgence of antisemitism - whether old or new? Are there connections between antisemitism on the streets and elite antisemitism? These questions will be addressed by drawing from a project carried out by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research, London, in 2002, to evaluate whether there is a 'new antisemitism' in Britain.

Lars Holmberg, University of Copenhagen and Britta Kyvesgaard, Ministry of Justice, Denmark

*Do the police discriminate against immigrants and their descendants?*

It is well documented that the percentage of immigrants and their descendants who have a crime record well exceeds that of the general population. The paper will focus on one possible reason for this overrepresentation, namely the question of police bias in monitoring and prosecution.

Based on an anthropological study of police discretion in Denmark and on Danish records on charge rate, arrest rate and conviction rate, the paper demonstrates that, when compared with the general population, aliens run a greater risk of being charged with an offence and of being arrested than do the general population. It is discussed whether this differential treatment can be attributed to special circumstances regarding the offences, or whether it should be interpreted as a result of police discrimination.

## Panel 3.6

Jorge Morales, Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela  
*Violence and Criminal Justice*

The necessity of making a new criminal code along with the new reality that Venezuela lives among deep changes in the political, economic and social scene, has justified the change of all the aspects of national life, as the increase of the violence and the appearance of new kinds of criminal behaviors and the feelings of insecurity in the population, justified the necessity of a new criminal instrument. It is no easy to make a new criminal code in the very special situation Venezuela is going through . We must bear in mind the principles of justice that must follow the notion of a state of justice, in others words, the notions of criminalization and discriminalization of criminal behaviors, the review of the basic concepts of the alternative control about the alternative

Maria Dolores Serrano Tarraga and Carlos Vazquez Gonzalez, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain  
*Terrorism and Youth*

Because of the growing implications of the minor people which have committed a crime related to terrorism, we believe that it is of the great importance to study the real volume of this kind of delinquency that given its special features it seems that it is not possible to explain regarding the traditional criminology theories. This study will be of great utility in order to work out a effective criminal policy in order to deal with the minors reeducation.

An Raes, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium  
*Mediation for adults in Belgium*

In Belgium, the public prosecutor plays an important role in the treatment of cases. When confronted with a case, he has several options at his disposal. One of the possible procedures is mediation. It may be an actual mediation between the offender and the victim, which can result in the agreement of the offender to pay a compensation to the victim. However, he may also propose the offender to follow a treatment, or to execute a community service or to take a training course.

Since 2002 we are doing research in one of the 27 judicial districts in Belgium, viz. in Brussels which is the largest district. The study is part of a research into ‘contemporary’ punishment, which wants to investigate recent trends in sentencing theory and practice.

Georgoulas Stratos, University of the Aegean, Greece  
*“Predelinquent” Children in Greece: Images, Attitudes, and Policies: Outcome of a research*

The ‘pre-delinquent’ juvenile is institutionally treated in Greece through the ideal type of the welfare model. This treatment includes a wide spectrum of patterns of behavior, which fall in the competence of this model. The procedure which is followed deviates from the rules of the penal and legal procedure, for the purpose of creating, a parental relationship between the judge (if it is about a juvenile court) or a principal in the hierarchy (if it is about an administrative welfare committee) and the juvenile.

The meaning of the treatment of the juvenile passes through the stages of the definition of the ‘pre-delinquent’ as victim of circumstances or as a dangerous person who must pay for the

harm that will cause. However in both perspectives the juvenile should not have an opinion, or the ability to express it. He does not have rights, which must be explicitly protected. For this reason, even as far as his protection is concerned, the measures taken are binding, above and beyond his will. Nevertheless, in the last years a fundamental change in the law's attitude is noted, since it is acknowledged that the juvenile possesses an autonomous personality with his own will and the right to be respected. Within this framework, and under the influence of the Elementary Rules of the United Nations For the Administration of Justice to Young People and the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, a new canvas is created, on which new proposals and directions of intervention have started to be drawn or to materialize.

However, the prerequisite for the creation of a new model of treatment is the understanding of the new directions of treatment of the 'pre-delinquent' juvenile, which are implemented or proposed in Europe and in America. The codification of these directions has taken place based on two principles: the effectiveness of the measures and the protection of the juvenile's rights. The present research aims to:

- (a) the revelation of the social interpretation, regarding the definition of the meaning of the 'pre-delinquent' juvenile, through the acceptance or rejection of the 'elements'(signs) that the various theories or 'labels' use to describe such a juvenile.
- (b) rejection or acceptance of the existing or the suggested policy against crime.
- (c) recording the fear of victimization and the social attitudes towards such a juvenile.

The research took place in a representative sample of the general population as well as in special population groups, consisting of those who exercise the formal social control: all the probation officers of juvenile courts both in Athens and in Piraeus, a sample of Police Academy students and a sample of members of the Judiciary with experience in the exercise of the duties of a judge of a juvenile court (with a special interview). A sample of students specialized in criminology issues was used as control group.

Neil Hutton, University of Strathclyde, UK

*Knowledge and Attitudes towards Sentencing and Punishment in Scotland: Beyond Populist Punitiveness?*

The paper presents some of the most significant findings from a research project which was funded by the Scottish Parliament. The project collected data from three different sources: a national survey, a set of focus groups and a community participation exercise. The results confirm the findings of similar projects conducted in England and Wales and Canada. Broadly speaking, peoples' attitudes towards punishment and choice of sentence are related to the nature and amount of information they have. The analysis suggests that, at least in Scotland, there may be some space to develop an alternative to the spiral of populist punitiveness that commentators have observed in many other jurisdictions.

## Panel 3.7

Alan France, Iain Crow, and Mary Hart, University of Sheffield

*Communities that Care: Community approaches to reducing risk and increasing Protection*

Communities That Care (CTC) is a programme that was originally developed in the United States with the aim of creating neighbourhoods where children and young people would be less at risk of school failure, school-age pregnancy, youth offending, and drug misuse. Three

demonstration projects are being evaluated in the UK and this paper is based upon early findings from this evaluation. The CTC programme aims to co-ordinate and expand specialised and mainstream service provision that will lead to the reduction of certain risk factors or/and increasing protective factors. Early evidence suggests that the success of this varies and can be influenced by a number of economic, political and cultural factors within communities. This paper reviews this early evidence and identifies the extent of input that the CTC programme has had over its life of intervention.

George Mair, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

*Crime and disorder partnerships at the neighbourhood level: the case of Liverpool.*

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a requirement on local authorities and the police to take joint responsibility for crime reduction and community safety in their areas. Crime and disorder partnerships have been developed to take this forward and there are more than 370 of these in England and Wales. Some research has been carried out into the work of these partnerships, but in some areas more locally-based partnerships have been set up and little is known about these. Liverpool has followed the path of setting up such local partnerships and this paper will discuss the membership of these groups, their activities, and how they fit into the overall partnership scheme in Liverpool. The implications and emerging tensions of the local partnerships will be discussed.

Sara Trikha, Home Office, United Kingdom.

*The Evaluation of the On Track Programme: Process and Early Implementation Issues\**

On Track is a major research-based programme, launched by the Home Office in 1999. The programme aims to reduce and prevent crime by identifying young people at risk of developing anti-social or criminal behaviour and providing co-ordinated, multiple interventions to address their needs. Twenty four multi-agency On Track partnerships have been set up in deprived, high crime communities across England and Wales. This paper will present findings on process and early implementation issues from the first phase of the evaluation of the programme and will provide recommendations for implementing innovative, community-based projects such as On Track.

\*The opinions expressed in this document are those of the author alone and do not reflect the position of the Government.

Uberto Gatti U., Hans M.A. Schadee., Richard E. Tremblay

*Lagged Effects of Nurturance on Crime in Italian Provinces.*

According to Vila (1997) perspective, the improvement in maternal and infant health care will be reflected in reduced crime rates a generation later. We tested this hypothesis by exploring the relationship between the rates of infant mortality and the lagged rates of homicide (20 years later), controlling for gross domestic product in the 95 Italian provinces. The variables are measured at three points in time: in the middle of the seventies, in the middle of the eighties and in the middle of the nineties. We used MIM31 and LISREL to evaluate the models suggested by the hypotheses; the nurturance hypothesis was corroborated by the results.

## Panel 3.8

Anders Nilsson and Felipe Estrada, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden

### *Victimization, Inequality and Welfare during an Economic Recession*

At the beginning of the 1990s, Sweden found herself in an economic crisis that led to a worsening of living conditions and increases in the level of inequality between different social groups. The object of this paper is to describe the levels of victimization that have been experienced by a number of different social groups. The central focus is directed at the way victimization is linked to other forms of welfare problem. The analysis focuses on the period 1988-1999, examining both differences in levels of problems experienced, and trends over time, among groups whose level of well-being and financial situation have developed in different directions.

Diego Torrente, Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona

### *Urban environment, social conflict and fear of crime*

Recent research on victimisation shows how social and personal uncertainties affects subjective feelings of safety. On the other side, there is also a growing body of investigations studying the relationships between environmental conditions and fear of crime. But we do not have too much information about the complex inter-links between social and environmental variables. This paper presents the results of a victimisation study carried on recently in Sabadell, a middle size Spanish city. The survey questionnaire was designed to collect information about traffic and physical disorder in streets, social conflicts in the neighbourhood, personal problems, and perception of unsafety. The results illustrate how the combination of certain social conflicts with environmental degradation, have a multiplying effect on crime victimisation and also fear of crime.

Hazel Croall, University of Strathclyde, UK

### *Exposing victimisation from Economic Crime*

The diffuse and indirect nature of victimisation from some forms of economic and business crime along with the assumed victimless nature of others is a major contributing factor to the lack of strong reaction to these forms of crime in comparison to so called conventional crimes. This paper will critically explore the extent to which this seemingly invisible victimisation can be exposed by looking beyond the confines of the criminal law and conventional victimology. It will seek to render visible the impact of a range of economic offences on the everyday lives of individuals and on communities and community safety. This will be illustrated by exploring its effects in sites such as the home, the neighbourhood, leisure and local marketplaces.

Jelena Keller, Patrice Villettaz and Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

### *Victimisation experience in Bosnia*

Five years after Yugoslavia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Croatia carried out a Crime Victimization Survey, a similar study was launched in Bosnia and Herzegovina in late 2001 thanks to the financial support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation. In this paper, we're going to present for Bosnia the significant results of the first national poll. As Bosnia experienced civil war for more than three years, it was interesting at first to know

the real crime situation and the attitudes and fears of public face to crime, and secondly to compare the crime experiences of the different ethnic groups with the native population of the other Republics of the Former Yugoslavia. Results of this study are very surprising and different from those expected. Is that the impact of neutralisation of deviance by the international police staff or a phenomenon resulting from a after-war period? Those questions are still opened.

Gabriel Cavaglioni, Ph.D. The Dept. of Criminology and the School of Social Work, Askelon Academic College, Jerusalem, Israel

*Instructions to fear: the case of child sexual abuse prevention in Israeli Education*

Over the last 20 years, Israeli society has witnessed a proliferation of psychological and educational material instructing children how to avoid, cope with and survive child abuse. Employing a narrative analysis and an interpretive approach, we analyzed the content of 16 Hebrew manuals available at Children's libraries in West Jerusalem in 2001. We identified specific messages of peril which run counter to statistical surveys. For example, despite the fact that most cases of sexual abuse are perpetrated by a person the child knows, and abuse mainly takes place in "private spheres", the manuals present most of the incidents as taking place in "public spaces" where strangers, like mythical monsters, appear out of nowhere, trying to entice and abduct innocent prey, usually girls. Among the latent functions in these messages, we discuss the strategy of social control of girls through fear and limitations.

## Panel 3.9

Cristina Soeiro, Instituto Superior de Policia Judiciária e Ciências Criminais, Portugal

*Stress and police work: evaluating the magnitude of the critical life events scale and related symptoms in the Portuguese criminal investigation police*

This investigation tries, in general terms, to identify the magnitude of the tasks and events that make up police work and which presses, this specific group of professionals, for a change or readjustment of behaviour, and can be defined as *stress* factors. These are then identified as the cause of certain type of physical, psychological or behaviour symptoms common to a number of individuals belonging to this group of professionals. This implies that in order to attain a clear identification of the problem, it is necessary to consider, when the questions related to *occupational/professional stress* are tackled, the effect that the individual characteristics in association with the job of the particular individual can trigger.

To identify the specific stress events related with the Portuguese police of criminal investigation were used a critical life events scale related to a professional context. This instrument is organized in four areas of life events: routine events; traumatic incidents; family relations events and organizational and management events.

The life events scale was applied to a sample of 81 criminal investigation police officers to try to evaluate the magnitude of each life event. A symptom list was also sent to the police officers.

The results show that the life events with greater magnitude are related with traumatic incidents and routine events. In the routine events is possible to identify a significant impact of variables like gender, work place, age and years of work experience. Women show greater results in routine events than man. The police officers with more working years and with more experience show higher results on the routine events. In the traumatic incidents is possible to identify a significant impact of variables like gender and work place. Women have

higher results in life events, as well. The same results can be found in the police officers who work in the regional departments. The analysis of the relationship between the symptoms list and de life events scale show a moderate and significant correlation between the symptoms in general and the psychological symptoms involving family relations events.

Patrik Manzoni And Manuel Eisner, Swiss Federal Institute Of Technology

*Consequences Of Police Victimisations On Job Stress, Job Satisfaction And Burn-Out. Findings From An Empirical Study In Switzerland*

Victimisation is considered a severe source of stress for police officers. Police assaults may not only have consequences on stress but also on job-related attitudes that might affect job performance of police officers, such as job satisfaction, commitment, and burn-out. The study is based on a self-report survey of frontline police officers in a Swiss city. We empirically examine the consequences of police officers' victimisation on job stress, job satisfaction, commitment, and burn-out. In a multivariate design we estimate regression models that include moderating effects of coping strategies as well as controls for different job profiles, gender, and tenure. We thus estimate the relative contribution of police victimization on a series of job-related outcomes.

Robin Williams, University of Durham, UK

*Biometric and Genomic Identification: Social Control, Forensic Science And Criminal Investigation*

The investigation and prosecution of crime by state agencies in modern society increasingly depend upon scientific advances to expand the collection and analysis of 'contact trace material' recovered by forensic examiners at scenes of crime. This paper considers two of the most significant such developments within UK policing in recent years: the National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) for the processing of biometric data and the National DNA Database (NDNAD) for the processing of genetic data. Differences between these two forms of identification technology, and their effect on traditional police practices of criminal investigation in cases of 'volume crime', are considered by reference to a recent empirical study of crime scene examination practice in several UK police forces. The paper also discusses the social, ethical and public policy aspects of their use - especially the nature and extent of their contribution to novel forms of bodily surveillance in contemporary society.

## POSTER SESSION ABSTRACTS

Esther Fernández Molina, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

*Juvenile Justice in Spain*

Juvenile justice in Spain has suffered a comprehensive reform. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of January, 2001, the new law that rules the juvenile justice came into effect. The main challenge of this new law is to set, definitely, a 'responsibility model', hinted at in the previous law from 1992. One of the main features of this new law is the change of the age range. The new system has created an specific criminal law for minors in between 14 and 18 years old, that has come instead of the old one, which had a much younger age range: 12 and 16 years old. The poster will show which are the objectives that the new reform must achieve. Also, it will show the

different possibilities that the system offers in order to judge and intervene with juvenile offenders. The current system will be analysed according to its main premises: that the more cases of minors that can be **decriminalised** the better, in order to avoid the secondary deviance process, and that **deinstitutionalisation** with community involved should be encouraged for those young people coming under judicial supervision.

Eugenio Garrido, Carmen Herrero, Marisol Rojas, and J. Masip, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain

*The influence of self-efficacy on juvenile delinquency*

Previous empirical evidence about the relationship between self-efficacy and delinquency (Garrido, Herrero y Masip, 2002) obtained with 1063 youngsters (age 14-21 yrs) from a Spanish city has shown that the self-efficacy to commit an offense has a high predictive value in a general measure of delinquent behavior. Moreover, this self-efficacy is an specific construct. The aim of this study was to analyse the influence of specific self-efficacy, when it's compared to other important variables in the delinquency field, on every sphere of delinquency (vandalism, theft, robbery, drug abuse, violence and computer crime).

M.J.G. Jacobs, WODC, The Netherlands

*Confessing and denying suspect Identifying determinants using the Dutch Criminal Law Monitor*

To be able to improve interrogation methods, it is useful to know which suspects are prone to confess and which are inclined to deny. By using a newly developed research instrument and database, the Dutch Criminal Law Monitor (DCLM), we try to identify which crimes are most likely to be confessed or denied, and which circumstances, personal and situational, have led to confession or denial. Specific findings from the quantitative analysis will be complemented by qualitative information, as available in the DCLM. In the presentation, special attention is given to the research method.

Claudia Kestermann, Otmar Hagemann and Frieder Dünkel, University of Greifswald, Germany

*Imprisonment and Human Rights in the States of the Baltic Sea – An International Study in Contemporary Prison Research*

Under consideration of the European Convention of Human Rights the research project wants to analyse the living conditions in prisons in different countries like Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Russia, Sweden and Germany. The ongoing project that started in spring 2002 is funded by the German Federal State Mecklenburg-Western Pommern and has an interdisciplinary approach with focus on criminological, psychological and sociological issues. Thus, the aim of the study is to explore main dimensions of prison life: (i) the structural conditions of the establishments, (ii) health issues and quality of life of prisoners, (iii) aspects of goal setting and professional identity of prison staff, and (iv) formal and interpersonal regulations of conflicts. This highly complex design will take into account the different cultural and socio-economical background of the countries that take part in this project. The poster outlines the theoretical background and the detailed concept of the study.

A. Luengo, E. Romero, J.A. Gomez-Fraguela, J. Sobral, P. Villar, and M Gonzalez, M., Universidad de Santiago de Compostela

*Assessment of the Concept of Psychopathy in Childhood and Adolescence*

Identifying children in high risk for antisocial behaviour is being object of a great attention by the current research. There is evidence of continuity between childhood problem behaviours and adult antisocial behaviour and in the last years several researchers have attempted to delineate the psychopathy concept in childhood and adolescence. These lines of investigation try to examine if the experimental findings in adult psychopaths could be generalized to younger populations. In this sense, Frick et al (1994) developed a rating scale (Psychopathy Screening Device, PSD), based on the PCL-R , in order to assess psychopathic characteristics in children and adolescents. In this paper this scale is analyzed in a sample of children and adolescents institutionalised in Youth Re-education Centres in Galicia. The factor structure of the scale is examined, as well as its reliability and its validity in relation to different personality variables and behavioural and emotional disorders.

Erika Marques de Almeida Lima, Gloria Fernandez-Pacho Alises and Neftali Armando Del toro Guzman, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Albacete, Spain

*Alcohol consumption patterns among the youth:An analysis in Spain, Brazil and Mexico*

Alcoholic beverages are more present than ever in the majority of the world's societies. Many times they are considered a facilitator of social relations, status and recreation. Among young people, these characteristics can be better appraised in noticeable patterns of their own use at this phase. Even though the dominant pattern for this usage is purely recreational and generally during the weekends, recent research shows us that for the last few years abusive consumption among young people is gaining proportion, becoming day by day the drug most consumed by the majority. In the interest of observing the role that alcohol plays in diverse societies, we have, as the objective of this research, the intention of making a comparison among three countries: Brazil, Spain and Mexico, using a survey about the use of alcoholic beverages among young people, characteristically secondary students between the ages of 14-18 years of age, where there are variables we can emphasize patterns of usage related to sex, age, family characteristics and pastime activities. Adding a comparison among these countries, we have highlighted the differences and the similarities found for a better understanding of this phenomenon that can be best described as transcultural.

John McKay and Angela Weber, Southwest State Texas University, USA

*Restorative justice*

For the past decade this new innovative concept of restorative justice has been surfacing all around the world. What we attempt to do is break down various aspects of restorative justice with the intent to shed light on other agencies around world, about the positive attributes this concept brings. Restorative justice is not just a program but rather and eclectic combination of creativity and flexibility. The areas we'll be discussing are as follows: victim support, mediation, conferencing, problem-oriented policing and both community and institution based rehabilitation programs. We will then focus our attention on the success rates of various agencies that have implemented this idea and also compare and contrast the cost benefit ratio on enacting this program.

Rachael Metson, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

*Feeding Fears: A New Generation Concerned About Crime: An Investigation into the Fear of Crime amongst 13-15 year olds in Ipswich*

As the first investigation into the fear of crime amongst young people in Ipswich, considerable focus group work was undertaken, before a questionnaire was developed for completion by a sample of 853 thirteen to fifteen year olds attending State Schools in Ipswich. Comparative data was drawn from the British Crime Surveys and a survey of teenagers in Glasgow (Hartless 1995). Despite living in an area of low crime nationally, concern about specific crimes was significantly greater and youngsters in Ipswich felt less safe when out alone at night. Further analysis links these perceptions to residence in areas of high deprivation, actual and vicarious victimisation, and a number of serious violent crimes occurring in the town in the last year. Measures to alleviate these fears are considered at a local level.

Cristian Palmiere, University of Geneva, Switzerland and Barbara Gualco, University of Genova, Italy

*Sexual Assault in Geneva in 2001*

58 people, claiming to having been victim of sexual assault, were examined at the Gynaecological University Hospital of Geneva in the course of the year 2001.

The medical examination was carried out by two practitioners in each case, a gynaecologist and a forensic doctor. Most cases pertained to women who reported, in most cases, sexual assault with penetration. In the proposed review, the authors, after having reported the existing laws in Switzerland concerning this issue, attempt to examine the main aspects of sexual assault cases pertaining particularly to the victims, the circumstances of the fact, the nature of the assault and the characteristics of the aggressor.

Fatima Pérez Jiménez

*The Control of Juvenile Delinquency in Spain*

In Spain, Juvenile justice is guided by criminal and educative philosophy. This fact compels the juvenile-court judge to take into consideration legal and extralegal factors to decide upon the final disposition. This study is based on a random sample of juveniles' case files of three Juvenile Courts in Andalusia. Through a logistic regression model, the existence of a more severe disposition was modelled to be dependent on legal and extralegal independent variables. This model confirms that the predictive factors are: 1) a problematic situation at school, 2) a conflictive group of peers, 3) to be male. Thus, the offence is not associated with the disposition.

Joycelyn M. Pollock, Southwest Texas State University, Janet Mullings, Sam Houston State University, and Ben Crouch, Texas A&M University, USA

*Crime and Drug Use: Findings from the Texas Women Inmates Study*

This poster presentation utilizes the Texas Women Inmates Study to explore correlates of crime for female offenders. A sample of 1,198 incoming female inmates to the Texas prison system were surveyed in 1999. Information collected included background characteristics, criminal history, drug use history, and family background. The interactions between drug use, crime, and victimization are explored.

Ivičić Ines, Šakić Vlado, Franc Renata, Institute of Social Sciences “Ivo Pilar” Zagreb, Croatia

*Gender Differences in Sociodemographic Correlates of Self-Reported Delinquency*

The purpose of this research was to study the gender differences in the relationship between several sociodemographic variables and delinquency with taking into account types of delinquency. Data were obtained during 1998, using a representative sample of Croatian secondary school students (N= 2823). Delinquency was measured by adapted version of Self Reported Delinquency Scale encompassed 36 specific behaviours which were categorized into six types ranging from deviant behaviour to serious crime. Sociodemographic variables include a respondent's gender, age, estimated family income, type of school, mother's and father's employment status and education and urbanity. A series of analyses of variances were performed with gender and sociodemographic variables as factors. The results showed that the sociodemographic correlates of female delinquency are similar to that of male delinquency. Interpretations of few significant interactions revealed that the effects of some sociodemographic factors were mainly stronger in males than in females.

Ana Isabel Sanl and Rui Abrunhosa Goncalves, Universidade do Minho, Portugal

*Representations of Interpersonal Violence in Children*

This paper tries to contribute to the understanding of the phenomenon of child victimization by analysing the narratives of children who experienced directly various forms of violence or who witnessed violent episodes perpetrated in their homes. A qualitative methodology was used and data analysis was based on “ground analysis”. The results enhance the fact that many of the children’s constructions of the problem, although “unique”, are conceptually identical to the ones of other children that also were victims of violent situations, thus supporting the idea that being a witness of violent situations is as traumatic as being a direct victim of similar situations.

J. Sobral, A. Luengo, E. Romero, J.A. Gómez-Fragüela, J.A., P. Villar, and M. González

*Antisocial Behaviour and Personality in Adolescence*

This work analyzes and discusses data collected from a sample of 324 adolescents receiving secondary education (last grades of ESO and FP), aged 15 to 19. The Antisocial Behaviour Questionnaire-Revised (ABQ-R; Luengo, Otero, Romero, Gómez-Fraguela and Tavares, 1999) was administered to the sample, to obtain scores in five types of adolescent antisocial behaviour: aggression, theft, rule-breaking, vandalism and drug involvement. Moreover, the NEO-PI-R (Costa and McCrae, 1992), the most representative and widely used questionnaire of the Five Factor Model, was administered. In this paper, the NEO-PI-R scores obtained by subjects high and low in the different ABQ-R scales are compared.

Cristina Soeiro, Instituto Superior de Policia Judiciaria e Ciencias Criminais, Portugal

*Profiling the Criminal Behaviour of Child Sex Offenders: An Exploratory Study based on Portuguese Criminal Reality*

This is an exploratory study and tries to investigate the criminal behaviour characteristics of child sex offenders in Portugal. The study is based on the theoretical model of Canter (1995). The structure of criminal profiling is based on an instrument by Garrido (1995). The relevant information is obtained from aspects such as the offender’s characteristics and behaviour during the aggression, data from crime scene, victims’ characteristics and behaviour, and

other data from the criminal investigation process. The information obtained was submitted to a statistical analysis process – multidimensional scaling analysis. The results verified which variables characterize the profiling of the child sex offender's behaviour. The variables were age, occupation, nationality, residence, lifestyle and motivation for committing the criminal act. These are important in order to profile the offender's behaviour, which from the victims' point of view the most important characteristics were age, residence area, lifestyle and family background. The variables, which related to the crime scene, were type of criminal behaviour, crime location, crime motivation and behaviours previous to and after the offense. These variables are significant for the structuring of the profiling of the criminal behaviour of child sex offenders.

Paolo Stella, Italy

*Distinguishing the Purpose from the Effects of Punishment*

The new relationship of equality between the State and individual relaunches the rehabilitative concept of punishment as the sole purpose of the same and, therefore, deterrence and retribution can only result as being its side effects, or rather, its accidental consequences and accessories. Therefore, the ideas on punishment expressed by Avishai Margalit in his book, *The decent society*, are criticised; the latter being ideas that end up without any choice being made between the concepts of deterrent, vindictive or rehabilitation types of punishment. Lastly, the relationship between social defence requirements and rights are put under analysis - in particular, the offender's right to be rehabilitated: the balance between these opposing requirements must privilege, as much as possible, the offender's rights and needs without, however, adopting an over indulgent and lenient attitude towards the latter, which might place public safety in danger.

Scharie Tavcer, Max Planck institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

*Women as the victims in the crime of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation: Causes and consequences*

Through current research and publications we learn staggering statistics on the numbers of human beings trafficked throughout the world. Growing in enormity is a certain form of trafficking – the trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Some international organisations estimate that between 100,000 and 200,000 young women are trafficked annually for sexual exploitation world-wide while some non-governmental organisations suggest that the numbers are even higher. Since the early 1990s the wave of women trafficked from Central, Eastern and Southern European countries into Western countries has grown to a level where O'Neill, as cited by La Strada (an Eastern European NGO), indicates that it constitutes one-fourth of the world trade. Although accurate figures are difficult to obtain and the numbers may vary according to agencies and interests involved, the premise remains that this crime is abundant and affecting a specific population: women.

Current governmental and academic research into the topic offers countless amounts of information regarding the dynamic of trafficking, its causes and consequences to this specific group and in conjunction with non-governmental organisations throughout Europe the research has revealed women are indeed at risk. The research examines the causal factors and subsequent consequences associated with this form of trafficking from the perspective of trafficked women survivors and the organisations that assist them.

Frank Weerman and Wilma Smeenk, NSCR, Leiden, The Netherlands

*Peer group formation, socio-emotional development, school interventions, and problem behaviour of adolescents. A research project at Dutch high schools.*

At the Netherlands Institute for the study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), a school-based research project is being carried out, aiming to contribute to the following goals: learning about the role of peers; providing insight in daily school practices; tracking individual development of adolescents in relation to their social environment; studying interactions between these factors. These goals are achieved by the undertaking of four related research projects, working from an integrated theoretical perspective and sharing a joint data collection at (a subset of the same) high schools and pupils. These projects are: • Project 'Peer group formation (a repeated survey among 1<sup>st</sup> graders and 3<sup>rd</sup> graders; mapping of school networks; information on friends, family background and delinquency) • Project 'School interventions' (an inventory as well as an in-depth study of school reactions and interventions to problem behaviour of pupils; interviews with key informants; analysing documents • Project 'Socio-emotional development and delinquency' (assessment of standardised psychological measurement instrument ('ZALC'-test) ; 1<sup>st</sup> graders only; repeated assessment in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year) • Project 'Consequences of interventions for problem pupils' (repeated qualitative interviews with a selection of pupils; at two schools differing in intervention policy and practice).

At the Toledo meeting, the research projects will be presented along with some preliminary findings.

## **Friday, September 6, 2002**

### Panel 4.1

Lawrence W. Sherman, University of Pennsylvania, USA

*Field experiments in criminology and criminal justice*

This workshop aims to provoke a discussion around the advantages and disadvantages of field experiments in criminology and criminal justice, as well as pointing out pitfalls to be avoided in conducting field experiments.

### Panel 4.2

Peter Reuter, University of Maryland, USA

*Identifying Goals and Performance Measures for Money Laundering Controls*

Anti-money laundering regimes, which have become increasingly stringent over the last fifteen years, were thrown into still higher prominence by the events of September 11. In addition to targeting the conversion to legal uses of criminal incomes, such as those from drug sales, many of these same mechanisms are now being used to detect terrorist financing, normally involving the conversion of legitimate funds to criminal purposes.

This paper reports the early results of a policy analysis aimed at clarifying the goals of anti-money laundering regimes and identifying potential measures of their effectiveness. It provides a conceptual framework to link elements in anti-money-laundering regimes to ultimate social objectives. This framework will be employed to undertake a systematic analysis of the existing national and international strategy toward money laundering. The paper illustrates the problems and limits of the use of a market approach to money laundering controls.

George Gilligan, Monash University, Clayton, Australia

*Crime and financial markets – What's new, or not so new?*

The activities of terrorist and other criminal groups in financial markets have been a problem for many years but have become a major priority for governments in the aftermath of September 11 2001. This paper discusses some of the enduring problems of counteracting such activity by comparing the regulatory efforts of different jurisdictions. The paper draws on recent field research carried out by the author. A combination of surveys and semi-structured interviews, examines what perceptions are held within five different finance centres regarding the effectiveness of their own systems of financial regulation and those of some of their competitors.

Daria Angelini, Transcrime – University of Trento, Italy

*The frontiers of legality: the market for prescription drugs via Internet*

This paper will present the results of research at Transcrime-University of Trento that has been in done in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce of Milan. It will focus on the various ways in which the Internet assists drug and medical providers in avoiding regulations. Due to the lack of barriers on the Internet, online pharmacies (*cyberpharmacies*) and other

medical services are able to bypass the single marketplace regulation and sell their products where they are illegal. Thus, these services avoid protectionist laws in a simple and cheap way. This paper will highlight how this occurs and how the requests from customers help to increase the size of this unregulated market.

Anna Markowskaya, City University Business School, UK

*White-collar crime and financial markets. A case-study of the Ukrainian financial market*

The cost of economic crime is difficult to estimate and easy to speculate with a number of '0's at the end of the figure. Research suggests that economic crime has detrimental effects on the development of the free-market economy. Economic crime and corruption decrease trust and confidence in government institutions, negatively influence the attitudes and actions of foreign investors and influence stability in the region. The paper presents preliminary results of the case study conducted in Ukraine during spring-summer 2001. The development of the financial market in Ukraine had been studied from the perspective of corrupt state officials. An attempt has been made to identify this 'special relationship' corrupt officials developed in respect to the financial structures in the country, the ways they used the financial markets to obtain illegal gains, and the impact such activities had on the financial stability of the country.

### Panel 4.3

Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia

*Russian Criminology: Development Periods and Tendencies*

There are five development periods of Russian criminology.

- 1) Pre-Revolutionary period: since XIX century up to 1917. Origins of criminological ideas and studies (A. Radishchev, 1802, K. German, 1823); establishing of criminology (I. Foinitchky, M. Duchovskoi; anthropological and psychological studies D. Dril, A. Frese, S. Danillo; sociological approach H. Tcharychov, E. Tarnovsky, M. Gernet). Sociological direction was dominated by multifactorial approach.
- 2) Period since 1917 up to 20-30s. Old bourgeois criminology went on to develop under the new conditions.
- 3) Stalins period: criminology was prohibited and ceased to exist.
- 4) Revival: since Khrushchev's thaw (60s) up to Gorbachev's perestroika (80s). There are two main approaches:
  - a) Official (crime results from the vestiges of bourgeoisie consciousness and the capitalist environment)
  - b) Parallel theoretical and empirical research despite of ideological control.
- 5) Contemporary stage (since middle 80s).

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

*Criminology in the Czech Republic*

#### A. The Roots

The roots of the Czech criminology belong to the first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century and lies in the law and sociological thinking at that time - jurisprudence, sociology of law, sociology of the

social pathology etc. The development was interrupted during the World War II. and during 50ties (a general decline of social sciences).

#### B. Situation before 1989

A general need of deeper reflections of crime phenomena (even if ideologically influenced) led to the establishing of institutional basis of criminological research. The Criminological Research Institute was established in 1960 under the General Attorney Office. It was necessary to solve basic questions on criminological theory and methodology and, subsequently, to start the empirical research. After Soviet occupation in 1968 even the criminology was persecuted - some scientists had to leave the Institute, contact with the scientific world was interrupted and ideological barriers grew.

#### C. Recent situation

Institutional basis: Criminological Research Institute (renamed in 1990 as Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention; since 1994 under the Czech Ministry of Justice) has been still the only one criminological centre where the systematic criminological research has been developed. Criminology has been taught mostly at Faculties of Law and at the Police Academy, partly also at some other faculties in the frame of sociology and social work.

Orientation of scientific work: Research has been predominantly empirically oriented at the most urgent problem of crime development, penal policy, crime prevention, functioning of criminal justice system - there is a discrepancy between the scope of urgent problems and limited capacity of research. An effort has been made to re-establish the contact with the partners from abroad, to take part in the international research projects and to join the international criminological community.

Alfredo VERDE, Francesca ANGELINI, Barbara GUALCO, University of Genoa (Italy)

#### *Woman's evil and delinquency in Lombroso's studies*

The authors analyse Cesare Lombroso's studies about female delinquency by examining the complex relationship between scientific methodology and literature and situate Lombroso in the positivistic debate of the end of last century.

## Panel 4.4

Jukka Kekkonen, University of Helsinki, Finland

#### *From Rule of Law to Law and Order*

In my presentation I address the changes in criminality, crime control, criminal policy and those related discourses during the last three decades. Criminality has risen, prison population is growing and issues of law and order have become central topics in political discourse. New control-oriented legislation has been enacted. The wind has clearly changed to a colder direction. All indicators point to the direction of more severe control than before. Why this change? I try to answer the question by exploring historical parallels to the present day situation. My discussion leads to the conclusion that growing inequality is a central factor behind the move towards harsher control. Especially scaring is enlargening marginalization that might contribute to a formation of a new "underclass".

Thomas Gilly, Paris

*Classical and New Social Defence. Actuality and Influence Upon Contemporary Criminology and Criminal Justice*

This paper attempts to work out the legal and social - philosophical background of both the Italian or classical school of the social defence which developed in the 19th century ( Ferri et Garofalo ) and the French movement of the ‘*défense sociale nouvelle*’, founded and promoted in, the 1950’s by M: Ancel. It addresses the common points and the differences between both. The evaluation of the influence each of them had upon contemporary criminology and criminal justice flows into two opposite trends: While the movement of the new social defence is at the origin of the reform which helped developing a more human, more social and more liberal criminal justice and has had a stimulating effect upon the ‘social reaction turn’ of criminology, the 1990’s new safety policies and new prevention show a reversal or a recurrent tendency which illustrates the actuality of the classical social defence with its principle patterns and paradigm.

Jean-Noël Luc, Université Paris IV — Sorbonne, France

*The Export of the French Gendarmerie Model to Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*

In Europe, most gendarmeries showed up between the Revolution and the middle of the XIXth century. From the very start, gendarmes are not a mere auxiliary occupation force : they make up a major piece of the new legal and administrative system that the Revolution and the Empire impose to conquered or vassal countries. After 1815, governments keep, or even organise, this military force with legal and administrative duties in every corner of the countryside. During this period of the making, the expansion and the unification of several states, the extension of gendarmerie largely participates to the emerging role of public power and the institutionalisation of legal coercion.

Josine Junger Tas, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands

*Social Control Theory*

## Panel 4.5

Martin Killias and Patrice Villettaz, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

*Situational Circumstances of Homicide and Suicide in Switzerland*

Homicide and suicide have, so far, mostly been studied at the macro-sociological level. By looking more closely at situational factors in suicide and homicide, we hope to understand better variations of homicide and suicide over time and between countries. Given the frequent co-occurrence of suicide and homicide particularly in Europe, we prefer studying such fatal events together rather than restricting the analysis to homicide only. The results will be based on a data base including 200 known cases of homicide and an equal number of suicides in the Western part of Switzerland (covering approximately 20 years). The data were collected in 2002 in coroner's and police archives and include criminal histories of offenders and victims.

Dee Wood Harper, Lydia Voigt and William E. Thornton, Loyola University New Orleans, USA

*Illicit Drug Use, Weapon Use and Homicide: A Two-Decade Comparison, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*

While the European experience showed little if any connection between the expansion of illegal drug markets and homicide during the 1980s and 1990s, this was not the case for the United States. This paper examines the linkages between illicit drug use, weapon use and homicide. The systemic violence and contingent causation hypotheses are examined using within city (New Orleans, Louisiana, USA) supplementary homicide reports and autopsy data for four years of the 1990's decade. The years with the highest and lowest and two intermediate years were selected to replicate a previous study of four years of the 1980's decade. Type of drugs used seems effect the rate and the level of violence (number of gun shot wounds) in the homicide event.

Russell Dobash, University of Manchester, Rebecca Emerson Dobash, University of Manchester, Kate Cavanagh, University of Glasgow and Ruth Lewis, University of Newcastle, UK

*Males killing males: cultures, contexts, and situations*

In this paper we use the results of a 3-year ESRC sponsored national study of Homicide in Britain to explore the nature of male on male murder and to consider various alternative and competing explanations of this phenomenon. The concept of honour has long been employed in the explanation of male on male homicide. We explore the origins of this concept in cultural anthropology and history and consider the various meanings attached to the concept and its uses in the explanations of homicide. We then contrast this explanation with a situational and contextual approach and suggest the importance of a synthetic approach. The results of the Homicide in Britain study has led us to a reassessment of the concept of honour, and we use the evidence gathered from 866 case files of and 200 interviews with convicted murderers to consider various individual, cultural, contextual, and situational forms of explanations.

Kate Cavanagh, University of Glasgow, Ruth Lewis, University of Newcastle, Russell Dobash and Rebecca Emerson Dobash, University of Manchester

*A typology of child murderers in Britain*

This paper examines the murder of children in Britain drawing on data collected for an ESRC funded, national study of homicide. The aims of the wider study were to develop a multi-dimensional typology of homicide and to investigate the motivational, interactional and situational contexts associated with murder. Data was collected from three sources: the Scottish and British national homicide indices; examination of the casefiles of 866 perpetrators of murder; and in-depth interviews with 200 perpetrators currently serving prison sentences. Using quantitative data gathered from casefiles, the paper identifies different types of child murder perpetrated in Britain and considers differences and similarities in terms of their backgrounds, motivations, situations and contexts.

## Panel 4.6

Malcolm W. Klein, University of Southern California, USA

*Differences between Gangs and Youth Groups: Clear, Confusing or Paradoxical?*

Street gangs comprise a small number of all informal and formal youth groups in any area. An often larger number of troublesome youth groups can also be described. In order to do

comparative gang research, it is critical to achieve consensus on definitions of gangs that distinguish them from other troublesome youth groups. Examples of street gangs and non-gangs but troublesome youth groups will be offered to exemplify the consensus Eurogang definition developed by the European and American participants over five Eurogang Program workshops.

Monica L. Whitlock, University of Southern California and Cheryl L. Maxson, University of California, Irvine, USA

*Problematic Youth Groups: Gangs, Crews, Taggers, and Nonjoiners among Los Angeles Middle School Students.*

European and American scholars concerned with addressing emerging problematic youth behavior have struggled to distinguish troublesome groups from the classic conception of American street gangs. While similarities in European and American groups and gangs clearly can be found, the ambiguity surrounding defining and recognizing gangs in Europe and >America continues. This presentation presents findings from a three-year study funded by the U.S. Department of Education to investigate school-based protection of youth at-risk for joining gangs and other problematic youth groups in Los Angeles. Personal interviews with about 450 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade boys provide data on involvement in problematic and normative youth groups, and individual delinquency. The areas of Los Angeles in which the youth resided are identified as hot spots for gang activity, yet few youth in this sample reported gang involvement. Party and Tag crew involvement was more prevalent. We discuss how these crews and gangs differ in terms of their structures and their members' delinquency.

Finn Esbensen, University of Missouri, St. Louis, USA

*Nongang Gang members: A Matter of Semantics?*

Youth gangs have received considerable media and academic attention in the US during the past 15 years. While the Eurogang project has identified the presence of youth groups throughout many European nations, there persists a reluctance to classify youth groups as "gangs". In this paper, I explore factors that differentiate gang-involved youth from other similarly situated youth.

Elmar G.M. Weitekamp, University of Leuven, Belgium and Kerstin Reich, University of Tuebingen, Germany

*When Youth Groups become Gangs: The Example of Russian Youth Groups of German Descent.*

During the previous five Eurogang Program workshops many questions have been asked with regard to differences between youth groups and gangs. In particular the Europeans seem to favor the youth groups and argue that we do not have gangs in the American sense. That European youth groups can very well develop in the directions of and fulfill the criteria of street gangs will be demonstrated with results from a study of 40 incarcerated and 40 in freedom living young Russians of German descent. While it first looks like they hang out together in youth groups it becomes quite clear that through processes of marginalization and social exclusion they soon form street gangs in which they hope to find and identity and place in society.

## Panel 4.7

Claire Nee and Tom Ellis, University of Portsmouth, UK  
*Treating Offending Children*

This paper presents the results of an ongoing evaluation into a highly innovative treatment programme for offending children as young as age seven. Running now for 3 years it is unusual in the following aspects: as well as treating very young offenders, it has an open referral system used by parents, teachers and offenders as well as criminal justice personnel and it incorporates the needs of the whole family in its treatment approach. Six monthly assessments using the LSI-R have indicated significant drops in criminogenic needs and risk of reoffending, coupled with a drop in actual police charges and arrests.

Catherine Van Dijk, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Free University of Brussels), Belgium  
*Learning projects as an alternative reaction to juvenile delinquency*

In this contribution we would like to present some results of a research project that has been conducted by the universities of Brussels, Leuven and Gent. It concerns a study on the practice and theory of alternative measures for juvenile delinquents – learning projects, community service and victim offender mediation– within the Flemish Community. Specifically, learning projects or educational programs, the main focus of the university of Brussels (VUB), will be discussed in this presentation. Topics that will be treated are: the origin and legal framework of educational programs; the variety, contents and aims of these projects; the practices and underlying theoretical insights with accompanying obstacles and subjects of discussion.

Vincenzo Scalia, University of Macerata, Italy  
*Legalism as Welfare: How Social Workers Operate in the Italian Juvenile Justice System*

The Italian juvenile justice system has as its main concern that of not interrupting the growth of juvenile deviants, that is to keep them out of the penal system. In order to fulfill its purpose, juvenile justices are cooperated in doing their work by a wide network of social workers, in particular by the USSM, or the judicial branch of social workers. It is by this token possible to shift from the crimes juvenile deviants commit to the problems affecting their growth. The final result is a welfare intervention with very little concern for the penal aspect. The paper will show how social workers enforce legalism as welfare, sharing the same point of view of judges despite a different professional background.

## Panel 4.8

Nadine Lanctôt and Annie Lampron, School of Criminology, University of Montreal  
*Explaining the gender gap in delinquency: the explanatory power of internal constraints*

Gender gap in delinquency has been noticed long ago. However, classical criminological theories have failed to explain why girls are less involved than boys are in delinquency. The aim of the present paper is to demonstrate empirically that social control to which girls are

exposed prevent them for engaging in delinquency. Data have been collected from 150 adolescent girls and 506 adolescent boys who were convicted by the juvenile court of Montreal during 1992 and 1993. The questionnaire that was used relies on Le Blanc's (1997) integrative model, which is inspired by Hirschi's social control theory. Results indicate that girls are supervised more closely than boys are and that they impose themselves greater moral barriers than boys do. Moreover, the lack of internal constraints has a greater explanatory power of girls' delinquency than that of boys.

Manuel Eisner and Patrik Manzoni, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology

*Sex Differences in Property Crime: sex-neutral or sex-specific explanations?*

It is well known that female juveniles commit significantly less criminal acts than their male counterparts. However, extant research is inconclusive on whether the predictors of delinquency are similar or different for both sexes. Answering this question has important implications as regards a sex-neutral or a sex-specific theory of criminal behavior. On the basis of a representative sample of 2700 Swiss students at ages 15-16 we examine a series of important correlates and determinants of property crime among male and female juveniles. We include measurements of five important theoretical constructs: 1) parental support and education during childhood, 2) self-control, 3) routine activities, 4) delinquent peers, and 5) conventional bonds to parents and teachers.

Using a logistic regression framework, we first examine bivariate effect sizes including tests for sex-specific effects. Then, we estimate multivariate models both including interaction terms to account for possible sex-specific effects.

Judith Rumgay, London School of Economics

*Pathways between Homelessness and Crime*

This paper explores the connections between women's experiences of homelessness and their involvement in crime. Using data from a study of women passing through the residential provisions of a voluntary organisation in London, it finds complex pathways to homelessness itself, which implicate not only the distressed personal histories of the women themselves, but also their damaging behaviour and the agencies that purport to assist them. Characteristics of the lifestyles of criminally involved homeless women further illuminate the links between risks, survival strategies and rehabilitation prospects.

## Panel 4.9

Adam Crawford, University of Leeds, UK, and Tim Newburn, Goldsmiths College, London, UK

*Implementing Restorative Justice for Juveniles in England and Wales: The Referral Order*

This paper will examine recent attempts to introduce elements of restorative justice into the heart of the youth justice system in England and Wales through the implementation of referral orders and youth offender panels under the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999. The paper will draw upon the findings of an 18 months (Home Office funded) study of the eleven pilot schemes established prior to the national roll out of the initiative in April 2002. The paper will draw upon diverse (documentary, survey, interview and observational) data collected during the fieldwork. In examining the early experiences of these new ways of

working, this paper will highlight a series of questions that arise out of the tension between the participatory character of restorative justice and the managerialist nature of much contemporary youth justice in England and Wales. It will also consider the role of victims within the process and the nature of community participation and representation.

Ivo Aertsen, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium

*Governing Restorative Justice: theoretical perspectives*

In this paper, a presentation will be given of three theoretical perspectives, which all focus on the intermediate position of restorative justice programmes for more serious crimes. The idea is to look for theoretical models which support interactive processes between the community oriented dynamics of restorative justice on the one hand, and influences of the legal system on the other hand. A first perspective is drawn from legal pluralism and examines under what conditions different restorative justice methods, such as mediation, conferencing and sentencing circles, can be conceived in the context of 'semi-autonomous social fields'. A second perspective is found in the so-called 'new informalism', where forms of 'inter-legality' provide room for the mutually determining relation between the informal law of mediation and the formal law. Thirdly, a more emancipatory approach of 'interactive settings' is found in the theoretical framework of a 'constitutive criminology' (Henry and Milovanovic). This theoretical model offers a perspective which encompasses both the cultural and structural-political dimensions of restorative justice.

Hans Boutellier, Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands

*Victimisation and Restorative Justice*

Restorative justice has grown in practice. As a theoretical enterprise it is strongly based on a rejection of the aims and methods of criminal justice institutions. This seems not a very viable perspective. Restorative justice needs to have its own theoretical roots and argumentation. In this paper restorative justice is defined as a moral answer to a post-modern problem of crime and unsafety. In order to understand the growth of restorative justice the moral conditions of contemporary culture are analysed. In addition, restorative justice is put in relation to a criminal justice approach.

Jacques Faget, Institute of Political Studies, Bordeaux, France

*Restorative and Judicial Logics: A political and cultural conflict in France*

The French penal system has confronted many difficulties in integrating a philosophy of restorative justice. The different measures which are inspired by this philosophy - penal mediation, reparation for minors, community service orders - are reinterpreted by the system in terms of its own logics. The purpose of this paper will be to analyse the political and cultural reasons of these resistances and the struggle between the different actors involved in this field.

Kieran McEvoy, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland

*Restorative Justice in Transition: State, Civil Society and Conflict Resolution in Northern Ireland*

This paper explores the particular demands and opportunities presented by restorative justice in a transitional justice context. Community based restorative justice programs have been established as alternatives to paramilitary punishment violence (beatings, shootings, threats

and exclusions) in Republican and Loyalist areas of Northern Ireland. These projects have been at the centre of a protracted political battle between the state and those advocating such projects as alternatives to paramilitary violence. Drawing upon the transitional justice literature as well as long standing critiques of informalism, this papers examines the extent to which restorative justice may offer a bridge between state entities (long plagued by legitimacy deficits) and communities traditionally estranged from that state.

## Panel 4.10

Adrian Beck, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK  
*Understanding the Problems and Setting the Agenda*

Like many of the countries of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine has received considerable international assistance from a wide range of countries and organisations to help reform its criminal justice system. Measuring the success of such activities is never easy, nor is it always clear whether the ‘right’ sort of assistance’ is being delivered to the ‘right’ organisations under the ‘right’ circumstances. Too often, overseas support is premised more on what is available in the donor country/organization rather than what is required by the recipient. This paper presents the findings from the first phase of a project entitled ‘Introducing Context-Driven Community Policing in Ukraine’, which was funded by the UK’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It presents original data from surveys of police officers and the public in the city of Kharkiv on their expectations and priorities for policing in the future. Critically, it looks at the importance of thoroughly understanding the context before interventions are introduced.

Alexey Povolotskiy, The National University of Internal Affairs of Ukraine  
*Implementing Community Policing Initiatives*

This paper presents findings from the second phase of the ‘Introducing Context-Driven Community Policing in Ukraine’ and focuses on the various schemes that were introduced into two policing areas of the city of Kharkiv once the initial research had been completed. The schemes are: police/public meetings and consultative committees; Neighbourhood Watch schemes; Crime Prevention/burglary reduction initiatives; Crimestoppers; and Police School Liaison Schemes. The paper charts the problems of introducing initiatives such as this and presents an evaluation of their impact upon both the community and the local militia.

Yulia Chistyakova, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK  
*Prioritising Community Policing: Vulnerable Groups in Ukrainian Society*

This paper uses data collected from the ‘Introducing Context-Driven Community Policing in Ukraine’ project to explore the issues of the vulnerability of particular groups to actual victimisation, the fear of crime and the types of measures adopted to secure personal safety and property. In particular, it explores how different groups in society have markedly different crime-related experiences and consequently, may require highly focused and targeted responses from the police. The paper seeks to further highlight the importance of having a detailed understanding of the local context within which policing operates and the necessity of developing strategies that meet the needs of disparate groups in society, especially, the poor, women and young people.

## Panel 4.11

Brian Francis, Lancaster University, UK

*Using homicide statistics to aid hard to solve homicide detection*

This research has investigated whether routine homicide statistics collected in England and Wales can provide useful information to detectives and investigating officers investigating hard to solve homicides. The Homicide Index is a database of all crimes initially classified as homicide in England and Wales, and contains information of the age, sex, country of birth, ethnic origin of all victims and suspects, and also information on the method and circumstance of the crime. We show that knowledge of the age, sex, method of killing and number of victims provides pertinent information on the age, sex, number of offenders and the circumstance of the killing, as well as on the relationship between victim and principal suspect.

Natalia Wentink, University of Liverpool, UK

*Serial Murder: An evaluation of the Holmes and Holmes (1998) classification scheme*

This is the only known empirical test of the widely cited serial murder classification system by Holmes and Holmes (1998). Such schemes are needed because serial murderers vary in the ways in which the act of murder occurs. 100 cases of serial murder committed in the U.S. were analysed using crime scene evidence. The model was tested using a Multi-dimensional scaling procedure known as Smallest Space Analysis (SSA-1) that examined the co-occurrence of every one of the 37 variables with one another. The analysis demonstrates that the model, as a whole, cannot be supported as there are no distinct subsets of crime scene behaviours which can be used to distinguish between offenders; however, the analysis supports a four-component model of crime scene behaviour reflecting the offender's interaction with the victim organised around themes of sexual control, mutilation, plunder, and execution.

Gabrielle Salfati, University of Liverpool, UK

*Offender-victim interaction in homicide*

Homicide grows out of a transaction between individuals. This transaction is a product of the individuals and their relationship. More may therefore be understood about the nature of homicide, by examining how the offender acts towards the victim during the crime. It is proposed that different forms of interpersonal transactions, and thus variations in homicide 'styles', will be reflected in the murder crime scene itself, through the victim the offender chooses and the behaviours they do onto the victim. Through the analysis of the co-occurrences of the actual behaviors used by offenders at 247 single offender-single victim homicide crime scenes, indicated a descending structure moving on a continuum from high-frequency impulsive behaviors, where the offender reacts in an impulsive way towards the emotions engendered through the conflictful inter-personal relationship with the victim, to low-frequency behaviors, where the offender interacts with the victim much more at a removed level, both physically and emotionally. Results will be discussed in line with implications for the behavioural and theoretical classification of homicide.

David Lorenzo Morillas Fernandez, Universidad de Granada, Spain

*Serial killers and psychopaths*

Serial killer can be defined as that person who kills three or more people between each crime a period of time passes by. The quantitative -three person murder at least- and temporal – period of time between crimes- features allow to distinguish these subjects to others, for example killer to great scale (who has quantitative features but no temporal). The serial killers typology according to the motive they have delinquish can be: economical serial killers, visionary, missionary, hedonist, sexual, those who look for a sense of power and those who need to kill to achieve their goals. Nevertheless, the main reason of their behaviour is a psychopathy or a psychosis. Besides these, there are other cases in their subjects develop this behaviour without suffering any kind of mental disfunction although these are exceptional cases. According to the reason that forces these subjects to act –psychosis and psychopathy- we can establish or know the modus operandi, for instance, the psychopath or organized serial killer is a subject who describes a plan before killing, takes with him the tool to commit the crimen, knows the victim or follows the same pattern, is a fetichist (...) these are the cases, for example, of Ted Bundy, Antonio Rodríguez Vega (...). On the other hand the psychotic shows the same features but the other way round –he doesn't describe a plan, develops it in an espontaneous way, doesn't know the victims, isn't a fetichist (...). This can be the case of Albert Fish. In every case, all the serial killers are people that develop killing instinct from the childhood –they kill animals-, refuse the social order, they are aggressive and impulsive, they see as something normal their crimes and they always justify their conduct.

## Panel 5.1

Madeleine Blixt and Jan Andersson, National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden

*LUPP - A local follow-up and forecast procedure in problem oriented work against crime*

LUPP is a simple, theory based method for making forecasts and following up everyday crime on the basis of information on reported crime. LUPP can be described as a method for calculating the anticipated crime level for different crime categories within limited areas over a specific period of time. Graphics of the expected monthly crime levels can easily be made in a computer tool that also has been developed. Systematic and recurrent analyses of differences between the anticipated and the actual crime level allows a month-to-month reconciliation of the actual position in relation to goals set up in action plans produced by the police and/or a community partnership on crime prevention.

Tracey Dodman, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

*Community Safety Through Communication: Reducing Crime with Radio Links*

The paper will report preliminary findings of a study funded by the Home Office evaluating the use of two-way radios amongst residents in three disparate socio-economic loci.

The paper will begin by discussing residents' feelings about their neighbourhood and issues surrounding community safety. It will then go on to consider the role of communication in enhancing participant involvement in community-based crime reduction initiatives. In particular, the scheme's impact on communication within the neighbourhood, both prior to and during the study, as well as feelings of safety and security will be discussed.

Kevin Stenson, Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College.  
*Governmentality and Crime Control*

The Foucault-inspired governmentality perspective has been influential in recent critical criminology. The work of Garland, O'Malley, Feeley and Simon and others has contributed to the creation of narratives about crime control and criminology that highlight their role in creating new modes of governance through crime, beyond the parameters of the state. However, a range of criticisms has been advanced against this perspective. Many of these criticisms relate to the overly rational and abstract nature of the theoretical narrative with its focus on general trends in crime control policy and practice in the liberal democracies and relative neglect of the role of political agency and effects of local political economic and cultural conditions. Drawing on a series of studies by the author of offending and crime control practices in a middle England region this paper argues for the need to align the methods of this approach with realist institutional analysis at local levels. This provides a set of tools to help elucidate the links between general trends and local practices of governance through crime control.

Paula Hamilton, University of Manchester  
*Risk and Community Safety in Probation Work*

This paper will begin by considering the current discourse around notions of risk within the UK criminal justice policy and practice. In particular the paper will examine the impact upon the work of the Probation service with offenders. It will explore the current conceptualisation of "risk" as something that can be effectively defined, assessed and managed. It will also consider the on-going development of multi - agency working as a means of managing risk within the context of the community safety agenda. The paper will explore the idea of multi - agency working by considering the current nature and development of community safety by way of comparison with other European models.

## Panel 5.2

Alicia Rodríguez Núñez, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain  
*Proposals for the rehabilitation of the offenders in the Spanish Penal Code and the penitentiary system*

The incarceration has no sense for the society if it is not used to obtain the rehabilitation of the offender, although this would be only for saving the public money that cost a new procedure and the maintenance of the prisons. To avoid the negative result of the privation of liberty the new Penal Code includes alternatives to incarceration like: the week-end arrest, the substitution of the penalties of loss of liberty or the stay of the penalty execution. When the incarceration cannot be avoid the penitentiary system acquires the obligation of the rehabilitation.

José Cid, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain  
*Prison conditions and rehabilitation in the Spanish criminal justice system*

This paper deals with the "open prisons" in the Spanish criminal justice, trying to understand why the use of this kind of regime that implies a program of rehabilitation of the offender is

so restricted. The paper begins presenting the concept of open prison in the Spanish penitentiary system, which is based in two main principles: a) to allow the offender to spend some hours outside prison and b) to oblige the offender to spend these hours working or taking part in other kind of rehabilitation program. In this introduction the paper will also briefly explain the reasons in favour of the “open regime”, discussing the evidence of its greater capacity of rehabilitation. In the second part, the paper deals with the “data” about the use of “open prison” in Spain during the last six years (1996-2001). The relevant fact is that – from the two administrations that manage prisons: the general administration of the state and the Catalan administration- the use of open prison is 15% of the sentenced prisoners in Catalonia and only 5% in the rest of Spain. But, even considering the figures of Catalonia, it becomes clear that “open regime” is more the exception than the rule in the prison system. The main part of the paper is devoted to explore the reasons that explain the restrictive use of the “open regime”. Two main reasons will be analysed: a) the tendency to use “open regime” only as a means for granting parole (that is, few time before having expended the  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the prison sentence); b) the scarcity of resources spent in “open regime” in relation to the resources spent in “close regime”. For this second reason it is very relevant the comparison between Catalonia and the rest of Spain. The paper will conclude with a reflection that punishment and rehabilitation should be more compatible aims and making some proposals in order to establish the open regime as the normal way of punishment after spending  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the prison sentence.

Jide Olagundoye and Chris Lewis, Home Office, UK  
*Resettlement of ex-prisoners: research and policy*

The UK government places emphasis on the resettlement of offenders as an important factor in limiting recidivism. Employment is a key factor. The speakers will present results of a statistical survey of some 2,000 prisoners due for discharge. The main aim of the survey was to identify prevalence rates of prisoners expecting to take up employment or training, on, or soon after release: Other factors which to be covered include previous employment, qualifications, housing outcomes, activities in prison and drug-taking. Policy issues relevant to resettlement will also be discussed, including educational and treatment programmes in prisons, and links with the probation services.

Beatriz Tebar Vilches, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain  
*Rehabilitation and Parole Practice in Catalonia*

This presentation will expose the results of a field work on parole practice in Catalonia. This field work forms part of a wider research on parole and rehabilitation. this research deals with the link between parole and rehabilitation and tries to analyse which traits of a parole system are more suitable to fullfil the rehabilitation goal. teh field work consists of qualitative interviews to judges, parole officers and other civil servants responsible for the parole enforcement in Catalonia. The presentation will specially focus on the difficulties that are encountered to achieve the rehabilitation goal of parole, which is its mail goal according to the Spanish legal provisions on conditional early release.

Torbjorn Skardhamar, University of Oslo, Norway  
*The prison population: the social background and living conditions*

This paper presents findings from a study of the Norwegian prison population, their social background and living conditions. The major variables are level of education, job experience,

financial problems, social network, drug use, and health. These variables should not necessarily be viewed upon as causes of crime in the first place, but indeed as major hindrances for the possibilities of leading a normal life, and through that limits to the possibilities for living a life without crime. Crime is in this way tightly knit to social welfare and social exclusion. Plans for a longitudinal study will be envisaged.

Mike Maguire, Cardiff University and Peter Raynor, Swansea University, UK  
*Resettlement of short-term prisoners in England and Wales*

Prisoners serving short sentences in England and Wales have exceptionally high reconviction rates but receive little or no assistance to reintegrate themselves into the community after sentence. The authors co-managed (with Julie Vennard) an evaluation of seven pilot projects set up by the Home Office to provide resettlement services to this group, some led by Probation and some by voluntary organisations, and some using an experimental offending behaviour programme. This paper outlines the results and their implications for wider policy frameworks on social exclusion and resettlement which are currently receiving high priority from the government.

### Panel 5.3

Calliope D. Spinellis, University of Athens, Greece  
*The "European Crime Prevention Network": Theory, Structure and Prospects.*

The globalisation and 'Europisation' of markets (goods, services and capital) have facilitated both economic growth and crime :organized or otherwise, cross-border or intra-European national or local. The nationality of actors differs as well as the focus of their criminal activities.

The Amsterdam Treaty (article 29) included the prevention of crime in general among the policies of the European Union which focused in the need to create a European area of freedom, security and justice. The Tampere European Council advanced the matter two steps forward with points 41 (...The Council calls for the integration of crime prevention) and 42 ( ...the network of competent national authorities for crime prevention ...should be strengthened and the possibility of a Community funded programme should be explored...).

On May 2001 the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) was established.. It is based on certain theoretical and methodological grounds (multi-disciplinary approach, situational crime prevention, partnership, relevant data collection, identification of best practices of crime prevention etc.,).

The structure of EUCPN is simple (covers all member-states and consists of contact points and national representatives ) and facilitates its functions ( covers all types of criminality and emphasizes juvenile, urban and drug-related crime).

Prospects, inter alia, depend on (a) EU funding. (b) member-states' prioritization of crime prevention activities, (c) selection of appropriate theoretical and methodological approaches.

Peter Goris, Department of Criminology, Catholic University Leuven, Belgium  
*Community crime prevention and the 'partnership approach': A safe community for everyone?*

Community crime prevention is an actual integrated approach that can be characterised by a mix of goals. It seems evident that restoring networks will finally end in a safer community (see

Etzioni, A., 1995 contra Crawford, A., 1996). Nevertheless, searching for a 'safe' community implies balancing between several and possibly opposite tensions. Reducing crime and fear as experienced by one group of residents can result in further exclusion of another group. If no attention is paid to constructing a socially just prevention model that holds back the dynamics of social exclusion, community crime prevention will be a model that refers to war strategies: the neutralisation of risk groups within the community (youngsters, prostitutes, illegals, drug-addicts, homeless people.). From an empirical point of view, the relationships between professional agencies within the community can give a good indication of the awareness of this tension. Will this cooperation only result in a strengthening of control strategies within an exclusionary community or will it be the solution to tackle the crime and security problem with respect for ethical principles within a democratic society? We conducted a research about this theme. The results will be presented.

Patrick Hebberecht, Ghent University, Belgium

*The evolution from a prevention policy to a security policy in Western Europe in the nineties*

In this contribution the security policy of the nineties in different countries of Western Europe is compared. The eighties were characterised by two different models of crime prevention : a techno- and situational prevention model in northern Europe and a more social prevention model in France and Barcelona (Spain). Since the nineties the techno- and situational prevention policy became a part of a broader security policy in northern Europe. This prevention policy is now oriented towards an actuarial management of crime risks. A second component of the security policies in the 90's is an urban and social policy, often with communitarian characteristics. A more populist police policy ('zero tolerance') and penal system policy ('prison works') is a third component. This new security policy as it was developed in northern Europe becomes also more and more prominent in Southern Europe. The first component of this security policy is more stressed by neo-liberals, the second by social democrats and the third by conservatives and the extreme-right.

Richard Wild, University of Keele, UK

*Changes in policing, crime prevention and community safety across Europe: Re-Examining similarities in policing at the local level*

Analyses of the changing role of policing can be 'heuristically grouped' into two 'theoretical frameworks'; those that adopt a 'governance perspective' - what McLaughlin and Murji (2000) refer to as a 'social democratic perspective' - and those that operate within a 'risk discourse perspective'. Whilst both these explanatory approaches offer significant analyses of the changing role of policing in the UK, the growth of transnational policing structures, and the privatisation of security neither fully captures the extent of the similarities and differences in local policing across Europe. The suggestion is that rather than extending a top down model of explanation we should adopt a bottom up view that recognises that police in many European jurisdictions are faced with very similar policing problems or 'material reality', and search for, and find, strikingly similar responses.

Christina Zarafonitou, Panteion University, Greece.

*"New" Tendencies in Prevention Policy in Greece: The Local Crime Prevention Councils and the Partnership Model*

Initiatives incorporating citizen participation in crime prevention on the local level have multiplied in recent years. Given the failure of the repressive model of criminal policy as well as a counterbalance to pressures towards this direction, the general tendency for prevention through the participation of the community offered a hopeful prospect. This tendency appeared and was enforced in several forms depending on the country and continues to be applied changing and evolving, being assessed and evaluated as to its effectiveness.

Research conducted on a European level often shows the significant change in the framework such action falls under, in such a way as to evolve from “preventive-character” to “security-character”, even leading to results that were the reverse of those expected. The characterization of urban areas as “sensitive”, “problematic”, or “dangerous” which accompany relevant policies, as well as their political and journalistic exploitation contribute to the exacerbation of the phenomena of social exclusion and insecurity.

This paper presents the “new” tendencies in local prevention policy in Greece which constitute, in fact, the implementation of long-standing models that have been tried out in other European countries, as in the case of local prevention councils.

## Panel 5.4

Cynthia Tavares, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
*Cross National Patterns in Crime*

The Home Office (UK) collects and publishes data on crime from some 40 countries. This paper will look at homicide in various geographical groupings and touch on some of the (possibly) relevant social factors.

Paul Nieuwebeerta, NSCR, The Netherlands  
*Homicide in the Netherlands, 1992 - 2001.*

In several Western industrial nations - e.g. Australia, Britain, Germany, US - there exists a longstanding national homicide monitoring program. Up to last year no such program existed in the Netherlands. Consequently, research on homicide was seldom, and if done based on small (sub)samples. Recently the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement (NSCR) in Leiden, the Netherlands - in collaboration with the Dutch Police - >has started to collect data on every homicide in the Netherlands since 1992. This unique dataset makes it possible to conduct in-depth analyses of various aspects of homicide. The proposed paper is the first report of an extensive examination of the last decade of homicide in the Netherlands. It provides a statistical overview of the four essential components of homicide: incident, victim, offender and victim-offender relationships. It also studies the occurrences of homicide over time and in the course of other crime. In addition, the paper provides insight in the Dutch situation in comparison with the situation in other countries, e.g. the US and Britain. The report then examines the occurrence and trends in various types of homicidal encounters including lethal violence involving intimate partners, women and children who kill, and children and the elderly as victims of homicide.

Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa, Italy, Richard Tremblay, University of Montreal, Canada and Hans Schadee, University of Milan, Italy  
*Homicide and suicide in Italy*

The direct and indirect relationships between suicide and homicide constitutes one of the earliest subjects of study in the field of scientific criminology. The aim of our study was to examine the different distributions of homicide and suicide in Italy and to evaluate the impact of one particular feature of the community, i.e. "civicness", on these serious forms of deviant behaviour, while controlling for important socio-economic variables. Official statistics on "civicness", unemployment, per capita G.D.P., urbanisation, couples' separation and age group concentration from the 95 sub-regions (provinces) of Italy were used as predictors of violent death. Following Putnam (1993, 2000) perspective, "civicness" was assessed by three indicators: voter turnout, reading newspaper daily, number of associations. Among provinces, homicide and suicide rates were negatively correlated. Southern provinces had more homicides, while northern provinces had more suicides. Analyses of interactions among independent variables revealed that certain relationships, which at first sight appeared to concern the whole of Italy, in reality concern only the north or only the south. This led to the emergence of threshold effects, or specific effects, whereby some independent variables are only triggered in the particular conditions encountered in the north or in the south of Italy. "Civicness" was negatively associated with homicide only in the south, where it was also positively associated with suicide. The age factor appears to play a fundamental role; indeed, homicide mainly involves youths and young adults, while suicide occurs more frequently among the elderly. The overall pattern of results was more complex than present theories suggest.

Martti Lehti, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland  
*Homicide in Finland 1998-2000*

For over the past 100 years, homicide rates have been considerably higher in Finland than in most European countries. This was also the fact in the 1990s, when the annual average homicide death rate (3,0 per 100,000 pop.) was one of the highest in Europe outside the former Soviet Republics. However, homicidal crime is both socially and geographically a very restricted phenomenon in Finland at the moment. The crimes concentrate to the eastern and northern provinces of the country and consist mainly of drunken brawls of 30 to 40 year-old unemployed men/ married couples. Over 80% of the male and female offenders, as well as male victims, are either unemployed or working age pensioners, about 80% have a criminal record which consists mainly of earlier violent crimes (assaults and homicides), and about 60% can be classified as alcoholics.

## Panel 5.5

Rolf Loeber, University of Pittsburgh, USA

*Key Strategies and Controversies to Understand the Development of Delinquency:  
Developmental Trajectories and Pathways*

This presentation is driven by the fact that increasingly delinquency research employs developmental models. However, approaches to quantify these models from longitudinal data have diverged. In a first category, there are studies, advanced by Nagin and colleagues, which have examined developmental trajectories. Typically, developmental trajectory analyses identify subgroups of participants with different developmental trajectories over time, with some staying stable low on delinquency, others starting high and then decreasing, while a third group may stay low in delinquent development. The other approach, called developmental pathways, has been advanced by Loeber and colleagues. This approach also categorizes individuals over time according to differences in their delinquent development,

but also stipulates intermediate pre-delinquent and delinquent types of behaviors that precede serious offending. The two approaches use different analysis methods, and differ in their advantages and disadvantages. The presentation compares the utility of the two approaches for criminal career research and interventions.

## Panel 5.6

Salvatore Palidda, Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione-Università di Genova, Italy  
*Organized Crime and Migrations*

This paper is a synthesis of some results of research for the Fondazione Ismu (Milan) and for MIGRINF (a project of fp5-GD XII-CE) concerning the deviant behaviour and the criminalisation of migrants. The phenomenon is analysed as a consequence of the "second great transformation" (i.e. the development of postfordism, of the clash of "bipolar empire" and of the globalisation of a violent and authoritarian liberalism) and of the EU construction. The change of "development paradigm" is interpreted as a change of the "security paradigm" and also of "migration paradigm". In other terms, as happens with every type of prohibitionism, the ensuing perverse effect contributes to creating a situation which organized crime exploits. A second correlation between organized crime and migrations is caused by the transnationalization of activities and criminal ties on a planetary scale. To that purpose the Italian case is emblematic, the so-called Italian "mafias" which were already in contact with criminal organizations in many countries have adopted a strategy of dislocation to other countries and particularly to Eastern Europe, both to escape antimafia repression and to find relatively "virgin" territories. In this sense, the Italian mafias have followed the same path of legal and semi-legal economic activities that follow the affirmation of globalisation, cascading de-localizations, etc., by offering themselves as *power-brokers* or guarantors of military and social de-localizations. The spread of organized crime to African countries is directly connected to the civil wars that are raging in this region, to mercenary armies, and the typical trafficking of those contexts (among others the case of Nigeria which is the most serious). Significantly, among the criminals of these organizations or gangs in many countries there are many *ex-military or ex-policemen*. In North Africa, the spread of organized crime is often connected to mafia trafficking (among them are also the French) which moves throughout the Mediterranean area. In Latin American countries criminal organizations dedicated to drug trafficking have continued to spread, notwithstanding the repression practiced by the United States, above all in Colombia and other countries (Panama, etc., but with gaps in Bolivia and Perù, etc.). The case of criminal organizations in Mainland China seems to be explained by an adaptation to a known historical phenomenon characterized by an increase in emigration demand and the ensuing rigidity of prohibition.

In this unfavourable circumstance for migration it is no surprise that migrants are substituting autochthonous people in the ranks of marginality and deviance, like in the ranks of the most inferior, illegal labour but also in the development of the business which criminality realizes on the skins of immigrants who are forced to be illegal/irregular. Is it possible to think about and heal this phenomenon? It would be misleading to give a positive answer if we look at the short term. Yet it is not an illusion to think that we can implement an effective process of containment and progressive reduction of the phenomenon. If migratory policy continues to privilege repressive action rather than favouring immigration and regularization all hope of a cure for the phenomenon cannot be anything but an illusion. In the same way, the absence of a policy for humanitarian and political asylum continues to transform those migrants who are fleeing wars, violence and slavery into clandestines and deviants. The same thing can be said regarding the management of regularity, if we do not contrast the reproduction of irregularity

in which most regularized people slide (particularly caused by the difficulties in finding lodgings and a legal job) the risk of becoming illegal cannot be anything else but high. The possibility of recuperating young people so they can become regular is more feasible than one imagines. This perspective, which is not popular today, would be the most economic and would certainly bring more satisfying results than those that we delude ourselves of obtaining through a simple repressive action.

Dragana Markovic, Center for Advanced Legal Studies Belgrade and Dragan Radulovic, University of Belgrade, Serbia

*Terrorism and Organized Crime – Challenges to Security and Stability in Western Balkans*

The problem of transnational organized crime, as an unfortunate by-product of globalization has become a central focus in the recent times. Hence, there was an obvious need for a regional project of such kind. Forum for Ethnic Relations from Belgrade organized a team of experts– researchers from the region of Western Balkans, in order to draft a policy report on organized crime in this region, regarding the period 1992-2001. This research also tried to show whether organized crime spreads out even over the borders of ethnic divisions and conflicts. The report consists of collection and analysis of available data in public media, national statutory and international documents, surveys, reports and expert analysis, and other sources on organized crime and attitudes of the political elite and the public towards them. On the basis of the analysis of these sources, Policy Report on Organized crime in the region of Western Balkans is trying to highlight the origins, basic characteristics and proponents of organized crime in the region, as well as connections of organized crime and political elites and business leaders; effect of the EU and UN sanctions, isolation and civil war on spreading of organized crime; connection of organized crime in the region with the international organized crime; consideration was also given to the process of disintegration of former Yugoslav groups into new ones in the newly-created states.

Report particularly emphasizes the following areas: The phenomenon of organized crime (sociological, political and legal approach); Genesis-origins and development of organized crime (historical approach); Different faces of organized crime-Distinctive types of organized crime in the Balkans (Trafficking in Human Beings, Arms and Drugs trafficking, Tobacco mafia, Car mafia, Cyber crime as a developing threat, Omnipresence of corruption); Social and psychological profile of criminal actors; Public perception of the phenomenon; Overview of current national legislation; UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its impact; Overview of initiatives in the combat against organized crime in the region; Future of organized crime in Western Balkans; Recommendations (including proposals for legislative changes and social policy issues); Appendices (Country reports; Case studies; Statistics).

As concerns expected results of this project, we expect this Report to have considerable influence in respect of: initiating expert and political public debate about the important security issues in Western Balkans, initiating legislative changes and establishing of particular institutions for the combat against organized crime. We expect such impact through initiated public debates and lobbying for particular recommendations; development of public awareness campaigns about dangers of various types of political radicalism as well as criminalization of the society for the security and stability of states, as well as for their economic development.

Detlef Nogala, Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht, Freiberg, Germany

*Policing in Europe and European Policing – What do Criminologists really know?*

With reference to a recently completed study of cross-border police arrangements at the French-German border, it has become clear that the organisation of policing has ceased to be a fairly exclusive national matter, even on the regional level. As Europe is emerging into a new integrated political system, the need for cross-border and transnational co-operation of police forces seems to grow rapidly. At the same time, there is a kind of 'transformation of policing' with a novel composition policing bodies and shifting priorities. The paper will examine the prospects for a more concerted effort of European criminologist to analyse this 'transitional' developments both on the national and the European level.

Chris Sparks and Stuart Isaacs, University of North London, UK

*The Politics of Fear: Terror and Security in Threatened Liberal Democratic States*

In this paper we hope to help clarify the dysfunctional effects of fear on the order of social life, and explore the relationship of fear to anxiety and terror, thereby setting out some dimensions of its significant presence in the common sense of the modern world. The paper works from an argument for the ever-presence and necessity of uncertainty in socio-political orders of life, to discuss the consequent ever-present potential (often actualised) for fear to become a significant factor in political life.

The paper sets out the issue of why fear is an integral and defining feature of the *sensus communis* of modernity and then focuses on three categorical modes of the policing fear: (1) instigation and maintenance of fear (commonly and crudely defined as terrorism), (2) eradication of fear (attempts to remove the uncertainties which produce fear, and thus fear itself from society) and, (3) management of fear (those engage in an original core project of liberalism). While unable to cover more ground than we've set out, my paper is built on a bed of references to the much-discussed production of a common -sense of otherness, within and externally to the modern world. In the section on the (attempted) eradication of fear, it pays particular attention to Foucauldian analysis of tendencies towards panoptic society. In the section on management of fear it develops discussions of ways in which modern civil society produces anxiety (with reference to Giddens, Beck, John Keane) and begins to set out some terms of reference for how the management of fear can be incorporated into a principled, liberal civil society.

## Panel 5.7

Charlotte Vanneste, Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie, Belgium

*Decisional practices of prosecutors and judges with regard to juvenile delinquents in Belgium*

During the recent years in Belgium, an increasing number of debates and projects regarding a reform of the juvenile justice model has been taking place. The research work I am presenting is situated in this context. This is based on an analysis of a representative sample of about 1100 decisions taken by prosecutors and judges. The raw information comes from the judicial records as well as questionnaires filled in by the prosecutors or the judges for each decision. The objective is to identify the logics in the practices of the decision-makers, at the two successive stages of the penal justice system.

Maria Jose Benitez Jimenez, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain  
*Cases Already Judged in the Area of Domestic Violence: A Comparative Study*

We will present a comparative study of two field pieces of work carried out in the Provincial High Court in Albacete which purpose was to gather cases already judged in this city in the area of domestic violence of women by their partner.

The first one compiled cases since the launch of the '95 Criminal Code in May 1996 until 1998. The second one from 9th June 99, when the new Law 14/1999 to reform the 95 Criminal Code and the Criminal Prosecution Law (to protect the victims of domestic violence) was put into effect, until 2000.

It is very interesting clarify with practical results to what extent the legislative reform of 1999 (in the area of domestic violence) has affected the Administration of Justice and whether this reform has contributed in a positive or negative way to the resolution of home violent disputes.

Bruno Aubusson de Cavarlay, CNRS, France  
*Prosecution and pre-trial detention in France*

It is well known that in France, according to the expediency principle, prosecutors have a great power in selecting cases to be prosecuted. Some quantitative researches show that these decisions are linked to what happens at the police level and the court level. Along these "penal tracks", the final sanction is statistically related to police custody and pre-trial detention. The last legal reforms about pre-trial detention in France focused on the examining magistrate (juge d'instruction). Less attention has been paid to the use of summary proceeding leading to a specific form of urgency imprisonment, applied to a particular group of offenders.

## Panel 5.8

Jacques de Maillard, CERAT/Sciences, Grenoble, France  
*The ambivalence of local partnerships in the implementation of safety policies in France*

France has been affected by various changes concerning safety policies during the last two decades, especially at the local level. Several features can be noticed: territorialisation, link between prevention and repression, contractualisation. In such a context, the traditional monopoly of the central state – besides increasingly fragmented between various agencies - on security has ended. Such a move must be related to the growing importance of local government in the elaboration and implementation of policies against insecurity, but equally to the role played by various institutions concerned by insecurity (in housing and transports especially) or also by private actors (non-profit organisations or enterprises acting in the field of security). The present communication seeks to understand how do all these actors coordinate their projects. Do they manage to work together? Do they cope with the complexity of the overlap of social and security issues? Does one witness a new local public order?

Catherine Tedstone, University of Portsmouth, UK

*From the Study to the Streets: An Evaluation of the Crime Auditing Process*

The implementation of the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) has resulted in an onus being placed on local authorities to work in tandem with the police, and other partnership agencies, aiming to provide effective solutions to local problems concerning crime and disorder. Part of this process involves the compilation of a crime audit and a subsequent community safety strategy. It is the intention of the research to assess the effectiveness of the audit process and the recommended solutions contained within the strategy using a case study of a county within the Hampshire (UK) area.

Jean Hine, Alan France and Derrick Armstrong, *University of Sheffield, UK*

*Policy Evaluation on Shifting Sands*

On Track was introduced in the Home Office Crime Reduction Programme. It established 24 pilot projects in England and Wales in areas of high deprivation and high crime. Aimed at children aged 4-12 years old, the projects provide a range of interventions targeted towards the children and families that are most at risk of offending, with the aim of reducing that risk, and in the long term reducing young people's involvement in anti-social and criminal behaviour.

This complex long term initiative requires a sophisticated evaluation framework. Child poverty and youth crime are topics high on the political agenda demanding urgent action. This paper will outline the evaluation framework design and some early issues in its implementation, drawing out lessons for evaluators and policy makers.

Kate Bowers and Shane Johnson, University of Liverpool, UK

*Opportunity is in the eye of the beholder: The role of publicity in crime prevention.*

An important finding that has emerged from the evaluation of the Home Office's Burglary Reduction Initiative is that publicity appears to be an important factor in the success of crime prevention schemes. The schemes evaluated by the authors varied in terms of the extent to which they publicised the work being undertaken in their areas. Some schemes actively sought press involvement through radio interviews and articles in the local press to promote work they undertook. Others used publicity as a crime prevention "intervention" in its own right - for instance, using leaflets to raise awareness, informing offenders that there would be a clamp down on burglary in the area. Furthermore, in some cases, the influence of publicity may explain why decreases in burglary rates were observed in the scheme areas prior to the implementation of crime prevention measures- an effect referred to as an anticipatory benefit. This presentation will examine these issues and assess the importance of publicity in comparison to other factors, such as type of intervention, type of management and partnership working in reducing levels of crime in scheme areas.

## Panel 5.9

Patrick van Calster, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

*Criminal networks and the small world effect*

The paper applies the 'small world effect' to criminal networks. The application suggests an explanation for the empirical findings that repeatedly have shown that criminal networks tend

to be simultaneously tight as well as loose. The small world effect liberates research on criminal networks from focusing on relative small groups and suggests therefore new notions about power and power relations in criminal networks. It proposes "connectedness" as an important dimension for criminal actions and states that the social connections one has or engages in are shaping criminal networks. The focus here shifts from the importance of the location someone takes in a network to the importance of both direct and undirect relations for organizing criminal actions. The paper puts forward the idea that organization itself is extremely dynamical and fluid.

Nicholas Dorn, Economic Crime Research Unit, UK

*'Organisations', 'networks', 'facilitators': real historical shifts in organised crime, or academic reflections of new orthodoxies within enforcement agencies?*

How is organised crime (OC) structured? During the 1970 and 1980s there was emphasis on large 'command and control' structures. From the 1990s there was a reaction against this model: criminal 'networks' become a new orthodoxy amongst academics and analysts alike. Most recently 'facilitators' have come to prominence - the concept also surfaces as specialist 'service providers', 'brokers' and 'go-betweens'. So, tight organisations and/or fluid networks and/or facilitators? All no doubt exist. What is less certain is whether there really has been a general historical shift (i) from organisations with hard centres and definite edges, to fluid networks, and then (ii) from networks to specialist facilitators. This paper suggest some developments and shifts in thinking within law enforcement agencies which may also have shaped the work of academics on the question of structure of OC. The implication is not that these popular concepts are useless: although they do not give us a real history of 'phases' in organised crime, they may be used alongside each other to map the complex reality.

Shawna Gibson, Transcrime – University of Trento, Italy

*Organised crime and technology: is there a link?*

Computer related crime is increasingly coming to the forefront as an emerging international threat. This paper will present some of the current research at Transcrime-University of Trento that has been in done in partnership with several other EU/US entities. Possible definitions for the different types of computer related crimes as well as a legislative framework for various computer-facilitated crimes are offered. How organized crime is currently using technology to facilitate their criminal activity is also explored. Finally, the utility of risk management is discussed.

## Panel 5.10

Olivier Hassid, l'Université Panthéon Sorbonne, France

*Myth and Reality about private security*

Private security is still seen like negative by the recent criminology because it increases the inequality between Rich and Poor, it enables to develop some "micro pouvoirs" which enables the development of Big Brother or still it is under skill and furnished a security . One can moderate these propositions. Firstly, the Poor can cash in on private security. Secondly, private security can produce a skilled prestation. Thirdly, private security can protect freedom against the police. We propose the study of the french case to sustain our proof.

Mark Button, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, UK

*Policing without special powers: exploring the policing of different spatial environments by private security and related personnel*

There has been a growing recognition amongst academics that the provision of policing in industrialised countries is becoming increasingly ‘pluralised’ or ‘fragmented’. The most significant manifestation of this has been the growth in the size and role of the private security industry. This sector has been the subject of increasing research on a wide range of issues. However, one significant gap has been the powers of these and comparable personnel. This paper will identify what legal powers of private security and related personnel are in England and Wales developing different models of power. It will then, drawing upon case studies of these different models where structured interviews, observation along with the analysis of relevant documents were pursued, offer some preliminary findings of the extent and nature of use of powers by these type of personnel.

Lionel Hougardy and Vincent Seron, University of Liège, Belgium

*Analysing Police Missions : Distinction Between Specific Police Missions And Missions Manageable By Other Services*

This research analyses the main local police missions in the current Belgian police context and notably postulate that determining the boundaries of police missions is essential, this to avoid that police are confronted with tasks which should be carried out by other services and the execution of which can put in danger the accomplishment of its own missions. This research — by the representations analysis of the main involved persons — wants to define matters where the problem is the most important and to formulate suggestions which will allow to limit the scope of activities of police services.

Andrea Gimenez-Salinas Framis, Universidad de Castilla La Mancha, Spain

*New Directions In Public/Private Policing Governance*

The paper will be designed to facilitate debate about the emerging relationship between the public and private policing sectors and their different regulatory models. The current pluralization of policing demand creation of new forms of cohabitation of different security providers in order to achieve standards of right, respect and general accessibility that were assured by the Welfare State. The Spanish private security regulatory system has created some mechanisms of political and operational coordination between private and public security sectors. This paper will evaluate the Spanish model in relation to new directions in public/private policing governance.

## Panel 6.1

Stelios Stylianou, Intercollege, Cyprus

*Enhancing Causal Validity in Attitudes Research: The Use of Interview Control Questions*

This paper presents a technique for enhancing the causal validity of in-depth interview research, specifically the measurement of attitudes. The technique is based on the logic of control applied in experiments and statistical analyses: in order to measure the effect of a focal independent variable on the dependent variable, other variables are restricted (given

constant values). The technique is applied during semi-or un-structured interviewing by asking "interview control questions"--questions that individually control one or more dimensions of the participant's thinking, and, in effect, cumulatively isolate one dimension (after controlling all others). The paper presents illustrations of the use of the method in in-depth interviews measuring the nature of public perceptions and attitudes toward victimless crimes.

Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics, UK

*Measuring the fear of crime: An empirical examination of existing measures and validation of new indicators*

Much survey research into the fear of crime has offered theoretically under-specified accounts of the phenomenon. These studies have also suffered from a number of problems concerning measurement reliability and validity. This paper describes an empirical investigation of standard measures and the development and assessment of new indicators. The use of cognitive question testing procedures embedded in in-depth interviews (n=24) generated hypotheses that were tested using experimental rotation of question wording in a postal survey (n=1,057). A further survey fielded measures of a new psychological definition of fear of crime (n=479). The psychometric properties were assessed using structural equation modelling.

Chris Kershaw, Home Office, UK

*Moving forward with the new continuous British Crime Survey*

The talk will discuss steps that we have taken to move from a biennial British Crime Survey, consisting of around 20,000 respondents, to a continuous annual survey of 40,000 respondents per annum. The necessary changes in the surveys methodology will be discussed, including the significant impact that these changes have had on comparisons we make with results from past BCS sweeps and how we now report results.

David, Wall, University of Leeds, UK

*The problem with cybercrime: researching crime on the internet*

During the past decade the internet has become a ubiquitous part of our occupational and personal lives. Alongside the many advantages that it brings are the disadvantages in terms of incivilities and criminal opportunism. Cyber-crime, we are informed by many reports, is rife and poses great danger to the individual and, importantly, to the growth in e-commerce. Yet, cybercrimes have rarely been the focus of criminological study. This paper draws upon the methodologies of various research projects into crime and the internet to discuss the particular methodological problems that criminologists face when conducting research on cyber-crimes.

## Panel 6.2

Flora Lim and Michael Harris Bond, Chinese University of Hong Kong

*Social and Psychological Predictors of Homicide Rates across Nations: Linking External and Internal Factors*

This study aimed to understand homicide at a national level as well as an individual psychological level. Homicide data of 57 countries between the period of 1992 to 1995 were collected from World Health Organization (WHO) as the unit of analysis. A wide range of economic, societal and psychological variables was selected to explain the national pattern of homicide based on societal variables as well as its possible mediation effects of psychological variables. Results of multiple regression showed that GINI, GNP per capita, average annual growth of GNP per capita from 1985 to 1995, total unemployment rate and purity explained 92% of variance. Further analysis of block regression would be run between the societal variables and the psychological variables in order to understand how societal variables operate on individuals.

Ayako Uchiyama, Mejiro University, Japan

*A Comparative Study of Homicide Offenders by Sex in Japan*

In most countries, homicides by females differ from those of males. Japan is not an exception. In this report the comparison between male and female offenders' attributes, offender-victim relationships, and social backgrounds were analyzed. The survey was conducted by the author from September to October in 2000 on homicide incidents which were reported to the police from July to December in 1999 all over Japan. A set of questionnaires concerning each case, offenders (if arrested) and a family member of victims (if she/he consented ) were distributed to the police station where each incident was reported. The policemen who dealt with a case filled out the questionnaires based on the records. The questionnaires received covered 496 cases involving 569 offenders and 56 victims. In this report, the traits of homicide offenders were analyzed by sex of offenders. Around half of male offenders (467 samples) were under 40 (45.0%), and more than half of female offenders (102 samples ) were in their 30s and 40s (51.0%). Concerning the offender-victim relationship, male offenders targeted acquaintances(40.6%) , and victims of female offenders were mainly family members(62.7%).

Moira Peelo, Dept of Applied Social Science, Lancaster University, UK

*Homicide and the Media: bias, newspaper reporting and the social construction of justice*

Public media provide society with the major sources of information about crime and, thereby, contribute substantially to the social construction and understanding of crime. This project charts systematically the nature of distortion in newspaper reporting of illegal killing in England and Wales between 1993 and 1997. While, as one would expect, reporting emphasises unusual killing, the nature of that unusualness is described by establishing what the profile of 'routine' killings looks like. This paper describes:

- a) the research problem of establishing a credible index of killings for any given year
- b) the methodology for exploring whether cases on the index are likely to be selected for reporting
- c) how the selection of a story will depend not just on its unusualness but also

- d) the movement of some cases from being heavily covered into being 'mega' stories that are referred to time and again over many years
- e) and will introduce some qualitative analysis from key cases that begin to explore the relevance of 'worthiness' in crime victims and the reporting of killing

Irena Cajner Mraovic and Zoran Akmadzic, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia

*Wartime and Postwar Changes in Nature and Scope of Juvenile Homicide in Croatia*

The research presented in the paper brings together two insufficient fields of criminological research: the effect of war on crime, and juvenile homicide.

Juvenile homicide is a topic on which most people have strong feelings and, often, few useful facts. Croatian media have exaggerated the scope of the problem, creating unnecessary fear and sustaining a lack of perspective about the juvenile violence situation.

The research seeks to compare the Croatian trends in juvenile homicide and perpetrator's profile:

- before, during and after the war

to juvenile homicide trends and perpetrator's profile in other transitional and non-transitional European countries.

## Panel 6.3

Fabienne Hodiaumont, Hannelore Malempre, University of Liege, Belgium

*Perceptions of victims and of restorative processes in a sample of Belgian prisoners : a qualitative survey.*

This paper presents part of a qualitative survey carried out in 2001 by the University of Liège Criminology Service. The survey assessed prisoners' attitudes towards both the victim and restorative justice processes. Forty inmates were interviewed in four Belgian prisons. Results suggest that at least three factors affecting prisoner's attitudes - the type of offence committed, the circumstances in which it was committed and the link between the wrong-doer and the victim.

An Raes, Vrije Universiteit Brusel, Belgium

*Mediation for adults in Belgium*

In Belgium, the public prosecutor plays an important role in the treatment of cases. When confronted with a case, he has several options at his disposal. One of the possible procedures is mediation. It may be an actual mediation between the offender and the victim, which can result in the agreement of the offender to pay a compensation to the victim. However, he may also propose the offender to follow a treatment, or to execute a community service or to take a training course.

Since 2002 we are doing research in one of the 27 judicial districts in Belgium, viz. in Brussels which is the largest district. The study is part of a research into 'contemporary' punishment, which wants to investigate recent trends in sentencing theory and practice. We will present some of the preliminary results of the first part of this study.

Daniel Varona Gómez, Universidad de Girona, Spain

*The experience of a new penalty in Spain: Week-End Detention*

The paper deals with the implementation of one of the new "alternatives" to prison in the Spanish Penal Code (1995): week-end detention. The first part shows the problems of the legal regulation of this penalty in the Penal Code and in the administrative laws in order to consider week-end detention as a real alternative to the prison - particularly due to the place of the detention (the prison) and the confinement conditions. The second part of the paper describes the problems that have already arisen in its practical implementation, above all due to the newness of week-end detention in the Spanish penalties system and the lack of judicial confidence in this sanction. The third and final part proposes a series of changes in the legal regulation of this penalty in order to achieve one final goal: that the week-end arrest becomes a real alternative to the prison.

Bouke Wartna, WODC, the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice

*Monitoring recidivism in the Netherlands: keeping track of offenders to help evaluate the outcome of sanctions*

As in other European countries, politicians and policymakers in the Netherlands have shown renewed interest in the efficacy of judicial interventions and in tracking recidivism as a means to measure it. Yet, in Holland there has been little research on this area. The WODC has now made arrangements to fill this gap. In the next couple of years an comprehensive programme of standardized measurements will be conducted. To start, the recidivism rates associated with various types of interventions like fines, cso's and prison terms, will be determined. In this paper some of the early findings of this research project will be discussed.

Noriyoshi Takemura, Tooin University of Yokohama, Japan

*Mental Illness, Crime and Chaos/Complexity*

Until now the relationship between mental illness and crime and the treatment of disordered criminals have been analysed based on narrow and fixed thoughts of mental illness. In Japan an incident which occurred last year caused heated disputes and movements toward the amendment of law concerning the treatment of disordered criminals. In my presentation, based on chaos/complexity criminology, a new way of consciousness, concepts and ideas are suggested. Chaos/Complexity criminology understands mental illness as flux and socially constituted, and insists that the treatment of disordered criminals should be based on such an understanding.

## Panel 6.4

Ulla Bondeson, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

*Crime and Justice in Scandinavia*

Comparative data on official crime statistics and self-report as well as victimization data for the four Nordic countries will be presented. Crime statistics will be compared with criminal justice data for the same countries. Finally, some comparisons will be made with public opinion survey data on crime and justice in Scandinavia.

Marko Bosnjak, Faculty of Law, Ljubljana, Slovenia

*Crime trends in a transition country: The case of Slovenia*

During the socialist period, Slovenia was a country with a relatively reliable data on crime, which now allows for certain conclusions on crime trends after gaining independence from the former Yugoslavia coinciding with the fall of the socialist system in 1990/1991. According to the police data, the first years of transition were marked by stable total crime rates on one hand and by the changes in the structure of crime on the other (i.e. considerable rise of robbery, drug related crimes, organised crime, frauds and extortion). The total number of crimes almost doubled in 1998 and has remained at that level since then, but this rise is due mostly to changes in methodology of data collection. Victim surveys, conducted periodically since 1992, show slow but persistent rise of different sorts of crime. Many of the abovementioned trends may be linked to phenomena brought about by the transition. However, when compared to other European countries (East or West), Slovenia remains a country with relatively moderate crime rates.

Philippe Lamon, University of Lausanne

*Crime trends in Switzerland and the impact of criminal justice responses*

Trends in crime can be followed from the mid-eighties to the present through police statistics and five waves of national victimisation surveys in Switzerland. Detailed data on convictions and sentences are available over the full period. For the offences under consideration, no significant changes have occurred in criminal law or in the way they are dealt with by the criminal justice system. The trends show divergent trends, according to offence type. According to police records, homicide has remained stable whereas rape has increased over the last years, after a drop between 1990 and 1994. According both to police statistics and victimisation surveys, theft of motorcycles has dropped dramatically from the late 1980ies until recently. For burglary, the rates (according to both indicators) have almost doubled between 1989 and 1997, and dropped in 1999. Street crime (robbery, assault, sexual offences) and bicycle theft have, according to victim surveys, increased by at least 100 percent between 1988 and 1995, dropped in 1997 and increased again in 1998; according to police statistics, the trends are less clear. Whereas there was, for the six crimes considered, no clear change in probability of conviction, the use of custody and sentence length. It is concluded that situational changes, such as the helmet obligation for motorcyclists, massive expansion of drug substitution (including heroin prescription) programmes, migration patterns and the trends on second-hand markets (e.g. in Eastern Europe) explain best the apparently contradictory trends, as well as the seemingly negligible impact of criminal justice responses.

Brian Francis, Keith Soothill and Elizabeth Ackerley, University of Lancaster, UK

*Temporal changes in offending behaviour*

This paper investigates how offending behaviour, measured through criminal conviction records, have changed over time. It focuses on investigating whether, after controlling for age, such changes are due to year to year variation in conviction rates, and whether there is a generational or cohort effect which also contributes to such changes. We analyse data from the England and Wales Offenders Index, which provides up to date conviction data for offenders born in 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973 and 1978. The paper will address and test the theory of delinquent generations (Wilkins, 1960), which states that some birth cohorts are more delinquent than others, and which has attracted much debate in criminology. Recent

authors have suggested that the debate is dead and no delinquent generations or cohort effect exists, and we provide new input into this debate.

Jon Simmons, Home Office, UK

*Trends in reporting and changing practices in crime recording in England and Wales*

The statistics of recorded crimes are heavily influenced by changes in the public willingness to report crime and the police service's ability to record it. This presentation will look at the evidence for changes in reporting and recording in England and Wales, as illustrated by the British Crime Survey, and will explain the changes that are being introduced by a National Crime Recording Standard in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in order to bring greater consistency and a victim-focus to crime recording. The presentation will also discuss the problems inherent in trying to measure these changes.

## Panel 6.5

Patrice Villettaz, Martin Killias and Jelena Keller, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

*Electronic Monitoring and the Swiss Experiences*

Since the beginning of the 1990's, Switzerland has experimented different approaches in the treatment of first offenders. The latest alternative to imprisonment introduced was electronic monitoring. Since almost three years, an evaluation is conducted in order to define the advantages and disadvantages of this alternative sanction over imprisonment. We pinpoint more specifically on the environmental aspects of this punishment such as the setting-up of this program, the social support given by the probation officers, the acceptance by offenders and their family of the conditions of execution outside of the walls. Finally, we asked offenders about the hardness of alternative sanction compared to imprisonment and their answers were surprising.

Christine Morgenstern, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany

*The European Rules on Community Sanctions and Measures and recent Reform trends in the German sanctions-system*

The paper will inform about the European Rules on Community Sanctions and Measures, adopted 1992 by the Council of Europe, and recent developments of the German sanctions-system and sanctioning practice. With a view to the rising prison population in Germany, the reform discussion emphasizes the need for a further reduction of short term prison sentences. A current draft bill by the Federal Ministry of Justice contains several changes in the sanction system, e. g. introduces community service as a principal penalty. The paper discusses how the reform draft complies with the above mentioned European Rules and, more general, with current trends in European sanctioning policies.

Michaël Dantinne and Julie Simon, University of Liège, Belgium

*Community Service as an Autonomous Sanction: Good and/or Risky Idea?*

The Belgian legislator has recently voted a new law which transforms Community Service (formerly existing as alternative to incarceration in the field of probation) into an autonomous sentence. At first glance this reform can seem to be a single juridical modification aiming to increase the use of CS's by the Belgian penal system. In-depth analysis nevertheless shows

that choices made by the legislator (procedures, balances ....) might lead to a dangerous alteration of the objectives previously set to this sanction in probation.

Henrik Linderborg, Jyväskylä University, Finland

*Community Service as a postmodern penal strategy in Finnish criminal policy*

This paper presents results from an interview study of a total of 28 persons doing community service in Finland. Community service is a rather new sanction in the Finnish penal system. The interviewees were of the opinion that community service meant that they had to assume responsibility for their lives so that they would be able to successfully complete their community service, often a question of several months. The average length of the time served doing community service was 140 hours. The sentence was usually served twice a week, four hours at a time. Depending on a person's situation in life the community service was performed either at weekends or in the evenings after working hours. Unemployed persons doing community service served their time during the day. All those interviewed thought that community service when performed in this way meant that they had to be able to plan their everyday lives in the long term. This was by no means obvious or simple for all of them. Most of those I interviewed had been or still were heavy-drinkers or drug-users, and the kind of life-style associated with these constituted in many ways a contrast to the conventional life-style based on paid work. The long-term planning and regularity demanded by community service really required of many of those interviewed that they had to force themselves to behave so that they did not resort to drinking again, for example, and thus spoil their chances of completing their punishment. The results of my interviews confirm the assumption I made that alternatives like community service are needed in the post-modern society where more and more people from different social classes live in a way that exposes them to risk and even to criminal behaviour.

## Panel 6.6

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University, Carl B. Klockars, University of Delaware, Irena Cajner-Mraovic, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia and Drazen Ivanusec, Croatian Ministry of the Interior

*Fair and Unacceptable: Public Perceptions of Disciplinary Fairness and Willingness to Report Police Misconduct*

A sample of Croatian college students, surveyed in 2001, was asked to evaluate 11 hypothetical cases of police misconduct (ranging from police corruption to the misuse of deadly force). We first compare the respondents' opinions about the discipline they deem appropriate for such misconduct with the discipline that they expect the Croatian Ministry of the Interior would actually mete out. We further test the hypothesis that when the respondents perceive the expected discipline as fair in its severity, they are more likely to say that they would report the misconduct.

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University

*Perceptions about Police Performance in Eastern and Western Europe,*

The undergoing process of transition in Eastern Europe has affected the police. While the estimated extent of police corruption varies from country to country, a common feature across most countries in transition is relatively extensive corruption in general. The police, the

forefront of the criminal justice system, are considered to be among the most corrupt institutions. Using the International Crime Victim Survey data, this paper analyzes whether there are differences between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe in the evaluations of police performance, as well as the degree to which the differences are affected by a number of control variables, including the estimates of the extent of corruption.

## Panel 6.7

Ruth Lewis, University of Newcastle, Russell Dobash, University of Manchester, Rebecca Dobash, University of Manchester and Kate Cavanagh, University of Glasgow, UK

### *Sexual Homicides*

While research about homicide in the USA is fairly well developed, in Europe information is relatively sparse. This paper draws on data collected for the first British national sociological study about homicide and examines the profile of sexual murderers. The aims of the research study are to develop a multi-dimensional typology of homicide; to investigate the motivational, interactional and situational contexts associated with different types of lethal violence and to consider the risk factors and ‘pathways’ to homicide. The research project uses data collected from three sources: the British national homicide index; examination of case files of about approx. 1,000 serving prisoners convicted of murder; depth interviews with a selection of 175 of these prisoners. This paper will use quantitative data to examine sexual homicides – that is, homicides which include the perpetration of sexual acts – and the social contexts in which these offences take place. In developing a profile of such homicides, factors to be considered include the perpetrators’ motivations and intentions; previous convictions and use of violence; drug and alcohol use; previous relationship and marital histories; childhood backgrounds; views of and empathy for victims; and the relationships and social interactions between perpetrators and victims. A key question to be addressed is, how do sexual and non-sexual perpetrators of homicide differ? The paper will consider the ways in which these variables contribute to ‘pathways’ to sexual homicide. In addition, the paper will critically review the definition of ‘sexual homicides’. While most analysis has used the narrow definition (described above), we will also consider the extent to which other homicidal events are ‘sexualised’, occurring with a backdrop of sexual conflict within and between women and men.

Marianne Hester, University of Sunderland, UK

### *Contextualising notions of inequality: reflecting on theories and action against violence against women in China and the UK*

Since the early 1970s violence against women has become an increasingly public issue in the UK. In China, developments in this area have become especially apparent in the past decade – in the period leading up to and since the UN Women’s conference in Beijing. Given the very different contexts and histories of these two countries, theorising, policy and action concerning violence against women have followed different paths. The paper considers this, focusing in particular on how the different emphases regarding the notion of gender equality/inequality in the two countries have been important to the differential understandings of violence against women which have developed.

Juanjo Medina, University of Manchester, UK  
*Social networks of male batterers*

The effect of peers in delinquent and criminal behaviour is a long established fact in criminology. However, most of the research in the area focuses on the effect of peers on juvenile delinquency and assumes that married life represents a developmental stage that reduces both involvement in criminal behaviour and association with delinquent peers. Those who conduct research on this correlate of crime have neglected intimate partner violence and have not paid enough attention to knowledge about friendship processes originated in other disciplines (e.g., social psychology, gender studies, etc). Still, there is anecdotal evidence and compelling theoretical arguments that emphasise the relevance of social networks on the aetiology, maintenance, and cessation of intimate partner violence and it is obvious that a more multidisciplinary approach would shed further light on this topic. This study will use concepts derived from social control theory, social support theory, and feminist theory as they are applied in different disciplines (i.e., criminology, social psychology, gender studies, and so on) to explain men's social networks and their effects on behaviour and human development. The study assumes the basic premise that there are different types of male batterers and that these different types may inhabit very different social worlds, a notion that is also consistent with current work in masculinities.

## Panel 6.8

Ronnie Lippens, *Keele University, UK*

*Becoming White Integrity. Reading the Political Impact of a Parliamentary Inquiry into the Handling by the Belgian Police and Judiciary of a Case of Paedophilia and Child Abuse.*

This paper will analyse the 1997 Parliamentary Inquiry into the handling by the Belgian police and judiciary of the so-called Dutroux case. The paper will explore the political and rhetorical strategies that have characterised this Inquiry and will assess the political impact of the Inquiry in a country (i.e. Belgium) whose political culture is in transition.

Sergio Herzog, *University of Haifa, Israel*

*Public Perceptions of the Seriousness of Murders: Does the Criminal Law Reflect the Public Will?*

Like the formal consideration of criminal codes, crime seriousness studies have shown that murder is considered the most serious criminal offense. Pursuant to the consensus-conflict controversy of the criminal law, this study analyzed whether the categorization of murders by their seriousness in criminal codes reflects the public's perceptions of their seriousness. Using a factorial survey, a representative sample of the Israeli population evaluated the seriousness of hypothetical homicide scenarios varying randomly in their main characteristics. On the one hand, as hypothesized, the offenders' criminal intent affected public perceptions significantly, supporting the consensus model. However, other additional variables, such as motives for the offense, had a significant effect as well. Concrete suggestions for reassessment of criminal codes based on these public perceptions are discussed.

Amanda Matravers, University of Cambridge, UK

*Protecting the Public From Sex Offenders: The UK Context*

This paper reviews recent UK police responses to the risk management of sex offenders in the community. Drawing on a study of the operation of multi-agency protection panels (MAPPPs), it questions the focus on a small group of high risk offenders and suggests that effective public protection depends on the establishment of clear protocols in relation to risk assessment, information exchange and community notification procedures. The paper also considers the implications of political pressure and inter-agency dynamics for the longer-term success of multi-agency approaches.

## Panel 6.9

Frauke Kreuter, University of Konstanz, Germany

*The Measurement of Fear of Crime*

As is the case in the measurement of all psychological constructs, the measurement of fear of crime involves the risk of systematic measurement errors. In the context of this analysis, the measurement of fear of crime is considered a specific case of the measurement of attitude questions in general. We therefore made use of the large body of knowledge on information processing in attitude questions in developing criteria for judging the quality of some widely used fear-of-crime items. We applied these criteria to nine primary and three secondary data sources in analyzing answer patterns, effects of question wording, the effects of wording of answer categories, the role of reaction times, the stability of repeated measurement and interviewer effects.

Linda Davis, University of Pretoria, South Africa, Harriét Klopper, University of Pretoria, South Africa, and Jacky Scott-Saffy, University of Pretoria, South Africa

*Fear of Crime in South Africa: Myth or Reality?*

Statistics made available by International Law Enforcement Agencies, place South Africa as one of the most violent countries in the world (Interpol, 2001). Consequently, crime is a major concern in this particular country and the general public regards it as the most serious problem threatening their community, giving it an even higher priority than unemployment, inflation or even health problems. Despite the heightened direct losses of crime victims, South Africa is also faced with a more abstract crime problem, namely the fear of victimisation. In this article the focus is placed on the real extent of the fear of crime in South Africa and the reasons attributed to this social phenomenon. Based on a recent study undertaken by the authors, important recommendations are made on how to address the fear of crime, prevalent in violence stricken South Africa.

Annette Robertson, Scarman Centre, University of Leicester, UK

*Victimisation and Fear of Crime in Russia*

A great deal of research has been conducted in the West on various aspects of the fear of crime, how it impacts on the public and what can be done in terms of policy to try to alleviate it. Much less is known about the fear of crime in the so-called 'transition' countries, where the concept of victim support is relatively new. This paper investigates the impact of

victimisation on concerns about crime, both generally and with regard to specific types of offences, amongst people in the Russian Federation. It is based on survey research conducted in three Russian cities in 2001 as part of a 3-year project to develop context-specific crime reduction schemes for at-risk groups.

Jirí Buriánek, Charles University Prague, Czech Republic

*Security Risk Perception and Normalisation*

The author considers his own concept of the „patient society“ in relation to recent developments in the Czech Republic. The study is based on continuing representative surveys carried out every year from 1998 till to 2002 in CR (N from 1360 up to 1719 respondents). The crime continues to top the ladder of perceived contemporary problems, but the weight attached to economic factor is oscillating. Although the media have a demonstrable effect on attitudes to crime, the level of fear remained unchanged or even - in some items - slowing down. Public satisfaction concerning work of the police has even increased slightly. Fear of crime is naturally higher in the large cities, nevertheless it appears, that inhabitants of Prague have now adapted to their relatively higher level of crime rates, it should mean the effect of „risk normalisation“ is at work here. The dynamics of the risks perception will be demonstrated on the case of terrorist attack toward USA as well. The deepening social differentiation of society correlates with the political orientation.

Carla Machado, University of Minho, Portugal

*Fear and social discourses about crime: A combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies*

In this paper we will present data from a research project that combined quantitative and qualitative methodologies in the study of fear of crime.

The first phase of the study consisted on the realization of a quantitative inquiry. This questionnaire provided us information about fear of crime levels, risk perceptions, judgements of crime seriousness, contextual clues that increase fear and defensive measures adopted by OPorto inhabitants. Differences between socio-demographic groups, and their variation with the kind of measures used, were also analyzed. The second phase of the project was qualitative and it consisted on the realization of semi-structured interviews with subjects selected from their responses to the quantitative questionnaire. This study reinforced our belief that we need to abandon conceptualizations of fear of crime as an uni-dimensional or static phenomenon, understanding fear as a position construed through the crime narratives held by subjects.

## Panel 6.10

Christianne J. de Poot, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

*The Criminal Investigation Process*

Although the effectiveness of the criminal justice system depends highly on the chance that criminals will be caught, the criminal investigation process has received surprisingly little scientific attention. To fill this gap, we conducted a large field study in six different police regions in the Netherlands. This study consisted of observations, reconstructions and quantitative measurements of police investigations concerning seven different crime types,

namely arson, robbery, housebreaking, assault, abduction, sexual offences, and homicide. In this paper an overview of the major findings will be presented. Specific attention will be given to the problem solving strategies detectives use and to the effectiveness of different investigation methods.

Karin Wittebrood, Social and Cultural Planning Office, The Hague, The Netherlands

*Police recording of crime incidents*

This paper focuses on victims of crime who report their crime to the police. Although the police must always take down the report, it is known from survey research that the police do not always register the reported crimes. Police decisions to record or not record incidents as crime are an important but neglected aspect in criminology. The police decision not to record an incident is especially important because it is the first decision within the system and thus the first decision over which the system maintains control. This paper combines earlier research using individual and incident characteristics to explain the recording of crime, and research examining the role of neighborhood characteristics and will answer the question: to what extent can recording of crime by the police be explained by individual, incident and neighborhood characteristics? To answer these questions data will be used from the Police Monitor, a biannual national crime victimization survey in the Netherlands. This survey is carried out since 1993 and it contains information on about 300,000 respondents across 3,500 neighborhoods. The individual and incident data will be matched with information on the neighborhoods, such as poverty rate, percent minorities, and residential mobility. The data will be analysed with multilevel analysis.

Margaret Akullo, Metropolitan Police Service/ Loughborough University, UK

*The Use Of Section 136 Of The Mental Health Act 1983 (Mha 1983) In The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)*

The study seeks to examine the link, if any, behind the high incidence of young African-Caribbean males in psychiatry through the MPS use of Section 136 of the MHA 1983.

The aims of the study are therefore threefold:

- To examine police use of section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983 in the Metropolitan Police District by comparing actual practice against agreed standards of service and policy.
- To examine the MPS recording system
- To determine the outcome of the use of Section 136 on the mentally disordered especially on young black males.

In conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner's Command of the Metropolitan Police's department concerned with Policy and Project Management, interviews are being conducted with the Mental Health Liaison Officers of the 32 existing police boroughs. The aim of this is not only to examine the type of records kept by the police boroughs, but also the data collection methods on Mental Disorder within the MPS and the results of any form of analysis on the data collected.

It is the first time this kind of project has been carried out within the MPS. Hence, it is hoped that the findings would inform and possibly change policy within the organisation and also aid in steering the MPS into the way forward in reporting and recording crime linked to mental disorder. In the process it is hoped that an IT solution will also be introduced in collecting data on Mental Disorder within MPS.

Vassiliki Petoussi, University of Crete and George Papakonstandis, Rethymnon, Greece  
*Police organization in Greece: Current state and future potential*

Current policing in Greece operates in a bureaucratic, centralized manner, restricting communities and local governance from influencing police decision and policy making. Thus, police work often fails to meet the specific needs of local communities in relation to crime prevention and control as well as provide community-oriented services local communities require. In this study, we analyze the current organization and administration of policing in Greece and we make specific suggestions concerning the necessary measures which need to be implemented in order for the Greek police to increase its efficiency in combating and preventing crime and meeting current demands of public safety and security at the local level.

## Panel 6.11

### *Southern European Criminology at a Crossroads*

Most of our roots can be traced back to Mediterranean thinking. Platon's lucid reflections on punishment and social control, systemized by Becarria, criticised by Lombroso and Ferri: whatever your line of research, you can probably trace it back to a Mediterranean scholar who wrote on this centuries ago.

However, this round table discussion is not to commemorate our past, but rather to analyse the present state of criminology in the southern part of the European Union. Those of us who work here, may have more contacts with colleagues in the USA or Northern Europe than with our neighbouring countries. We may also believe that our problems are local, while in fact they are common for all of us. This session pretends to identify such general problems, and look for future strategies that fit our societies.

First of all, we have a less ambitious State than what Northern Europeans are accustomed to. It invests less in social research and planning. Welfare systems are more rudimentary, justice and law enforcement more traditional, penal systems less sophisticated. Those who fear the nanny state or the net widening effects of high-tech crime control may prefer it that way, but it also implies that there is less funding for criminological research, and fewer jobs for criminologists.

Second, academic life is more dominated by traditional professions, such as Law and Medicine. There is little room for upstarts like criminology. In several Southern European countries there is no such thing as a university chair in Criminology, neither do they offer any official degree in that discipline. That opens the field for special training courses and privately sponsored criminology, and there appears to be a huge interest in such studies.

Third, we are in fact at crossroads, with high levels of public ignorance about crime and crime control, and important decisions ahead. Those who know what happened in the UK or France twenty years ago are often considered experts in southern Europe. Should we recommend solutions that have already been tried elsewhere, or should we develop our own?

Ernesto U. Savona, University of Trento, Italy

### *Italian criminology: the challenge of combining the past with the future*

Italian Criminology has a sound past, a light present and could have a great future if the three perspectives (law, medicine and social sciences), which today characterise its research, could be integrated in new interdisciplinary research activities and training. With few exceptions lawyers today think criminologically without having any perspective of what research design

means. Their thinking is descriptive and a long way from the analytical job of inferring variables. Psychiatric and forensic analysts, who have methodological abilities, do not consider the relevance external variables play in determining human behaviour. Social science criminologists (psychologists, sociologists, economists), who have developed relevant skills in theory and methodology, do not know the structure and the implications of legal systems and criminal justice sub-systems.

The integration of these three perspectives could be seen as being an onset or, conversely, as a “sunset”. Signals are pointing in both directions. Today the Italian demand for criminological research is mainly driven by the need to find practical solutions in the area of urban safety and a new generation of research practitioners is growing fast who do not have a serious theoretical and methodological background. The combination of the ideological approach (right or left) and ignorance of methodology could produce very bad results in terms of the legitimisation of criminology as a new integrated science capable of analysing and understanding the processes, and considering their policy implications. If this is the onset of Italian criminology its “sunset” will soon be here.

Integrated academic research is at its beginnings. The Italian Society of Criminology, that has been traditionally close to the forensic sciences, is slowly opening its doors to researchers from other experiences (sociology) and the Italian Society of Sociology has its own Committee on the sociology of law and deviance. Italian criminal lawyers, with few exceptions, are one step behind integration. Some of them teach criminology in law schools without considering the methodological implications of criminological knowledge. They consider the Classical and Positivist School of criminal law as the only perspective for explaining criminal behaviour

New initiatives are moving in the direction of integration. The psychiatric and forensic oriented areas of criminological research, which has its pillars in the Schools of Medicine of the University of Genoa, Milan, Modena and Siena, are developing training and research activities with a view to integration. New researchers are arriving with a serious background. The social science oriented area of criminological research is developing in the Faculties of Law, Political Sciences and Sociology at the Universities of Milan (Catholic and State University), Bologna (Statistics and Law), Macerata (Political Sciences), Teramo (Law). At the moment criminology is a class in many of the Faculties considered before. The recently approved reform of Italian Universities is facilitating new initiatives in the field. Some have been recently set up others are coming. The challenge is to design these initiatives with the perspective of the integration of the three paths of criminological thought in mind. At the moment this is the personal wish of the author.

Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves, Universidade do Minho, Portugal

*Criminology in Portugal: Still a Long Way to Go or Maybe we Don't Want to Go That Way?*

Graduate studies in criminology are non-existent for the moment in Portugal, and only at Oporto's University Faculty of Law a master's degree in criminology was recently approved. Due to the fact that it is not allowed to create a degree in criminology outside from the Law faculties — in state/public Universities — several private institutions started to provide post-graduation courses in criminology, with a successful number of applicants.

The present situation seems to encompass an effort from the private sector to provide academic preparation and training (?) in criminology at a post-graduate level, while only one public institution (Oporto's Law Faculty) is interested in providing pre-graduate training. On the other hand, most researchers and professionals seem to prefer their original epistemological anchoring (e.g., psychology, sociology, penal law, ...) to provide studies, and

interventions in criminal issues rather to fight for a scientific domain called "Portuguese Criminology". Implications of this attitude are discussed.

Per Stangeland, Universidad de Malaga, Spain  
*Spanish Criminology*

Spanish criminology has deep roots. At the beginning of the 20th century, lawyers and physicians published interesting studies on poverty, banditry and prison reform. However, these roots were disrupted during the Civil War, when many Spanish scientists fled into exile or were silenced. The Franco regime was tolerant towards theoretical and philosophical works of liberal leaning, as long as these were kept within the ivory castle of academia. This preference for reflection and abstraction about crime and social justice, rather than empirical studies, has lingered on to this present day. However, we now observe a growing movement in Spain towards reviving empirical criminology, and a focus on police and criminal justice reform, support to victims of crime and the search for remedies against specific problems, such as terrorism, corruption and organised crime.

Effi Lambropoulou, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece  
*Greek Criminology*

Criminology was established in Greece in the 1930s, although the first books were published in 1883 and 1892 and referred to research issues. Initially, Greek criminologists followed Legal and Medical approaches in the European tradition. The theoretical and research production during the following three decades fluctuated somewhat due to several reasons. The 1980s and 1990s are characterised by an expansion in teaching, personnel and small-scale quantitative studies, while a sociological approach had already started to gain ground from the late 1970s. A lack of funds, as well as conservatism on the part of state functionaries and various professional interests regarding the social sciences were significant obstacles to the development of the discipline. The main intervention of Greek criminologists during the 1990s consists in their increased participation on governmental and ministerial committees, as well as in related work, including consultative groups and organisations. Their access to the media has also become considerable. However, intra-disciplinary discussion and coordinated empirical research into contemporary issues lags far behind the needs of the country. The paper attempts to give perspective to developments in Greek Criminology.

## Panel 7.1

Stephanie West, USA  
*Towards an integrated theory of violence*

Many theories have tried to explain why people commit violent crimes. Various environmental, biological, and psychological explanations have been offered, but none has been able to fully explain the phenomenon of violence. Recently, integration of these theories has been a popular theme in the attempt to understand violence. New studies continuously offer new explanations, yet the issue still remains a mystery. Different theories of the causes of violence will be explored, with a focus on environmental, psychological, and biological explanations. From these theories the most useful aspects of each will be determined and an attempt will be made to integrate them into a more comprehensive theory to be considered.

Derrick Armstrong, Alan France and Jean Hine, University of Sheffield, UK  
*Pathways Into and Out of Crime: Risk Resilience and Diversity*

This paper will report on the work of a Network of 5 university partners in the UK, funded by the Economic and Social Research, to carry out a series of related research projects over a 4 year period into the experiences of children and young people from diverse cultures and communities, and their perceptions about pathways into and out of crime. Farrington (1999) in a major review of the current state of knowledge on risk factors has argued that research is needed to establish how 'risk factors' may differ for different groups of people. Currently, however, research on both 'risk' and 'protective' factors is heavily dominated by psychosocial models of risk that have placed the individual child or young person at the centre of the risk matrix. One consequence of this has been an almost total absence of any consideration of the social construction of risk. Studies of risk and young people have largely ignored the ways in which they interact and negotiate with their social worlds and the importance of putting culture and context at the centre of the process. To do so implies a need for new theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of risk and protection and their significance in the life-courses of young people. The paper will illustrate the ways in which these theoretical and methodological challenges are being taken up by the ESRC funded Network.

Alfonso Serrano Gómez and Alfonso Serrano Maíllo., Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain

*General theories of crime and terrorism*

Criminal theories do not address the issue of whether they might account as well for terrorism. In the Spanish case, the public opinion, the media, and the researchers seem to consider this phenomenon as a distinct type of behavior or of crime, clearly different from common or street crime. Considering the few available data regarding terrorism in the case of Spain, this work wants to study if general theories crime could also account for it. Following important theorists, we will focus in the characteristics of the terrorist acts and of terrorists themselves. The work will explore the possibilities and limits of general theories of crime and of typologies in Criminology.

Kai D. Bussman, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg

*Evaluation of the German Prohibition of Family Violence Against Children*

In 2000 the German Government has implemented a prohibition of violence in the education. A pre-post research design allows to examine its effects. The results of five nationwide representative surveys on experiences, perceptions, legal knowledge and attitudes of adolescents (N = 2000, 1992-2001) and parents (N = 3000, 1996-2000) as well as experts of family counselling institutions (N = 1000, 2000) will be discussed. The main results are that the prevalence of corporal punishments has significantly decreased and the legal prohibition is accepted by a overwhelming majority. Especially the legal sensibility towards the legal limits of parental physical sanctions has increased significantly.

## Panel 7.2

Elaine Campbell, University of Newcastle

*The Rhetoric of Everyday Criminologies*

The politics of crime and punishment, it seems, have taken something of an expressivist and populist turn wherein 'common sense' ideas about crime control and penal strategies are increasingly privileged over the perspectives of criminological experts and professional elites. Accorded some conceptual dignity as 'criminologies of everyday life', Garland has provided a persuasive genealogy of the historical and social specificity of popular knowledges, and has gone some way to accounting for their resonance with penal policymakers in Europe, the UK and the US. However, the preferred scholarly response has been to denounce 'criminologies of everyday life' as emotive, experiential and pragmatic, and as premised on rhetorical rather than reasoned argument. This paper explores and challenges this view by critically examining the rhetorical nature of 'everyday criminologies'. Rhetoric, in this context, is not understood as a language of hysteria and hyperbole, but as the classical art of effective speaking and writing. Taking advantage of recent developments in rhetorical studies, and using the unique discursive material of 'chat room' discussions, an analysis of popular discourses of crime control and penal policy is presented which shows how these discourses exploit and mobilise intellectual theories of the 'crime problem' to achieve specific argumentative (political/power) effects.

Kristel Beyens, Free University Brussels, Belgium

*Contemporary sentencing : where do we come from and where do we (want to) go to?*

Sentencing practices can be concerned as one of the core activities of the criminal justice system. Current penalty has been fundamentally changing. Some authors (e.g. Garland) make mention of a penal crisis. Evidently this penal context influences the sentencing process. However, the specific sentencing culture, characterized by its particular principles and its distinctive views on offenders and punishment make of sentencing a persistent penal institution.

In this paper some major debates and evolutions in contemporary sentencing will be discussed, bearing in mind its specific past, present and future characteristics and its penal and social context.

- 1) The core debate in sentencing is about the tension between an individualized sentencing practice and a sentencing practice directed by tariffs or sentencing guidelines. Both practices are inspired by the search for an equal and just sentencing.
- 2) Sentencing practices have been and still are not very transparent, mainly due to the highly appreciated judicial autonomy. To what extent is divergence in sentencing practices desired? Which initiatives have been or can be taken to make sentencing more transparent and checkable?
- 3) Since the last decades, the range of sanctions has been growing. In addition to prison sentences and fines, judges can apply community sanctions, such as probation orders, community service order, electronic monitoring, etc. These punishments mainly aim for reparation towards the victim and integration of the offender. As a result, the decision-making process of a 'just' judgment has become more complex. More penal actors have become involved in the sentencing process and there is a request for a more participative and communicative sentencing process.

- 4) In current penalty we see an evolution towards a sentencing system which is more oriented towards reparation for the victim and integration of the offender on the one hand and actuarial tendencies, aiming for an efficient management of offenders on the other.

Juanjo Medina and Elisa Roller, University of Manchester, UK

*Contrasting New Labour and the PSOE proposals to tackle public safety.*

This paper examines a recent document approved by the PSOE that outlines their political program to deal with the emerging issues of crime and public safety. The document is a loyal reflection of the policies outlined in the 1997 electoral manifesto of the British Labour Party. Similarities and differences will be discussed and we'll explore to what degree this document supports the external validity of the thesis defended by Garland in *The Culture of Control*.

Tatyana Denisova, Law Faculty, Zaporizhzhya State University, Ukraine

*Criminal punishment in Ukraine*

In the mechanism of rule of law and order, ensuring the search of optimal balance in applying of methods of changing mind, stimulation and compulsion is extremely important. This problem is especially vital for law enforcement bodies officials, as in their professional activity legal norms are constant instrument of moral and legal citizen's upbringing.

Society is not able to refuse from criminal punishment today, although ideas about its necessity in the third millennium exist. Exactly punishment reflects idea of fair repayment for caused evil and harm. But punishment is also violence, evil, that society has to apply to stop offender. Punishment also executes crime prevention function, as real struggle with criminality is led by means of bringing to criminal responsibility, infliction of criminal punishment and enforcing a state measures of compulsion to persons who committed crime.

Criminal legislation of Ukraine and practice of its application testify that state pays great attention to criminal punishment. Despite accession to international treaties for human rights assumption of a commitment to observe human rights of every person before European community, Ukraine, how it is disappointing to admit, is belonging to "leaders" in applying of measure of restraint "retaining in custody" and holds forth place in a world (after USA, Russian Federation, Byelorussia).

Prognosis of criminality in the world in the nearest 2-3 years, as in the beginning of third millennium, stays inconsolable. On the whole, rise of criminality, especially grave crimes, is expected.

Actually, it is essential, to undertake complex of lawmaking and organization measures that lead to criminal and criminal-correctional policy reform in Ukraine. In this area, recognition of purposeless of long – termed deprivation of liberty punishment for majority of convicted, Criminal Code panels improvement, limitation of detention in custody terms for the accused persons during the period of proceeding up to judgment entry into force, applying punishments that are alternative to deprivation of liberty, applying such preventive measures as home arrest, pledge and caution has to take place.

The State has the right to punish, but it has no right to place its citizens in such situation that provokes, and even pushes them to commit crime.

## Panel 7.3

Phil Hadfield and Dick Hobbs, University of Durham, UK

*A Thirst for Knowledge: Defining, Measuring and Recording 'Alcohol-Related' Violence and Disorder*

This paper examines the various ways in which 'alcohol-related' violence and disorder occurring within the UK's night-time economy is conceptualised, measured and recorded. We critically discuss competing definitions of the term 'alcohol-related' and associated approaches to measurement and recording, whilst showing how stakeholders can manipulate complex definitional debates in order to further their own political or economic interests. We argue that crime prevention practitioners need to be aware of such issues in order to avoid being led into conceptual and evidential 'cul-de-sacs.' Finally, the implications of adopting the various operational definitions as a basis for effective evidence-based policy are highlighted.

Judith Aldridge, University of Manchester, UK

*Methodological and Ethical Issues in Conducting Research with Intoxicated Subjects*

A large study of dance drug use conducted in 1998 surveyed 2057 clubbers in the north west of England (Measham, Aldridge and Parker, 2001). A subset of this group were asked for further participation, including an in-depth interview later on the fieldwork night, and the provision of a urine sample. The impression of the research team was that ecstasy users may have been disproportionately co-operative and compliant in agreeing to further participation. However, analysis showed that those who had consumed alcohol were more amenable to further participation. These and other findings will be examined in relation to ethical and methodological issues around conducting research with intoxicated subjects.

Tom Decorte and Sarah Slock, Ghent University, Belgium

*Dynamic patterns of cocaine and crack use. Results of 6-year follow-up study of 111 cocaine and crack users in Antwerp (Belgium).*

A 6 year *follow-up study* of 111 controlled cocaine and crack users is currently being carried out. These users from hidden populations were recruited with a *snowball sampling technique* and through *participant observation* in the Antwerp nightlife. Follow-up studies add up to the value of earlier findings. Unfortunately, within the drug research, long term follow-up is not often used as a research method. Advantages and disadvantages of this research technique will be presented, along with our preliminary results.

Jörg-Martin Jehle, University of Göttingen, Germany

*Sentencing and Reconviction of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences – Results from a Nationwide Reconviction Study in Germany*

In Germany, a reconviction study on the basis of the data available in the Federal Register of Criminal Records has been conducted. In the study a total of about 300 000 criminal traffic offenders who were convicted or released from prison in 1994 is examined in relation to the form of sentence, crime and some personal data; the persons studied can be observed for a period of 4 years in reconviction terms and previous convictions can be traced. According to the criminal history different types of careers can be observed, and different reconviction rates after criminal sanctions and specific traffic-related measures can be described.

## Panel 7.4

### *The International Self-Reported Delinquency Study*

Ineke Haen Marshall, University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA  
Josine Junger-Tas, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands  
Denis Ribeaud, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

## Panel 7.5

Daniel Pérusse<sup>1</sup>; Richard E. Tremblay<sup>1</sup>; Bernard Boulerice<sup>1</sup>; Alain Girard<sup>1</sup>; Raymond Baillargeon<sup>1</sup>; and Michel Boivin<sup>2</sup>

1. Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment and St.-Justine Hospital Research Center, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

2. Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment, Laval University, Quebec City, PQ, Canada

The present study explores the genetic and environmental contributions to individual variation in symptoms of aggression, opposition and hyperactivity in a sample of 18-month-old twins from a population-based cohort. Participants were ascertained from birth records and recruited as part of the Quebec Newborn Twins Study (N=650 pairs), a prospective study aimed at assessing the emotional development of twins from infancy to adolescence. Aggression, opposition and hyperactivity were assessed through maternal interviews during a home visit when the twins were 18 months of age. Quantitative genetic models were fitted to symptom items and to syndrome classes. For most measures, scores were more correlated for monozygotic (MZ) than dizygotic (DZ) twins. The best-fitting models included substantial genetic influence, which accounted for the largest part of the familial aggregation observed for these precursors of anti-social behavior. These results, however, also appear compatible with a non-genetic effect of zygosity generating assimilation and/or contrast biases in the maternal assessment of behavior problems in MZ and DZ twins, respectively. These findings are interpreted in relation to the developmental etiology of anti-social behavior.

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Kirk R. Williams, University of California, Riverside, USA

### *Youth and handguns: implications for positive youth development*

Youth and handguns has been a pressing contemporary issue because the presence of handguns among adolescents threatens their well-being. These lethal weapons have become a symbol of power and control and even serve to develop and verify “violent identities.” This paper reports the results of an analysis designed to determine the reasons why “at-risk” youth have favorable attitudes toward handguns and, in fact, carry such weapons. Determinants include indicators of an “ecology of danger,” normative endorsement of aggressive responses to shame, and characteristics of the self. The implications of the findings for youth development and for interventions that support such development are discussed.

Nancy Guerra, University of California, Riverside, L. Rowell Huesmann and Anja Spindler, University of Michigan, USA.

*Community violence exposure, social cognition and aggression among urban elementary school children.*

The effects of witnessing community violence on aggressive cognitions and behavior were investigated in an ethnically-diverse sample of 4458 elementary school age boys and girls living in urban and inner-city neighborhoods. Two types of aggressive cognitions were measured from children's self reports: normative beliefs about the acceptability of aggression and fantasizing about aggressive scripts. Aggressive behavior was measured using both peer and teacher reports. Eight cohorts of children were assessed yearly over a time span ranging from 3 to 6 years. The results indicated that as children got older their social cognitions supporting aggression and their aggressive behavior increased while exposure to community violence decreased. Prior violence exposure had a significant effect in increasing subsequent aggression, normative beliefs about aggression, and fantasizing about aggression in both boys and girls. Although exposure to violence predicted subsequent aggressive behavior both in grades 1-3 and grades 4-6, the effects on social cognition were only evident in the later grades. These findings suggest that witnessing community violence has an effect on children's aggressive behavior through both imitation of violence as well as through the development of associated cognitions as children get older.

Arjan Blokland and Paul Nieuwebeerta (NSCR)

*Criminal behavior through life: testing life course explanations of the lifespan variation in risk of criminal behavior.*

This paper tests predictions from both the population heterogeneity and the life course perspective on lifespan variations in risk of criminal behavior using data from two different studies. The first study uses official data on the criminal histories of a nationally representative sample of 6,094 people found guilty of a crime in the Netherlands in 1977. Prospective data was gathered until 2000 rendering a 23-year follow up. The second study used is a nationally representative survey administered in the Netherlands in 1996 to 1,939 individuals aged 15 years or older, consisting of self reported retrospective accounts of criminal behaviour and relevant transitions in family and professional life. Multivariate logistic models were used to test whether individual variation in the fulfilment of adult social roles could explain the age-crime relationship, whether dispositional variables interacted with age-effects and whether the effects of social context were dissimilar for different groups of offenders.

## Panel 7.6

Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University, Poland.

*Victimisation of Pupils with Violence. Results of the Survey in Krakow (Poland)*

In 1999 a victimisation survey has been conducted on the sample of 1500 pupils of primary and secondary schools in Krakow. It used the questionnaire prepared by the Criminological Institute of Lower Saxony in Hannover, which was only slightly modified. This survey concentrated on victimisation with various forms of violence. It established that violence is not a fundamental concern of pupils. Moreover, it is Poland which is perceived as a dangerous country, but not schools and neighbourhoods. This seems not to be influenced by the fact that

victimisation with certain types of violence (robbery, extortion, bodily injury) takes place quite often, although usually not in schools but in the vicinity of the place of residence.

A.I. Shashkin and A.L. Salagaev, Kazan State Technical University, Russian Federation  
*Variations of gang homicide in Russia*

In spite of minor fluctuations, homicide rates in Russia have been constantly increasing since 1990. For instance, in 2001 the homicide rate in Tatarstan Republic of Russia was 17,4 on 100000 people. Youth share in homicides is very high, and the majority of young murderers are members of delinquent gangs. The presentation will report data of Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs and it's Tatarstan branch on offenders, victims, weapons utilized in the commission of a homicide, victim-offender relationships, level of gang involvement, the circumstances of gang homicide incidents, etc.

Gian Paolo di Loreto, Italy

*Hooliganism and violent behaviour: a research into two Italian hooligan groups*

This is a research into two Italian hooligan groups called "Freak Brothers" and "Working Class", fans of the *serie B* football team "Ternana F.C". The research results are achieved by the participant observation and by an interview submitted to 40 hooligans, examining the socio-cultural aspects, the meaning of this passion for football, the rituals, the inner law ruling these groups and its link with a possible deviant behaviour, and scanning with a particular attention the clash with other hooligans and the police, its relation with radical and racist ideologies and other possible violent behaviours in the daily life.

Tarja Hilden-paajanen , University of Joensuu, Finland

*Racially Motivated Urban Violence - A Description of skinhead violence in Finland*

Joensuu is a town with approximately 51000 inhabitants geographically located in Eastern Finland about 60 kilometres from Russian border. In the early 1990's the amount of immigrant population increased as some 100 somalian refugees were set in the Joensuu area. The amount of foreign population in Joensuu area is still low: only 1,5 percent of total. In the early 1990's there were also young men with racist, fascist and nationalistic ideology, and soon they were recognized skinheads. Since then skinheads have 'operated' with urban violence, aggressive masculinity and ideological racism in the centre of Joensuu. Skinheads have committed 424 crimes in Joensuu area in time period of 1995-1998. The data has been collected of preliminary investigation reports of police. The crimes are committed by 48 skinheads of age from 15 to 20 years. The crimes of skinheads are heterogeneous. Skinheads have committed various and diverse types of crimes, violence, robbery, property crimes, vandalism, for example. Violent crimes of skinheads have gained main position, as skinheads are known as violent, aggressive and masculine young men. Media has constructed and maintained this definition with news of racist attacks committed by skinheads. In my presentation I will describe the essence of skinhead-violence in Joensuu area, as far as it is conceived in police reports. The analysis is basically based on quantitative methods (coding variables like types of crimes, racism in crimes, time of crime and place of crime). I will observe six types of skinhead-violence, the context of violence and dynamics of committing violence. In addition to quantitative analysis of violent crimes I will observe the motives skinheads give to their violent crimes. What makes two or three skinheads attack to one or two passers-by in the street at nighttime and mugger them? What gets skinheads systematically hunt people of different ethnic backgrounds and threaten them? What is the reason for

skinheads to direct their revenge to person who (just only) looks like the main object of revenge?

## Panel 7.7

Sonia Feltesse, journalist, Assistant secretary-general of the French society of Criminology (AFC)

### *Introduction*

The media often contribute to build the politic agenda, as not only they point to some society problems, but they contribute to impose outlines for politic answers to these events. This seems particularly evident in the field of crime and public policies. Public opinion about prison, sentencing, corrections and alternatives to incarceration and their role in the society, is then directly influenced by the media. How can we analyse this process ? Are the media responsible for this new trend, and what can of social and political conditions could help to build a more democratic debate about corrections and what they aim to?

Hanns Von Hofer, Stockholm University, Sweden

### *Prison Population and Prison Politics in the Netherlands*

Dutch prison population has increased by a factor of 5 during the last 25 years. Since there are no accepted general theories that could explain the development of prison populations, the paper starts with the assumption that the increase of prisoners in Holland has been an explicit political objective. A scenario is then set up which hopefully makes it easier to understand why the change of Dutch prison politics from decarceration to incarceration became politically acceptable.

Pascal Décarpes, student in political sciences, France

### *Prison, Media and Public opinion in France*

In the first semester 2000 a major event about prisons occurred in France: medias and politicians talked about it for a while, showing their interest on the matter. My research deals with communication and social representations, trying to understand and to explain how is prison debated. Therefore I analysed the penitential system on its "total institution side". I point out how prison itself censures commentary on its subject, making from its main function – punishment – a definitive aspect of its role. I intend to show how prison is a media paradox.

Sonja Snacken, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

### *Public opinion and criminal policy in Belgium over the last twenty years*

The Belgian criminal justice system and political establishment are facing a crisis of legitimacy since the eighties, due to several scandals relating to the ineffectiveness of the police and justice system to handle and clear up several serious criminal cases. In the general elections of 1991, an extremist right wing party scored successfully by focusing on immigration and crime. As a result, both topics have become hot political issues. Local urban policy and criminal policy are focusing on feelings of insecurity, which have been interpreted as a result of petty street criminality. In 1994, several legislative initiatives were taken to enhance swift and obvious answers to street crimes (e.g. swift procedures), but also to reinforce the position and interests of victims of crime (mediation, community service). In

1996, the Dutroux case further deepened the distrust of the public and brought new reforms to the criminal justice system : reorganisation of police forces, reinforcement of the legal position of victims of crime in the penal procedure, reform of the parole legislation and introduction of restorative justice ideas inside the prisons. This paper will discuss some research results on the real effects of these initiatives on the criminal justice system.

Evry Archer, Service médico-psychologique régional (SMPR) de Loos, France and N. Przygodski-Lionet, Université de Lille, France

*Picture of violence in the cinema, and impact on social representations about victims*

This study presents two different steps :

- a presentation of physical aggressions in the French cinema : does it picture the reality, particularly about victims ?
- the impact of this picture on social representations of victims.

The first step consisted in analysing 30 French movies produced between 1958 and 1994. The second is based on the analyse of the answer of 92 people to 2 different questionnaire : one related to the representation about victims in our society, and one related to the presentation of victims in the cinema. The presentation of this study will help us to develop how the social representations about victims can cast new light on social representations about prison in our society.

## Panel 7.8

Michele Burman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Glasgow

*Questioning Gender: Violence by Young Women and Girls*

Gendered constructions of femininity shape both definitions of and responses to behaviours that contradict gendered norms. Female violence challenges hegemonic femininity, and is typically portrayed as an aberration (masculinised, pathologised) or redefined as part of the natural feminine condition (emotional, irrational, out of control). This paper draws on recent research examining the nature, prevalence and contexts of violence by girls and young women in the UK, arguing that the tensions set up by particular gendered constructions of female violence are unhelpful, and render this already complex issue difficult to address and analyse critically.

David Gadd and Stephen Farrall, Department of Criminology, Keele University

*Male Victims of Domestic Abuse in Scotland*

This paper will report on the findings of research commissioned by the Scottish Executive on the topic of “Male Victims of Domestic Abuse in Scotland”. The paper will seek to explain the disjunction between police statistics on men’s victimisation and the findings of the Scottish Crime Survey 2000. It will also report on the findings of follow-up in-depth interviews with a sample of those men counted as ‘victims’ in published analyses of the Scottish Crime Survey.

Jackie Turton, Department of Sociology, University of Essex  
*Maternal sex offenders: some criminological considerations*

For the majority of child sexual abusers, whether male or female, denial is the best and most common defence. There is little advantage to telling the truth as both society and the criminal justice system treats child sex offenders as outcasts. This becomes more complicated for female abusers since they are more doubly deviant. In other words such behaviour goes against their femininity, their maternal instinct as well as social and moral codes. I think we can build some criminological explanations from the recognition and understanding of the vocabularies of motive used by these offenders which will help us begin to comprehend why some mothers sexually abuse their children..

Suenje Matthiesen, Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland  
*The meaning of violence in the lives of women offenders in New Zealand*

The aim of this study is to investigate the socio-cultural meaning of violence in the lives of Maori and NZ-European women offenders, and the role that their experiences of interpersonal and societal violence play in initiating and maintaining their criminal behaviour. An overview of major themes, drawn from interviews with 55 women inmates from their perspectives on the above areas, will be presented. Gender, class and cultural issues in the New Zealand context will be emphasized. Finally, the study's implications with regard to the treatment and rehabilitative needs of women offenders will be discussed.

Vera Hacket, NSCR, The Netherlands  
*Dealing with uncertainty in decision making about rape cases in the Dutch criminal law system*

For a case to proceed through the criminal law system, many assessments have to be made. How reliable is the complainants' story? What kind of questions should the witnesses be asked? How should the indictment be terminated? Is there sufficient proof to plead guilty? In rape cases, stories told by the persons involved are often the only evidence police officers, attorneys and judges have. They have to base their decisions about how to investigate the case and what to believe on these stories. The degree of difficulty in deciding what to do and whom to believe differs between cases, but often it is a complex and uncertain task. Dealing with this uncertainty is an important part of the work. It is impossible to decide what to do next when many different alternatives seem equally plausible. Knowing that the stakes for some of those involved are high if a wrong decision is made, makes it even harder. That's why decisionmakers in the criminal law system have to reduce the uncertainty. Some of the ways to do this are nested within organisations, like certain procedures or practices, while others can be categorised as 'general', like organizing information in a complete, coherent and logical story that is easy to believe or to reject. But also these general ways of dealing with a case are closely bound to the context in which they are used. Things are said, done, expected, accepted, neglected and rejected within a social, institutional and organisational context. Different kinds of contexts are relevant for this research: the police-department, the department of the attorneys, the courtroom, the criminal law system in general, and Dutch society.

This paper explores the manner in which Dutch police-officers, attorney's and judges deal with uncertainty in the treatment of rape-cases, and how their actions relate to the context in which decisions about rape-cases are taken. The paper is based on observations at a vice

squad and in a courtroom in the Netherlands, and interviews with police-officers and attorneys.

## Panel 7.9

Viviana Andreescu, University of Louisville, USA

### *The Differential Impact of Structural Indicators on Lethal Violence in Appalachia*

This county-level study examines the effect of structural and cultural conditions on 1990-1995 aggregate homicide rates in all thirteen U.S. Appalachian states. In support of the theoretical arguments formulated by the structural perspective this research reveals statistically significant associations between homicide and socioeconomic deprivation, family disorganization, racial heterogeneity, and other factors related to systemic violence, such as drug abuse and weapon violations. Although data show intraregional differences in homicide rates, results indicate a differential impact of the selected structural indicators on lethal violence when the three sub-regions of Appalachia (Northern, Central, and Southern) are compared. These findings suggest that the current versions of the structural theories of crime need to be revisited in order to better explain the gap in homicide rates between a large part of the American South and other areas of the country.

Rebecca Aust, Home Office, UK

### *Crime in Rural England and Wales.*

The session will present findings from a Home Office statistical bulletin that was recently published on rural crime in England and Wales (March 2002).

The level of crime is an issue of concern to many people across the country. However, in recent years the spotlight has been turned on rural crime, partly as a result of the Tony Martin case.<sup>1</sup> Many people in rural areas believe (and the media report) that crime rates are rising, and that the rural community is no longer the safe idyll it has previously seemed. To some people, it appears that the problems previously associated with urban areas have spread to the countryside, and there is also an increasing awareness of specifically rural problems relating to crime and disorder. The presentation will look at the levels of crime and people's fear of crime in rural areas, derived from key government statistics. Confirming the findings of previous studies in suggesting that rural areas continue to experience lower levels of crime and people living in rural areas are victimised less frequently than those in urban areas. However, the contents of the presentation will also offer a new explanation as to why crime may have become more prominent in the agenda of rural concerns in recent years. Although in no way reaching the levels experienced in our towns and cities, it is apparent that rural areas did experience a sharper rise in crime than seen elsewhere in the late 1980s through to the mid-1990s. It is therefore not surprising that people in rural areas perceived over that period a change in their idyllic environment once relatively undisturbed by crime. Although rural areas remain considerably less blighted by crime than our towns and cities, it is important to recognise that they still suffer from crime and disorder and are in no way crime-free. Statistics can only provide a snapshot of those problems. It is hoped that the information provided will give rural communities a clearer basis on which to understand the problems that they are seeking to address.

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1. Farmer Tony Martin was jailed for murder in April 2000 after shooting dead an intruder in his farmhouse. In October 2001 the sentence was reduced from murder to manslaughter.

Tim Hope, Suzanne Karstedt and Stephen Farrall (Keele University, UK)

*'Tolerance' of Disorder and the Invocation of Police Authority: Community Efficacy and Social Capital*

This paper investigates the relationship between the propensity of citizens to invoke police authority for incidents of violence and disorder and the type of police response. Amongst the neighbourhoods of an English police authority, a higher level of social-exclusion is associated with a higher rate of criminalisation of reported incidents. In contrast, a greater likelihood of invoking a non-criminal response is associated not only with higher rates of political and cultural efficacy, and social service investment, but also higher rates of community 'fragmentation', including transience and racial heterogeneity. We view these different 'tolerance rates' as reflecting differential trust in police authority, which is mediated by the availability of social and cultural capital within the community.

## Panel 7.10

Dina Siegel (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam) and Catrien Bijleveld (NSCR, Leiden/ Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)

*Smuggling of humans - Case of the Netherlands*

The smuggling of human beings is increasingly defined as one of the most urgent problems in Western Europe. The purpose of our discussion is to present and analyze some recent developments of the illegal smuggling in the European context and to the Netherlands particularly. Our study is based on case studies of smuggling from the Middle Eastern/ North African region, Baltic countries and Ukraine. Special attention is paid to involvement of organized crime groups and to discussion of (the emergence of ) other forms of trafficking.

Richard Staring, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands

*Irregular chain migration versus smuggling chains: the entrance of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands*

Although the geographical location of the Netherlands prevented the Dutch from all too painful confrontations with ships overcrowded with illegal immigrants before Dutch beaches, the Netherlands is confronted with the activities of human smugglers in their own specific way. The Dover smuggling case, where over fifty Chinese immigrants died by suffocation in a container at the back of a lorry, evidently made clear that at least to some extent the Netherlands is used as a transit country for human smugglers. Other incidents illustrate that for some human smuggler networks the Netherlands is rather a country of destination than an intermediate station. Notwithstanding all the attention from politics, science and the media for human smuggling, and depending on the country of origin, the majority of the illegal immigrants and asylum seekers enter the Netherlands silently without the support of human smugglers. During two researches (*The unknown City* and *Survival strategies of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands*) more than three hundred illegal immigrants (lacking residence permits) living and often working in the Netherlands were interviewed on their choice for the Netherlands and how they succeeded in entering the Netherlands despite restrictive migration and entry policies. Based on the analysis of these interviews with illegal immigrants living in the Netherlands and ethnographic fieldwork among Turks, I would like to answer the following questions in my contribution: 1.) How do illegal immigrants succeed in entering the Netherlands in a general context of restrictive migration policies, 2) How important were

smuggling networks for their entry in the Netherlands, 3) What pictures on the smugglers and smuggling networks can be derived from the stories of the illegal immigrants in terms of characteristics of criminal organisations. More specific, I am interested in potential linkages between the smuggling networks and the communities of fellow countrymen in the Netherlands and potential other European countries.

Richard Kania, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, USA, and Lyuba Pervushina, Minsk State Linguistics University, Belarus

*Promised Destinations Offered to Young Women Lured into the International Sex Trades*

Across much of Central Europe, especially in the more economically disadvantaged states of the former Soviet Union, young women are being lured into sexual slavery via want\_ads promising good employment, marriage or travel opportunities in Western Europe and the Americas. These ads invite young women to relocate to places East Europeans see as economically and culturally desirable. The ads do not ask for women with foreign language abilities or employable skills. The naive young women who respond to these offers often find themselves transported to brothels in countries none would wish to go, being called upon to perform sexual services they had no interest in providing. This study examines the content of actual Russian\_language advertisements appearing in the popular press of Belarus designed to lure such women into this sexual slavery. It compares the locations offered in the advertisements to the actual locations, identified in news accounts taken from police reports, where these women most often are being sent.

Laura María Agustín D'Andrea, Open University, UK

*Organised Migrations or Organised Crime? The Ambiguous World of 'Trafficking'*

Discourses of “trafficking in women”, which produced the Palermo protocols supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime), rely on the paternalistic assumption that it is better for women to stay at “home” rather than going away and getting into trouble. However, empirical research among both migrant men and women working in Europe reveals little difference between their projects, as it also reveals no difference between people who work in domestic service or the sex industry. The distinction made in the two protocols is highly problematic, and what international agencies are calling “trafficking” turns out to be migrants’ reliance on friends, clients and employers as well as criminals to pursue transnational work migrations. The insistence that “organised crime” is responsible for so many migration projects rely on a neocolonialist refusal to listen to migrants’ own testimonies.

Gert Vermeulen, Ghent University, Belgium

*Research-based proposal for a comprehensive policy to tackle trafficking in human beings*

Review of the dynamics of trafficking between Belgium and the Philippines, between Belgium and Poland/Hungary and between EU countries and candidate states (on the basis of research projects conducted by IRCP). Description of socio-cultural and politico-economic push-factors in sending countries and pull-factors in receiving countries (demand for cheap labour, demand from sex industry). Proposal for a comprehensive policy to tackle trafficking (based on Belgian experience), arguing that there is no one-dimensional solution to trafficking in human beings, since the phenomenon is often influenced by a set of often inter-related factors. Conclusion: control measures alone cannot stop the flow of trafficking and a legal

approach that only relies on criminal law legislation is too narrow. Effective strategies to prevent and combat trafficking must be based on a multidisciplinary and integrated approach.

## Panel 7.11

Silvia Ciotti Galletti, Eurocrime, Italy

### *Art thefts and the illicit trafficking of works of art*

Art thefts and the illicit traffic of works of art are a big business for the criminal organization and they grant enormous gains all over the world.

Although Italy is probably one of the most struck States by this phenomenon (and in fact the central part of this work regards this State), every Nation is subject to thefts and swindle (because organized crime is involved also with counterfeit works of art, and sell them often to private and public museums). This study regards all the aspects of this phenomenon, from its origins to the most actual future developments, dealing with specific true cases and the most important police enforcement agencies working on this ground.

Laurence Massy, University of Liège, Belgium

### *From plunder to auction-room. Itinerary of an object through corruption, organised criminality and economical criminality*

Objects from archaeological excavations, considered works of art and as cultural heritage, acquire all their meaning in relation to a given context. The care taken by archaeologists to uncover, to restore, to reconstruct and to understand evidence from the past is confronted with much more radical practices. Here, picks, shovels and excavating machines replace the trowel and the scalpel. Plunders and their partners do not hesitate to use important means and to give up knowledge for the benefit generated by objects.

In this paper, we shall reconstruct the distance covered by archaeological artefacts from their origin to the auction-room. This will lead us to consider :

1. the attraction and the socio-cultural importance of archaeological items;
2. the existing relationship between actors of the art market and criminal networks;
3. the means used, which are corruption, resort to violence, fraud undertaken in order to allow the exportation, the organised and/or financial criminal networks.

This paper will inform, through a socio-economical analysis, on one of the aspects of criminality linked to art.

Dee Cook, Director Regional Research Institute, Wolverhampton University, UK

### *International Wildlife Trafficking and Organised Crime: getting serious about the illegal wildlife trade*

It is estimated that the global wildlife trade is estimated to be worth a total of around \$159 billion per annum. Although the scale of the *illegal* trade is difficult to estimate, it is clear that the rewards it offers to unscrupulous traders and organised criminals are high. This paper will build on the findings of two recent research<sup>2</sup> studies in exploring the linkages between wildlife trafficking and what is termed ‘organised crime’.

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<sup>2</sup> Roberts, M., Cook, D., Jones, P and Lowther, J. (2001) ‘*Wildlife Crime in the UK: towards a National Wildlife Crime Unit.*’ Report for the Department for Food and Rural Affairs.

Despite the level of seriousness of the offenders and offences involved, wildlife crime is not taken seriously in terms of enforcement and sanctions, within the UK and the EU. Lack of investment in enforcement and low penalties act as an incentive, not a deterrent, to criminals – and particularly organised criminals - engaging in the most lucrative aspects of the illegal wildlife trade. Within the UK, the seriousness which the law and those who implement it attached to wildlife trade offences fails to reflect the potential global threat they pose to biodiversity.

Aarne Kinnunen, Ministry of Justice, Finland

*Street-level drug enforcement as an answer to the demands of public safety in the suburbs of Helsinki*

The paper is based on an evaluation study dealing with a street level drug enforcement project in the Greater Helsinki area in years 1999-2000. The purpose of the drug enforcement project was to increase police activities in selected areas so that it would be more risky to use and sell drugs, drug-related crime would decrease, the deterrent effects of police activities would lead to diminishing drug use, and, finally, the feeling of safety in the target neighbourhoods would increase.

The data of the study consist of observations of the police activities in five different areas and of interviews with policemen (N=15), with persons suspected of drug crimes (N=15), with persons living in the target neighbourhoods (N=27) and with house managers (N=5).

Drug problems have increased in Finland and concentrated in certain suburbs of Helsinki. These problems were interpreted – contrary to alcohol problems - as alien and threatening by the residents. The residents' view was that intensified drug enforcement would be a suitable answer to tackle the drug and crime problems that had emerged. The police activities seemed to increase the deterrent effects of the criminal justice system, but because of lacking cooperation with social and health care authorities, the problems of addicted drug users remained unsolved.

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Cook, D., Lowther, J. and Roberts, M. (2002) *'The International Wildlife Trade and Organised crime: a review of the evidence and the role of the UK.'* Research Report for WWF/ TRAFFIC International.

## Saturday, September 7, 2002

### Panel 8.1

Klaus von Lampe, Free University of Berlin, Germany

*Assessing the state of organised crime in Germany*

This paper discusses the possibilities of determining in qualitative or quantitative terms the state of organized crime in Germany as a country with no “traditional organized crime” problem.

The first section deals with the consequences different conceptualisations of organized crime have on the assessment of organized crime. The second section combines data drawn from official records, media reports and research findings to indicate the prevalence of certain activities, structures and systemic conditions in Germany that are commonly associated with organized crime.

Mauricio Rubio, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain

*Organised crime in Spain*

This paper deals with organized crime in Spain, testing current explanations with available data. The first section shows how weak is the evidence for the scenario of prostitution or international money laundering as new activities of organized criminal groups. An analysis of irregular immigration data and eventual links with organized crime is made in the second section. Section three deals with drug trafficking, a more traditional criminal activity for which there is more evidence of links with organized crime.

Mika Junninen, Sydney University Law School, Australia

*Finnish professional criminals and their organisation in the 1990s' cross-border criminality*

What is organised crime and what does it mean in Finland? The purpose of this study is to describe Finnish professional criminal groups: structure, internal/external relations and the group participants individual characteristics development during the 1990's in Finland and cross-border operations. For this research I have selected the crime areas that seemed obvious on the basis of my master's thesis *Crime across the Border; Finnish Professional Criminals and Estonian Crime Opportunities* (Junninen and Aromaa 1999). Across the Finnish-Estonian border, the types of crimes that Finns are committing from abroad to Finland are different kinds of smuggling (spirits, tobacco and drugs), delivering prostitutes and organising their work (procuring) in Finland. The kind of crime that Finns are committing from Finland to abroad is, in the first place, handling stolen goods. The empirical data are collected from non-structured thematic interviews with 15 offenders and one group interview with six offenders. The total number of conducted interviews was 33 and the length of taped discussions in around 50 hours.

Peter Reuter, University of Maryland, Mark Kleinman, University of California and Jonathan Caulkins, Carnegie Mellon University, USA

*New Lessons of the “War” on Drugs for the “War” on Terrorism*

Efforts to prevent repetitions of the September 11 incidents have begun to be called “the war on terror.” This suggests analogies to the “war on drugs,” and there have been attempts to use these comparisons to draw conclusions about the appropriate shape and likely success of the anti-terrorism campaigns. Making new problems seem familiar by seeking out analogies is both a natural psychological response and a rational analytical strategy. This paper argues that the similarities between the problem of illicit drug distribution and the problem of foreign-based terrorist activity go deeper than the “war” metaphor. For example, in each case, the problem is both important and somewhat inchoate and has both domestic and transnational aspects. In each case, there is also great reluctance to accept an ongoing high level of damage but great difficulty in formulating a strategy to bring that damage down to a level that seems acceptable. In each case, coordinating efforts across governments, across levels of government, across agencies, among disciplines, and across the public, private, and civic sectors is both highly important and very difficult.

But terrorism is also unlike drug distribution in vital ways: the scale of the activity to be suppressed; the structure of the organizations whose schemes we must try to foil; the motivations of their participants; the scale, structure, and direction of the related financial transactions; and the tolerance for failure. For each major drug control program and for each policy choice, the paper asks if there are relevant parallels and lessons to be drawn for fighting terrorism. We organize our comparisons within six topics: 1) crime control and investigation within the nation; 2) the use of prison to incapacitate offenders; 3) control efforts outside the nation and at the border; 4) financial investigation and control; 5) overall coordination of enforcement efforts; and 6) rhetoric, media, and communications issues.

Ando Leps, Estonian Parliament

*International terrorism and Estonia*

Terrorism as a notion is not easy to define, but politically motivated illegal violence aimed at evoking large-scaled fear can be considered to be the concept of terrorism.

Characteristic of international terrorism is to bring along as extensive international response as possible and by that as great number of victims as possible, also to attack the enemy abroad where it is easier. The danger of nuclear and biological attacks and computer crimes replace classic explosions and hostage crises.

International drug business and money laundering, also illegal human trade that has lately emerged powerfully have become the main financial sources for terrorists.

Terrorism cannot be observed separate from extremist movements. The main difference between terrorist and extremist movements is their aim – the extremist movements propagate their views, but they have no intention to change the arrangement of the state and society.

In order to prevent terrorism it is important to identify and eliminate persons who could give assistance to terrorists in organising potential attacks in the state.

Estonia can make its contribution to combating terrorism with local measures, but also on political level, by supporting anti-terrorist combat in international organisations.

However, predicting the influence of potential international terrorism on Estonia we can see that there is no direct danger of terrorism. At the same time, we cannot exclude such efforts of the representatives of some extremist movements and of the persons with criminal contacts, aiming to draw attention and to harm the international reputation of the Republic of Estonia as a state aspiring to the European Union and NATO.

## Panel 8.2

Frieder Dünkel and Jens Scheel, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany  
*Reducing the population of fine defaulters in prisons: experiences with community service in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania/Germany*

Fines are the predominant sanctions in Germany with more than 80% of all criminal court sanctions. In the nineties – partly due to economic problems (increasing unemployment rates) – the execution of fines has caused problems, especially in the “new” federal states of Eastern Germany. The numbers of fine defaulters serving their day fine in prison has almost doubled, although all federal states dispose of legal schemes to avoid imprisonment through community service. In Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania the proportion of fine defaulters in 1996 was 22% of the daily adult prison population. In 1998 a project to increase the possibilities for community service has been started. More than 900 places where offenders could perform community service, have been established, 62 of them with special pedagogic assistance for offenders with specific problems (alcohol addicts, long-term unemployed or borderline cases). The paper presents first research results of the evaluation, demonstrating that the numbers of fine defaulters in prison have been cut down by half (the proportion of fine defaulters today is only 5% of the prison population). The project is a success also in terms of cost-benefit-analysis: the costs for the project (social workers and assistance while performing community service) are far less than the saved costs of imprisonment. The Ministry of Justice of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania therefore has implemented the project on a permanent base. The extension of community service in Germany actually is proposed by a draft bill on the federal level.

Frieder Dünkel, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany  
*Reducing tension and improving rehabilitation through opening the prisons: day leaves and prison furloughs in Germany*

The Prison Act of 1977 in Germany provides several forms of leave of absence (day leave, prison furlough, work release) which are used for preparing the offender for release and to maintain social bonds with the outside world. The numbers of home leaves have been tripled in the last 20 years. In the same period the failures to return from leave have decreased to a mere 1%. Furthermore tensions in prison and aggressive behaviour towards prison staff has decreased, too. Several studies demonstrate that prison leaves contribute to rehabilitation, especially when they are followed by conditional release (parole). A problem is the significant variation between the federal states in interpreting the legal rules for granting leaves. The system of prison leaves in Germany is seen as a fundamental right of prisoners and the Constitutional Court in this context repetitively has emphasised the constitutional principle of resocialisation.

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä, Finland  
*How to reduce the prison population: the example of Finland*

At the beginning of the 1950s, the prisoner rate in Finland was four times higher than in the other Nordic countries. Finland had almost 200 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants, while the figures in Sweden, Denmark and Norway were around 50. Even in the 1970s, Finland's prisoner rate continued to be among the highest in Western Europe. However, the steady

decrease that started soon after the Second World War continued, and in the beginning of the 1990s Finland had reached the Nordic level.

This change is partly affected by macro-level structural factors, but mainly a result of a conscious long term decarceration policy. From the mid 1960s onwards some 20 law-reforms have been carried out, including the lowering of sentences for property offences and drunk-driving, increasing the use of non-custodial alternatives (fines, conditional sentence and community service), reducing the number of default prisoners and the scope of preventive detention and expanding the scope of parole and early release.

The paper discusses the content of these reforms, as well as the political context which made it possible to carry out this program. Also the relation of prisoner rates and recorded crime in the corresponding Nordic countries is briefly examined showing, how the major crime trends have been practically identical in these countries despite striking differences in the use of imprisonment.

Annie Kensey, Ministère de la Justice Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, France  
*Parole and efforts to prevent recidivism*

This paper will present the results of a research on prisoners originally sentenced to at least three years of imprisonment, and who were released in 1982. The overall rate of new cases may cover extremely different situations, depending on the socio-demographic and penal characteristics of the released individuals. For example, the research has shown the efficiency of parole. The rate of new cases for inmates released on parole is substantially lower than that of inmates who are released at the end of their served sentence. The selection of inmates for parole is significant, but doesn't completely explain the lower "recidivism" rates. More significant is the supervision of inmates after their release.

Christa Pelikan/Vienna  
*Protecting victims of domestic violence-the example of Austria*

Hanns von Hofer/Stockholm  
*The execution of fines without imprisonment for fine defaulters: the example of Sweden*

Helena Valkova/Prague  
*Reforming criminal justice in the Czech Republic: from corrections to alternatives to imprisonment*

## Panel 8.3

Nuno Garoupa, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal  
*Economics of Business Crime*

Economics of crime traditionally has been concerned with individual deterrence from a cost-benefit analysis viewpoint. In the usual Becker-Polinsky-Shavell setup, potential criminals compare the illegal gain from committing an offense with the expected cost, including expected punishment. The theory of optimal law enforcement has emerged as a normative comprehensive framework to prescribe optimal legal policies when individuals behave rationally. However, recent developments in business crimes, have sparked new research into business crimes such as environmental crimes, regulatory crimes, corporate crime (including

tax evasion and tax avoidance), crimes in financial markets, money laundering and cyber crime.

Generally speaking, firms or corporations rather than individual criminals commit business crimes. Thus, the principal-agent framework seems very appealing and particularly suitable to generate useful insights into business crime. In this paper we investigate enforcement policies (mechanism design) to tackle business crime attending at the following characteristics: (a) agency and organizational costs, (b) large marginal benefits, (c) fairly ineffective enforcement technology (in particular, new information technology), (d) diversification and specialization (as a consequence of globalization), and (e) high ability to influence legal policies and judicial decisions (corruption, lobbying).

Alice Rocquet, Maison des Sciences Economiques , France  
*Criminal Careers under Threat of Increasing Punishment*

In the economics of law enforcement, only few studies reveal the limits of a static framework, with regard to recidivism (e.g. Davis 88, Leung 91-95, Nash 91, Polinsky Rubinfeld 91). But none of them describes a real dynamic sequential choice of a rational agent between legal and illegal activity according to his criminal past.

Our article presents a such model which allows changes in penalty (in term of increasing fines), in gain from offence (through learning by doing), in real probability of arrest (both in number of previous offences and arrests) and in agent's perception (incomplete information leads to Bayesian inference).

This model permits to better understand the agent's recidivist behaviour as the reason why deterrence is definitive, and the political priorities as sanctions at the very first offence or "zero tolerance" policy.

George Saridakis, University of Leicester, UK  
*A Time-Series Analysis of Violent Crime in the United States, 196-2000*

This paper examines the effect of socioeconomic and demographic factors such as expenditure on the police, unemployment, income inequality, alcohol consumption, family stability and demographic changes on violent crime rates. In order to investigate the above relationship a Vector Autoregressive (VAR) methodology is used, using time\_series data from 1960\_2000 for the United States. The primary interest is to extract the long\_run effects of socioeconomic and criminal justice system variables on violent crime and its components (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault), using the Johansen cointegration approach. To estimate the short\_run dynamic properties of the model, error correction analysis is applied. The empirical results suggest a significant influence of the examined variables on the violent crime rates. Policy\_related conclusions follow from these results.

Lorraine Tournyol du Clos, Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, France  
*An Economics Analysis of the Causes and Mechanisms of Juvenile Delinquency: An Empirical Study of the French Evidence*

The published figures show that youth crime in France has been steadily rising at an unprecedented rate since 1993. The economics of crime offers the tools to give a realistic and persuasive explanation as the basis for understanding and controlling the causes and mechanisms of the problem. This is an entirely new approach in France, and the body of work done in other specialised fields (sociology, criminology, psychology) has been drawn on to make the case for the basis of the proposed model development. The range of models

developed in the 30-plus years since Becker [1968] now offers ways of factoring in a wide array of features and attributes. From this, two key propositions are put into sharp focus: that there are different forms of offending, and that risk factors act indirectly through a copycat mechanism on juvenile people not prima facie members of the risk group. Glaeser's (1996) ground-breaking "social interactions" model was then used to measure and rank the causes and mechanisms of youth crime using data from over 250 municipalities in France.

David Romero and Per Stangeland, Universidad de Malaga, Spain

*The Economy of Street Level Drug Dealing*

The popular stereotype of a small-scale drug dealer is that he earns lots of money in an easy way. What prevents him from getting rich is his own compulsive drug habit and exorbitant life style.

The economic realities of street level drug retailer appear to be quite different. We approach the topic through in-depth interviews with 16 to 20 years old involved in the drug scene in a town in Southern Spain. The interviews are carried out in their natural environment, with guarantees of confidentiality. All of them maintain connections with large-scale providers of hash and ecstasy pills, and sell from their home, at rave parties, bars or the street. They have also been involved in petty thefts or robbery, and some also try to make a living by conventional work.

The interviews focus on the economics of drug dealing, the cash investment necessary, the credit systems involved, risks, profits and losses. It appears that drug dealing is not a very promising career. The competition is heavy, the risks are high, and conventional work may be an attractive alternative. We conclude with a model of relevant factors for explaining the beginning and the desistance of the career as a dealer.

H. Entorf, Darmstadt University of Technology, IZA (Bonn) and ZEW (Mannheim) and P. Winker, International University in Germany (Bruchsal), ZEW (Mannheim), Germany

*The Economics of Crime: Investigating the Drugs-Crime Channel. Empirical Evidence from Panel Data of the German States*

The rising trends both in drug addiction and crime rates are of major public concern in Germany. Surprisingly, the economic theory of crime seems to ignore the drugs-crime nexus, whereas the criminological literature considers illicit drug use a main reason of criminal activities. This paper provides an econometric assessment of the drugs-crime channel within a Becker-Ehrlich model of crime supply. We analyse three different channels from drug abuse to crime: system-related, economic-related and pharmacological effects. Estimation with panel data from the German states allows us to take into account further factors that might influence both drug abuse and crime. The results indicate that drug offences have a significant impact, in particular on property crimes. We attribute this to a strong economic-related channel of drug abuse on crime.

Roger Bowles, University of Bath, UK

*Measuring Public Safety*

Crime and the fear of crime represent costs for citizens. Conversely public safety from crime, which we take to mean an absence of crime and fear of crime, has a positive value to households. Despite the significance of safety, and the apparent willingness of the public to pay for improvements in it through both taxes and private precautions to promote it, it is not something that is often measured directly. The purpose of this paper is to propose a

comparatively simple measure of public safety based on published data about crime rates. The measure proposed, termed the York Index of Public Safety, computes the probability that a household will avoid being a victim of various different types of crime. These non-victimization probabilities are weighted by a measure of the relative seriousness for victims of these different types of offences. The paper provides some illustrative estimates for Police Force Areas in England and Wales for recent years. It also discusses how the measure can be adapted for use as a means of monitoring agencies in the criminal justice system, such as the police, whose task might be characterized as delivering, and improving, public safety.

## Panel 8.4

Fabienne Cossin, LARSEF - Observatoire Européen de la Violence Scolaire, France  
*Feelings of insecurity in pupils living in French inner cities*

In 1999, I was working in the northern district of Marseilles, in an inner city called “La Castellane”, when I realised that the pupils from the comprehensive school I was working in were more insecure INSIDE their school than OUTSIDE (where the crime of rate was high). I conducted interviews with teenagers (more than 150) living in several inner-cities located in the Northern district of Marseilles, Paris, or Bordeaux, ethnographic observations in their inner cities, interviews with adults working or living with the pupils and other inhabitants of their inner city, trades people, policemen, school teachers... in order to understand why they felt so insecure inside their school. Most of the teenagers we had interviewed were talking about “La loi du plus fort” (The law of the strongest) to explain this phenomena. “La loi du plus fort” is a specific system of socialisation, which can explain representations, interactions and behaviours of inner city teenagers. Each teenager seems to play by the rules of “la loi du plus fort” in order to obtain status inside their peer group wich is very important to built his or her reputation and popularity. Their are different statuses inside a hierarchy of dominance from the “weakest” to the “strongest”. If you occupy the worst position, you are “weak”, that mean you are going to be bullied as long as you don’t show that you understood the rules, and that you are able to react in a way that is good for the peer group. Also, if you don’t want to be treated like a “weak people” you need to act like a “stronger person”, and show your personality, your character and your strength in a way valued by your peer group. The aim of this communication is :to expose this specific system of socialisation, to present a bully/victim case study “Cyrielle and Astrid” based on this “loi du plus fort” in order to understand why some teenagers living in inner cities feel more insecure inside their school.

Sarah Slock ,Researcher at the Ghent University, Belgium

*Under-representation of ethnic minorities in the Victim Aid Services. How to overcome some critical barriers.*

In Belgium, as in many other countries, victims of crime attract a great deal of attention. This increased attention became evident in the development of *victim support services*. However, certain groups of victims do not easily find their way to these specialised services. Most striking is the under-representation of victims originating from *ethnic minorities*. In-depth interviews with members of ethnic minorities, police officers and relief workers indicate the existence of *various barriers* which hamper constructive referral. A *stage model* is put forward, which let us to critically evaluate the *progressive decrease* of ethnic minority victims within the support services.

Beth Hodgson, University of Huddersfield, UK

*The Physical, Emotional and Psychological Impact of Victimisation*

This paper will report on the findings from a survey conducted with 145 crime victims in West Yorkshire. The survey was designed to assess the physical, emotional and psychological impact of victimisation. This paper will show how the impact of crime victimisation is wide and far-reaching, and can affect all aspects of daily life.

All of the participants in the survey reported some effects after victimisation. However, some groups suffered to a greater extent than others. Very few participants received any support from outside of their immediate family or friends. They commonly complained of lack of personal contact with the police, and lack of advice and information. The majority of participants thought that punishing the offender was the fairest in the justice system, and that receiving an apology, or meeting with the offender, would not be helpful.

This paper has obvious implications for the treatment of victims within the criminal justice system, as well as the introduction of restorative models that attempt to engage the victim in the process.

P.A.J. Waddington, University of Reading, UK

*Experiencing violence: the moral dimension*

The 'fear of crime' literature maintains a distinction between objective events—crimes—and the subjective fear of crime. Research on violence and intimidation experienced by members of caring professions, questions that distinction. Nurses, social workers and mental health professionals not only found overt threats and actual violence disturbing, but were equally disturbed by a much wider spectrum of disagreeable conduct. They reacted adversely not only to overtly threatening behaviour, but also to conduct that breached the tacit 'moral contract' between themselves and those whom they served. Recognising this has practical implications for the management of staff exposed to such incidents.

## Panel 8.5

Gail Kellough, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

*Presumed Innocent: Experiencing Ideology and Negotiating Outcomes*

While a major aim of law is the establishment of moral universes, the ideological aims of law are frequently different from actual practices. At formal bail-court hearings in Toronto, arguments about the risk of releasing an accused prior to trial do reflect legal principles of Canadian law. In previous papers, I have demonstrated that this legalistic discourse is not an accurate reflection of the way pre-trial risk is actually assessed. Rather, questions of personal identity directly shape pre-trial detention and change the context in which plea-bargaining takes place. This paper builds on this earlier work and examines the risk factors that detained persons themselves consider when they decide to resist or comply with the court's ordering of their case.

Tammy C. Landau, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

*"Plus ça change? Neo-colonial corrections in Post-Colonial Nunavut"*

Criminal justice reform in the context of indigenous peoples in Canada has been motivated by both their over-representation at each stage of the administration of justice and their extreme cultural, social and political dislocation. The extent to which reforms can overcome

institutionalized colonial practices is challenged by the experiences of Inuit inmates in Nunavut. It is argued that rhetorical dimensions of the correctional response to indigenous peoples in Canada have led to few meaningful changes to the lives of Inuit inmates.

Amanda Glasbeek, York University, Canada

*A Justice of Their Own? Women's Criminality and Feminist Practices*

In 1913 Toronto, local feminist organizers succeeded in establishing a Women's Court that was specifically designed to accommodate women's unique criminal justice needs. Through a rhetoric of women's sameness, the Women's Court implemented adversarial justice procedures that focused on women's differences. This paper examines the role of credibility and voice among women of different social standing in a courtroom ostensibly designed to protect women from men. I argue that the particular experiences and real needs of criminalized women were denied, in large part because of the Court's *a priori* emphasis on women's special qualities. The rhetoric of feminized justice was the largest obstacle to its achievement.

Alfredo Verde, Francesca Angelini, Silvia Boverini and Margherita Majorana,  
University of Genoa, Italy

*The narrative structure of criminal expertise*

The present contribution illustrates the findings of research about the narrative structure of criminal expertise. After a theoretical introduction about the aims and functions of criminal expertise, and the narratological characteristics of judicial narratives, we have analysed a qualitative sample of nine expertises, using the methodology proposed by Roland Barthes in his book *S/Z*, in which he applies it to Honore de Balzac's novel *Sarrasine*. Barthes suggests that every narrative is characterized by the presence of five codes (hermeneutical, proairetic, semantic, symbolic and cultural): we have searched for them in these expertises, but in our research, we have also observed the presence of many lapsus calami. As for our results, we have interpreted the massive presence of one of the codes (symbolic) as the proof of the elaboration of the horror of crimes in expert's narrative (by using Jacques Lacan's concept of "real") and the presence of another (cultural) as the proof of the dismissal of such dimension. In this vision, lapsuses arise when the expert is astonished by the horror of the crime, and doesn't succeed in elaborating it either by using Barthes' symbolic code or through his personal mood (i.e., his literary style).

## Panel 8.6

Kirsten Drenkhahn, University of Greifswald, Germany

*Modernisation of the German prison administration*

The paper presents the results of a poll of all ministries of Justice of the Federal States who are responsible for corrections in Germany. The aim of the research was to collect data on modernisation efforts in the prison system.

A part of these efforts concerns the modernisation of prison administration. Objectives are primarily economic, although quality management for rehabilitative efforts are mentioned as desired outcomes.

The Federal States focus on three areas: staff, prison work and supplying basic needs. Measures range from the privatisation of certain services to a restructuring of the whole prison administration as part of a general reform of public administration.

Irma Kovco Vukadin, Vice Dean, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia

*Prison staff knowledge and attitudes toward prisoners' rights*

Croatia has a new Law on prison sentence (2001) which has been evaluated as a quite modern and humanity oriented law since it is harmonised with actual UN and European prison standards. It is known fact that legal norms can be very satisfying but they (per se) do not guarantee a proper implementation of those norms. Those who implement legal norms are crucial factor in proper implementation, which presuppose knowledge and appropriate attitudes.

There is a research in progress on attitudes toward new prison sentence norms in Croatia. The aim of this research is to learn if public, judges and prison staff are familiarised with international prison standards and to get information about their attitudes toward the purpose of prison sentence, rehabilitation concept, prisoner's rights, and control of prisoner's rights insurance. In this presentation prison staff knowledge and attitudes are discussed.

Chris Lewis, Home Office, UK

*Forecasting the Prison Population in England and Wales*

In early 2002, the prison population in England and Wales was over 68,000, and forecast to continue to rise for the next few years. This paper describes how statisticians project future numbers on an ongoing basis, allowing for trends in numbers sentenced, custody rate and sentence length: the effects of past and future legislation: and changing police practices. Methodological issues will be discussed, as well as changing inmate patterns: eg numbers of women and minority ethnic groups.

Roy Walmsley, Consultant to HEUNI and Associate of the International Centre for Prison Studies

*Prison population growth and overcrowding in central and eastern Europe*

Among many problems faced by the prison systems of central and eastern Europe, prison population growth and overcrowding are for most countries the worst. The paper will:

- demonstrate how prison population levels have grown over the last 7-8 years;
- compare this with the situation in the rest of Europe;
- demonstrate the level of overcrowding in the prisons, and show that it is often worse than official figures indicate;
- emphasise changes needed to create prison conditions consistent with the European Prison Rules;
- indicate measures that can be taken by governments and legislators to lower prison populations;
- conclude that reforming measures by prison administrations will be thwarted if prison populations are not kept down.

## Panel 8.7

Lana Peto Kujundzic, Judge in County Court in Zagreb, Croatia

*Special Obligations Serving as the Educational Measures Imposed to a Juvenile Delinquent*

In Croatia in keeping with the Juvenile Courts Act which was going into force in January 1998 it is possible to issue to the minors the measures of warning and direction, the measures of strengthen supervision and the institutional measures, as the educational measures. The purpose of pronouncing the educational measures is to provide the juvenile delinquent with protection, care, aid and supervision and to ensure for him the general and vocational education, too, as well as to make some impact to his upbringing, development of his personality and to strengthen his personal responsibility, and all that with providing at the same time the common purpose of imposing the criminal sanctions, namely, preventing him from doing again any criminal offence. Only exceptionally the juveniles are to be punished. Special obligations as the educational measures are the measures of directing and could be pronounced separately when it is assumed that by applying the adequate orders of prohibitions one could make some impact upon a minor and his behaviour. The court could issue 13 different obligations, from excusing a minor to a damaged person until undergoing some professional medical procedure providing the minor has agreed thereupon, and by including a minor into the humanitarian organizations work, too.

Maurits Kruissink, Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands

*Evaluation of youth probation*

In the Netherlands, since the middle of the nineties youth probation has grown rapidly. Youth probation provides help for juvenile offenders. Besides, the probation officers inform the juvenile justice authorities on the backgrounds of the offender and give advice on the most desirable (provisional) settlement of the case. Youth probation may take place voluntary or on a compulsory basis, for example as a special condition for the suspension of pretrial detention. The paper, which is based on an evaluation of more than 120 cases, concerns 1) the characteristics of juveniles who are subjected to youth probation, 2) what youth probation actually is in practice, and 3) the outcomes (goal attainment) of youth probation.

Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and Peter Benekos, Mercyhurst College, USA

*Sanctions and Attitudes toward Juvenile Offending: Perspectives on the United States*

Although the officially reported incidence of violent juvenile crime has decreased in the United States for the last five years, it does not seem that our approaches to juvenile offenders have been altered. For the most part, our response has been punitive, and our perceptions of adolescence suggest that they are “mini-adults” who should be subject to the same sanctions as adult offenders. This paper examines how public attitudes have resulted in increasingly punitive responses to juvenile offending, and suggests that there are some prevention and treatment programs that are more consistent with the original ideals of the juvenile justice system. There is also some evidence that the public might be more supportive of early intervention efforts for juvenile offenders.

Roxane Bitoune, Free University of Brussels

*Community Service and Victim Offender Mediation within the Belgian Juvenile Justice System: Restoration, Retribution or Rehabilitation?*

From its origin, the welfare oriented juvenile justice system is object of different critiques. Influenced by the children rights movement, a critical voice within criminology, and several societal forces, from the seventies on the critique of welfarism became persistent. Its denial of legal rights, its discretionary and non-accountable procedures and its failure in practice were increasingly questioned. As a consequence, a more repressive discourse on youth delinquency and the youth justice system emerged. The rhetoric of treatment was replaced by a rhetoric of punishment, retribution and the responsibility of the young. Welfarism was replaced by the rule of law.

Although this repenalisation movement remained at the level of the political discourse, attempts to search for alternatives for the formal social control processes and welfare measures, which could deliver a clear answer to juvenile criminality, i.e. sanction the young, gathered strength. During the eighties the community service, following the alternative sanction model ( as the opposite of the welfare and justice model) was increasingly introduced and implemented. Because of the integration of judicial, repressive, welfare and restorative aims (cfr. sanction model), the community sentence gained success.

During the nineties, also the Belgian juvenile justice system, but also the broader criminal justice policy, is influenced by the international growing restorative justice movement. On different levels (theoretical, criminal policy, the law), the possibility of a shift from a welfare to a restorative justice based juvenile justice system is elaborated. Within these attempts, the community service as well as the victim offender mediation are being defined as restorative justice measures.

In this paper, the restorative justice content or assumptions of the community service and the victim offender mediation within the Belgian juvenile justice system will be questioned. Empirical evidence will be used to show that also retributive and welfare aims are being pursued in practice.

## Panel 8.8

Michael Kennedy, University of Western Sydney, Australia

*The accountability of rule enforcers*

The work of police has become a major focus of research because of its importance in a contemporary capitalist society. The Knapp and Mollen Inquiries into the New York Police Department and the 'Wood' Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service have initiated some reform but the image re-building and charismatic 'top down' leadership, associated with aggressive 'zero tolerance' policing, has driven much of the reform processes. The world-views and opinions of 'ordinary police' are seldom considered and so how do 'ordinary police' see themselves and their 'dirty hands' occupation in the light of aggressive policing strategies? What are their experiences with the day-to-day requirements of data-led and performance based management strategies? How do 'ordinary police' define their organisations problems and what is acceptable and unacceptable behaviour or what is 'going too far' in light of the focus on 'corruption'? In many instances 'ordinary police' are in an invidious position that is often amplified by an assumption that the views and opinions of senior police and administrative elites are representative of all police. Ordinary police are the

states prevailing 'rule enforcers' and the 'key knowers' who fundamental to progress and cultural change within their vocation.

C.J. Morrison, Vaal Triangle Technikon, South Africa

*A Criminological Study Of Community Policing In South Africa,*

Previous to the nineties, the Police was a symbol of oppression to the greater part of the members of the communities of South Africa, as the strategy of the police was characterised by a strong emphasis on the military style of policing. New reforms, which had a major influence on the police, were introduced in the early 1990's. However, there has been an escalation in the crime rate in South Africa since independence (April 1994). The successful methods used to effect political change involving intimidation, violence and non-legal methods continue to be used by criminals. It seems that the new regime of politicians who were themselves involved in the struggle, have not been successful in effecting the social and economic changes that should have persuaded people to turn to productive and peaceful methods of personal enrichment. The solution lies in mobilising the general population to assist the government to change criminal structures, using peaceful and productive methods. The answer may lie in Community Policing.

Irene Froyland , Edith Cowan University; Joondalup and Karl O'Callaghan, Western Australia Police Service

*Individual Rights or Community Well Being: An Impossible Dilemma*

As the crime rates remain uncomfortably high, western governments face difficult choices. Communities are demanding 'tougher' legislation but this erodes the rights and freedoms of the individual and is anathema to more socialist governments. Experience with organised criminal gangs is forcing Australian Governments to consider granting police extraordinary powers but many are nervous about its implications. Similarly, accords or agreements between police, communities and businesses, while effective for dealing with crime and disorder, limit the rights of the citizen.

This paper explores this dilemma and examines how such strategies can be managed for the greater good whilst preserving the basic tenets of individual rights.

Christopher Birkbeck, Universidad de Los Andes, Luis Gerardo Gabaldón, Universidad Católica, Venezuela, Andrés Bello, Michael Norris, Capital University, Ohio

*The Effect Of Citizens' Status And Behavior On Police Officers' Dispositions To Use Force: A*

*Study Of Five Departments In Four Cities And Three Countries*

This paper extends previous work in Venezuela by Birkbeck and Gabaldón on the effect of social status on police officers' dispositions to use force against civilians. Using a factorial design, in which citizen status and behavior were systematically varied in a set of hypothetical scenarios, officers were asked to indicate their probable response in terms of the use of force. The survey was applied to representative samples of officers in El Paso (USA), Ciudad Juárez (México), Mérida and Caracas (Venezuela). Contrary to prior research findings, citizens' social status had almost no effect on the disposition to use force. Possible reasons for these contradictory results are discussed. An interesting secondary finding is that officers in the U.S. were more likely than Latin American officers to select the use of deadly force.

## Panel 8.9

Gordon Hughes, Open University, UK  
Adam Edwards, Nottingham-Trent University, UK  
Rene van Swaaningen, Utrecht University, Netherlands  
Patrick Hebberecht, Ghent University, Belgium,  
Rossella Selmini, University of Bologna

### Panel Abstract:

A recent publication by the panel organisers, *Crime Control and Community: the new politics of public safety* (Cullompton, Willan Publishing, 2002), brings together a series of local case studies of crime control practice in Britain. There are two key aims of the proposed panel. Firstly, European scholars will be invited to comment on the applicability of the theoretical and methodological approaches adopted by British contributors to this text to local case study research currently being conducted in other European societies. Secondly, the panel will examine the different political contexts in which local crime control strategies are being conducted across Europe. It is expected that an outcome of this panel will be to clarify the commensurability of concepts, methods and political perspectives employed by different European scholars as a precursor to forging a cross-national research network that can inform policy change and learning in this developing policy field.

## Panel 9.1

Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Science  
*State and Roots of the Violent Crime in Russia*

The rate of violence is very high in Russia. The official rate (per 100,000 population) of the murder increased from 6.6 in 1987 up to 23.1 in 2001. It is the third rank in world after Columbia and South Africa. The rate of grievous bodily harm increased on the same time from 13.9 up to 38.4.

What are the causes of this Russian situation?

First, it is *geographical* factor. Russia was and is very large country. Russian people had possibility conquer, take possession of next territories.

Second, it is *historical* factor including the Byzantine heritage and soviet regime.

Third, it is *political* factor. Russia has never been a democracy state, under the rule of law. There is the centuries-long tradition of despotism and totalitarianism.

Forth, it is *economic* factor. Russian people were always poor. Considerable social and economic inequality existed always in Russia.

Fives, it is *cultural* factor. Historical, political, economic factors caused Russian culture, Russian mentality.

Sixth, it is "*juridical*" factor. Contemporary criminal legislation and practice of the police, criminal justice, prisons are very strict and repressive.

Markus M. Werle and Kai-D. Bussmann, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

*Sensitivity of companies: xenophobia, right-wing radicalism and manager's decisions*

During the last years politicians and managers stated in the mass media increasingly, that cases of xenophobia and right-wing radicalism will hinder German industrial investments, especially in the former east. Therefore central questions of our study especially focus on the influence of crime phenomenons such as xenophobia and right-wing radicalism on management decisions. We suspect in general that companies take more and more social problems and local crime rates into account. Furthermore we consider a coherence between the sensitiveness on social problems outside of the companies and inside of them such as white collar crime.

We will present our results of a nationwide standardized survey on almost 600 big companies in East and West Germany.

Tamara Makarenko, University of Glamorgan, UK

*Crime and Politics in Central Asia: Siamese Twins?*

Contemporary studies on the impact of political transitions on crime have largely focused on the experiences of Eastern and Central Europe and the Russian Federation. These studies have provided excellent case studies and insight into the relationship between political transitions and crime. For the most part, however, researchers can still distinguish between the 'political' and 'criminal' in most of these areas - thus illustrating only part of the intricate dynamics that exist between political transition and the development of crime.

As a result of this predicament, my paper proposes to look at the more extreme relationship that exists between political transition and crime. Focusing on the republics of Central Asia I will build an argument that suggests that the criminal and political are indistinguishable in many facets of Central Asian society. The legacy of the Soviet Union, combined with instability in Afghanistan and the prevalent 'weak state' mentality/actions of the Central Asian governments has produced an environment in the region that has been conducive to the penetration and development of transnational (organised) crime. The effect of this situation has been that (transnational) organised crime now poses one of the most serious impediments to any 'true' political or economic transformation in the region, and therefore to the future stability of the Central Asian republics.

Jan-Michael Simon, Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law/Freiburg, Germany

*Truth Commissions, Political Transitions and International Criminal Law*

Various issues regarding the reaction of criminal law to the problem of "political crimes" arise, when these reactions are examined as a phenomenon between law and politics of society whose evolutionary relation may be called "transition". In light of this, one may classify the reactions of the criminal law system as "criminal prosecution" or "renouncing from prosecution" of these crimes.

Lamentably, these reactions are generally examined and evaluated either through a exclusively political, juridical or moral perspective. Therefore the solutions tend to focus entirely on political imperatives such as "institutional democratization", juridical imperatives of "fighting impunity" or moral imperatives such as "building a democratic society based on the principle of equal dignity". That's why there's often bound to be a clash between politicians, jurists and moralists about what is possible, what is legal and what is fair to do. This conflict becomes of a particular gravity when related to crimes that are classified as "international". Observers in the 1970s, 80s –and even in the 90s under the label of "transitional justice"– dealt with the above-mentioned conflict as if the society in a given world region was closed. They often ignored what they were later in the 90s reminded of and

what can be called the "Pinochet-effect"; i.e., that law and politics of modern society are those of the world society. Hence, the conflict about what is possible, legal and fair in a given region of the world lurks everywhere.

For the purpose of punishing "international crimes" within the emerging system of a Permanent supranational jurisdiction in criminal matters, culminating in the entry into force of the Rome Statute of a Permanent international Criminal Court (ICC) on July, 1 the decision of the above-mentioned conflict will be centralized in the discretionary power of the prosecutor of the ICC. Thus the ICC will be able to subject domestic decisions about what is possible, legal and fair to do with "political crimes" in a given world region to its jurisdiction.

Against this backdrop the paper will show the problems in classifying the reactions to "international crimes" as "criminal" when the classification has to address the function of the relatively new phenomenon of so-called "Truth-Commissions" or other equivalents and/or amnesties for the transition; i.e., if these reactions stabilize the broken norm in the public, that political controversies have to be addressed under the norm of "democracy" and not of violent self-affirmation.

The paper will especially focus upon three countries: South Africa, Guatemala and East Timor. After addressing the phenomenon of "political crimes", a brief overview will show the increasing relevance of so-called "Truth-Commissions" for reactions to political crimes for the transition. Those factors will be discussed which led to the rising importance of these reactions. Against this backdrop and on the basis of a brief evaluation of the current situation of political violence in South Africa and Guatemala, an attempt on classifying the reactions in both countries will be made.

Gary LaFree, University of Maryland, USA and Andromachi Tseloni, Aegean University, Greece

*Crime and democracy across the world*

This study tests the relationship between crime and democracy across the world since roughly the Second World War. Crime is indicated by national homicide rates, which minimize reliability problems implicated in cross-national and/or across time comparisons of police recorded crime rates. In particular, empirical models of homicide rates over a set of democracy indicators while controlling for economic development and population profile are estimated via multilevel specifications. This technique allows for year and country random effects. Initial results show that democracy and crime are negatively related except for totally oppressive regimes.

## Panel 9.2

Heike Goudriaan, NSCR, The Netherlands, James P. Lynch, The American University, USA and Paul Nieuwebeerta, NSCR, The Netherlands

*Reporting to the police in 17 industrialized countries: The roles of offense, individual and contextual characteristics*

One of the most consistent findings in empirical studies is that reporting to the police is virtually determined by the durable harms resulting from a crime event. However, most studies of reporting to the police have been conducted in a single nation. These surveys collect a great deal of very detailed information on the crime event and the victim, while very little information is collected on national-level factors (e.g., the perceived legitimacy of the police). National-level factors, however, may be very good predictors of reporting to the

police. The present study uses data from the International Crime Victims Survey. The ICVS is a large-scale standardized international comparative survey project and has been conducted in 17 industrialized countries with over 175.000 respondents. The ICVS has much greater varieties of institutional arrangements that could influence reporting to the police than single nation surveys and can provide a much more complete test of theories of reporting to the police. In line with our hypotheses, the results show clear effects of offense and victim characteristics; moreover significant effects of cultural and institutions characteristics of the countries victims live in are found.

Walter De Pauw, Free University of Brussels

*How measures of interpersonal trust , neuroticism and extraversion explain national differences in crime and punitivity*

Interpersonal trust has been identified as a variable of basic psychological interest. It is intimately (negatively) linked to anxiety, which at its turn is positively linked to neuroticism and negatively to extraversion. Neuroticism, and perhaps to a lesser extent also extraversion correlate in a rather specific way with a host of so-called maladaptive behaviours. Countries differ along these dimensions of negative and positive affectivity and hedonic balance, which permits national comparisons of common crime rates (recorded and self-report), drug use and abuse, and/or punitivity (pretrial detention, imprisonment rates), risk perception, fear of crime, police density, traffic mortality etc. An attempt is made to offer a cross-cultural account of differences between mainly western industrialised countries as to criminological relevant variables.

Ineke Haen Marshall, University of Nebraska-Omaha

*A macro-level comparative approach to criminal violence*

There are about 192 countries in the world. These 192 countries vary in most any geographical, cultural, economic, political and social dimension. In spite of this obvious international diversity, the development of a truly global comparative criminological perspective on criminal violence is both necessary and feasible. The paper develops the groundwork for such approach, using as the main conceptual framework the interplay between (world)regional cultural domains, national political economy, and national political organization. The conceptual framework links global, (world)regional, and national variables to (world)regional and national differences in (1)characteristics of 'typical' violent criminal events; (2) inter-organizational links between legal and illegal worlds of violence ; and (3) trends in nature and levels of violent crime.

Marcelo Aebi, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

*Counting rules as the main explanation of cross-national differences in recorded crime*

Using data from the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics this paper shows that the main explanation to cross-national differences in levels of recorded crime is that the counting rules used to collect data for official statistics vary from country to country. For example, in some countries data collected in police statistics are recorded when the offence is reported to the police, while in others they are recorded only after investigation; in some countries multiple offences are counted as one offence, while in others they are counted as two or more offences; in some countries the counting unit is the offence, while in others is the case or the decision. The analysis shows that the influence of such issues on the number of

recorded crimes is far more important than the influence of cultural, economical or political differences between countries.

## Panel 9.3

Snjezana Vasiljevic, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge  
*The Problem of Sexual Harassment in European Countries*

In recent years, the topic of sex discrimination has become a major focus of public attention. In this presentation I would like to focus on gender equality policies and the problem of sexual harassment within the EU and Central European countries.

The problem of sexual harassment should be viewed through both an historical background and theories about equal treatment between men and women. This study will explore a number of issues related to sexual discrimination in the European framework. Namely, none of the EU founding treaties mentions sexual harassment, pornography, battery, rape, abortion or reproductive technologies, thus there is immediately a whole range of definitional issues to address.

The problem of sexual harassment makes a significant impact on the legislation and social policy of the European countries. However, we still cannot say that victims of sexual harassment are protected enough. Therefore, this paper could give us some idea how to combat sexual discrimination and protect victims of sexual harassment.

Celia Valiente, Universidad Carlos III, Madrid  
*The Politics of Prostitution in Post-authoritarian Spain (1975-2002)*

From the 1950s to 1995 Spain was an abolitionist country because prostitutes were not legally defined as criminals but and those who promoted or organized the business of prostitution or benefited from it were. In 1995, Spain made legal steps away from this abolitionist position, since most behaviors around prostitution, such as pimping, were decriminalized (except in the case of minors' prostitution). Subsequent legal changes focused on the fight against the traffic of women with the aim of sexually exploiting them. Using Spain as a case study, this paper tries to explain what factors account for the change in European prostitution policies (away from abolitionism), including: the ideological color of the party in office; the views on prostitution of the women's movement and gender-equality offices, and societal ideas about prostitution.

Sandeep Gopalan, Boies, Schiller and Flexner, California USA and Rina Pal, University of California-Berkeley, USA  
*Legal Responses to Internet Child Pornography: The Way Forward*

The paper analyzes the legal responses to Internet child pornography in the backdrop of the arguments presented before the United States Supreme Court in *Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition*, in October 2001. The debate between freedom of speech and criminalization of child pornography has been thrown into sharp focus as a product of the case and we aim to examine such fundamental questions as the link between child pornography and sexual abuse, the appropriateness of criminal sanctions to tackle the menace, and the viability of legal responses given the fact that technology does not respect national boundaries.

The research covers case law, treatises, scholarly articles, criminological studies, and psychological data. It is hoped that the paper would be an important addition to scholarship in

the area, given the reality that the briefs filed before the court revealed a paucity of research supporting many hypotheses.

## Panel 9.4

Lol Burke and Malcolm Millar, Liverpool University, UK

*An evaluation of qualifying probation training of Probation Officers in the North West of England.*

There are many increasing demands by both policy makers and the public that the National probation Service of England and Wales should both ensure the reduction of offending and the protection of the public. The authors will consider the arrangements for the education and training of Probation Officers introduced in 1988. The Diploma in Probation Studies provides a dedicated curriculum and incorporates work-based learning linked to University teaching. Through a detailed questionnaire the views of a group of trainees to complete the programme in the North West of England were sought shortly after completing the programme. The aim of the study was to establish how well the programme integrated theory and practice and prepares the individuals to practice as qualified Probation officers. The issue of practice experience is explored in a wider discourse around issues of 'relevance' and 'focus'. Importantly, therefore, consideration will be given to as to whether the various components of this new form of training will meet the demands that are being placed upon it.

Rene van Swaaningen, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

*Studying criminology: what do we actually want to transmit?*

In the development of a new BA and MA-programme in criminology in the Netherlands, that has started this year, the key question was: what do we actually want to transmit to our students? While making an inventory of the experiences in other European countries, and looking at the history of criminology in the Netherlands, we basically found two types of programmes: 1) criminology as a predominantly practical study in which mainly professional skills are being taught, and 2) a strictly academic discipline, where 'learning to think' about issues of crime and punishment, deviance and control, was the main issue.

Within this juxtaposition there were obviously many positions in between, but we also came across the extreme ideal-types at both sides in which criminology was merely treated as 1) a mere vocational study for civil servants and higher police staff, or 2) a purely abstract thought exercise that has very little to do with any real social problems.

The main theme of the paper is 1) to show that a clear choice between these two basic educational philosophies has to be made, that the two extreme positions are equally pointless but that the easy compromise does not exist either, and 2) to indicate which knowledge and skills a future criminologist should in our vision have.

In order to come to a conclusion on these issues, the plan of this paper is as follows: it starts with an outline of criminology programmes in various European countries. It continues with some specificities in the development of Dutch criminology. A next paragraph deals with the points that can be learned from some available evaluation studies of earlier criminology programmes and two scenario studies of the problems criminologists are likely to face in ten years or so. In closing, we indicate how we have tried to integrate this knowledge and our educational philosophy in our programmes.

Cliff Roberson, Washburn University, Topeka, Kansas USA  
*Delivery of Criminology Courses via the World Wide Web*

The presentation will discuss research findings on the pedagogy of delivering criminology and criminal justice college courses classes via the World Wide Web (online). Practical problems encountered in the delivery of the online class, including measures taken to increase student learning and to reduce student cheating are also covered. Included will be a discussion on the differences between online and traditional courses.

## Panel 9.5

Sebastian Roché, University of Grenoble, France  
*The New Governance of Crime in France*

Although France is a centralised nation state and security is depicted by the government as a 'regalian' domain, a new governance of crime is emerging and consolidating in France. A new deal now exists: the central government is now signing contracts with the local authorities; we are witnessing a growth in the number of police forces (gendarmerie, national police, municipal police, semi-private and private), and new powers given to the local and private forces by the legislation passed under the socialist rule. But, there is also a requirement to provide security to their customers in the public housing sector through 'mediation agents'. This opens an unprecedented period of reorganisation of the provision of security and poses new questions regarding the capability and the legitimacy of the central state, particularly in a period of growing European integration that also threatens the symbolic 'regalian' functions of the French central state.

Irene Froyland, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia, and Karl O'Callaghan, Western Australian Police Service, Perth, Australia  
*Individual Rights or Community Well Being: An Impossible Dilemma?*

As the crime rates remain uncomfortably high, Western governments face difficult choices. Communities are demanding 'tougher' legislation but this erodes the rights and freedoms of the individual and is anathema to more socialist governments. Experience with organised criminal gangs is forcing Australian Governments to consider granting police extraordinary powers but many are nervous about its implications. Similarly, accords or agreements between police, communities and businesses, while effective for dealing with crime and disorder, limit the rights of the citizen.

This paper explores this dilemma and examines how such strategies can be managed for the greater good whilst preserving the basic tenets of individual rights.

Carmen Ruidiaz Garcia, University of La Rioja, Spain  
*Lack of Public Safety as a Central Element in Local Policing Policy: The Spanish Example*

In recent years, we have witnessed a growing sense of lack of public safety among the general population. At the same time, authorities and local governments have become increasingly aware that one of the priority aims of any government action is to achieve greater levels of public safety for their citizens.

I wish to present some statistics – temporal series – which reflect the evolution of the subjective and objective sensation of lack of the evolution of the Spanish public over the last 25 years, a period of development which saw the consolidation of the democratic State. At the same time, the most significant details of public safety policy will be presented, and in particular, the social political and economic repercussions of private security provision in Spain will be evaluated.

## Panel 9.6

Richard R. Bennett, American University, USA

*Police Legitimacy and Policing Styles: The Effect of Citizen Trust on Police Behavior in Developing Democratic Societies*

To be effective, policing in democratic societies require the consent and cooperation of those policed. Police rely upon citizens to report crimes, aid in identifying perpetrators, serve as witnesses in prosecutions and generally keep them informed about emerging problems within their communities. Citizen cooperation is determined, in part, by the level of trust they have in their police to behave in accordance with the rule of law. This trust is a function of the citizens' perceptions of the legitimacy of the government and its representative, the police.

This paper presents a conceptual model designed to explain how citizens' perceptions of police legitimacy affect the nature and form of policing. Three developing democratic nations with varying levels of perceived police legitimacy are used to construct a typology of policing styles. This typology is then used in an examination of variations in police behavior when dealing with citizens and their communities. The paper also discusses how perceptions of police legitimacy can be altered.

Barry Loveday, Old Portsmouth, UK

*Identifying and Encouraging Public Participation in the determination of local policing priorities in England and Wales. Problems and Opportunities,*

This paper is based on current research being conducted in the UK which is looking at methods and structures which might encourage greater local involvement in the determination of local policing. It reflects both the recognised problem of the 'fear of crime' among residents picked up in both the BCS and local crime audits and the apparent difficulty experienced by 'local' police forces to provide adequate visible policing in high crime/victimisation areas. The paper also explores the current mechanisms which exist for channelling local views and concerns about crime and policing. It recognises the very limited success to date of these mechanisms and the failure of local police bureaucracies to respond to local issues when these compete with 'professional' policing priorities or internal management structures. The paper looks at alternatives, particularly to local authority systems with electoral structures which might be expected to better reflect local views and needs. It suggests that the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 offers the best way forward but recognises that the 'convention of constabulary independence' continues to represent a major stumbling block to reform which would encourage greater accountability and participation in local policing. It recommends major changes to the convention along with significant changes to police structures to offer local communities a real opportunity to influence local policing strategies.

Hubert Beste, University of Bielefeld, Germany

*The Transformation of Policing in the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Findings and Structures from the Postfordist City*

The transformation of policing is a main issue in describing the structures and characters of advanced capitalism. This paper would like to present some typical findings of recent studies concerning the metropolitan space. There is a process of deep structural change which can be watching currently. Some key words are: privatisation, spatial segregation, polarisation, growing poverty, mass unemployment, low income jobs, decline of social policy, abdication of the regulation state, landscapes of urban power. The consequences of these very different developments can be found in a phenomenon which is characterised as the complex urban control scenario. It's not only "zero tolerance" or "mass incarceration" that describes the postfordist security state, there's a spread of social hostilities and coldness hollowing out the organizing basis of western societies. But there's no way back to former fordist welfarism. We have to look for a new model of social order beyond the old nation state and police oriented "community policing".

Jack R. Greene, Northeastern University, USA

*Community Policing and Change in the US: Rhetoric and Reality Revisited*

This presentation reviews developments in the US in the adoption of community policing. The presentation reviews efforts and obstacles to implementing community policing, as well as the political and institutional realities that work against our seeing substantial shifts away from a crime fighting stance by police departments, and that may still point to traditional police ideologies and tactics emphasizing "zero tolerance". These traditional strategies resonate most with neighborhood residents and local businesses. The presentation also seeks evidence for police innovation and change, as well as the institutional responsiveness to environmental pressures. The implications of this analysis for police reform are then considered.

Allan Y. Jiao, Rowan University, USA

*Policing at a special time and a special place: values, attitudes, and behaviors of the Hong Kong police officers after 1997*

Working in the "one-country-two-system" formula, the Hong Kong Police are now functioning in a post-colonial era and as the first Special Administrative Region Police of Mainland China. Have the Hong Kong Police changed after 1997, the year Hong Kong was returned to China from the British rule? Can Western policing principles be maintained in or integrated into a Chinese society after decolonization? The author of this paper tries to answer these questions by examining the values, attitudes, and behaviors of Hong Kong police officers during this historic period. Qualitative research methods were used to gather the data in order to provide an accurate picture of the mentality and culture of the Hong Kong Police. Both changes and continuity of Hong Kong Police orientations and practices have been found and are explained from sociological, cultural, organizational, and political perspectives. The implications of the Hong Kong police culture and behaviors over the transition years are also discussed within the larger theoretical framework of Eastern and Western values.

## Panel 9.7

Henk van de Bunt, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

*Beyond bribery. Transnational Organized Crime in the Netherlands*

Organized crime in the Netherlands is essentially smuggling of illegal goods and persons. It is often assumed that corruption in the harbor of Rotterdam or at Schiphol airport is necessary for carrying out these activities. Many efforts have been made by the government to ensure the integrity of customs and the police. However the question is whether bribery is necessary for transnational smuggling. This presentation elaborates upon the role of corruption. The data used for this presentation are part of a large research project the so-called WODC-monitor on organized crime, which entails an ongoing analysis of closed police investigations on organized crime in the period 1996-2000. The analysis is based upon the 80 cases which were collected.

Czeslaw Walek, Transparency International, Czech Republic

*Police Ethics in the Czech police force*

As a project manager of Transparency International Czech Republic I am responsible for the project dealing with corruption and transparency within the Czech police force (We understand term corruption broadly, as misuse of police authority for personal gain). We have conducted two major surveys, the first examining stage of corruption and ethics within the Czech police force and the second investigating same issues in 25 countries world-wide. In my paper I would like to present results of international surveys that our organisation has conducted (in 2001 we have covered 25 states, in 2002 we have ambition of covering 15 additional states). Specifically I will concentrate on similarities and differences between surveyed countries (what is the corruption climate in selected police forces and what anti-corruption measures surveyed police forces employed in order to combat this threat). I will also shortly present specific example of the Czech police force and its problems and successes with combating corruption within its own force as well as our (TIC) involvement in combating police corruption.

Elena Danilova, Russian Academy of Science, Russia

*Corruption in the Russian Taxation Regime*

The paper aims to describe a context of the relationship between taxation bodies and taxpayers as it emerges from the survey data. The survey of tax authorities and taxpayers employed both qualitative methods, i.e. in-depth interviewing of experts and focus groups, and quantitative techniques, such as a questionnaire survey and semi-formalized interviewing. The paper identifies the principal factors affecting taxpayer behavior (both individual taxpayers and legal entities) with respect to compliance with tax legislation and provides information on factors that promote the spread of corrupt practices among tax service employees. The results of the survey show that the level of interaction between tax inspectors and individual taxpayers (physical persons) has been developing in a relatively non-antagonistic direction. Moreover, there is a considerable degree of solidarity between tax inspectors and the general public, which stretches to mutual condoning of non-payment of taxes and corruption practices, justified, on the one hand, by resistance to the irrational requirements made by the state and poor wages of tax inspectors on the other. Relations with corporate taxpayers (legal entities) are marked by extreme complexity and tension. While, on the one hand, they are on opposite sides of the "barricade," on the other hand, they are

engaged in developing partnerships. The basis of such partnerships takes on a variety of forms, ranging from the rare case of fully civilized relations to the widespread practice of quid pro quo relations and corruption.

Matiaz Jager, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

*A Principal-Agent Model as a Device for Understanding Corruption*

This paper reviews the use of a principal-agent (or agency) model of corruption. This model defines corruption as a divergence between the interests of the principal and those of her agent. Corruption occurs when the agent knowingly sacrifices her principal's interests to her own. Since in this respect in the principal-agent relationship the informational asymmetry exists to the advantage of the agent, the principal may try to restructure the rules of their relation in order to induce loyalty.

In a considerable and influential part of the literature this model has been praised as suitable unified frame for the analysis of the complex, polyvalent and elusive phenomenon of corruption. The model in particular promises potentially wide application and formal rigour. The author discusses and evaluates its presumptions and basic elements. The strengths and weaknesses of this model of corruption are analyzed in relation to various kinds of corruption and its overall crime policy relevance assessed.

## Panel 9.8

Andrea Giménez-Salinas and Cristina Rechea Alberola, University of Castilla-La Mancha (Albacete)

*Trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Spain*

The paper will present the Spanish results of a study of trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (THBSE) in three countries of the EU (Italy, Finland and Spain). The study achieved two main objectives: The first one was to know the data available in Spain about (THBSE) and to identify if the data available were good indicators about the phenomena. The second objective, connected to the first one, was to analyse qualitative data about the trafficking in women in Spain to gain a better understanding of the phenomena. An interesting sample of investigative and judicial cases, over the last three years, has been analysed by means of a spreadsheet. The spreadsheet served to select relevant information about the phenomena (prices paid, traffic routes and methods, kinds of exploitation, sex and age of victims, etc.), and to know if a model framework of collecting data for every EU country could be developed in the future.

Kauko Aromaa, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki

*Trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Finland*

Finnish law is inconclusive in regards of trafficking i.a. in that it does not recognise trafficking as an independent offence. Other criminal code paragraphs need to be applied that deal with the matter only indirectly. The legislation is relatively new, being drafted only in the early 1990s - just before the situation began to undergo a rapid change. In the course of the 1990s, Estonian and Russian-originating organised prostitution began to gain significance in Finland, leading to a "new deal" in regards of the prostitution market. Control and recording apparatuses lag behind the real-world development, and conclusive observations and evidence of the scope of the problem is therefore scarce. The most recent development is that

trafficking is about to be defined as an independent offence in the Finnish Criminal Code. Authority representatives and NGO experts share the view that trafficking is not a widespread phenomenon in Finland, albeit that information is not solid or abundant. The overall picture seems to be that organised prostitution does take place in a rather large volume but the most aggravated forms of forced prostitution are unusual. The sources admit, however, that this interpretation may be overly optimistic, considering the great obstacles that effectively prevent exploited women from reporting about their situation: a prostitute who would witness in such a case would be at risk of retaliation by the procurers as the possible sentences would not be very harsh and as there are not witness protection programmes in Finland that would diminish this risk. Also, the Russian and Estonian women involved would typically be sent out of the country, and in this way become dependent on the organised criminal groups to be able to return (with false documents as they are refused entry with their own identity).

Andrea Di Nicola, TRANSCRIME – University of Trento, Italy

*Improving statistics and producing reliable estimates on the trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the EU: the Italian experience and the results of project MON-EU-TRAF*

In view of the need for better quantitative and qualitative information expressed by governors, practitioners and academics, *MON-EU-TRAF - A Pilot Study on three European Union immigration points for monitoring the international trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation across the European Union*, developed by Transcrime-University of Trento (Italy), in co-operation with the National Research Institute of Legal Policy (Finland) and the Research Centre on Criminology of University of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain) under the 2000 Stop Programme of the EU Commission, made it possible the acquisition of relevant quantitative and qualitative information to estimate the phenomenon, to devise recommendations to eliminate the problems identified as hampering effective data collection procedures and the exchange of information on trafficking and exploitation in Spain, Italy and Finland. This paper reviews the Italian experience and the main results of the project and presents the estimates in the three pilot countries, together with the method to achieve them.

## Panel 9.9

Simon Holdaway, Sheffield University, UK

*Black Police Associations in the UK*

Black Police Associations have been formed in most constabularies of England and Wales. They represent a significant change in the position of ethnic minority officers and support staff within constabularies, and changing constructions of race within the police work force. In this paper the history of the move to associations will be described and analysed. Very preliminary findings from a funded project about Black Police Associations will be discussed.

Adrian Howe, University of Central Lancashire, UK

*Towards a Complex Critical Criminology? Against Race and Sex (and Men's Violence Against Women)*

When confronted with violence that is simultaneously raced and sexed – most obviously, men's violence against women within ethnic minority communities - criminology invariably

runs for cover. Feminists resort to additive race *and* gender, or conversely, gender *and* race paradigms. Masculinists provide cultural alibis for violent men. Drawing on more sophisticated analyses of the complex imbrications of racism, sexism, nation and culture than are currently found within the discipline, this paper gestures towards the development of a complex critical criminology. It focuses on the cultural scripts, white Anglo ones especially, that are deployed to excuse men's violence against women in contemporary Britain.

Beverley Powis, Home Office, UK

*Probation Programmes for black and Asian Offenders*

This Paper will present findings from a survey conducted by the Home Office of the extent and nature of probation service provision specifically targeting black and Asian offenders in England and Wales. Case studies of group-work programmes for black and Asian offenders that are currently or have previously been delivered will also be presented. Any evidence of the effectiveness of these programmes in reducing re-offending among this group of offenders will be discussed. The findings from the study have been used to inform the development of several programmes to be piloted in selected probation services in England and Wales. These will also be discussed.

Gordon C. Barclay, Home Office, UK

*Ethnic monitoring within the criminal justice system in England and Wales*

Ethnic minorities are known to be over-represented in the criminal justice system in many countries. The presentation will describe the current methods used to identify the ethnicity of suspects and offenders within the criminal justice system in England and Wales. It will briefly describe how these methods have developed, how monitoring is currently being extended to the criminal courts and how a standard classification system for ethnicity is being introduced by all agencies using the ethnic question used in the 2001 Census. Finally, some analysis will be presented about what monitoring tells us about the current position of ethnic minorities within the criminal justice system in this country.

Joe Ukemenam, Reform Corporation, UK

*Ethnic Minorities Are Disproportionately Represented in the British Criminal Justice System: A Dilemma for the Racial Discourse.*

The few and limited research and publications, (Reiner 1989), (Graef 1989), (Greene 1989), (Hood 1992), among others, disagree when they attempt to explain the differences in the probability of Blacks, (Black is used to refer to all non whites, I shall return to this later) encountering the Criminal Justice System as defendants, victims of crime, convicted offenders and as members of the various professionals working in the Criminal Justice System. One agreement most of them have is that the number of Black people in any of the above categories does not reflect their proportion within the society. There are various explanations and competing theories put forward in order to account for this anomaly. The main ones can be understood within three main paradigms: - The Individualistic, the Cultural and the Structural paradigms. There is also an alternative paradigm. This paradigm (Gilroy 1993a, The Steven Lawrence Inquiry 1999), rejects the three as the only main causality for the over representation of Black people within the criminal population and the under representation of Black people as agents and professionals working in the Criminal Justice System. Based on the literature reviews of both Black and White authors on the subject matter and also, based on the conclusions reached through the qualitative in-depth interviews of fifty Black people

chosen from wide and various professional backgrounds, various social and economic classes and various political persuasions in London, the 'Alternative Paradigm' is both disturbing and revealing. When various scholars restricted the competing theories on what is called Black 'criminality' and the analyses and the probability of Black people entering the Criminal Justice System as defendants, to the three 'main' paradigms, Individualistic, Cultural and Structural, they were short-sighted and are perpetuating ethnocentrism. This study examined the strengths and weaknesses of those three frameworks, which are popularly paraded within the industry as the sole explanations and puts firmly in context, a theoretical conclusions that could explain the missing link.

William F. McDonald, Georgetown University, USA

*Immigrant Criminality: In the Eye of the Beholder?*

The perception that immigrants are responsible for crime and insecurity has become the conventional wisdom in explanations of xenophobia, right wing violence against immigrants and the rise of extreme right parties in Europe. The extent of that perception and the reasons for it are examined using survey data from the International Social Survey and the General Social Survey. The belief that immigrants cause crime is not as well explained by the likely variables as one would expect and is virtually not accounted for by variables derived from the postmodernization theory of Ronald Inglehart.

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# CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH CENTRE



Since 1990 a group of professors and researchers from the areas of Psychology, Sociology and Law have developed within the University of Castilla-La Mancha Law school various teaching and research strengths in the area of Criminology. In 1999 the Criminology Research Centre of the University of Castilla-La Mancha was created, which incorporated the members of this group.

The aims of the Centre are the following:

- Develop research areas in Criminology
- Promote teaching and training in Criminology
- Disseminate criminological information generated at the Centre as well as information that the Centre accesses in the course of its activities.

Director: **Cristina RECHEA ALBEROLA**: Professor of Basic Psychology. Specialist in Legal Psychology. Email: [Cristina.Rechea@uclm.es](mailto:Cristina.Rechea@uclm.es)

Codirector: Nicolás GARCÍA RIVAS: Professor of Criminal Law. Dean of the Faculty of Law of UCLM-Albacete. Email: [ngarcia@ciju-ab.uclm.es](mailto:ngarcia@ciju-ab.uclm.es)

Other professors at the Centre are from the Departments of Criminal and Procedural Law, Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Castilla-La Mancha

The Centre offers, among other activities, the following degrees

**Doctorate in Criminology:** Annual intakes. Eligible candidates have undergraduate degrees, in law, psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, etc.

**Masters in Criminology:** New intakes occur every two years.

**Training course in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse (University Expert Degree)**

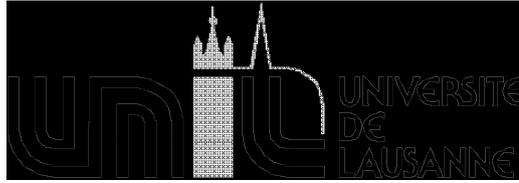
The university library has an excellent collection of specialised books and journals. Courses are delivered in Spanish; bilingual students are welcome.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Criminology Research Centre, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Pza. Universidad 1, Albacete, 02071. Spain. Tel: (34) 967 59 92 00, (34) 925 26 88 00; Fax: (34) 967 59 92 16. E-mail:

[Maria.Benitez@uclm.es](mailto:Maria.Benitez@uclm.es), [Esther.Fdez@uclm.es](mailto:Esther.Fdez@uclm.es)

Web-site: <http://www.uclm.es/criminologia/>



## **Institut de police scientifique et de criminologie** **School of Forensic Science and Criminology**

### **Master's Program in Criminology**

The University of Lausanne offers a postgraduate program of criminology of 1 to 2 years (depending on the student's qualifications and experience) leading to the equivalent of a MA degree. Students having already obtained a MA in criminology, or an equivalent qualification from any other university, are eligible for the doctoral program.

Eligible are those students holding a first university degree (BA, licence or any equivalent degree) in social sciences, psychology, law, economics or any other related field.

**The courses include criminological theory, research methods in criminology, legal and forensic psychology, crime analysis, statistics, forensic science, criminal law and procedure, economic crime, etc. The program's teaching staff (11 full or part-time) includes Josine Junger-Tas, Martin Killias, André Kuhn, Henriette Haas, Pierre Margot, Michael Tonry, Marcelo F. Aebi etc.**

**In collaboration with the institute's staff (10 researchers involved in criminology), students are heavily involved in research. Having access to the many data bases of the institute, students prepare master's or doctoral dissertations mainly using data collected from the many past surveys conducted by the Institute.**

Recent or current research projects include national victimisation surveys (5 waves since 1984), the study on violence committed or experienced by 21,000 young Swiss men, the evaluation of the Swiss heroin prescription trials, and controlled experiments comparing community service, electronic monitoring and imprisonment. More than 70 percent of Swiss publications abstracted in the *Criminal Justice Abstracts* have been prepared by staff members of our Institute.

Teaching is in French. However, given the multilingual background of the staff, students who speak other languages are easily integrated at Lausanne University.

*For further information contact:*

[martin.killias@ipsc.unil.ch](mailto:martin.killias@ipsc.unil.ch) (Prof. Killias, in charge of the program)

[anne.marville@ipsc.unil.ch](mailto:anne.marville@ipsc.unil.ch) (Secretariat)

*Website:* <http://www.unil.ch/ipsc>

*Postal address:*

IPSC, UNIL – BCH, CH-1015 Lausanne / Switzerland

## THE SCARMAN CENTRE

The Scarman Centre was established at the University of Leicester in 1987 and undertakes research, reaching, professional training and consultancy in public disorder; crime & punishment; policing; crime prevention; security; risk, crisis & disaster management and health & safety management.

The Centre currently has over 1,000 students from 78 countries and our graduates are making an impact on international policy in the United Nations, international police and armed forces and the US House of Representatives.

We offer excellent facilities for postgraduate study and research, including a computer laboratory and a well-stocked resource centre. The Centre is close to the University of Leicester's main campus with access to Student Union facilities, a state-of-the-art Computer Centre and a first-rate library with over a million books and journals.

The Scarman Centre offers the following courses to campus-based and distance learning students:

### ***Campus-Based MSc courses***

- Criminology
- Criminology (Applied)
- Criminology (Clinical)
- Policing & Social Conflict
- Security & Organisational Risk Management

### ***Other Campus-Based courses***

BA Criminology

### ***Distance-Learning MSc courses***

- Community Safety
- Criminal Justice Management
- Forensic Investigation
- Health & Safety Management
- Police Leadership & Management
- Policing & Public Order Studies
- Risk, Crisis & Disaster Management
- Security Management
- Security & Risk Management

### ***Other courses by Distance-Learning***

Certificate/Diploma in Security Management  
Foundation Degree Security & Risk

*For further information on any of these courses, please contact:*

Scarman Centre, The Friars, 154 Upper New Walk, Leicester, LE1 7QA

Phone: 0116 252 3946 Email: [Scarman.centre@le.ac.uk](mailto:Scarman.centre@le.ac.uk)

[www.le.ac.uk/scarman/](http://www.le.ac.uk/scarman/)



# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



## INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

The Institute of Criminology, founded by the University of Cambridge in 1959, has a strong international reputation for academic excellence. The Institute has one of the world's most distinguished senior faculties which includes Sir Anthony Bottoms, David Farrington, Michael Tonry, Per-Olof Wikström, and Andrew von Hirsch. Its multi-disciplinary staff have backgrounds in criminology, sociology, psychiatry, psychology, philosophy, geography, history, and law.

### **Radzinowicz Library**

The Institute's library is named after Sir Leon Radzinowicz, the first Director of the Institute, and has one of the world's pre-eminent criminology research collections, including a wide selection of books, papers, periodicals, and historical materials. The library holds over 50,000 books and 18,000 pamphlets, receives nearly 300 periodicals and has an aggressive acquisitions policy.

The Institute offers a wide range of graduate programmes:

- M.Phil. Degrees in Criminology or Criminological Research (the largest full-time graduate criminology course in the UK)
- Ph.D. in Criminology
- Diploma/M.St. in Applied Criminology and Police Studies
- Diploma/M.St. in Applied Criminology and Prison Studies

Students come from around the world, with very strong undergraduate records in law, or social or behavioural science subjects, or extensive professional experience in the criminal justice system. The Institute admits approximately 40 M.Phil. students and 4-8 Ph.D. students each year. A number of awards and studentships are available from the University of Cambridge, including the recently established Gates Cambridge Scholarships for non-UK citizens, and other funding bodies:

### **For UK Students**

Arts and Humanities Research Board  
University of Cambridge  
Domestic Research Studentships  
Millennium Scholarships  
ESRC Studentships

### **For International Students**

Cambridge Commonwealth Trust  
Cambridge Overseas Trust  
Cambridge European Trust  
Gates Cambridge Trust  
Institute of Criminology  
Wakefield Scholarships  
Lopez-Rey Scholarships

Further information is available from the Graduate Secretary, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, 7 West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DT, UK. Tel: (44) 1223 335363, Fax: (44) 1223 335356, email: [graduate.secretary@crim.cam.ac.uk](mailto:graduate.secretary@crim.cam.ac.uk), web-site: [www.crim.cam.ac.uk](http://www.crim.cam.ac.uk), [www.admin.cam.ac.uk/offices/gradstud/](http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/offices/gradstud/)

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves  
Instituto de Educação e  
Psicologia  
Universidade do Minho  
4700 Braga, Portugal  
Tel.: 351 253 604267  
Fax: 351 253 678987  
Email:  
[rabrunhosa@iep.uminho.pt](mailto:rabrunhosa@iep.uminho.pt)

Elizabeth Ackerley  
Centre for Applied Statistics  
Fylde college  
Lancaster University  
Lancaster LA1 4YF  
UK  
Tel: +44 1524 593061  
Fax: +44 1524 593429

Dr. Sabrina Adamoli  
Researcher and PhD in  
criminology  
Transcrime, Research  
Centre on Transnational  
Crime  
University of Trento  
via Inama 5, 38100 Trento  
(Italy)  
tel. +39 0461 882304 -  
882331  
fax +39 0461 882303  
e-mail:  
[sadamoli@gelso.unitn.it](mailto:sadamoli@gelso.unitn.it)  
<http://www.transcrime.unitn.it>

Marcelo F. Aebi  
Institute of Criminology  
University of Seville  
E.T.S.I.I.  
Avda. Reina Mercedes s/n  
41012 Sevilla  
Spain  
Tel. (++34) 954 55 13 96  
Fax. (++34) 954 55 13 97  
E-mail: [aebi@us.es](mailto:aebi@us.es)

Professor Ivo Aertsen  
Institute of Criminology  
Catholic University of  
Leuven  
Hooverplein 10  
B 3000 Leuven  
Belgium  
Tel: + 32 16 325302  
Email:  
[Ivo.Aertsen@Law.kuleuven.ac.be](mailto:Ivo.Aertsen@Law.kuleuven.ac.be)

Laura María Agustín  
D'Andrea  
Open University, United  
Kingdom  
Cuesta de Atarazana Vieja,  
12, 1º  
18010 Granada, Spain  
34 958 296327  
[laura@nodo50.org](mailto:laura@nodo50.org)

Zoran Akmadzic, M.A.  
Police School  
Police Academy  
Avenija Gojka Suska 1  
10040 Zagreb  
Croatia  
Tel: xx385-1-2391-378  
Fax: xx385-2391-415  
e-mail:  
[zoran.akmadzic@zg.hinet.hr](mailto:zoran.akmadzic@zg.hinet.hr)

Margaret Akullo  
Metropolitan Police Service/  
Loughborough University  
The Metropolitan Police  
Service, SO5(6) Major  
Investigation Team  
Room 214, Tintagel House  
92 Albert Embankment  
London SE1 7TT  
Email: [margaretakullo@hotmail.com](mailto:margaretakullo@hotmail.com)  
Telephone: 020  
72305819(W), 020  
85995562(H), 07768  
961603 (M)  
Fax: 020 7230 5213

Judith Aldridge, Lecturer,  
Dept of Applied Social  
Science  
Undergraduate Admissions  
Officer  
Room 4.59, Williamson  
Building, Oxford Road  
University of Manchester,  
Manchester, M13 9PL UK  
Phone: 0161 275 4765/4764  
Fax: 0161 275 4724/4922  
email:  
[Judith.Aldridge@man.ac.uk](mailto:Judith.Aldridge@man.ac.uk)  
website:  
[www.fss1.man.ac.uk/dass/](http://www.fss1.man.ac.uk/dass/)

Evangelos Aligizakis  
postgraduate student of  
criminology  
University of Middlesex  
6 Kydonion St,  
Thessaloniki 54655, Greece.  
Tel: 0030974952390  
e-mail: [valygi@yahoo.com](mailto:valygi@yahoo.com)

Elisabet Almeda  
Dpt en Ciències Polítiques i  
Socials  
Universitat Pompeu Fabra  
C/Ramon Trias Fargas 25-  
27  
08005 Barcelona  
Tel: 93 542 25 24  
Fax: 93 542 23 72  
E.mail:  
[elisabet.almeda@cpis.upf.es](mailto:elisabet.almeda@cpis.upf.es)

Anna Alvazzi del Frate  
UNICRI, United Nations  
Interregional Crime and  
Justice Research Institute  
Viale Maestri del Lavoro, 10  
10127, Turin, Italy  
+39 011 653 7111  
+49 011 631 3368  
Email: [Alvazzi@unicri.it](mailto:Alvazzi@unicri.it)

Jan Andersson, Ph.D.  
National Council for Crime  
Prevention, Sweden  
Brottsförebyggande rådet  
P.O. Box 1386  
SE-111 93 STOCKHOLM  
SWEDEN  
Tel.: +46 8 401 87 05 / 45  
Fax: +46 8 41190 75  
E-mail:  
[jan.andersson@bra.se](mailto:jan.andersson@bra.se)

Viviana Andreescu,  
Department of Urban &  
Public Affairs  
University of Louisville  
426 W Bloom St.,  
Room 107  
Louisville, KY 40208 USA  
Fax: (502) 852-4558  
Phone: (502) 852-7955  
Email:  
[v0andr01@gwise.louisville.edu](mailto:v0andr01@gwise.louisville.edu)

Daria Angelini  
International PhD in  
Criminology Candidate  
Researcher at Transcrime -  
Research Centre on  
Transnational Crime  
University of Trento  
via Inama, 5  
38100 Trento (Italy)  
tel. +39 0461 882304  
fax +39 0461 882303  
e-mail:  
[dangelin@gelso.unitn.it](mailto:dangelin@gelso.unitn.it)  
<http://www.transcrime.unitn.it>

Georgios A. Antonopoulos  
PhD Candidate, University  
of Durham, UK  
[Georgios.antonopoulos@durham.ac.uk](mailto:Georgios.antonopoulos@durham.ac.uk)

Evry Archer, Chef du  
service médico-  
psychologique régional  
(SMPR) de Loos, Président  
de l'Association des  
Secteurs de Psychiatrie en  
Milieu Pénitentiaire  
(ASPMP)  
CHRU de Lille – BP 52  
59374 Loos cedex.-  
Phone : 33-6 20 31 59 35  
E-Mail :  
[smpr-csst@libertysurf.fr](mailto:smpr-csst@libertysurf.fr)

Neftali Armando Del toro  
Guzmán  
primera privada norte n. 7  
entre 35 y 37 oriente  
colonia 5 de febrero c.p  
30710  
tapachula, chiapas, mexico  
[neftalideltoro@hotmail.com](mailto:neftalideltoro@hotmail.com)  
fax: 0034 967599216

Dr Derrick Armstrong,  
University of Sheffield,  
388 Glossop Road,  
Sheffield.  
S10 2JA  
United Kingdom  
Tel. + 44 (0)114 222 8107  
Fax: +44 (0)114279 6236

Prof. Kauko Aromaa  
National Research Institute  
of Legal Policy  
P.O. Box 1200 -  
Turunlinnantie 8  
00101 Helsinki, Finland  
Tel: 00358 9 1825 7850  
/7855/7851  
Fax: 00358 9 1825 7865

And  
Research director  
European Institute for Crime  
Prevention and Control,  
Affiliated with the United  
Nations (HEUNI), POB 157,  
00121 Helsinki, Finland  
Tel. +358-9-1606 7881, Fax.  
+358-9-1606 7890, Email  
[kauko.aromaa@om.vn.fi](mailto:kauko.aromaa@om.vn.fi)

Rebecca Aust  
Research Officer  
Home Office,  
Room 839,  
50 Queen Anne's Gate,  
London, SW1H 9AT  
UK  
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7273 4365  
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7273 3134

Bruno Aubusson de  
Cavarlay  
CNRS-Centre de  
Recherches Sociologiques  
sur le Droit et les  
Institutions Pénales, 43,  
Boulevard Vauban, F-78280  
Guyancourt, France  
Tel.: 00 33 1 34 52 17 28,  
Fax: 00 33 1 34 52 17 17, e-  
mail:  
[aubusson@ext.jussieu.fr](mailto:aubusson@ext.jussieu.fr)

Prof. Dr.Genovaite  
BABACHINAITE, Head of  
Criminology Department  
Law University of Lithuania,  
Ateities st.20, 2057 Vilnius,  
Lithuania  
Tel.: (+370 2) 714618,  
Fax: (+370 2) 724444,  
[crimlogd@ltu.lt](mailto:crimlogd@ltu.lt)

Rosemary Barberet  
Scarman Centre  
University of Leicester  
154 Upper New Walk  
Leicester LE1 7QA UK  
Tel. 44 (0)116 252 5767  
Fax 44 (0)116 252 5766  
[rb78@le.ac.uk](mailto:rb78@le.ac.uk)

Gordon Barclay  
Rm. 259a  
Home Office  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 5AT  
[Gordon.Barclay@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Gordon.Barclay@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Irene Becci  
European University  
Institute  
Badia Fiesolana  
Via dei Roccettini, 9  
I 50016 San Domenico di  
Fiesole  
Fax: 0039 055 599887 and  
055 4685298  
[Irene.becci@iue.it](mailto:Irene.becci@iue.it)

Adrian Beck  
Lecturer in Crime and  
Policing  
Scarman Centre  
University of Leicester  
154 Upper New Walk,  
Leicester LE1 7QR, UK  
Tel.: [44] 116 2525988  
Email: [bnac@le.ac.uk](mailto:bnac@le.ac.uk)

Professor Piers Beirne,  
Chair, Department of  
Criminology,  
University of Southern  
Maine  
P.O. Box 9300,  
Portland, Maine  
04104-9300 USA  
Tel: 207/780-4752  
Fax: 207/780-4987  
[Beirne@maine.edu](mailto:Beirne@maine.edu)

Peter J. Benekos, Ph.D.  
Mercyhurst College  
Criminal Justice Department  
501 East 38th Street  
Erie, PA 16546-0001 USA  
[pbenekos@mercyhurst.edu](mailto:pbenekos@mercyhurst.edu)  
(814) 824-2328 (Phone)  
(814) 824-2182 (Fax)

Fabienne Docteur en  
Sciences de l'Education  
10, rue de la Bergerie  
91300 Massy - France  
Tél. : 01.69.20.62.67  
E.mail : [fabienne.b@free.fr](mailto:fabienne.b@free.fr)

Maria Jose Benitez Jimenez,  
Profesora asociada,  
Centro de Investigación en  
Criminología, Dpto.  
Derecho Penal, Facultad de  
Derecho, Universidad de  
Castilla-La Mancha, Plaza  
de la Universidad, 1. 02071  
Albacete, Spain.  
Telephone: (9) 67-599200,  
Ext. 2116, Fax: (9) 67-  
599216, e-mail:  
[Maria.Benitez@uclm.es](mailto:Maria.Benitez@uclm.es)

Richard R. Bennett  
Department of Justice, Law  
and Society  
American University  
Washington, DC 20016  
USA  
[bennett@american.edu](mailto:bennett@american.edu)  
Voice: 202.885.2956  
Fax: 202.885.2907

Wim Bernasco  
[bernasco@nscr.nl](mailto:bernasco@nscr.nl)  
Netherlands Institute for the  
Study of Crime and Law  
Enforcement (NSCR), P.O.  
Box 792, NL-2300 AT  
Leiden The Netherlands,  
Phone +31-71-8527 (general  
NSCR), Fax +31-71 8537,  
website: [www.nscr.nl](http://www.nscr.nl)

Daniele Berto  
Dipartimento per le  
Dipendenze – Az. ULSS 16  
– Padova (Italy)  
c/o Ospedale dei Colli  
Via dei Colli, 4  
35143 Padova – I  
Tel.: 39 (0) 49 8216931  
Fax: 39 (0)49 8216948  
e-mail:  
[bertopsy@libero.it](mailto:bertopsy@libero.it)

Hubert Beste  
University of Bielefeld,  
Institute for Interdisciplinary  
Research on Conflicts and  
Violence  
tel;cell:0177 633 76 88  
tel;fax:0521/106-6415  
tel;home:06196/95 12 54  
tel;work:0521/106-3384  
email;internet:Hubert.Beste  
[@uni-bielefeld.de](mailto:@uni-bielefeld.de)  
Postfach 10 01  
31Universitätsstr. 25;33501  
Bielefeld GERMANY

Kristel Beyens, PhD  
Free University Brussels  
(Vrije Universiteit Brussel)  
Criminology Department  
Pleinlaan 2  
1050 Brussels  
Belgium  
[Kristel.Beyens@vub.ac.be](mailto:Kristel.Beyens@vub.ac.be)

Prof. Dr. Catrien Bijleveld  
NSCR - Institute for the  
Study of Crime and Law  
Enforcement, Leiden  
Department of Criminal  
Law and Criminology, Vrije  
Universiteit, Amsterdam  
NSCR  
P.O. Box 792  
2300 AT Leiden  
The Netherlands  
tel. 31-71-5278523  
fax. 31-71- 5278537  
email: [bileveld@nscr.nl](mailto:bileveld@nscr.nl)

Christopher Birkbeck  
Centro de Investigaciones  
Penales y Criminológicas  
Universidad de Los Andes  
Mérida 5101  
Venezuela  
Tel.: +58 (274) 2402052  
Fax: +58 (274) 2402021  
E-mails: [birkbeck@ula.ve](mailto:birkbeck@ula.ve)  
[birkbeck@cantv.net](mailto:birkbeck@cantv.net)

M. Norman Bishop  
Sandåsvägen 8  
616 33 Åby  
Sweden  
Tel/fax 0046 11 63337  
e-mail :  
[norman.bishop@telia.com](mailto:norman.bishop@telia.com)

Roxane Bitoune  
Scientifique Researcher  
Dept. of Criminology  
Free University of Brussels  
Pleinlaan 2  
1060 Brussels  
Tel.: 02/629.24.70  
Email:  
[Roxane.Bitoune@vub.ac.be](mailto:Roxane.Bitoune@vub.ac.be)

Madeleine Blixt, B.A.  
National Council for Crime  
Prevention, Sweden  
Brottsförebyggande rådet  
P.O. Box 1386  
SE-111 93 STOCKHOLM  
SWEDEN  
Phone: +46 8 401 87 05/45  
Fax: +46 8 41190 75  
[madeleine.blixt@bra.se](mailto:madeleine.blixt@bra.se)

Alan Block  
Professor, Crime, Law &  
Justice  
Professor Jewish Studies  
Editor in Chief, Crime, Law  
and Social Change: An  
Interdisciplinary Journal  
Kluwer Law International  
Penn State University  
103 Weaver Building  
University Park, PA 16802  
phone: (814) 863-8939  
fax: (814) 865-6204

Arjan A. J. Blokland, NSCR  
(Netherlands Institute for the  
Study of Crime and  
Law Enforcement),  
Wassenaarseweg 72, 2333  
AL Leiden, P.O. Box 92,  
2300 AT  
Leiden. Email:  
[Blokland@nscr.nl](mailto:Blokland@nscr.nl)

Ulla V. Bondeson  
Professor  
Inst. of Legal Science A,  
Univ. of Copenhagen  
Studiestraede 6, DK-1455  
Copenhagen K.Denmark  
Tel.: +45 35 32 31 63  
Fax: +45 35 32 32 05  
E-mail:  
[Ulla.V.Bondeson@jur.ku.dk](mailto:Ulla.V.Bondeson@jur.ku.dk)

Marko Bosnjak, LL.M.  
Researcher  
Institute of Criminology  
Faculty of Law  
Poljanski nasip 2  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenia  
Tel.: ++386-1-42-03-243  
Fax: ++386-1-42-03-245  
E-mail:  
[marko.bosnjak@uni-lj.si](mailto:marko.bosnjak@uni-lj.si)

Hans Boutellier  
Department of Prevention,  
Youth and Sanctions  
Ministry of Justice  
PO Box 20301  
2500 EH The Hague  
The Netherlands  
[jboutell@best-dep.minjus.nl](mailto:jboutell@best-dep.minjus.nl)

Silvia BOVERINI  
Via Martini 5/5 Albisola  
Superiore - Savona (Italia)  
phone and fax:  
+39019487194  
e-mail:  
[silviaboverini@tiscali.it](mailto:silviaboverini@tiscali.it)

Dr Kate Bowers,  
Environmental Criminology  
Research Unit,  
Department of Civic Design,  
74 Bedford Street South  
University of Liverpool,  
England.  
L69 7ZQ  
tel : 0151 794 3118  
fax : 0151 794 3125

Roger Bowles  
Dept. of Economics  
Univ. of Bath  
Claverton Down  
BA2 7AJ  
[R.A.Bowles@bath.ac.uk](mailto:R.A.Bowles@bath.ac.uk)

Paul Bradshaw, Research  
Fellow, Edinburgh Study of  
Youth Transitions and  
Crime, University of  
Edinburgh School of Law,  
Minto House, 22 Chambers  
Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1JZ,  
Phone: +44 131 650 9173,  
Fax: +44 131 650 8183, E-  
mail:  
[paul.bradshaw@ed.ac.uk](mailto:paul.bradshaw@ed.ac.uk)

Michael Brodgen  
School of Law  
Queens University  
Belfast.28 University  
Square. Belfast BT7 1NN  
E mail:  
[m.brodgen@qub.ac.uk](mailto:m.brodgen@qub.ac.uk)

David Brown, Principal  
Research Officer  
Home Office, Rm 842, 50  
Queen Anne's Gate, London  
SW1H 9AT, UK  
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7273 3252,  
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7273 3134

Dr. Deborah Browne  
Availability and Trafficking  
Section, Drugs and Alcohol  
Research Unit, Home Office  
Room 826,  
Drugs and Alcohol Research  
Unit, Home Office,  
50 Queen Anne's Gate,  
London SW1H 9AT  
Tel: 020 7273 4478  
Fax: 020 7273 4491  
Email:  
[deborah.browne@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:deborah.browne@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Jiri Burianek  
Charles University Prague  
Nad Ostrevem, 10  
Praha 4  
Czech Republic  
CZ-14700  
[Jiri.burianek@ff.cuni.cz](mailto:Jiri.burianek@ff.cuni.cz)

Lol Burke  
Liverpool University  
Dept of Sociology, Social  
Policy and Social Work  
Eleanor Rathbone Building  
Bedford Street South  
Liverpool L69 ZA  
United Kingdom  
TEL: 0151 794 3005  
E-mail: [L.burke@liv.ac.uk](mailto:L.burke@liv.ac.uk)

Dr Michele Burman  
Senior Lecturer  
Department of Sociology  
and Anthropology  
University of Glasgow  
Glasgow G12 8RT  
Scotland  
Tel.(44) 141 330 6983  
Fax:(44) 141 330 3554  
E-mail:  
[m.burman@socsci.gla.ac.uk](mailto:m.burman@socsci.gla.ac.uk)

Ms. Rachel Burnett  
Availability and Trafficking  
Section, Drugs and Alcohol  
Research Unit, Home Office,  
Room 832,  
50 Queen Anne's Gate,  
London SW1H 9AT  
Tel: 020 7273 2834  
Fax: 020 7273 4491  
E-mail:  
[rachel.burnett@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:rachel.burnett@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Prof. Dr. Kai-D. Bussmann,  
Chair for Penal Law and  
Criminology,  
Martin Luther University  
Halle-Wittenberg  
Faculty of Law  
Penal Law & Criminology  
Universitaetsplatz 6  
06099 Halle (Saale)  
Germany  
E-Mail: [KBUSSM@aol.com](mailto:KBUSSM@aol.com)  
Tel.: +49 (0)345/55-23119  
Fax: +49 (0)345/55-27070

Mark Button,  
Senior Lecturer,  
Institute of Criminal Justice  
Studies,  
University of Portsmouth,  
Portsmouth PO1 2HY.  
United Kingdom.  
Tel (0)23 92 843923  
Fax (0)23 92843918  
E-Mail  
[mark.button@port.ac.uk](mailto:mark.button@port.ac.uk)

Irena Cajner Mraovic,  
Ph.D.Assistant Professor  
Department of Criminology  
and Juvenile Delinquency  
Police College  
Avenija Gojka Suska 1  
10040 Zagreb  
Croatia  
Tel: xx385-1-2391-339  
Fax: xx385-2391-415  
e-mail: [irena.cajner-mraovic@zg.hinet.hr](mailto:irena.cajner-mraovic@zg.hinet.hr)

Dr Elaine Campbell  
Lecturer in Criminology  
Department of Sociology  
and Social Policy  
University of Newcastle  
Newcastle Upon Tyne  
UK NE1 7RU  
E-mail:  
[Elaine.Campbell@ncl.ac.uk](mailto:Elaine.Campbell@ncl.ac.uk)  
Tel:+44 (0)191-222-5030  
Fax:+44 (0)191-222-7497

Chloé Carpentier  
EMCDDA - European  
Monitoring Centre for Drugs  
and Drug Addiction  
Rua Cruz de Santa  
Apollonia, 23-25  
PT - 1149-045 Lisbon  
Portugal  
Tel.: +351 21 811 30 65  
Fax: +351 21 813 79 43  
E-mail:  
[Chloe.Carpentier@emcdda.org](mailto:Chloe.Carpentier@emcdda.org)

Jonathan Caulkins  
Heinz School of Public  
Policy  
Carnegie-Mellon University  
Pittsburgh, PA. 19104 USA  
Tel: 412 268 9590  
[caulkins@cmu.edu](mailto:caulkins@cmu.edu)

Gabriel Cavaglione, Ph.D.  
The Dept. of Criminology  
and the School of Social  
Work  
Askelon Academic College  
Israel  
Home address:  
Kfar Adumim, 90618  
Israel  
Phone: 00972-2-5355525  
Fax: 00972-2-5901929  
e-mail: [gabi58@inter.net.il](mailto:gabi58@inter.net.il)

Dr. Kate Cavanagh  
Dept of Social Policy and  
Social Work  
University of Glasgow  
Scotland  
Tel. 0141-330-4057 e-mail  
[K.Cavanagh@socsci.gla.ac.uk](mailto:K.Cavanagh@socsci.gla.ac.uk)

Martin Cejp  
Institute of Criminology and  
Social Prevention  
nám. 14.října 12  
150 21 Praha 5, PB 87  
Czech Republic  
+420 2 57 104 611  
e-mail:  
[MCejp@iksp.justice.cz](mailto:MCejp@iksp.justice.cz)

William Chambliss  
Professor of Sociology and  
Co-Director, Institute on  
Crime, Justice and  
Corrections  
The George Washington  
University  
Washington, DC USA  
tel: 202 994 6899  
Fax 202 237 1498  
email: [Chamblisw@aol.com](mailto:Chamblisw@aol.com)

Yulia Chistyakova  
Research Assistant  
Scarman Centre  
University of Leicester  
154 Upper New Walk  
Leicester LE1 7QR, UK  
Tel.: [44] 116 2525988  
Email: [yc7@le.ac.uk](mailto:yc7@le.ac.uk)

Mogens Nygaard  
Christoffersen, Senior  
Researcher, MSc (soc)  
The Danish National  
Institute of Social Research  
Herluf Trollesgade 11  
DK-1052 København K  
Denmark  
phone (direct): +45 33 48  
0883  
phone (main): +45 33 48  
0800  
fax: +45 33 48 08 33  
e-mail: [mc@sfi.dk](mailto:mc@sfi.dk)  
<http://www.sfi.dk>

José Cid  
Profesor Titular de Derecho  
Penal  
Facultad de Derecho  
Universidad Autónoma de  
Barcelona  
08193 Bellaterra  
(Barcelona) ESPAÑA  
Telf. 93.581.2247-  
93.581.2236 (Secretaría)  
Fax. 93.581.2988  
E-mail: [josep.cid@uab.es](mailto:josep.cid@uab.es)

Dr. Silvia Ciotti Galletti  
Doctor at law -  
Criminologist  
Senior member of  
EuroCrime  
([www.eurocrime.it](http://www.eurocrime.it))  
G.O.T. at the Penal Court of  
Florence (Italy)  
Address: via S. Allende, 20  
Tavarnelle Val di Pesa  
(Florence) - Italy  
Mobile: 339/6014082  
E - mail:  
[s.ciotti@eurocrime.it](mailto:s.ciotti@eurocrime.it)

Helen Codd  
Senior Lecturer in Law  
Lancashire Law School  
University of Central  
Lancashire  
Preston PR1 2HE  
Tel.: 01772 893076  
E-mail:  
[hlcodd@uclan.ac.uk](mailto:hlcodd@uclan.ac.uk)

Professor Dee Cook  
Director Regional Research  
Institute  
Wolverhampton University  
Wolverhampton Science  
Park  
Glaisher Drive  
Wolverhampton  
West Midlands  
WV10 9RU  
Tel: 01902 824103  
Fax: 01902 824005  
e-mail: [D.Cook@wlv.ac.uk](mailto:D.Cook@wlv.ac.uk)

Fabienne Cossin  
Observatoire Europeen de la  
Violence Scolaire  
Rue des Vignes 43  
Bordeaux FR-33800  
[Fabienne.cossin@yahoo.fr](mailto:Fabienne.cossin@yahoo.fr)

Adam Crawford  
Professor of Criminology  
and Criminal Justice  
Centre for Criminal Justice  
Studies  
Law Department  
University of Leeds  
Leeds LS2 9JT UK  
Tel: +44 (0) 113 343 5045  
Fax: +44 (0) 113 343 5056  
Email: [law6ac@lucs-01.novell.leeds.ac.uk](mailto:law6ac@lucs-01.novell.leeds.ac.uk)

Dr. Elaine M. Crawley  
Research Fellow  
Department of Criminology  
Keele University  
Staffs ST5 5BG UK  
E-mail:  
[e.m.crawley@crim.keele.ac.uk](mailto:e.m.crawley@crim.keele.ac.uk)

Peter Crawley  
Department of Criminology  
Keele University  
Staffordshire  
ST5 5BG UK  
[Petercrawley@netscape.uk](mailto:Petercrawley@netscape.uk)

Dr Hazel Croall  
Senior Lecturer, Head of  
Division of Sociology  
University of Strathclyde  
Department of Government  
McCance Building  
Richmond Street  
Glasgow G1 1XQ  
Tel: 0141 548 2867  
Home 0141 649 8855  
e mail: [h.croall@strath.ac.uk](mailto:h.croall@strath.ac.uk)  
[h.croall@btopenworld.com](mailto:h.croall@btopenworld.com)

Ben Crouch, College of  
Liberal Arts, Texas A & M  
University, 4223 TAMU,  
College Station, TX 77843  
USA  
Tel. 979-845-2141.

Elena Danilova  
Senior Research Associate  
Institute of Sociology  
Russian Academy of  
Science  
Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 b.5  
Moscow 117259  
Tel/fax: (7 095) 180 42 35  
e-mail: [elenadan@mtu-net.ru](mailto:elenadan@mtu-net.ru)

Michaël Dantinne  
University of Liege  
Department of Criminology  
Bd du Rectorat, 3 – Bât.  
B33  
4000 L Belgium  
Tel.: +32 4 3662963  
Fax: +32 4 3663144  
Email:  
[mdantinne@ulg.ac.be](mailto:mdantinne@ulg.ac.be)

Dr Linda Davis, Senior  
Lecturer, Department of  
Criminology, University of  
Pretoria, South Africa. (Tel:  
(012) 420 3512, E-mail:  
[ldavis@postino.up.ac.za](mailto:ldavis@postino.up.ac.za)

Jacques de Maillard  
CERAT/Sciences Po  
Grenoble  
BP 48  
38040 Grenoble Cedex 09  
France  
Tel: 00 33 4 76826074  
Fax: 00 33 4 76826098  
Email:  
[jacques.de.maillard@libertysurf.fr](mailto:jacques.de.maillard@libertysurf.fr)

Walter De Pauw  
Free University of Brussels  
Department of Criminology  
Pleinlaan 2  
1050 Brussels  
Telephone: 32/2/642 74 28  
Fax: 32/2/642 74 44  
E-mail:  
[walter.depauw@just.fgov.be](mailto:walter.depauw@just.fgov.be)  
Dr. Christianne J. de Poot  
P.O. Box 792  
NL 2300 AT Leiden  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: +31 71 5278541  
Telefax: +31 71 5278537  
e-mail: [depoot@nscr.nl](mailto:depoot@nscr.nl)

Dr Jo Deakin  
Department of Applied  
Social Science  
University of Manchester  
Manchester M13 9PL  
United Kingdom  
Tel.: 0161 275 5783  
Fax: 0161 275 4922  
E-mail: [Jo.Deakin@man.ac.uk](mailto:Jo.Deakin@man.ac.uk)

Jeanne Dean LLB MSc  
ILTM  
Lecturer in Law and  
Teaching Fellow  
School of Law  
Napier University  
Sighthill Campus  
Edinburgh  
EH11 4BN  
Scotland  
Telephone 0131 455 3339  
(office) 01383 412410  
(home) 07763 405313  
(mobile)  
Law School Office fax:0131  
455 3500  
E.mail: [j.dean@napier.ac.uk](mailto:j.dean@napier.ac.uk)

Pascal Decarpes, student in  
political sciences  
“Le pré du grand Pierre  
aube”  
72210 FILLE  
Phone : 33- 2 43 87 10 42  
E-mail :  
[decarpes@yahoo.com](mailto:decarpes@yahoo.com)

Prof. Tom Decorte (Ph.D.)  
Ghent University  
Department of  
Criminology  
Universiteitstraat 4,  
B-9000 Ghent  
Belgium  
Tel.: + 32 (0)9 264.69.62  
Fax: + 32 (0)9 264.69.88  
E-mail:  
[tom.decorte@rug.ac.be](mailto:tom.decorte@rug.ac.be)

Tatyana Denisova  
Associate Professor of Law  
Sciences, PhD  
Member of European  
Society of Criminology  
Dean of Law Faculty,  
Zaporizhzhya State  
University  
Prospect Lenina 146, 100  
Zaporizhzhya  
Ukraine 69  
tel: +380612623448  
fax: +380612646411  
e-mail:  
[tatjana@denisova.marka.net.ua](mailto:tatjana@denisova.marka.net.ua)

Gian Paolo di Loreto  
Voc. Cervara Bassa 58 -  
05100 Terni - Italy  
[gianpaolodil@tiscalinet.it](mailto:gianpaolodil@tiscalinet.it)

Dr. Andrea Di Nicola  
Researcher and Ph.D. in  
Criminology  
Transcrime, Research  
Centre on Transnational  
Crime  
via Inama, 5 - 38100 Trento  
(Italy)  
tel. +39 0461 882304 -  
882285  
fax. +39 0461 882303  
<http://www.transcrime.unitn.it>

Professor Rebecca Dobash  
Dept of Social Policy and  
Social Work  
University of Manchester  
Manchester M13 9PL  
England  
Tel. 0161-275-4490  
e-mail [dobash@man.ac.uk](mailto:dobash@man.ac.uk)

Professor Russell Dobash  
Dept of Social Policy and  
Social Work  
University of Manchester  
Manchester M13 9PL  
England  
Tel. 0161-275-5621 e-mail  
[dobash@man.ac.uk](mailto:dobash@man.ac.uk)

Tracey Dodman  
Research Assistant  
Scarman Centre  
UNIVERSITY OF  
LEICESTER  
The Friars, 154 Upper New  
Walk  
Leicester LE1 7QA UK  
Tel: +44 (0) 116 252 5996  
Fax: +44 (0) 116 2525934  
Email: [tld4@le.ac.uk](mailto:tld4@le.ac.uk)

Nicholas Dorn  
Economic Crime Research  
Unit  
51 Crouch Hill,  
GB – London N4 4 AJ UK  
Fax/telephone/  
answerphone: 00 44 20 7263  
97 20  
[ecru@dial.pipex.com](mailto:ecru@dial.pipex.com)

Kirstin Drenkhahn  
Department of Criminology  
University of Greifswald  
Domstr. 20  
17487 Greifswald  
Germany  
Tel.: +49-3834-862135  
Fax: +49-3834-862155  
e-mail: [kirsche@uni-greifswald.de](mailto:kirsche@uni-greifswald.de)

Prof. Dr. Frieder Dünkel  
Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-  
Universität Greifswald  
Lehrstuhl für Kriminologie  
Domstraße 20  
D-17487 Greifswald  
Tel.: ++49-(0)3834-862138;  
Fax: 862155  
E-mail: [duenkel@uni-greifswald.de](mailto:duenkel@uni-greifswald.de)

Adam Edwards  
Senior Lecturer  
Department of Social  
Sciences  
The Nottingham Trent  
University, UK  
Email:  
[adam.edwards@ntu.ac.uk](mailto:adam.edwards@ntu.ac.uk)

Manuel Eisner  
Department of Sociology  
Swiss Federal Institute of  
Technology  
ETH Zentrum /SEW  
Scheuchzerstrasse 70  
CH – 8092 Zurich  
Switzerland  
Tel.: 0041-1-6325559  
Fax: 0041-1-6321054  
E-mail:  
[eisner@soz.gess.ethz.ch](mailto:eisner@soz.gess.ethz.ch)

Pr. Jean-Marc Elchardus  
Professeur de médecine  
légale psychiatrique  
(Forensic Psychiatry MD)  
Centre Hospitalier  
Universitaire Edouard  
Herriot  
Pavillon N  
F-69437 LYON Cedex 03  
Tel.: (00 33) – 4 72 11 00 10  
Fax : (00 33) – 4 72 11 61  
33  
E-mail : [jean-marc.elchardus@chu-lyon.fr](mailto:jean-marc.elchardus@chu-lyon.fr)

Tom Ellis  
Institute of Criminal Justice  
Studies  
University of Portsmouth  
UK  
[Tom.ellis@port.ac.uk](mailto:Tom.ellis@port.ac.uk)

Dr. Martin Elvins  
Senior Research Associate  
Department of Sociology  
and Social Policy  
University of Durham  
United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 1707 696256  
E-mail:  
[martinelvins@onetel.net.uk](mailto:martinelvins@onetel.net.uk)

Horst Entorf  
Darmstadt University of  
Technology  
Department of Economics  
Marktplatz 15 (Schloß)  
D-64283 Darmstadt  
Germany  
Phone: (+49) 6151 16 2436  
Fax: (+49) 6151 16 5652  
Mail: [entorf@vw1.tu-darmstadt.de](mailto:entorf@vw1.tu-darmstadt.de)

Dr Rosie Erol  
Home Office  
Policing and Reducing  
Crime Unit  
Room 426/7 Clive House  
Petty France  
London SW1H 9HD  
Tel: 020 7271 8362 Tel:  
Fax: 020 7271 8344 Fax:  
020 7271 8344  
email:  
[rosie.erol@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:rosie.erol@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Finn Esbensen  
Department of Criminology  
and Criminal Justice  
University of Missouri, St.  
Louis  
8001 Natural Bridge Road  
St. Louis, MO 63121  
phone: +314-516-4619  
fax: +314-516-5048  
E-mail:  
[esbensen@umsx.umsl.edu](mailto:esbensen@umsx.umsl.edu)

Chris Eskridge  
Department of Criminal  
Justice  
University of Nebraska  
Lincoln, NE 68588-0630  
402/472-6755 (B)  
402/472-6758 FAX  
[ceskridge2@unl.edu](mailto:ceskridge2@unl.edu)  
Department of Criminal  
justice  
University of Nebraska at  
Omaha  
6001 Dodge Street  
Omaha, NE 68182-0149  
USA  
Fax: +1 – 402 – 554- 232  
[Ceskridge2@unl.edu](mailto:Ceskridge2@unl.edu)

Felipe Estrada  
Stockholm University  
Department of Criminology  
10691 Stockholm, Sweden  
[felipe.Estrada@crim.su.se](mailto:felipe.Estrada@crim.su.se)

Jacques Faget  
CERVL  
Institute of Political Studies  
Bordeaux  
BP101  
33405 Talence  
France  
Tel: + 33 56844281  
Fax: + 33 56844329  
[faget@iep.u-bordeaux.fr](mailto:faget@iep.u-bordeaux.fr)

Dr Stephen Farrall  
Department of Criminology  
Keele University  
Staffs ST5 5BG UK  
Tel.:01782 583598  
Fax:01782 584269  
[s.d.farrall@crim.keele.ac.uk](mailto:s.d.farrall@crim.keele.ac.uk)

Sonia Feltesse, journalist  
Assistant secretary-general  
of the French society of  
Criminology (AFC)  
20, rue Poulet, 75018 Paris  
Tel : 33-6 60 92 87 54  
E-mail :  
[sfeltesse@yahoo.com](mailto:sfeltesse@yahoo.com)

Esther Fernández Molina  
Centro de Investigacion en  
Criminología, Facultad de  
Derecho  
Universidad de Castilla-La  
Mancha, Spain  
02071 Albacete Spain  
[efmolina@alu-ab.uclm.es](mailto:efmolina@alu-ab.uclm.es)

Gloria Fernández-Pacheco  
Alises  
C/Cristóbal Lozano, 1 4ºA  
02002- Albacete Spain  
e-mail:  
[tristrasg@hotmail.com](mailto:tristrasg@hotmail.com)  
fax: 0034 967599216

Rachel Fligelstone  
Centre for Applied Statistics  
University of Lancaster  
Fylde College  
LA1 4YF Lancaster UK

A. France  
University of Sheffield  
Department of Sociological  
Studies  
Elmfield Buildings,  
Northumberland Road  
Sheffield, S10 2TN  
Tel. 0114 2226434  
[a.p.france@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:a.p.france@sheffield.ac.uk)  
Fax: 01142768125

Brian Francis  
Centre for Applied Statistics  
University of Lancaster  
Fylde College  
LA1 4YF Lancaster UK  
[b.francis@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:b.francis@lancaster.ac.uk)

Associate Professor Irene  
Froyland PhD  
Justice & Business Law;  
Edith Cowan University;  
Joondalup; Western  
Australia 6027  
Ph 618 9400 5415; Fax 618  
9400 4894; email  
[I.Froyland@ecu.edu.au](mailto:I.Froyland@ecu.edu.au)

Dr David Gadd  
Department of Criminology  
Keele University  
Staffs ST5 5BG  
ENGLAND  
Telephone:01782 583598  
Fax: 01782 584269  
E-mail:  
[d.r.gadd@keele.ac.uk](mailto:d.r.gadd@keele.ac.uk)

Dr. Josefina García García-  
Cervigón.  
Fax: 00-34-913986198  
Teléfono: 00-34-913988040  
Dirección: Departamento de  
Derecho Penal y  
Criminología  
Facultad de Derecho  
Universidad Nacional de  
Educación a Distancia  
C/ Obispo Trejo s/n  
Madrid - 28040 ( España )  
[jcervigon@der.uned.es](mailto:jcervigon@der.uned.es)

Nuno Garoupa  
Faculdade de Economia  
Universidade Nova de  
Lisboa  
Campus de Campolide,  
1099-032 Lisbon, Portugal  
Phone: +351 21 380 1600  
Fax: +351 21 388 6073  
Email: [ngaroupa@fe.unl.pt](mailto:ngaroupa@fe.unl.pt)

Eugenio Garrido  
Departamento de Psicología  
Social  
Y Antropología  
Facultad de Psicología  
Universidad de Avda.  
Merced 109-131  
37005 Salamanca  
tlfno. 923 294610 ext.  
3318  
E-mail [garrido@usal.es](mailto:garrido@usal.es)

Prof. Uberto Gatti  
Section of Criminology and  
Forensic Psychiatry  
University of Genoa  
Via De Toni 12  
16132 Genoa (Italy)  
tel +39 010 3537892  
fax +39 010 3537578  
E mail [ugatti@unige.it](mailto:ugatti@unige.it)

Shawna Gibson, MA  
International PhD in  
Criminology Candidate  
Researcher at Transcrime -  
Research Centre on  
Transnational Crime  
University of Trento  
Via Inama 5, 38100 Trento,  
ITALY  
tel +39 0461 882304  
fax +39 0461 882303  
[www.transcrime.unitn.it](http://www.transcrime.unitn.it)

Prof. Dr. Yakov Gilinskiy  
Sociological Institute of the  
Russian Academy of  
Sciences  
25, 7th Krasnoarmeiskaja,  
198005 St. Petersburg,  
Russia  
Tel.: (7-812) 5157396, fax:  
(7-812) 3162929  
E-mail: [gilinski@comset.net](mailto:gilinski@comset.net)

Nancy G. Guerra  
University of California,  
Riverside  
110 College Building South  
Riverside, CA 92651  
(909) 787-4604;  
fax (909) 787-7394  
e-mail  
[nancy.Guerra@ucr.edu](mailto:nancy.Guerra@ucr.edu)

Prof. Martin Gill,  
Director, Scarman Centre  
University of Leicester  
The Friars  
154 Upper New Walk  
Leicester LE1 7QA UK  
Tel: 44 0116 252 5709  
Fax: 44 0116 252 5766  
Email: [mg26@le.ac.uk](mailto:mg26@le.ac.uk)

Dr. George Gilligan  
Logan Research Fellow  
Department of Business  
Law and Taxation  
Faculty of Business and  
Economics  
Monash University  
Wellington Road  
Clayton  
Victoria 3800 Australia  
[george.gilligan@buseco.monash.edu.au](mailto:george.gilligan@buseco.monash.edu.au)  
Phone: +61 3 9905 5560  
Fax: +61 3 9905 9111  
[http://www-  
personal.buseco.monash.edu  
.au/~gilligan/](http://www-personal.buseco.monash.edu.au/~gilligan/)

Thomas Gilly  
61 rue du Faubourg St.  
Martin  
75010 Paris France  
Tel.: 33 1 42067136  
Fax: 33 1 44072304  
Email: [th\\_gilly@yahoo.fr](mailto:th_gilly@yahoo.fr)

Dra. Andrea Giménez-  
Salinas  
University of Castilla-La  
Mancha (Albacete)  
Centre of Research in  
Criminology University of  
Castilla-La Mancha  
Plaza de la Universidad, 1  
20071 Albacete (Spain)  
Tfl. + 34 976 599200, ext.  
2139  
Fax: +34 967 599216  
e-mail:  
[Cristina.Rechea@uclm.es](mailto:Cristina.Rechea@uclm.es)

Amanda Glasbeek, PhD  
Candidate  
Graduate Women's Studies,  
York University  
4700 Keele Street, Toronto  
Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3  
Tel: (416) 537-6059  
E-mail: [aglasbee@yorku.ca](mailto:aglasbee@yorku.ca)

Olivier Goens  
Criminology- International  
Relations - Researcher  
Université de Liège  
Dépt. de science politique  
Bld du Rectorat, 7 (Bât 33)  
4000 Liège (Belgique)  
Tél : 00 (32) 4 366 43 89  
Fax : 00 (32)4 366 45 57  
Email: [O.Goens@ulg.ac.be](mailto:O.Goens@ulg.ac.be)

Dr. Alejandra Gomez-  
Cespedes  
Falcone Project Co-  
ordinator  
Andalusian Institute of  
Criminology  
University of Malaga  
Edificio Institutos de  
Investigación  
Campus de Teatinos  
E-29071, Malaga (SPAIN)  
tel direct (+34) 952 134314  
tel secretariat (+34) 952  
132325  
fax. (+34) 952 132242  
EMail: [acespedes@uma.es](mailto:acespedes@uma.es)

J. Gomez-Fraguela  
Facultad de Psicología  
Departamento de Psicología  
Clinica y Psicobiología  
Universidad de Santiago de  
Compostela  
Campus Universitario Sur  
15782 Santiago de  
Compostela, SPAIN  
Tel.: 34 981 653100

J. Gonzalez  
Facultad de Psicología  
Departamento de Psicología  
Clinica y Psicobiología  
Universidad de Santiago de  
Compostela  
Campus Universitario Sur  
15782 Santiago de  
Compostela, SPAIN  
Tel.: 34 981 653100

Sandeep Gopalan  
Boies, Schiller & Flexner  
LLP  
1570 Jackson St, Apt 204  
Oakland, CA 94612  
(510) 507 1934  
[sandeepgopalan@hotmail.com](mailto:sandeepgopalan@hotmail.com)

Peter Goris  
Faculty of Law, Department  
of Criminology  
Katholieke Universiteit  
Leuven  
Hooverplein, 10  
BE-3000 Leuven  
Belgium  
[Peter.goris@law.kuleuven.ac.be](mailto:Peter.goris@law.kuleuven.ac.be)

Heike Goudriaan  
NSCR - Netherlands  
Institute for the Study of  
Crime and Law  
Enforcement  
P.O. Box 792  
2300 AT Leiden  
The Netherlands  
Phone: +31 (0)71 5278520 /  
8527 (secr.)  
Fax: +31 (0)71 5278537  
E-mail: [hgoudriaan@nscr.nl](mailto:hgoudriaan@nscr.nl)

Heike P. Gramckow, Ph.D.  
National Center for State  
Courts, 2425 Wilson  
Boulevard, Arlington, VA  
22201, USA  
phone 1-703 841 5624, fax 1  
703 841 0206, email:  
[hgramckow@ncsc.dni.us](mailto:hgramckow@ncsc.dni.us)

Dr Bruno Gravier  
Responsable du Service de  
médecine et de psychiatrie  
pénitentiaires du Canton de  
Vaud  
Maître d'enseignement à  
l'université de Lausanne  
Av. de Sévelin, 18  
CH-1004 LAUSANNE  
[Bruno.Gravier@inst.hospvd.ch](mailto:Bruno.Gravier@inst.hospvd.ch)

Adam Graycar Ph.D D.Litt  
FASSA  
Director, Australian Institute  
of Criminology  
GPO Box 2944 Canberra  
Australia 2601  
*e-mail*  
[adam.graycar@aic.gov.au](mailto:adam.graycar@aic.gov.au)  
*Ph.* +61-2-6260 9205  
*Fax* +61-2-6260 9203  
<http://www.aic.gov.au>

Jack R. Greene  
Dean  
College of Criminal Justice  
Northeastern University  
Boston, MA 02115-5000  
e-mail: [j.greene@neu.edu](mailto:j.greene@neu.edu)  
(p) 617-373-3327  
(f) 617-373-872

Nancy Grosselfinger  
Permanent Representative of  
the International League for  
Human Rights to the U.N.  
(Vienna)  
Villa Klinkenburgh  
Burgemeester Hovylaan 72  
E  
2552 AZ Den Haag  
The Netherlands  
email:  
[grosselfinger@hotmail.com](mailto:grosselfinger@hotmail.com)  
mobile: + 31 0650 074 167

Beata Gruszczynska, Dr.  
Department of Criminology  
(IPSiR),  
Warsaw University  
ul. Podchorążych 20, 00-721  
Warsaw,  
POLAND  
Tel. (48-22) 55 30 712,  
Fax: (48-22) 55 30 753  
Email:  
[bgrusz@supermedia.pl](mailto:bgrusz@supermedia.pl)

Barbara Gualco

Dipartimento di Medicina  
Legale, del Lavoro,  
Psicologia Medica e  
Criminologia, Università  
degli Studi di Genova,  
Sezione di Criminologia,  
Via de Toni 12, 16132  
Genova, Italy.  
EMAIL:  
[BGUALCO@UNIGE.IT](mailto:BGUALCO@UNIGE.IT)

Vera Hackett  
NSCR (Netherlands Institute  
for the Study of Crime and  
Law Enforcement)  
Wassenaarseweg 72  
P.O. Box 792  
NL 2300 AT Leiden  
The Netherlands  
Tel.: +31 71 527 8519  
Fax: + 31 71 527 8537  
Email: [haket@nscr.nl](mailto:haket@nscr.nl)

Phil Hadfield  
Department of Sociology  
and Social Policy  
University of Durham  
32 Old Elvet  
DH1 3HN Durham, UK  
Tel.: 44 191 386 0981  
Fax: 44 191 374 7629  
Email:  
[p.m.hadfield@durham.ac.uk](mailto:p.m.hadfield@durham.ac.uk)

Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith  
Home Office  
Policing and  
Reducing Crime Unit  
Room 426/7  
Clive House  
Petty France  
London  
SW1H 9HD  
Tel: 020 7271 8252  
Fax: 020 7271 8344  
email:  
[Niall.hamilton-smith@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Niall.hamilton-smith@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Paula Hamilton  
Dept of Applied Science  
University of Manchester  
Williamson Building  
Oxford Rd  
Manchester  
England M19 9PL  
+441925 242335

Dee Wood Harper,  
Professor of Sociology  
Department of Criminal  
Justice  
Loyola University New  
Orleans  
Box 14, Loyola Station  
New Orleans, La. 70115  
Tel. 504-865-2161  
Email: [harper@loyno.edu](mailto:harper@loyno.edu)

Stefan Harrendorf,  
University of  
Goettingen,  
Ekbertstrasse 15  
Braunschweig,  
DE-38122, Germany  
[abtkrim@uni-goettingen.de](mailto:abtkrim@uni-goettingen.de)

Olivier Hassid  
Chercheur au  
Laboratoire  
d'Economie Sociale à  
l'Université Panthéon  
Sorbonne  
Chercheur associé au  
C.E.R.A.T. de l'I.E.P.  
de Grenoble.  
20,24 rue de la Plaine  
75020 Paris  
e-mail :  
[ohassid@hotmail.com](mailto:ohassid@hotmail.com)

Patrick Hebberecht  
Professor in Criminology  
and Sociology of Law  
Department of Criminal  
Law and Criminology  
Law Faculty - Ghent  
University  
Universiteitstraat 4  
B - 9000 Gent  
BELGIUM  
Tel.: 0032 (0)9/264 69 58  
Fax: 0032 (0)9/264 69 88  
E-mail:  
[patrick.hebberecht@rug.ac.be](mailto:patrick.hebberecht@rug.ac.be)

Professor Ralph Henham,  
Professor of Criminal  
Justice,  
Nottingham Law School,  
Nottingham Trent  
University,  
Burton Street,  
Nottingham NG1 4BU U.K.  
Tel: (0115) 8482686  
Fax: (0115) 9486489  
Email:  
[ralph.henham@ntu.ac.uk](mailto:ralph.henham@ntu.ac.uk)

Carmen Herrero Alonso  
Universidad de Salamanca  
Facultad de Psicología  
Departamento de Psicología  
Social y Antropología  
Avda. de la merced 109-131.  
37005 Salamanca.  
Tel.: 34 9 23- 294500 o  
294610, Ext.: 3315  
Fax.: 34 9 23- 294604  
email:  
[cherrero@gugu.usal.es](mailto:cherrero@gugu.usal.es)

Sergio Herzog, Ph.D.  
Department of Sociology  
and Anthropology,  
University of Haifa, Haifa  
31905, Israel  
Tel: 972-4-824-0993, Fax:  
972-4-824-0819, E-mail:  
[sherzog@soc.haifa.ac.il](mailto:sherzog@soc.haifa.ac.il)

Professor Marianne Hester  
International Centre for the  
Study of Violence and  
Abuse  
University of Sunderland  
Priestman Building  
Green Terrace  
Sunderland SR3 1PZ  
England  
Email  
[marianne.hester@sunderland.ac.uk](mailto:marianne.hester@sunderland.ac.uk)  
Tel. +44 (0)191 515 3698  
Fax +44 (0)191 515 2229

Tarja Hilden-paajanen  
MsS researcher  
University of Joensuu  
Karelian Institute  
P. O. Box 111  
80101 Joensuu  
Finland  
TEL. +358 50 3059300  
E-mail  
[TARJA.HILDEN@JOENSUU.FI](mailto:TARJA.HILDEN@JOENSUU.FI)

Jean Hine  
University of Sheffield  
343 Fulwood Road  
Sheffield  
S10 3BQ  
Tel.0114-222-6151  
Fax0114-222-6133  
e-mail  
[j.hine@Sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:j.hine@Sheffield.ac.uk)

Dick Hobbs  
Department of Sociology  
and Social Policy  
University of Durham  
32 Old Elvet  
DH1 3HN Durham, UK  
Tel.: 44 191 374 3731  
Fax: 44 191 374 7629  
Email:  
[dick.hobbs@durham.ac.uk](mailto:dick.hobbs@durham.ac.uk)

Beth Hodgson, University of  
Huddersfield, UK  
The Physical, Emotional and  
Psychological Impact of  
Victimisation  
Researcher  
Applied Criminology Group  
University of Huddersfield  
Kirkburton Police Station  
Kirkburton Huddersfield  
West Yorkshire

Fabienne Hodiaumont  
Criminologist - Researcher  
Université de Liège  
Service de Criminologie  
Bld du Rectorat, 3 (Bât 31)  
4000 Liège (Belgique)  
Tél : 00 (32) 4 366 31 42  
Fax : 00 (32) 4 366 31 44  
Email :  
[fabienne.hodiaumont@ulg.ac.be](mailto:fabienne.hodiaumont@ulg.ac.be)

Simon Holdaway  
Professor of Criminology  
and Sociology,  
Director of Sheffield  
University Centre for  
Criminological Research,  
Department of Law,  
Sheffield University,  
Conduit Road,  
Sheffield, S10 1FL  
Tel. (0) 114 222 6767

Lars Holmberg  
(anthropology)  
University of Copenhagen  
Institute of Legal Science, D.  
Sct. Peders Straede 19  
DK - 1453 Copenhagen K.  
[lars.holmberg@jur.ku.dk](mailto:lars.holmberg@jur.ku.dk)

Professor Tim Hope  
Department of Criminology  
Keele University  
Staffordshire ST5 5BG  
United Kingdom  
Tel.: +(0)1782-584166  
Fax: +(0)1782-584269  
Email:  
[t.j.hope@crim.keele.ac.uk](mailto:t.j.hope@crim.keele.ac.uk)

Lionel Hougardy  
Criminologist - Assistant  
Professor - Researcher  
Department of Criminology  
University of Liège  
Bd du Rectorat, 3 - Bât. B33  
4000 Liège - BELGIUM  
Phone : +32-4/366.29.63  
Fax : +32-4/366.31.44  
E-mail :  
[lhougardy@ulg.ac.be](mailto:lhougardy@ulg.ac.be)

Adrian Howe  
Department of Education  
and Social Science  
University of Central  
Lancashire  
Livesey House, Room 113  
University of Central  
Lancashire  
Preston, PR1 2HE  
Fax +44 (0)1772-893090  
Fax +44 (0)1772-892966

C. Ronald Huff, Dean and  
Professor of Criminology  
Law and Society, University  
of California, Irvine, 300  
Social Ecology I, Irvine, CA  
92697-7050, USA  
Phone: 949-824-6094,  
Fax: 949-824-1845, Email:  
[rhuff@uci.edu](mailto:rhuff@uci.edu)

Gordon Hughes  
Senior Lecturer  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
The Open University  
United Kingdom  
Email:  
[G.H.Hughes@open.ac.uk](mailto:G.H.Hughes@open.ac.uk)

Dr. W. Huisman  
Lecturer, Vrije Universiteit  
Amsterdam,  
Faculty of Law, Department  
of Criminology  
De Boelelaan 1105, 1081  
HV, Amsterdam, The  
Netherlands  
tel. 0031-20-4446224  
fax 0031-20-4446230  
email  
[w.huisman@rechten.vu.nl](mailto:w.huisman@rechten.vu.nl)

Professor Neil Hutton  
Centre for Sentencing  
Research  
University of Strathclyde  
Glasgow Scotland  
[n.hutton@strath.ac.uk](mailto:n.hutton@strath.ac.uk)

Hua-Fu Hsu  
mailing address: N 19, Alley  
217, Chung-Hua East Road,  
Section 1, Tainan (701)  
Taiwan  
e-mail address(es):  
[jackhuaaf@hotmail.com](mailto:jackhuaaf@hotmail.com)  
phone: 00886-6-2363830  
Fax: 00886-6-2081232

Dr Paul Iganski  
Lecturer in Sociology and  
Criminology  
Department of Sociology  
University of Essex  
Wivenhoe Park  
Colchester C04 3SQ, UK.  
Tel.: (0)1206 873061  
Fax: (0)1206 873410

Dr. Stuart Isaacs,  
Senior Lecturer,  
University of North London  
Ladbroke House 62-66  
Highbury grove  
London N5 2AD  
Tel.: 0207 607 2789  
Fax : 0207 753 5763  
[s.isaacs@unl.ac.uk](mailto:s.isaacs@unl.ac.uk)

Drazen Ivanusec, LL.B.  
Croatian Ministry of the  
Interior  
Internal Affairs Office  
Ulica Grada Vukovara  
10000 Zagreb, Croatia  
Phone & Fax: xx385-1-  
6122-982

Jonathan Jackson  
Department of Social  
Psychology  
London School of  
Economics  
Houghton Street  
London WC2A 2AE  
Telephone: 44 (0)20 7955  
7652  
Email:  
[j.p.jackson@lse.ac.uk](mailto:j.p.jackson@lse.ac.uk)

Dr. M.J.G. Jacobs  
Research and  
Documentation Centre -  
Ministry of Justice  
PO Box 20301  
2500 EH The Hague  
The Netherlands  
+31 13 70 370 4894  
[mjacobs@best-  
dep.minjus.nl](mailto:mjacobs@best-dep.minjus.nl)

Dr. Matjaz Jager  
Senior Researcher  
Institute of Criminology at  
the Faculty of Law  
University of Ljubljana  
Poljanski nasip 2  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenia  
Tel.: (+386) 1 4203 242  
Fax.: (+386)1 4203 245  
Email: [matjaz.jager@uni-  
lj.si](mailto:matjaz.jager@uni-lj.si)

Prof. Dr. Jörg-Martin Jehle  
Professur für Kriminologie,  
Strafrecht, Strafvollzug  
Georg-August-Universität  
Göttingen  
Juristisches Seminar  
Abteilung Kriminologie -  
Goßlerstraße 15a  
Postanschrift: Platz der  
Göttinger Sieben 6  
37073 Göttingen  
Tel.: +49 551 39-4866 Fax:  
-9241  
e-mail: [abtkrim@uni-  
goettingen.de](mailto:abtkrim@uni-goettingen.de)

Allan Y. Jiao, Ph.D.,  
Associate Professor and  
Chair  
Law and Justice Studies  
Rowan University  
Glassboro, New Jersey,  
08028 U.S.A.  
Phone: 856-256-4500 Ext.  
3725  
Email: [jjiao@rowan.edu](mailto:jjiao@rowan.edu)

Dr Shane Johnson,  
Environmental Criminology  
Research Unit,  
Department of Civic Design,  
74 Bedford Street South  
University of Liverpool,  
England.  
L69 7ZQ  
tel : 0151 794 2965  
fax : 0151 794 3125

Mika Junninen  
Sydney University Law  
School  
Institute of Criminology  
173-175 Philip Street  
Sydney NSW 2000  
Australia  
Gsm: +61-421-798248  
Fax: +61-2-9351-0200  
e-mail:  
[junninen@hotmail.com](mailto:junninen@hotmail.com)

Dr. Richard R. E. Kania,  
Ph.D.  
Department of Sociology  
and Criminal Justice  
University of North Carolina  
at Pembroke  
Post Office Box 1510  
Pembroke, N.C. 28372  
U.S.A.  
Tel: USA 910-521-6232  
E-mail:  
[Rich.Kania@uncp.edu](mailto:Rich.Kania@uncp.edu)

Dr.Zdenek KARABEC  
Research co-ordinator,  
Institute of Criminology and  
Social Prevention  
Nám.14.října 12  
150 21 Prague 5  
Czech Republic  
Tel: ++420 2 57104513  
Fax: ++420 2 57104403  
e-mail:  
[Zkarabec@iksp.justice.cz](mailto:Zkarabec@iksp.justice.cz)

Jukka Kekkonen  
Professor of legal history  
and Roman law  
Head of the department of  
criminal and procedural law  
and general  
jurisprudential studies,  
Faculty of law, University of  
Helsinki  
00014 Helsinki, Finland

Jelena Keller  
School of Forensic Science  
and Criminology  
University of Lausanne  
BCH-IPSC  
CH-1015 Lausanne  
Switzerland  
Tel.: ++41-21-692'46'42  
Fax: ++41-21-692'46'05  
[jelena.keller@ipsc.unil.ch](mailto:jelena.keller@ipsc.unil.ch)

Gail Kellough, Associate  
Professor  
Division of Social Science,  
York University  
4700 Keele Street  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada,  
M3J 1P3  
Tel: (416) 360-4245  
E-mail: [kellough@yorku.ca](mailto:kellough@yorku.ca)

Michael Kennedy  
University of Western  
Sydney  
College of Arts, Education  
and Social Science  
School of Humanities,  
Bankstown Campus  
Locked Bag 1797  
Penrith South DC NSW  
1797  
Australia  
Telephone Work +61 2  
97726214  
Home +61 2 47748391  
e.mail:  
[m.kennedy@uws.edu.au](mailto:m.kennedy@uws.edu.au)

Annie Kensey  
Ministère de la Justice  
Direction de l'administration  
pénitentiaire  
Bureau des études, de la  
prospective et du budget  
(PMJ 1)  
8/10 rue du renard  
75004 Paris, France  
01 49 96 26 28

Chris Kershaw  
Head of the Crime Surveys  
Section  
Crime and Criminal Justice  
Unit  
Research Development and  
Statistics Directorate  
Home Office, Room 837,  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AT  
United Kingdom  
44 (0) 20 7273 3754  
44 (0) 20 7273 3134  
E-mail:  
[Chris.Kershaw@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Chris.Kershaw@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Claudia Kestermann  
University of Greifswald  
Department of Criminology  
Domstr. 20  
17489 Greifswald, Germany  
Tel.: +49 (0)3834 862941  
Fax: +49 (0)3834 862155  
eMail: [kester@uni-greifswald.de](mailto:kester@uni-greifswald.de)

Ahmad Khalili, Department  
of Sociology-Criminology,  
Anthropology and Social  
and Social Work, Slippery  
Rock University of  
Pennsylvania  
E-Mail:  
[ahmad.Khalili@sru.edu](mailto:ahmad.Khalili@sru.edu)

Dr. Michael Kilchling  
Senior Researcher  
Max Planck Institute for  
Foreign and International  
Criminal Law, Department  
of Criminology,  
Günterstalstr. 73, D-79100  
Freiburg i.Br., Germany  
Tel: +49-761-7041-230, Fax:  
+49-761-7081-294, E-mail:  
[m.kilchling@iuscrim.mpg.de](mailto:m.kilchling@iuscrim.mpg.de)

Prof. Dr. Martin Killias  
School of Forensic Science  
and Criminology  
University of Lausanne  
BCH-IPSC  
CH-1015 Lausanne  
Switzerland  
Tel.: ++41-21-692'46'40  
Fax: ++41-21-692'46'05  
[martin.killias@ipsc.unil.ch](mailto:martin.killias@ipsc.unil.ch)

Mike King  
Scarman Centre  
University of Leicester  
154 Upper New Walk  
Leicester LE1 7QA UK  
44 (0)116 252 3948  
44 (0) 116 252 5766  
[dmk@le.ac.uk](mailto:dmk@le.ac.uk)

Aarne Kinnunen  
Ministry of Justice  
Department of Criminal  
Policy  
P.O.B. 25; FIN-00023  
Government  
Finland  
Tel. +358-9-16068109  
Fax. +358-9-16067518  
Email.  
[aarne.kinnunen@om.fi](mailto:aarne.kinnunen@om.fi)

Janne Kivivuori D.Soc.Sc.,  
Research Director, National  
Research Institute of Legal  
Policy/Criminological Unit,  
Uudenmaankatu 37, POB  
157, FIN-00121 Helsinki,  
Finland  
tel +358 9 1606 7858  
fax +358 9 1606 7866  
E-mail  
[janne.kivivuori@om.fi](mailto:janne.kivivuori@om.fi)

Mark Kleiman  
Department of Policy  
Studies  
University of California  
Los Angeles, CA  
Tel: 310 334 3732  
[kleiman@ucla.edu](mailto:kleiman@ucla.edu)

Malcolm W. Klein  
Social Science Research  
Institute  
University of Southern  
California  
Los Angeles, CA 90089-  
0375 U.S.A.  
phone: +213-740-4255  
fax: +213-740-8077  
E-mail:  
[mklein@almaak.usc.edu](mailto:mklein@almaak.usc.edu)

Carl B. Klockars, Ph.D.  
University of Delaware  
120 Timberline Drive  
Newark, DE 19711, USA  
Phone: 1 (302) 368-1109  
Fax: 1 (302) 368-1337  
E-mail: [klockars@udel.edu](mailto:klockars@udel.edu)

Anne-Marie Klopp  
Diplômée d'études  
approfondies en  
criminologie (Masters in  
Criminology)  
Présidente du Européisches  
Forum für angewandte  
Kriminalpolitik  
Humboldtstrasse 19A  
D-40237 Düsseldorf  
Tel. :(00 49) 211 67 99 330  
Fax :(00 49) 211 67 98 436  
E-mail: [kloppefk@aol.com](mailto:kloppefk@aol.com)

Ms Harriët Klopper,  
Lecturer, Department of  
Criminology, University of  
Pretoria, South Africa.  
Tel: (012) 420 2260,  
E-mail:  
[hklopper@postino.up.ac.za](mailto:hklopper@postino.up.ac.za)

Johannes Knutsson  
National Police Academy  
PB 5027Mj  
Oslo, Norway NO-0301  
[johannes.knutsson@politih.no](mailto:johannes.knutsson@politih.no)

Irma Kovco Vukadin, Ph.D.  
Vice dean, Police college,  
Av. G. Suska 1  
10 040 Zagreb, Croatia  
tel: ++385 98 856 911  
(mobile)  
fax: ++ 385 1 23 91 415  
e-mail: [ikovco@mup.hr](mailto:ikovco@mup.hr)

Krzysztof Krajewski  
Department of Criminology  
Jagiellonian University  
Krakow - Poland  
[krajewski@cicero.law.uj.edu.pl](mailto:krajewski@cicero.law.uj.edu.pl)

Dr. Frauke Kreuter,  
University of Konstanz,  
Germany  
email: [Frauke.Kreuter@uni-konstanz.de](mailto:Frauke.Kreuter@uni-konstanz.de)

Maurits Kruissink  
Ministry of Justice  
WODC-Research &  
Documentation Center  
P.O. Box 20301  
NL-2500 EH The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Phone: (+31) (0)70 - 370  
7030  
Fax: (+31) (0)70 - 370 7948  
E-mail:  
[M.Kruissink@minjus.nl](mailto:M.Kruissink@minjus.nl)

Helmut Kury,  
Max Planck Institute for  
Foreign and International  
Criminal Law, Department  
of Criminology,  
Günterstalstr. 73, D-79100  
Freiburg i.Br., Germany  
[h.kury@iuscrim.mpg.de](mailto:h.kury@iuscrim.mpg.de)

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich,  
Ph.D.  
Florida State University  
1100 Baytowne Dr., Apt. 24  
Champaign, IL 61822  
Phone & Fax: 1 (217) 359-  
3789  
E-mail:  
[skutnjak@law.harvard.edu](mailto:skutnjak@law.harvard.edu)

Britta Kyvsgaard  
(criminology)  
Ministry of Justice  
Slotsholmsgade 10  
DK - 1216 Copenhagen K.  
[BKY@jm.dk](mailto:BKY@jm.dk)

Gary LaFree  
Department of Criminology  
and Criminal Justice  
University of Maryland  
2220 Lefrak Hall  
College Park, MA 20742  
[glafree@crim.umd.edu](mailto:glafree@crim.umd.edu)  
TEL:301.405.4714  
FAX: 301.405.4733

Effi Lambropoulou  
Panteion University of  
Social and Political Sciences  
136, Syngrou Ave.  
GR- 176 71 Athens  
Greece  
Tel 0030-10-9201804  
Fax 0030-10-8670014  
Email:  
[elambro@panteion.gr](mailto:elambro@panteion.gr)

Xavier Lameyre  
Magistrat - Maître de  
conférences  
Ecole Nationale de la  
Magistrature  
8, rue Chanoinesse  
F-75004 Paris  
Tel:(00 33) – 1 44 41 88 20  
(00 33) – 1 69 48 71 63  
(00 33) – 06 30 09 94 76  
Fax :(00 33) – 1 44 41 88 21  
E-mail:  
[xavierlameyre@aol.com](mailto:xavierlameyre@aol.com)

Philippe Lamon  
Researcher Assistant  
School of Forensic Science  
and Criminology  
University of Lausanne -  
BCH  
CH-1015 Lausanne  
Switzerland  
Tel.: ++41 21 692 46 44  
Fax: ++41 21 692 46 05  
E-mail:  
[Philippe.Lamon@ipsc.unil.ch](mailto:Philippe.Lamon@ipsc.unil.ch)

Nadine Lanctôt  
Assistant Professor  
School of Criminology  
University of Montreal  
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville  
Montreal, Que.  
Canada H3C 3J7  
Telephone:(514) 343-7328  
Fax: (514) 343-5650  
E-mail:  
[nadine.lanctot@umontreal.ca](mailto:nadine.lanctot@umontreal.ca)

Prof. Simha F. Landau  
Inst. Of Criminology  
Faculty of Law  
Hebrew University  
Jerusalem, 91905, ISRAEL  
E mail:  
[msfredy@mscc.huji.ac.il](mailto:msfredy@mscc.huji.ac.il)

Tammy C. Landau, Assistant Professor  
School of Justice Studies,  
Ryerson University  
350 Victoria Street,  
Toronto, Ontario. Canada.  
M5B 2K3  
Tel: (416) 979-5000, ext. 6198  
Email: [tlandau@ryerson.ca](mailto:tlandau@ryerson.ca)

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä,  
Finland  
[tapio.lappi-seppala@om.fi](mailto:tapio.lappi-seppala@om.fi)

Martti Lehti, researcher,  
National Research Institute  
of Legal Policy,  
Helsinki  
e-mail: [petas@mlehti.pp.fi](mailto:petas@mlehti.pp.fi)  
phone: +358 9 547 2850/  
+358 9 1825 7851  
fax: +358 9 1825 7865  
address: Jahtitie 6, 02940  
Espoo, Finland

Dr. jur. Ando Leps, MP  
Riigikogu (Estonian  
Parliament)  
Lossi plats 1a, 15 165,  
Tallinn  
Tel + 372 693 66 78  
Fax + 372 631 63 34  
E-mail:  
[ando.leps@riigikogu.ee](mailto:ando.leps@riigikogu.ee)

Prof. Michael Levi  
Cardiff School of Social  
Sciences  
Cardiff University  
King Edward VII Avenue  
CF10 3WT  
Cardiff (UK)  
Tel: 44-(0)29-20874376  
Fax: 44(0)29- 20874175  
e-mail: [levi@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:levi@cardiff.ac.uk)

Chris Lewis  
Research Development and  
Statistics (Prisons)  
Home Office,  
Room 815, Abell House  
John Islip Street,  
LONDON SW1H  
020 7273 5406  
[chris.lewis@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:chris.lewis@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Dr. Ruth Lewis  
Dept of Sociology and  
Social Policy  
University of Newcastle  
Claremont Bridge Building  
Newcastle NE1 5DD UK  
Tel. 0191-222-5610 e-mail  
[ruth.lewis@ncl.ac.uk](mailto:ruth.lewis@ncl.ac.uk)

Flora Lim  
Chinese University of Hong  
Kong  
4/F, Block B, Cameron Rd.  
Tsim Sha Tsui  
Hong Kong  
[flora1516@yahoo.com](mailto:flora1516@yahoo.com)

Dr Henrik Linderborg  
Lecturer at the Jyväskylä  
University, Finland  
Tel 040-5586033  
[hlinderborg@pp.inet.fi](mailto:hlinderborg@pp.inet.fi)

Ronnie Lippens  
Senior Lecturer  
Keele University  
Department of Criminology  
Tel: 01782 5883263  
Email:  
[r.lippens@crim.keele.ac.uk](mailto:r.lippens@crim.keele.ac.uk)

Prof. Rolf Loeber, Ph.D.  
University of Pittsburgh  
Western Psychiatric Institute  
and Clinic  
University of Pittsburgh  
Medical Center  
3811 O'Hara Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213  
Phone: 412/624-0566  
Fax: 412/624-0515  
[loeberr@msx.upmc.edu](mailto:loeberr@msx.upmc.edu)

Daniel Pérusse, Ph.D.  
GRIP - Université de  
Montréal  
Directeur scientifique  
Étude des jumeaux  
nouveaux-nés du Québec  
Centre de recherche de  
l'Hôpital Sainte-Justine  
Unité de recherche bio-  
psychosociale  
Bloc5, Étage A  
3175, chemin de la Côte  
Sainte-Catherine  
Montréal, Canada  
H3T 1C5

Mme Françoise Lombard  
Université Lille 2 du Droit  
& de la Santé  
Faculté des sciences  
juridiques, politiques et  
sociales  
Institut de criminologie  
1, place Déliot, BP 629  
59024 Lille Cedex  
Tél. 33 3 20 90 74 66, Fax  
33 3 20 90 74 03  
e-mail :  
[francoise.lombard@wanadoo.fr](mailto:francoise.lombard@wanadoo.fr)

David Lorenzo Morillas  
Fernández  
Instituto Andaluz  
Interuniversitario de  
Criminologia  
Universidad de Granada  
Granada, Spain  
[davidm@ugr.es](mailto:davidm@ugr.es)

Barry Loveday Deputy  
Director  
Principal Lecturer in  
Criminal Justice Studies  
Institute of Criminal Justice  
Studies  
St Georges Building  
141 High Street  
Old Portsmouth  
PO1 2HY  
Tel. +44 02392 843458 Fax.  
44+ 02392 843918  
e-mail  
[barry.loveday@port.ac.uk](mailto:barry.loveday@port.ac.uk)

Professeur Jean —Noël Luc,  
université Paris IV-  
Sorbonne, 1 rue Victor  
Cousin, 75230 Paris Cedex  
05, Tel. xx 33 1 41 18 92 33  
Fax xx331 40 46 25 48  
[jean-  
noel.luc@paris4.sorbonne.fr](mailto:jean-noel.luc@paris4.sorbonne.fr)

Maria Angeles Luengo  
Facultad de Psicología  
Departamento de Psicología  
Clínica y Psicobiología  
Universidad de Santiago de  
Compostela  
Campus Universitario Sur  
15782 Santiago de  
Compostela, SPAIN  
Tel.: 34 981 653100 Ext.  
13734  
Fax: 34 981521581  
Email: [pcluengo@usc.es](mailto:pcluengo@usc.es)

Floor Luykx  
[luykx@nscr.nl](mailto:luykx@nscr.nl)  
Netherlands Institute for the  
Study of Crime and Law  
Enforcement (NSCR), P.O.  
Box 792, NL-2300 AT  
Leiden The Netherlands,  
Phone +31-71-8527 (general  
NSCR), Fax +31-71 8537,  
website: [www.nscr.nl](http://www.nscr.nl)

Morag MacDonald  
[Morag.MacDonald@uce.ac.  
uk](mailto:Morag.MacDonald@uce.ac.uk)  
Centre for Research into  
Quality  
University of Central  
England in Birmingham  
90 Aldridge Road  
Birmingham B42 2TP UK  
Tel: 0044 121 331 6757

Margherita Majorana  
address: Via Vassallo 11/8  
16100 - Genova (Italia)  
phone: +39010315273  
nothing fax  
e-mail:  
[majorana@dipteris.unige.it](mailto:majorana@dipteris.unige.it)

J. Massip  
Departamento de Psicología  
Social  
Y Antropología  
Facultad de Psicología  
Universidad de Avda.  
Merced 109-131  
37005 Salamanca  
tlfno. 34 923 294610

Dr Kieran McEvoy  
Visiting Fellow, Human  
Rights Program  
Harvard University Law  
School  
Pound Hall, 401  
Massachusetts Av  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
tel 617 496 5497  
fax 617 495 9393  
AND  
Institute of Criminology  
Law School  
Queens University Belfast  
Belfast  
BT7 1NN  
tel 028 90 273873  
fax 028 90 273376

Carla Machado  
Assistant Professor  
University of Minho  
Portugal  
[miggoncalves@oninet.pt](mailto:miggoncalves@oninet.pt)

Mike Maguire  
Cardiff University SOCSI  
Glamorgan Building  
King Edward VIII Avenue  
CF10 3WT Cardiff Wales  
UK  
[maguireathome@btinternet.  
com](mailto:maguireathome@btinternet.com)

George Mair  
Professor of Criminal  
Justice  
Liverpool John Moores  
University  
Centre for Criminal Justice  
Josephine Butler House  
1 Myrtle Street  
Liverpool L7 4DN UK  
Tel: (44) 0151 231 3942  
Fax: (44) 0151 231 3993  
E-Mail: [g.mair@livjm.ac.uk](mailto:g.mair@livjm.ac.uk)  
Mobile: 07957 209 667

Tamara Makarenko  
Centre for Criminology,  
University of Glamorgan  
(UK) & Jane's  
Intelligence Review  
Address (Work): Centre for  
Criminology, School of  
Humanities and Social  
Sciences, University of  
Glamorgan, Pontypridd,  
CF37 1DL, Wales, United  
Kingdom.  
Address (Home/Mailing):  
25 Morel Court, Windsor  
Quay, Cardiff, CF11 7FF,  
Wales, UK.  
Telephone: +44(1443)  
482070  
Telephone2: +44(2920)  
641211  
Fax: +44(1443) 482138  
Email:  
[tmakaren@glam.ac.uk](mailto:tmakaren@glam.ac.uk)

Hannelore Malempré  
Criminologist-Researcher  
Université de Liège  
Service de Criminologie  
Bld du Rectorat, 3 (Bât 31)  
4000 Liège (Belgique)  
Tél : 00 (32) 4 366 31 42  
Fax : 00 (32)4 366 31 44  
Email :  
[Hannelore.malempre@ulg.a  
c.be](mailto:Hannelore.malempre@ulg.ac.be)

Patrik Manzoni  
Department of Sociology  
Swiss Federal Institute of  
Technology  
ETH Zentrum /SEW  
Scheuchzerstrasse 70  
CH – 8092 Zurich  
Switzerland  
Telephone: 0041-1-6327263  
Fax: 0041-1-6321054  
E-mail:  
[manzoni@soz.gess.ethz.ch](mailto:manzoni@soz.gess.ethz.ch)

Anna Markina  
Ph.D. student, Department  
of Sociology  
Central European University  
Warsaw, Poland  
and  
Researcher, Criminological  
Research Unit, Institute for  
International and Social  
Studies,  
Tallinn Pedagogical  
University,  
Estonia  
Mailing address:  
IISS, TPU  
7 Estonia Ave.  
Tallinn 10143  
Estonia  
phone: +372 6604308  
fax: +372 645927  
e-mail: [anna@infonet.ee](mailto:anna@infonet.ee)

Dragana Markovic, LL.M.,  
Attorney at law  
LAW OFFICE  
Markovic&Stosic  
11 000 Belgrade, Serbia; 54,  
Dzordza Vasingtona Str.  
phones: + 381 11 30-30-692,  
30-30-693, 30-30-694  
fax: + 381 11 30-30-695;  
mobile: +381 63 328-224  
email: [bglaw@eunet.yu](mailto:bglaw@eunet.yu),  
[dragana@law.com](mailto:dragana@law.com)  
<http://www.bglaw.co.yu>

Anna Markovskaya  
PhD student  
City University Business  
School  
Home address:  
8A Castle Street  
Cambridge CB3 0AQ  
e-mail: [aam28@cam.ac.uk](mailto:aam28@cam.ac.uk)  
tel.: 01223 741340 (h)

Erika Marques de Almeida  
Lima  
Rua: Professora Maria Sales,  
327 - Tambaú  
João Pessoa/ PB - Brasil  
CEP: 58039-130  
e-mail:  
[erikamarqs@hotmail.com](mailto:erikamarqs@hotmail.com)  
fax: 0034 967599216

Ineke Haen Marshall  
Professor  
Department of Criminal  
justice  
University of Nebraska at  
Omaha  
6001 Dodge Sreet  
Omaha, NE 68182-0149  
USA  
Fax: +1 – 402 – 554- 2326  
Phone +1 – 402-554-3898  
E-mail:  
[imarshall@mail.unomaha.edu](mailto:imarshall@mail.unomaha.edu)  
u

Laurence Massy  
PhD student  
University of Liège  
3 rue du Broek 1082  
Bruxelles –  
tel/fax : 00.32.2.343.48.70.  
Email :  
[laurencemassy@yahoo.fr](mailto:laurencemassy@yahoo.fr).

Amanda Matravers  
University of Cambridge  
Institute of Criminology  
7 West Road  
Cambridge CB3 9DT  
Tel: 01223 335388  
Fax: 01223 335356  
Email: [ajm57@cam.ac.uk](mailto:ajm57@cam.ac.uk)

Suenje Matthiesen,  
Department of  
Anthropology  
University of Auckland  
New Zealand  
Tel. 64-9-8168659  
E-mail: [flens@free.net.nz](mailto:flens@free.net.nz)

Cheryl L. Maxson  
Dept. of Criminology, Law  
& Society  
University of California,  
Irvine  
2309 Social Ecology II  
Irvine, CA 92697-7080  
phone: +949-824-5150  
fax: +949-824-3001  
E.mail: [cmaxson@uci.edu](mailto:cmaxson@uci.edu)

Dr Lesley McAra  
Centre for Law and Society  
University of Edinburgh  
Old College  
South Bridge  
Edinburgh EH8 9YL  
Scotland  
Tel.:0131 650 2036 (McAra,  
direct line)  
Fax:0131 650 6317  
E-  
mail: [lesley.mcara@ed.ac.uk](mailto:lesley.mcara@ed.ac.uk)

William F. McDonald  
Department of Sociology,  
and Institute of Criminal  
Law & Procedure  
Georgetown University  
Washington, DC 20057  
USA  
[wfm3@georgetown.edu](mailto:wfm3@georgetown.edu)

John Mckay  
9004 frock court  
Austin, Tx, 78748  
Number: (512) 785-6960  
[Johnm103@hotmail.com](mailto:Johnm103@hotmail.com)

Mrs Susan McVie  
Centre for Law and Society  
University of Edinburgh  
Old College  
South Bridge  
Edinburgh EH8 9YL  
Scotland  
Telephone: 0131 650  
2036 (McAra, direct line)  
Fax: 0131 650 6317  
E-mail: [smcwie@ed.ac.uk](mailto:smcwie@ed.ac.uk)

Juanjo Medina, PhD  
Lecturer in Criminology and  
Social Policy  
Programme Director, MA in  
Law, Crime, and Society  
Department of Applied  
Social Science  
University of Manchester  
Williamson Building,  
Oxford Road  
Manchester M13 9PL,  
United Kingdom  
Phone: 44-(0)161-275-4726  
Fax: 44-(0)161-275-4724  
[juanjo.medina@man.ac.uk](mailto:juanjo.medina@man.ac.uk)  
<http://les1.man.ac.uk/dass/staff/medinaariza.htm>

Alida V. Merlo, Ph.D.  
Indiana University of  
Pennsylvania  
Department of Criminology  
441 North Walk  
McElhany Hall  
Indiana, PA 15705-1075  
[amerlo@iup.edu](mailto:amerlo@iup.edu)  
(724) 357-5610

Rachael Metson, Scarman  
Centre, University of  
Leicester  
6 Bladen Drive  
Ipswich IP4 5UG  
Suffolk England  
Tel. 01473 431122  
Fax. 01473 433447  
Email:  
[rachael.metson@ipswich.gov.uk](mailto:rachael.metson@ipswich.gov.uk)

Malcolm Millar  
Liverpool University  
Dept of Sociology, Social  
Policy and Social Work  
Eleanor Rathbone Building  
Bedford Street South  
Liverpool L69 ZA UK  
TEL: 0151 794 3005

Jorge Morales, Universidad  
del Zulia, Venezuela  
Work Address: Universidad  
del Zulia, Avenida Goajira.  
Ciudad Universitaria.  
Bloque N. Planta Alta.  
Phone Number: (061)  
596666, 596663, 596659.  
Personal Address:  
Urbanización Los Olivos,  
Calle 77 # 62  
- 83. Quinta Mary.  
Maracaibo, Venezuela.  
Personal Phone Number:  
(061) 7564624 - 7781464  
E - mail:  
[jnmm70@hotmail.com](mailto:jnmm70@hotmail.com)

Christine Morgenstern  
Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-  
Universität Greifswald  
Lehrstuhl für Kriminologie  
Domstraße 20  
17487 Greifswald  
Germany  
Tel.: +49/3834/86-2141 or –  
2137  
Fax.: +49/3834/86-2155  
e-mail: [mostern@uni-greifswald.de](mailto:mostern@uni-greifswald.de)  
[chr.morgenstern@t-online.de](mailto:chr.morgenstern@t-online.de)

Cherita Morrison  
Vaal Triangle Technikon  
Private Bag X021  
VANDERBIJLPARK  
1900  
[CHERITA@NT.TRITEK.AC.ZA](mailto:CHERITA@NT.TRITEK.AC.ZA)

Laurent Mucchielli  
CESDIP, France  
Laurent Mucchielli (CNRS)  
CESDIP  
43 Bd Vauban  
78280 Guyancourt, France  
tel: 0033 1 34 52 17 16  
fax: 0033 1 34 52 17 17  
[mucchiel@ext.jussieu.fr](mailto:mucchiel@ext.jussieu.fr)

Janet L. Mullings, College  
of Criminal Justice, Sam  
Houston State University,  
P.O. Box 2296, Huntsville,  
TX 77341. 409-294-1646.  
([icc\\_jlm@shsu.edu](mailto:icc_jlm@shsu.edu))

Thomas Naylor  
Dept. of Economics  
Leacock Building, Rm. 537  
McGill University  
855 Sherbrooke St. West  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
H3A 2T7  
Tel. 514 398 4828  
Fax 514 398 4938  
[thomas.naylor@mcgill.ca](mailto:thomas.naylor@mcgill.ca)

Dr Claire Nee  
Director  
Centre for Forensic  
Psychology  
University of Portsmouth  
King Henry Building  
King Henry I St  
Portsmouth  
PO1 2DY UK  
Ph (0)23 9284 6308  
Fax (0)23 9284 6300  
Email [claire.nee@port.ac.uk](mailto:claire.nee@port.ac.uk)

Professor Tim Newburn  
Director, Public Policy  
Research Unit  
Goldsmiths College  
University of London  
London  
SE14 6NW UK  
Direct line: 44 20 7919 7760  
Direct FAX: 44 20 7919  
7032  
[t.newburn@gold.ac.uk](mailto:t.newburn@gold.ac.uk)

Paul Nieuwbeerta  
[nieuwbeerta@nscr.nl](mailto:nieuwbeerta@nscr.nl)  
Netherlands Institute for the  
Study of Crime and Law  
Enforcement (NSCR), P.O.  
Box 792, NL-2300 AT  
Leiden The Netherlands,  
Phone +31-71-8527 (general  
NSCR), Fax +31-71  
8537, website: [www.nscr.nl](http://www.nscr.nl)

Hans Nelen  
Senior researcher/senior  
lecturer  
Institute of criminology  
Faculty of Law  
Vrije universiteit  
Amsterdam  
Room 5A-30  
De Boelelaan 1105  
1081 HV Amsterdam  
Tel: 0031204446225  
Fax: 0031204446230  
Email:  
[j.m.nelen@rechten.vu.nl](mailto:j.m.nelen@rechten.vu.nl)

Anders Nilsson  
Stockholm University  
Department of Criminology  
10691 Stockholm, Sweden  
[anders.nilsson@crim.su.se](mailto:anders.nilsson@crim.su.se)

Dr. Detlef Nogala  
Kriminologische  
Forschungsgruppe  
Max-Planck-Institut fuer  
auslaendisches und  
internationales Strafrecht  
Guenterstalstrasse 73  
D-79100 Freiburg i.Br.  
Germany  
Tel. +49 761 7081 202  
Fax +49 761 7081 294  
Email:  
[d.nogala@iuscrim.mpg.de](mailto:d.nogala@iuscrim.mpg.de)

Karl O'Callaghan PhD  
Assistant Commissioner  
Western Australia Police  
Service, Adelaide Tce, East  
Perth, Western  
Australia 6004  
Ph 618 9222 1513; Fax 618  
9222 1495; email  
[karl.o'callaghan@police.wa.gov.au](mailto:karl.o'callaghan@police.wa.gov.au)

Jide Olagundoye  
Research Development and  
Statistics (Prisons)  
Home Office,  
Room 815, Abell House  
John Islip Street,  
LONDON SW1H  
020 7273 5406  
[jide.olagundoya@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:jide.olagundoya@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Barbara Owen, Professor  
Department of Criminology  
California State University--  
Fresno  
Fresno California USA  
92740  
Telephone: 559/278-5715  
Fax: 559/ 278-7265  
Email:  
[barbarao@csufresno.edu](mailto:barbarao@csufresno.edu)

Özden Özbay and Yusuf  
Ziya Özcan  
Department of Sociology  
Middle East Technical  
University  
Turkey  
[ozcan@metu.edu.tr](mailto:ozcan@metu.edu.tr)

Rina Pal  
University of California –  
Berkeley  
1217 Robyn Drive  
Danville, CA 94526  
(510) 484 4331  
[rpal80@hotmail.com](mailto:rpal80@hotmail.com)

Salvatore Palidda,  
Facoltà di Scienze della  
Formazione-Università di  
Genova  
Italy  
[palidda@sdf.unige.it](mailto:palidda@sdf.unige.it)  
39 corso Montegrappa  
16137 Genova  
t. 00 39 010.2095300  
fax 00 39 010.2095306  
[WWW.SDF.UNIGE.IT](http://WWW.SDF.UNIGE.IT)

Cristian Palmiere, Institut  
de Médecine Légale,  
Université de Genève, 9,  
Av. de Champel, 1206  
Genève, Switzerland.

DR. GEORGE  
PAPAKONSTANDIS  
Police Constable School,  
Branch of Rethymnon,  
Kazantzaki str. 36,  
74100, Rethymno,  
Greece  
tel. +30831035071  
+30831053451  
fax: +30831055891  
e-mail:[gepap@aiaa.gr](mailto:gepap@aiaa.gr)

Professor Nikos Passas  
Temple University  
Dept. of Crim. Justice  
529 Gladfelter Hall  
Philadelphia, PA 19122  
tel. 1-215-204 8605  
fax 1-215-204 3872

Santos Pastor Prieto  
Catedratico de Economía  
Aplicada  
Facultad de Derecho  
Universidad Complutense  
Madrid, Spain  
Tel. 34 91 394 5572  
[spastor@der.ucm.es](mailto:spastor@der.ucm.es)

Fatima Pérez Jiménez  
IAIC-Sección de Málaga  
Universidad de Málaga  
Campus de Teatinos  
Málaga, Spain  
[fatima@uma.es](mailto:fatima@uma.es)

Lyuba Pervushina  
Minsk State Linguistics  
University  
Minsk, Republic of Belarus  
Tel: Belarus 172-24-1864  
E-mail:  
[childr@user.unibel.by](mailto:childr@user.unibel.by)

Lana Peto Kujundzic  
Judge in County Court in  
Zagreb  
Havidicena 13, Zagreb, 10  
010 Croatia  
Tel 385 1 660 8338  
Fax 385 1 480 10 70  
Email [perkuju@yahoo.com](mailto:perkuju@yahoo.com)

Dr. Vassiliki Petoussi  
Lecturer  
University of Crete  
Department of Sociology  
Panepistimioupoli Gallou  
74100 Rethymno  
Greece  
Tel. +30810318751  
home +30831077469  
Office +30831077466 main  
office  
fax. +30831077467  
e-mail:  
[petousi@social.soc.uoc.gr](mailto:petousi@social.soc.uoc.gr)

Bernard Pihet, psychologue  
(Psychologist MD),  
coordinateur  
UPLL – Unité de  
psychopathologie légale  
(Forensic Unit)  
Rue Despars, 92  
7500 Tournai  
Belgium  
Tel. : (00 32) 69 888 333  
(00 32) 475 332 929  
(personal)  
Fax : (00 32) 69 888 334  
E-mail :  
[centredappui@uppl.be](mailto:centredappui@uppl.be)  
[b.pihet@uppl.be](mailto:b.pihet@uppl.be) (personal)

Joycelyn M. Pollock,  
Department of Criminal  
Justice, Southwest Texas  
State University, HAC 120,  
San Marcos, TX 78666.  
512-245-7706/fax-512-245-  
8063 ([jp12@swt.edu](mailto:jp12@swt.edu)).

Alexey Povolotskiy,  
Lecturer  
The National University of  
Internal Affairs of Ukraine  
27, 50 years of USSR  
Avenue  
Kharkiv, 61080 Ukraine  
Work tel. +38 0572 503096  
Home tel. + 38 0572 358587  
Email:  
[alp@adm.univd.kharkov.ua](mailto:alp@adm.univd.kharkov.ua)

Beverly Powis  
Senior Research Officer  
Home Office  
Room 824  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AT UK  
Tel: 0207 273 4516  
E-mail:  
[beverly.powis@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:beverly.powis@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Przygodzki-Lionet N.  
Maitre de conférence à  
l'Université de Lille 3 , BP  
149 59653 Villeneuve  
d'Ascq Cedex. – FRANCE  
E-mail :  
[lionet.przygodzki@wanadoo.fr](mailto:lionet.przygodzki@wanadoo.fr)

An Raes  
Vrije Universiteit Brussel  
Faculty of Law  
Department of Criminology  
Pleinlaan 2  
1050 Brussels  
Belgium  
[AN.RAES@VUB.AC.BE](mailto:AN.RAES@VUB.AC.BE)  
TEL.: (+32) 02/629.24.37  
FAX : (+32) 02/629.26.37

Bodil Ravneberg  
Researcher  
Stein Rokkan Centre for  
Social Studies  
Professor Keysersgt. 2  
5007 BERGEN  
Norway  
Tel. 47-55583194  
Fax: 47-55589713

Prof. Cristina Rechea  
Alberola  
Unidad de Criminología  
Facultad de Derecho  
Universidad de Castilla-La  
Mancha  
02071 Albacete, SPAIN  
Tel. 34 967 59 92 00  
Ext. 2139  
Fax: 34 967 59 92 16  
Email: [rechea@ciju-ab.uclm.es](mailto:rechea@ciju-ab.uclm.es)

Kerstin Reich  
Institute of Criminology  
University of Tuebingen  
Sand 6/7  
72076 Tuebingen  
Germany  
phone: +49-7071-2972018  
fax: +49-7071-295104  
E-mail: [kerstin.reich@uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:kerstin.reich@uni-tuebingen.de)

Renata Franc  
Šakić Vlado  
Ivičić Ines  
Institute of Social Sciences  
"Ivo Pilar"  
[www.pilar.hr](http://www.pilar.hr)  
Marulićev trg 19/1  
10 000 Zagreb,  
Croatia  
Tel: +385 1 48 28 304  
Fax: + 385 1 48 28 296  
E mail:  
[Renata.Franc@pilar.hr](mailto:Renata.Franc@pilar.hr)

Peter Reuter  
School of Public Affairs  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD. 20742  
Tel: 301 405 6367 Fax: 301  
403 4675  
[pr39@umail.umd.edu](mailto:pr39@umail.umd.edu)

Denis Ribeaud  
School of Forensic Science  
and Criminology  
University of Lausanne  
BCH-IPSC  
CH-1015 Lausanne  
Switzerland  
Tel.: ++41-21-692'46'40  
Fax: ++41-21-692'46'05

Cliff Roberson, Washburn  
University, Topeka, Kansas,  
USA  
e-mail:  
[zzrober@washburn.edu](mailto:zzrober@washburn.edu)  
telephone:713-703-6639  
fax 281-902-2203  
mailing address:  
Dr. Cliff Roberson  
P.O. Box 2267  
Stafford, Texas. USA 77497

Annette Robertson  
Scarman Centre  
University of Leicester  
128 Regent Road  
Leicester LE1 7QA  
Tel. 0116 252 5967  
[ar72@le.ac.uk](mailto:ar72@le.ac.uk)

Sebastian Roché  
CERAT - CNRS  
University of Grenoble  
Institut d'Etudes Politiques  
bp48  
F-38040 Grenoble Cedex 9  
France  
Tel: 00 33 4 76 82 60 67  
Fax: 00 33 4 76 89 76 74  
Email:  
[sebastian.roche@upmf-grenoble.fr](mailto:sebastian.roche@upmf-grenoble.fr)

Alice Rocquet  
Maison des Sciences  
Economiques 106-112 Bd  
de l'Hôpital  
75647 Paris Cedex 13,  
France  
Tel: 33 1 44 07 82 17  
Fax: 33 1 44 07 82 31  
e-mail: [arocquet@univ-paris1.fr](mailto:arocquet@univ-paris1.fr)

Alicia Rodríguez Nuñez  
Profesora Titular E.U.  
Departamento de Derecho  
Penal  
Facultad de Derecho  
Universidad Nacional de  
Educación a Distancia  
C/ Obispo Trejo, s/n  
28040 Madrid  
Tel.: 0034 91 398 61 74  
Fax: 0034 91 398 61 98  
email:  
[arodriguez@der.uned.es](mailto:arodriguez@der.uned.es)

Marisol Rojas  
Departamento de Psicología  
Social  
Y Antropología  
Facultad de Psicología  
Universidad de Salamanca  
Avda. Merced 109-131  
37005 Salamanca  
Spain  
E-mail [mrojas@usal.es](mailto:mrojas@usal.es)  
Tlfno. 923 294610 ext.  
3315

Estrella Romero Trinanés  
Facultad de Psicología  
Departamento de Psicología  
Clínica y Psicobiología  
Universidad de Santiago de  
Compostela  
Campus Universitario Sur  
15782 Santiago de  
Compostela, SPAIN  
Tel.: 34 981 653100

Mauricio Rubio  
Instituto Duque de Ahumada  
- Universidad Carlos III de  
Madrid  
C/ Factor 10, 2º D  
Madrid 28013  
(34) 91 540 0550  
[merubio@eresmas.net](mailto:merubio@eresmas.net)

Carmen Ruidiaz García  
Unidad Predepartmental de  
Ciencias Sociales del Trabajo  
Calle Magisterion s/n  
Universidad de La Rioja  
Logroño 26004  
Spain  
Tel: 00 34 686049395  
Email:  
[carmen.ruidiaz@cctrabajo.unirioja.es](mailto:carmen.ruidiaz@cctrabajo.unirioja.es)

Judith Rumgay  
London School of  
Economics  
Department of Social Policy  
Houghton Street  
London WC2A 2AE  
United Kingdom  
Telephone:(44) 20 7955  
7359  
Fax:(44) 20 7955 7415  
E-mail:[j.rumgay@lse.ac.uk](mailto:j.rumgay@lse.ac.uk)

Jüri Saar  
Tallinn Pedagogical  
University  
Institute of International and  
Social Studies  
Sõpruse, 222  
EE-13412  
Tallinn, Estonia  
[jrsaar@iiss.ee](mailto:jrsaar@iiss.ee)

Alexander Salagaev  
PhD, Professor , Department  
of Public  
Administration and  
Sociology  
Kazan State Technological  
University  
Russian Federation  
420137 Kazan, Gavrilova,  
40-15;  
Tel.: 7 (8432) 564420;  
Fax.: 7 (8432) 109629  
E-mail: [salagaev@mail.ru](mailto:salagaev@mail.ru)

Dr C Gabrielle Salfati  
Centre for Investigative  
Psychology  
Department of Psychology  
Eleanor Rathbone Building  
University of Liverpool  
Liverpool L69 7ZA  
Tel. +44 151 794 3934  
Fax +44 151 794 3938  
E-mail:  
[G.Salfati@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:G.Salfati@liverpool.ac.uk)

Ana Isabel Sanl,  
Unit of the Psychology of  
Justice  
Service of Psychological  
Consultation and Human  
Development  
Institute of Education and  
Psychology  
University of Minho,  
Campus of Gualtar  
4710-057 Braga, Portugal

Abril Santana-Tejeda,  
Centre for Research into  
Quality  
University of Central  
England in Birmingham  
90 Aldridge Road  
Birmingham  
B42 2TP  
Tel: 0044 121 331 6757  
[abril.saldana@une.ac.uk](mailto:abril.saldana@une.ac.uk)

Saridakis, George  
PhD student  
Department of Economics  
University of Leicester  
Leicester, UK  
Email: [gs78@le.ac.uk](mailto:gs78@le.ac.uk)

Dr. Ghazala Sattar  
Senior Research Officer  
Offenders and Corrections  
Unit  
Research Development and  
Statistics Directorate  
Home Office  
Room 823 Abell House  
John Islip Street  
London SW1P 4LH UK

Ernesto Savona  
TRANSCRIME, Research  
Centre on Transnational  
Crime  
University of Trento  
via Inama 5, 38100  
TRENTO (Italy)  
tel. +39 0461 882304 -  
882331  
fax +39 0461 882303  
Email:  
[savona@gelso.unitn.it](mailto:savona@gelso.unitn.it)  
<http://www.transcrime.unitn.it>

Vincenzo Scalia- University  
of Macerata, Italy  
Via Frassinago 8, 40123,  
Bologna, Italy  
Telephone: 0039/51/330423  
Email:  
[de14516@iperbole.bologna.it](mailto:de14516@iperbole.bologna.it)

Scheinost Miroslav PhDr.  
Institute of Criminology and  
Social Prevention  
Prague, Czech Republic  
[MScheinost@iksp.justice.cz](mailto:MScheinost@iksp.justice.cz)

Mrs Jacky Scott-Saffy,  
Lecturer, Department of  
Criminology, University of  
Pretoria, South Africa. (Tel:  
(012) 420 2260, E-mail:  
[jscott-saffy@postino.up.ac.za](mailto:jscott-saffy@postino.up.ac.za))

Vincent SERON  
Criminologist - Assistant  
Professor - Researcher  
Department of Criminology  
University of Liège  
Bd du Rectorat, 3 - Bât. B33  
4000 Liège - Belgium  
Phone : +32-4/366.31.43  
Fax : +32-4/366.31.44  
E-mail : [vseron@ulg.ac.be](mailto:vseron@ulg.ac.be)

A. Serrano Gómez ;  
Departamento de Derecho  
penal  
UNED  
C/ Senda del Rey s/n  
28040 Madrid  
(34) 91.3986197  
(34) 91.3986174  
(34) 91.5971154  
Fax (34) 91.3986198  
[aserranom@der.uned.es](mailto:aserranom@der.uned.es)

A. Serrano Maíllo  
Departamento de Derecho  
penal  
UNED  
C/ Senda del Rey s/n  
28040 Madrid  
(34) 91.3986197  
(34) 91.3986174  
(34) 91.5971154  
Fax (34) 91.3986198  
[aserranom@der.uned.es](mailto:aserranom@der.uned.es)

María Dolores Serrano  
Tárraga  
Doctora en Derecho y  
Diplomada en Criminología.  
Profesora Asociada en el  
Departamento de Derecho  
Penal y Criminología de la  
Universidad Nacional de  
Educación a Distancia.  
E mail:  
[mserrano@der.uned.es](mailto:mserrano@der.uned.es)

Shashkin Alexander  
PhD, Junior Research  
Assistant, Department of  
Public Administration and  
Sociology  
Kazan State Technological  
University  
Russian Federation  
420071 Kazan, Parkovaya,  
19-52;  
Tel.: 7 (8432) 744525  
Fax.: 7 (8432) 109629  
E-mail: [shashkin@mail.ru](mailto:shashkin@mail.ru)

Prof. Dr. Louise I. Shelley  
Director, Transnational  
Crime and Corruption  
Center (TraCCC)  
American University  
4400 Massachusetts Avenue,  
NW  
Washington, DC 20016-  
8178  
ofc. 1-202-885-2659  
fax 1-202-885-1389  
e-mail:  
[lshelle@american.edu](mailto:lshelle@american.edu)  
<http://www.american.edu/traccc>

Lawrence W. Sherman  
University of Pennsylvania  
Lee Center of Criminology,  
Fels Building  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia PA 19104  
[lws@pobox.upenn.edu](mailto:lws@pobox.upenn.edu)

Olena Shostko  
Associate Professor,  
Department of Criminology  
National Law Academy of  
Ukraine (Kharkiv).  
Pushkinska str. 77, Kharkiv,  
61024, Ukraine  
Tel.38-(0572) 19-12-62; 38-  
0572-19-12-54 (Work)  
38-(0572) 33-70-08 (Home)  
Fax.38- (0572) 14-26-69  
[E-mail.olenash2@ukr.net](mailto:E-mail.olenash2@ukr.net)

Dr. Dina Siegel  
Department of Criminal  
Law and Criminology  
Vrije Universiteit,  
Amsterdam  
De Boelelaan 1105  
1081 HV Amsterdam  
tel. 31-20-4446226  
email:  
[d.siegel@rechten.vu.nl](mailto:d.siegel@rechten.vu.nl),  
[siegel@wanadoo.nl](mailto:siegel@wanadoo.nl)

Professor Eli Silverman  
John Jay College of  
Criminal Justice  
10th Avenue  
New York, NY 10019 USA

Jan-Michael Simon  
Max-Planck-Institute for  
Foreign and International  
Criminal Law/Freiburg  
address: Günterstalstraße 73,  
D-79100 Freiburg,  
F.R.Germany  
telephone: 0049-761-  
7081224  
fax: 0049-761-7081224  
email:  
[J.Simon@iuscrim.mpg.de](mailto:J.Simon@iuscrim.mpg.de)

Julie Simon  
Department of Criminology  
University of Liège  
Bd du Rectorat, 3 – Bât.  
B33  
4000 LIEGE, Belgium  
T. : +32 4 3662963  
Fax: +32 4 3663144  
[jsimon@ulg.ac.be](mailto:jsimon@ulg.ac.be)

Jon Simmons  
Head of the Patterns of  
Crime Group  
Home Office  
Research Development and  
Statistics  
Room 840, 50 Queen Anne's  
Gate,  
London SW1H 9AT  
UK  
Tel.: +44 (020) 7273 3868  
Fax: +44 (020) 7273 3674  
E-mail:  
[Jon.Simmons@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Jon.Simmons@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Torbjørn Skarðhamar  
Institute of Criminology,  
University of Oslo  
Pb. 6706 St.Olavs plass  
0130 Oslo Norway  
Phone: (+47) 22 85 01 19  
Fax: (+47) 22 85 02 52  
E-mail:  
[torbjorn.skardhamar@jusstud.uio.no](mailto:torbjorn.skardhamar@jusstud.uio.no)

Drs. Sarah Slock  
Ghent University  
Department of Criminology  
Universiteitstraat 4,  
B-9000 Ghent  
Belgium  
Tel.: + 32 (0)9 264.69.62  
Fax.: + 32 (0)9 264.69.88  
E-mail:  
[Sarah.slock@rug.ac.be](mailto:Sarah.slock@rug.ac.be)

Ursula Smartt  
Senior Lecturer at Law  
and Criminology,  
School of Law,  
Thames Valley  
University, London  
Walpole House, Bond  
Street, Ealing,  
London W5 5AA  
Tel.: 0044 20 8231  
2371  
Fax.: 0044 20 8231  
2114  
Mobile: 0044 7711  
713854  
Email:  
[ursula.smartt@tvu.ac.uk](mailto:ursula.smartt@tvu.ac.uk)

dr. Wilma H. Smeenk  
Netherlands Institute for the  
Study of Crime and Law  
Enforcement - NSCR  
P.O. Box 792  
NL-2300 AT Leiden  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: (+31) 71  
5278503  
Fax: (+31) 71 8527 8537  
E-mail: [smeenk@nscr.nl](mailto:smeenk@nscr.nl)

Paul Smit,  
WODC Research &  
Documentation Center,  
Ministry of Justice,  
P.O. Box 20301  
2500 EH the Hague  
the Netherlands  
tel. + 31 70 3706163  
fax + 31 70 3707902  
[psmit@best-dep.minjus.nl](mailto:psmit@best-dep.minjus.nl)

David Smith  
University of Edinburgh  
School of Law  
Old College  
South Bridge  
Edinburgh EH8 9YL, UK  
[David.j.smith@ed.ac.uk](mailto:David.j.smith@ed.ac.uk)  
Tel 0131 650 2027  
Fax: 0131 650 6317

Dr Sonja Snacken, Professor,  
Vrije Universiteit  
Brussel, Pleinlaan 2, 1050  
Brussels. Belgium  
Tel. : 32- 3- 02/629 26 33  
E-mail:  
[sonja.snacken@vub.ac.be](mailto:sonja.snacken@vub.ac.be)

Jorge Sobral  
Facultad de Psicología  
Departamento de Psicología  
Clínica y Psicobiología  
Universidad de Santiago de  
Compostela  
Campus Universitario Sur  
15782 Santiago de  
Compostela, SPAIN  
Tel.: 34 981 653100

Cristina Soeiro  
Instituto Superior de Policia  
Judiciária e Ciências  
Criminais  
Quinta do Bom Sucesso,  
Barro  
2670-345 Loures  
Portugal  
Tel.: + 00 351 21983 40 59  
Fax : 00 351 21 983 5495  
[humanas@inpcc.pt](mailto:humanas@inpcc.pt);  
[cristinas@inpcc.pt](mailto:cristinas@inpcc.pt)

Keith Soothill,  
Dept of Applied Social  
Science,  
Cartmel College, Bailrigg  
University of Lancaster  
LA1 4YF Lancaster UK  
[K.Soothill@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:K.Soothill@lancaster.ac.uk)

Dr.Chris Sparks  
Senior Lecturer,  
University of North London  
Ladbroke House 62-66  
Highbury grove  
London N5 2AD  
Tel.: 0207 607 2789  
Fax : 0207 753 5763  
e-mail: [c.sparks@unl.ac.uk](mailto:c.sparks@unl.ac.uk)

David Spencer, Ph.D.  
Criminal Justice Department  
Criminal Justice Department  
Southwest Texas State  
University  
601 University Drive  
San Marcos, Texas 78666-  
4616 USA  
Tel: 1-512-245-2174  
Fax: 1-512-245-8063  
[ds15@swt.edu](mailto:ds15@swt.edu)

Jon Spencer  
Department of Applied  
Social Science  
University of Manchester  
Manchester M13 9PL  
United Kingdom  
Telephone: 0161 275  
5783 (J Deakin)/0161 275  
4916 (J Spencer)  
Fax: 0161 275 4922  
E-mail:  
[Jon.Spencer@man.ac.uk](mailto:Jon.Spencer@man.ac.uk)

Calliope Spinellis  
Law Faculty  
University of Athens  
Myrsins Street 1  
14562  
GR-Athens, Kifissia  
[spinellis@ath.forthnet.gr](mailto:spinellis@ath.forthnet.gr)

Janet P. Stamatel, M.A.  
Research Associate  
National Archive of  
Criminal Justice Data  
Inter-university Consortium  
for Political and Social  
Research (ICPSR)  
University of Michigan  
P.O. Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
Tel: ++1 734-998-9835  
Fax: ++1 734-998-9889  
E-mail:  
[jpstamat@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:jpstamat@icpsr.umich.edu)

Dr. Richard Staring  
Erasmus University  
Rotterdam, Faculty of Law  
Penal law and Criminology  
room: W L 6 001  
PO BOX 1738  
3000 DR Rotterdam  
the Netherlands  
tel. +31-10-4088807  
fax.: +31-10-4089196  
e-mail: [staring@law.eur.nl](mailto:staring@law.eur.nl)

Dr. Paolo Stella  
via Umberto I, n. 65  
35122 PADOVA ITALY  
tel. 049 662975 cell. 380  
7305154  
e-mail: [pstella@vizzavi.it](mailto:pstella@vizzavi.it)

Svetlana Stephenson  
School of Social Sciences  
University of North London  
Ladbroke House 62-66  
Highbury Grove  
London N5 2AD  
Tel.: 44 207 7753 5033 (ext.  
5030)  
Fax: 44 207 753 5763  
Email:  
[s.stephenson@unl.ac.uk](mailto:s.stephenson@unl.ac.uk)

Kevin Stenson  
Professor of Criminology,  
Dept. of Human Sciences  
Buckinghamshire Chilterns  
University College,  
High Wycombe  
Bucks. HP11 2JZ  
England  
Tel: +44 (0)1494 605076  
Fax: +44 (0)1494-461704  
Email:  
[kevin.stenson@bcuc.ac.uk](mailto:kevin.stenson@bcuc.ac.uk)

Georgoulas Stratos,  
University of the Aegean  
University of the Aegean  
Limnou 1 And Archipelagus  
81100 Mitilini Lesvos  
Greece  
TEL 0030251036500  
FAX 0030251036599  
E-MAIL  
[s.georgoulas@soc.aegean.gr](mailto:s.georgoulas@soc.aegean.gr)

Murray Straus  
Family Research Laboratory  
University of New  
Hampshire  
Durham, NH 03824  
USA  
Tel.:603-862-2594  
Fax: 603-862-1122  
E-mail:  
[murray.straus@unh.edu](mailto:murray.straus@unh.edu)

Stelios Stylianou  
Assistant Professor of  
Sociology  
Department of Liberal Arts  
Intercollege  
46 Makedonitissas Avenue  
P O BOX 24005  
1700 Lefkosia, Cyprus  
e-mail:  
[stylianou.s@intercollege.ac.cy](mailto:stylianou.s@intercollege.ac.cy)  
tel: +357-22319620  
fax: +357-22357481

Prof. Noriyoshi Takemura  
Toin University of  
Yokohama  
1614 Kuroganecho, Aobaku,  
Yokohama, Kanagawa, 225-  
8502 Japan  
phone: +81-45-974-5034  
fax: +81-45-974-5007  
(secretariat)  
e-mail:  
[takemura@cc.toin.ac.jp](mailto:takemura@cc.toin.ac.jp)

Cynthia Tavares  
Universite de Lausanne  
Institut de Police  
Scientifique et de  
Criminologie  
IPSC BCH  
1015 LAUSANNE  
Switzerland  
Tel 41 21 692 46 44  
FAX 41 21 692 46 05  
[Cynthia.Tavares@ipsc.unil.ch](mailto:Cynthia.Tavares@ipsc.unil.ch)

Ms. Scharie Tavcer  
Doctoral student of  
Criminology with the  
Max-Planck-Institute for  
Foreign and International  
Criminal Law and  
the Katholieke Universiteit  
Leuven  
00-49-162-89-10565  
fax: 00-49-761-7081-294  
[s.tavcer@iuscrim.mpg.de](mailto:s.tavcer@iuscrim.mpg.de)  
[dunia1971@hotmail.com](mailto:dunia1971@hotmail.com)

Beatriz Tebar Vilches  
Universidad Autonoma de  
Barcelona  
Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain  
([beatriz.tebar@uab.es](mailto:beatriz.tebar@uab.es)).

Catherine Tedstone  
Research Associate  
Institute of Criminal Justice  
Studies  
University of Portsmouth  
St George's Building  
141 High Street  
Portsmouth PO1 2HY  
Tel: 023 92 843934  
Fax: 023 92 843918  
Email:  
[catherine.tedstone@port.ac.uk](mailto:catherine.tedstone@port.ac.uk)

William E. Thornton,  
Professor of Sociology and  
Chair  
Department of Criminal  
Justice  
Loyola University New  
Orleans  
Box 14, Loyola Station  
New Orleans, La. 70115  
Email: [thornton@loyno.edu](mailto:thornton@loyno.edu)

Diego Torrente  
Badal, 75  
08014 Barcelona

M. Pierre V. TOURNIER  
43, rue Guy Môquet  
75017 PARIS  
FRANCE  
Tél. Fax 33 (0) 1 42 63 45  
94  
[tournier@ext.jusieu.fr](mailto:tournier@ext.jusieu.fr)

Tournyol du Clos, Lorraine  
Institut National d'Etudes  
Démographiques  
133 boulevard Davout -  
75980- Paris cedex 20  
phone number : 01-56-06-  
20-49  
fax : 01-56-06-21-99  
E-mail : [tournyol@ined.fr](mailto:tournyol@ined.fr)

Sara Trikha  
Researcher  
Early Multiple Interventions  
The Home Office  
Room 414  
Clive House  
Petty France  
London SW1H 9HD UK  
Tel 020 7271 8216  
Fax 020 7271 8344

Andromachi Tseloni, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Sociology  
Aegean University  
Limnou 1 & Archipelagous  
Mytilene 81100  
Greece  
T. +30-251-36517  
F. +30-251-36599  
M. +30-938-246 960  
[A.Tseloni@soc.aegean.gr](mailto:A.Tseloni@soc.aegean.gr)

Mme Hilde TUBEX  
Faculteit der  
Rechtsgeleerdheid  
Vakgroep Criminologie  
Plein Laan 2  
1050 BRUXELLES  
BELGIQUE  
Tel : 32 2 629 24 38, Fax  
32 2 629 26 37  
e-mail :  
[hilde.tubex@pandora.be](mailto:hilde.tubex@pandora.be)

Ksenija Turkovic  
Zagreb Law School,  
University of Zagreb,  
Department of Criminal  
Law and  
Criminology  
address: Trg m. Tita 14,  
10000 Zagreb, Croatia  
Tel: +385-1-4564-317 (work)  
+385-1-3702-983 or +385-  
51-237-394 (home)  
Fax: +385-1-4564-316  
e-mail:  
[ksenija.turkovic@zg.tel.hr](mailto:ksenija.turkovic@zg.tel.hr)  
or  
[turkovic.ksenija@verizon.net](mailto:turkovic.ksenija@verizon.net)  
t

Jackie Turton  
Department of Sociology  
University of Essex  
Wivenhoe Park  
Colchester CO4 3SQ  
Tel.: 01206 873333  
Fax: 01206 873410  
E-mail: [turtje@essex.ac.uk](mailto:turtje@essex.ac.uk)

Ayako UCHIYAMA  
Mejiro University  
320 Ukiya Iwatsuki  
Saimama  
Japan JP 339-8501  
[uchiyaama@mejiro.ac.jp](mailto:uchiyaama@mejiro.ac.jp)

Joe Ukemenam  
Chief Executive  
Reform Cooperation  
53-55 The Broadway  
Stratford  
London UK

Celia Valiente  
Department of Political  
Science and Sociology  
Universidad Carlos III de  
Madrid  
Calle Madrid 126  
28903 Getafe  
Madrid  
SPAIN  
Tel.++34-91-624 5845  
Fax:++34-91-624 9574  
E-mail:  
[valiente@polsoc.uc3m.es](mailto:valiente@polsoc.uc3m.es)

Gudrun Vande Walle  
Function: Assistant  
Faculty: Faculteit  
Rechtsgeleerdheid  
Department: Vakgroep  
Strafrecht en Criminologie  
University: Universiteit  
Gent (Belgium)  
Address: Universiteitstraat 4,  
B – 9000 Gent, Belgium  
Email:  
[gudrun.vandewalle@rug.ac.be](mailto:gudrun.vandewalle@rug.ac.be)  
Tel: 00 32 9 264 68 37  
Fax: 00 32 9 264 69 88

Prof. Tom Vander Beken  
Institute for International  
Research on Criminal Policy  
Ghent University  
Universiteitstraat 4  
B - 9000 Ghent, Belgium  
Tel.: +32-9-264.69.39  
Fax.: +32-9-264.69.71  
URL: <http://www.ircp.org>

Patrick Van Calster  
Department of Criminology  
Free University of Brussels  
Pleinlaan 2  
1050 Brussels  
Belgium  
tel: 0032-2-629.23.61  
fax: 0032-2-629.26.37  
e-mail:  
[Patrick.Van.Calster@vub.ac.be](mailto:Patrick.Van.Calster@vub.ac.be)

Prof. Henk van de Bunt  
professor of criminology  
Vrije Universiteit  
Amsterdam, De Boelelaan  
1105, 1081 HV  
Amsterdam, The  
Netherlands  
Tel: +31(0)204446226  
Fax: +31(0)622912780  
[vandebunt@frg.eur.nl](mailto:vandebunt@frg.eur.nl)

Anita van de Kar  
Penology and Criminology  
Divison  
Department of Crime  
Problems  
Directorate General I Legal  
Affairs  
Council of Europe  
F-67075 Strasbourg CEDEX  
tel. +33 388 41 29 29  
fax: + 33 388 41 27 94 or 37  
45  
e-mail:  
[anita.vandekar@coe.int](mailto:anita.vandekar@coe.int)

Catherine Van Dijk, Vrije  
Universiteit Brussel (Free  
University of Brussels)  
Assistant Department of  
Criminology  
Pleinlaan 2  
1050 Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: ++ 32 (0)2 629.24.40  
Fax: ++ 32 (0)2 629.26.37  
E-mail:  
[catherine.van.dijk@vub.ac.be](mailto:catherine.van.dijk@vub.ac.be)

Prof.Dr. Petrus C. van  
Duyne  
Universiteit van Tilburg  
Vakgroep strafrecht  
Postbus 90153  
5000 LE Tilburg  
The Netherlands  
Tel.: 31-(0)13-466.2404  
Fax: 31-(0)13-466.8102  
e-mail: [Petrus@kub.nl](mailto:Petrus@kub.nl)

René van Swaaningen  
Dept. Of Criminology  
Erasmus University, L6-02  
P.O. Box 1738  
NL 3000 DR Rotterdam  
The Netherlands  
e-mail:  
[vanswaaningen@frg.eur.nl](mailto:vanswaaningen@frg.eur.nl)  
tel: 010 – 4081538  
fax: 010 – 4089196

Charlotte Vanneste, Chef du  
Département de  
Criminologie  
Institut National de  
Criminalistique et de  
Criminologie, WTC III – 30,  
Boulevard Simon Bolivar  
(11ème étage), B-1000  
Bruxelles, Belgium  
Tel.: 0032-2-208.40.53, Fax:  
0032-2-208.40.52; e-mail:  
[Charlotte.Vanneste@just.fgov.be](mailto:Charlotte.Vanneste@just.fgov.be)

Dr. Daniel Varona Gómez  
([daniel.varona@udg.es](mailto:daniel.varona@udg.es))  
Fax: 0034 72 41 81 21  
Profesor Titular de Derecho  
Penal  
Facultad de Derecho  
Universidad de Girona  
Campus de Montilivi, 17071  
Girona Spain

Snjezana Vasiljevic  
M.Phil. student in  
Criminological Research  
Institute of Criminology  
University of Cambridge  
Darwin College  
Silver Street  
Cambridge CB3 9EU UK  
++44 7816372025  
E-mail:  
[sv252@hermes.cam.ac.uk](mailto:sv252@hermes.cam.ac.uk)

Carlos Vázquez González  
Doctor en Derecho.  
Profesor Ayudante de LRU  
Departamento de Derecho  
Penal y Criminología.  
Facultad de Derecho. C/  
Obispo Trejo, s/n. UNED.  
28040-Madrid  
Teléfonos: 91-3988043.  
91-5730268.  
Fax 91-3986198.

Prof. Dr. Gert Vermeulen  
Professor of Criminal Law  
Ghent University -  
Universiteitstraat 4 - 9000  
Ghent - Belgium  
Co-director Institute for  
International Research on  
Criminal Policy (IRCP)  
Tel +32-9-264-69-43 - Fax  
+32-9-264-69-71  
E-mail:  
[gert.vermeulen@rug.ac.be](mailto:gert.vermeulen@rug.ac.be)  
URL: [www.ircp.org](http://www.ircp.org)

Barbara Vettori  
Researcher and Ph.D. in  
Criminology Candidate  
Transcrime, Research  
Centre on Transnational  
Crime  
University of Trento  
Via Inama, 5 – 38100  
Trento (Italy)  
Tel. +39 0461 882304 –  
883114  
Fax. +39 0461 882303  
e-mail:  
[bvettori@gelso.unitn.it](mailto:bvettori@gelso.unitn.it)  
<http://www.transcrime.unitn.it>

P. Villar  
Facultad de Psicología  
Departamento de Psicología  
Clínica y Psicobiología  
Universidad de Santiago de  
Compostela  
Campus Universitario Sur  
15782 Santiago de  
Compostela, SPAIN  
Tel.: 34 981 653100

Dr. Patrice Villettaz  
School of Forensic Science  
and Criminology  
University of Lausanne  
BCH-IPSC  
CH-1015 Lausanne  
Switzerland  
Tel.: ++41-21-692'46'42  
Fax: ++41-21-692'46'05  
[patrice.villetaz@idj.unil.ch](mailto:patrice.villetaz@idj.unil.ch)

Lydia Voigt, Professor of  
Sociology and Interim  
Provost  
Loyola University New  
Orleans  
Box 14, Loyola Station  
New Orleans, La. USA  
70115

Dr. Hanns Von Hofer,  
Professor  
Department of Criminology,  
Stockholm University, SE-  
10691 Stockholm, Sweden  
Phone: +46 8 162 560 Fax:  
+46 8 157 881  
E-mail:  
[Hanns.Hofer@crim.su.se](mailto:Hanns.Hofer@crim.su.se)

Dr. Klaus von Lampe  
Forschungsprojekt OK  
Freie Universitaet Berlin  
Fachbereich  
Rechtswissenschaft  
Van't-Hoff-Str. 8  
14195 Berlin  
e-mail: [kvlampe@web.de](mailto:kvlampe@web.de)

P.A.J. Waddington  
Professor of Political  
Sociology,  
Department of Politics,  
University of Reading,  
PO Box 218,  
Reading, RG6 2AA  
England  
Phone + 44 118 931 8682  
Fax +44 118 931 8680  
[p.a.j.Waddington@reading.ac.uk](mailto:p.a.j.Waddington@reading.ac.uk)

Czeslaw Walek - Project  
Manager  
Transparency International -  
Czech Republic  
Klimentska 30, 110 15  
Praha 1  
Tel.: (+420 2) 2161 7117,  
Fax: (+420 2) 22314 284  
E mail:  
[walek@transparency.cz](mailto:walek@transparency.cz)

David Wall  
Director, Centrefori  
Criminal Justice Studies  
University of Leeds  
Leeds LS2 9JT UK  
Tel. 44 (0)113 2335023  
Fax 44 (0)113 2335056  
EMAIL:  
[D.S.Wall@Leeds.ac.uk](mailto:D.S.Wall@Leeds.ac.uk)  
<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/law/ccjs/homepage.htm>

Roy Walmsley  
Consultant to HEUNI and  
Associate of the  
International Centre for  
Prison Studies, King's  
College, London.  
7 Stables End, Orpington,  
Kent BR6 8PD tel. +44  
1689 811133  
[roywalmsley@hotmail.com](mailto:roywalmsley@hotmail.com)

Patrick D. Walsh  
Loyola University New  
Orleans  
Department of Criminal  
Justice  
Box 55, 6363 St. Charles Av  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
70118 USA  
Office 504-865-3323  
Fax 504-865-3883  
[pdwalsh@loyno.edu](mailto:pdwalsh@loyno.edu)

B.S.J. Wartna  
WODC  
room KO 327  
Ministry of Justice  
p.o. box 20301  
2500 EH The Hague  
The Netherlands  
tel. no. 070-370704  
e-mail: [bwartna@best-dep.minjus.nl](mailto:bwartna@best-dep.minjus.nl)

Angela Weber  
1202 Thorpe lane apt #506  
San Marcos, Tx, 78666  
Number: (512) 787-3085

Elmar G.M. Weitekamp  
Department of Criminal  
Law and Criminology  
University of Leuven  
Hooverplein 10  
3000 Leuven  
Belgium  
phone: +32-16-325558  
fax : +32-16-325463  
E-mail :  
[elmar.weitekamp@law.kuleuven.ac.be](mailto:elmar.weitekamp@law.kuleuven.ac.be)

Natalia Wentink  
[n\\_wentink@yahoo.com](mailto:n_wentink@yahoo.com)  
PhD student  
Centre for Investigative  
Psychology  
Department of Psychology  
Eleanor Rathbone Building  
University of Liverpool  
Liverpool L69 7ZA UK

M. Markus Werle Dipl.-Soz.  
Senior Research  
Coordinator  
Martin Luther University  
Halle-Wittenberg  
Faculty of Law  
Penal Law & Criminology  
Universitaetsplatz 6  
06099 Halle (Saale)  
Germany  
E-Mail: [werle@jura.uni-halle.de](mailto:werle@jura.uni-halle.de)  
Tel.: +49 (0)345/55-23119  
Fax: +49 (0)345/55-27070

Stephanie West  
24 Rear N. 9<sup>th</sup> St.  
Indiana, PA 15701 USA  
[Steph\\_rechc@hotmail.com](mailto:Steph_rechc@hotmail.com)

Emmy Whitehead, Research  
Officer  
Home Office, Rm 848, 50  
Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AT, UK  
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7273 3799,  
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7273 3134,  
E-mail:  
[Emmy.Whitehead@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Emmy.Whitehead@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Monica L. Whitlock  
Social Science Research  
Institute  
University of Southern  
California  
Los Angeles, CA 90089-  
0375 U.S.A.  
phone: +213-740-4252  
fax: +213-740-8077  
E-mail: [whitlock@usc.edu](mailto:whitlock@usc.edu)

Dr Richard Wild  
Lecturer in Criminology  
Department of Criminology  
University of Keele  
Keele  
Staffordshire ST5 5BG  
United Kingdom  
[r.wild@crim.keele.ac.uk](mailto:r.wild@crim.keele.ac.uk)

Kirk R. Williams, Ph.D.  
Robert Presley Center for  
Crime and Justice Studies  
University of California  
Riverside, CA, USA 92521  
(O) 909-787-4604  
(Fax) 949-499-7359  
[Kirk.Williams@ucr.edu](mailto:Kirk.Williams@ucr.edu)

Robin Williams  
Department of Sociology  
and Social Policy  
University of Durham  
32 Old Elvet  
Durham  
DH1 3HN  
[robin.williams@durham.ac.uk](mailto:robin.williams@durham.ac.uk)

Karin Wittebrood  
Social and Cultural Planning  
Office  
Parnasusplein 5  
P.O.Box 16164  
2500 BD Den Haag  
Tel: 31 70 340 7808  
Fax: 31 70 340 7044  
Email: [k.wittebrood@scp.nl](mailto:k.wittebrood@scp.nl)  
Inspector Martin Wright,  
The Police Station,  
Bilston Street,  
Wolverhampton.  
WV1 3AA. UK  
Work Tel: +44 1902 -  
554005  
Work Fax: +44 1902 -  
554006  
Mobile: +44 7768 - 327630

E-mail work:  
[m.wright@west-midlands.police.uk](mailto:m.wright@west-midlands.police.uk)  
E-mail home: [catch-communityradio@radiolinks2.freemove.co.uk](mailto:catch-communityradio@radiolinks2.freemove.co.uk)

Donna Youngs  
Centre for Investigative  
Psychology  
Department of Psychology  
University of Liverpool  
Eleanor Rathbone Building  
Bedford Street South  
Liverpool L69 7ZA  
Email:  
[D.E.Youngs@liv.ac.uk](mailto:D.E.Youngs@liv.ac.uk)  
Office Tel: +44(0)151 794  
2955  
Mobile: +44 (0)7929 727  
815

Prof. Anatoliy Zakalyuk,  
Head of the Department of  
Relations with Judicial and  
Law Enforcement  
Authorities at the Academy  
of Legal Sciences of  
Ukraine, Chairman of the  
Coordinatory Bureau on  
criminological researches of  
Ukraine.  
Apt. 75, 1/11 Vinogradny  
lane Kyiv Ukraine 01024  
Office: tel. 38044-293-42-33,  
fax 38044-293-01-15  
Home: tel. 38044-293-01-56  
Email  
[Zakalyuk@fm.com.ua](mailto:Zakalyuk@fm.com.ua)  
[Zakalyuk@ukr.net](mailto:Zakalyuk@ukr.net)

Christina Zarafonitou  
Department of Sociology,  
Panteion University.  
136 Syngrou Avenue,  
176 71 Athens, GREECE  
Tel.: 30 1 920 17 95  
Fax: 30 1 92 23 678  
Email: [chrizara@panteion.gr](mailto:chrizara@panteion.gr)

## ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AS OF 2 SEPTEMBER 2002

Adomayakpor, Komlan  
Cour d'Appel de Lomé  
TG-Lomé, Togo  
[cetajud@hotmail.com](mailto:cetajud@hotmail.com)

Adriaanse, M.  
Ministry of  
Justice, DGRh/DOb  
NL-2500 The Hague, The  
Netherlands  
[rrijpkem@best-dep.minjus.nl](mailto:rrijpkem@best-dep.minjus.nl)

Ahven, Andri  
Ministry of Internal Affairs  
Internal Security Analysis  
Dept  
Pikk  
EE-15065 Tallin, Estonia  
[andri.ahven@sisemin.gov.ee](mailto:andri.ahven@sisemin.gov.ee)

Andrés, Antonio  
Dpto. de Personalidad,  
Evaluación y Tratamiento  
Psicológicos, Facultad de  
Psicología, Universidad de  
Barcelona, Barcelona Spain  
[aandres@psi.ub.es](mailto:aandres@psi.ub.es)

Aneas Pérez, Cristina  
Escola de Policia de  
Catalunya  
Cra c-17 Barcelona-Ripoll,  
Km 13,5  
ES-08100 Mollet del Vallès,  
Spain  
[lvalles@correu.gencat.es](mailto:lvalles@correu.gencat.es)

Angelini, Francesca  
Via deToni  
IT-16132 Genova, Italia  
[francescaangelini@libero.it](mailto:francescaangelini@libero.it)

Arpad, Laszlo Szöcs  
Belgrad RKP  
HU-1056 Budapest,  
Hungary  
[szocslaszlo@elendev.hu](mailto:szocslaszlo@elendev.hu)

Arsani, Samanta  
Via di Corticella  
IT-40128 Bologna, Italy  
[sarsani@regione.emilia-romagna.it](mailto:sarsani@regione.emilia-romagna.it)

Atasoy, Sevil  
Istanbul University  
Institute of Forensic  
Sciences  
Cerrahpasa Campus  
TR-34303 Istanbul, Turkey  
[atasoy@istanbul.edu.tr](mailto:atasoy@istanbul.edu.tr)

Barratt, Katy  
Justice Statistics Unit  
Scottish Executive  
1WR, St Andrews House  
Edinburgh EH1 1JZ UK  
[katy.barratt@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:katy.barratt@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

Begler, Ann-Marie  
National Council for Crime  
Prevention  
SE-111 93 Stockholm,  
Sweden  
[ann-marie.begler@bra.se](mailto:ann-marie.begler@bra.se)

Bergqvist, Martin  
Stockholm University  
Dept of Criminology  
Professorsslingau  
SE-10405 Stockholm,  
Sweden  
[martin.bergqvist@crim.su.se](mailto:martin.bergqvist@crim.su.se)

Bijl, Rob  
Dept Crime  
Prevention, Youth,  
Sanctions and Immigration  
WODC - Ministry of Justice  
Koninginnegracht  
NL-2500 EH The Hague,  
The Netherlands  
[rbijl@best-dep.minjus.nl](mailto:rbijl@best-dep.minjus.nl)

Alfred Blumstein  
H. John Heinz III School of  
Public Policy and  
Management  
Carnegie Mellon University  
5000 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890  
USA  
[Ab0q@andrew.cmu.edu](mailto:Ab0q@andrew.cmu.edu)

Bond, Mieko  
University of Manchester  
15 Shude Hill  
UK-Manchester M4 2AF  
UK  
[miekobond@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:miekobond@yahoo.co.uk)

Born, Michel  
Ecole de criminologie  
Université de Liège  
Sart Tilman  
BE-4000, Liège, Belgique  
[mborn@ulg.ac.be](mailto:mborn@ulg.ac.be)

Brants, Chrisje  
Willem Pompe Instituut  
Janskerkhof NL-3512  
BM Utrecht, The  
Netherlands  
[c.brants@law.uu.nl](mailto:c.brants@law.uu.nl)

Bright, Julie  
Justice Statistics Unit  
Scottish Executive  
1 WR St Andrew's House  
UK-Edinburgh EH1 3DG  
[julie.bright@scotland.gov.uk](mailto:julie.bright@scotland.gov.uk)

Bruinsma, Gerben J. N.  
University of Leiden, NSCR  
NL-2300 AT Leiden, The  
Netherlands  
[bruinsma@nscr.nl](mailto:bruinsma@nscr.nl)

Calix-Ferguson, Gladys  
Sage Publications,  
Bonhill Street  
London EC2A 4PU UK  
[glady.calixferguson@sagepub.co.uk](mailto:glady.calixferguson@sagepub.co.uk)

Cardoso, Maria  
Ecole nationale de  
magistrature  
Rue Chanoinesse  
FR-75004 Paris, France  
[maria.cardoso@justice.fr](mailto:maria.cardoso@justice.fr)

Cavana Redel, Paula  
Calle Vargas  
ES-28003 Madrid, Spain  
[congreso.criminologia@uclm.es](mailto:congreso.criminologia@uclm.es)

Cederstierna, Nils  
Director, Division for  
Criminal Policy, Ministry of  
Justice  
Rosenbad SE-103 33  
Stockholm, Sweden  
[nils.cederstierna@justice.ministry.se](mailto:nils.cederstierna@justice.ministry.se)

Cepas, Algimantas  
Teises Institutas  
Gynėju str.  
LT-2600 Vilnius, Lithuania  
[algimantas@teisinst.lt](mailto:algimantas@teisinst.lt)  
[teisies.institutas@is.lt](mailto:teisies.institutas@is.lt)

Cerezo-Dominguez, Ana  
Isabel  
Instituto Andaluz  
Interuniversitario de  
Criminologia,  
Universidad de Malaga,  
Edificio Institutos de  
Investigacion  
Campus de Teatinos  
ES-29071 Malaga, Spain  
[aicerezo@uma.es](mailto:aicerezo@uma.es)

Cesarini, Ferdinando  
PTS SRL, Via Tevere  
IT-00198 Roma, Italy  
[fabrizio.gilestri@ptsroma.it](mailto:fabrizio.gilestri@ptsroma.it)

Clancy, Jim  
Willan Publishing  
Culmcott House, Mill Street  
Uffculme, Cullompton  
Devon  
EX15 3AT UK  
[jim@willanpublishing.co.uk](mailto:jim@willanpublishing.co.uk)

Crijnen, Alfons  
Erasmus MC, Dept Child  
and Adolescent Psychiatry  
NL-3015 GJ Rotterdam, The  
Netherlands  
[crijnen@psys.azr.nl](mailto:crijnen@psys.azr.nl)

Devroe, Elke  
Ministerie Van Justitie  
Wetenschappelijk  
Onderzoekster  
Dienst voor het  
Strafrechtelijk  
Bezeid  
Hallenpoortlaan  
BE-1060, Brussel, Belgium  
[elke.devroe@just.fgov.be](mailto:elke.devroe@just.fgov.be)

Diblikova, Simona  
Institut pro kriminologii  
a socialni prevenci  
Nam 14 rijna 12  
Prague 5, Czech Republic  
[sdiblikova@iksp.justice.cz](mailto:sdiblikova@iksp.justice.cz)

Diez-Ticio, Amor  
Universidad de Zaragoza  
Via Hispanidad  
ES-50009 Zaragoza, Spain  
[adiezt@posta.unizar.es](mailto:adiezt@posta.unizar.es)

Dominguez Figueirido, José  
Luis  
Escola de Policia de  
Catalunya  
Cra c-17 Barcelona-Ripoll,  
Km 13,5  
ES-08100 Mollet del Vallès,  
Spain  
[jdominguez@correu.gencat.es](mailto:jdominguez@correu.gencat.es)

du Rées, Helen  
Stockholm University  
Dept of Criminology  
SE-106 91 Stockholm,  
Sweden  
[helen.durees@crim.su.se](mailto:helen.durees@crim.su.se)

Escolano Moya, Maria-  
Elena  
c/Doctor Garcia Reyes  
ES-02002, Albacete Spain  
[maria.benitez@uclm.es](mailto:maria.benitez@uclm.es)  
Esko, Anna  
Uudenmaankatu  
FI-00121 Helsinki, Finland  
[anna.esko@om.fi](mailto:anna.esko@om.fi)

Farrington, David P.  
University of Cambridge  
Institute of Criminology  
West Road  
Cambridge CB3 9DT UK  
[dpfl@cam.ac.uk](mailto:dpfl@cam.ac.uk)

Fernandez Alejo, Carolina  
c/Groch n° 3, 3° 3a  
ES-08002 Barcelona, Spain  
[yaelalejo@terra.es](mailto:yaelalejo@terra.es)

Fernandez Molina, Esther  
Facultad de Ciencias  
Juridicas y Sociales  
Univ. Castilla-La Mancha  
Cobertizo San Pedro Martir,  
s.n., ES-45071 Toledo,  
Spain  
[esther.fdez@uclm.es](mailto:esther.fdez@uclm.es)

Filletti, Stefano  
7, St. Christopher Street  
MT-Valletta VLT 06  
Malta  
[info@filletti.itgo.com](mailto:info@filletti.itgo.com)

Garcia Espana, Elisa  
Instituto Andaluz  
Interuniversitario  
de Criminologia  
Universidad de Malaga  
Edificio Institutos de  
Investigacion  
Campus de Teatinos  
ES-29071, Malaga, Spain  
[egarciaes@uma.es](mailto:egarciaes@uma.es)

Glonti, Georgi  
Institute of Legal Reform  
Kikodze str.  
GE-380007 Tbilisi, Georgia  
[glontigeorgi@hotmail.com](mailto:glontigeorgi@hotmail.com)

Godfrey, Barry  
Keele University  
Criminology Dept  
Staffordshire ST5 5BG, UK  
[b.s.godfrey@keele.ac.uk](mailto:b.s.godfrey@keele.ac.uk)

Graham, John  
Audit Commission, 1  
Vincent Sq.  
London SW1P 2PN, UK  
[j-graham@audit-commission.gov.uk](mailto:j-graham@audit-commission.gov.uk)

Green, David  
University of Cambridge  
Institute of Criminology  
St. Johns College  
Cambridge UK CB2 1TP  
[dag32@cam.ac.uk](mailto:dag32@cam.ac.uk)

Guillén i Lasierra, Francesc  
Escola de Policia de  
Catalunya  
Cra c-17 Barcelona-Ripoll,  
Km 13,5  
ES-08100 Mollet del Vallès,  
Spain  
[lvalles@correu.gencat.es](mailto:lvalles@correu.gencat.es)

Halpin, Brian  
William street  
AU-3000 Melbourne,  
Australia  
[halpin@labyrinth.net.au](mailto:halpin@labyrinth.net.au)

Harris, Charlotte  
University of Kent at  
Canterbury  
Cornwallis Building  
Canterbury Kent CT2 UK  
[e.c.harris@ukc.ac.uk](mailto:e.c.harris@ukc.ac.uk)

Hart, Mary  
University of Sheffield  
Dept of Sociological Studies  
Northumberland Road  
UK-Sheffield S10 2TN  
[mary.hart@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:mary.hart@sheffield.ac.uk)

Hysi, Vasilika  
University of Tirana  
Faculty of Law  
Tirana, Albania  
[vhysi@abissnet.com.al](mailto:vhysi@abissnet.com.al)

Ivicic, Ines  
Institute of Social Sciences  
Ivo Pilar, Narnucev TRG  
HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia  
[ines.ivicic@pilar.hr](mailto:ines.ivicic@pilar.hr)

Jover Marti, José Luis  
Calle San Carlos  
ES-02004, Albacete, Spain  
[cruelqueen@mixmail.com](mailto:cruelqueen@mixmail.com)

Junger-Tas, Josine  
Anna Maria van  
Schoormanlaan  
NL-3723 PH Bilthoven  
The Netherlands  
[jungertas@xs4all.nl](mailto:jungertas@xs4all.nl)

Kalpokas, Vaidas  
Teises Institutas  
Gynėju str.  
LT-2600 Vilnius, Lithuania  
[teises.institutas@is.lt](mailto:teises.institutas@is.lt)

Kardell, Johan  
Stockholm University  
Dept of Criminology  
Stockholm University  
SE-10691 Stockholm,  
Sweden  
[johan.kardell@crim.su.se](mailto:johan.kardell@crim.su.se)

Kertesz, Imre  
Advisor of the Chief Public  
Prosecutor's Office  
Legfob Ügyészség  
HU-1372, Budapest,  
Hungary  
[kertesz.imre@chello.hu](mailto:kertesz.imre@chello.hu)  
[kerti@pannongsm.hu](mailto:kerti@pannongsm.hu)

Klein, Malcolm  
University of Southern  
California  
Shelby Drive  
Los Angeles, CA 90034  
USA

Kuhn, André  
University of Lausanne  
Law Faculty, Institute of  
Judicial Law, BFSH 1  
CH-1015, Lausanne,  
Switzerland  
[andre.kuhn@ipsc.unil.ch](mailto:andre.kuhn@ipsc.unil.ch)

Larrauri, Elena  
Facultad de Derecho  
Universidad Autónoma de  
Barcelona  
ES-08193 Bellaterra  
(Barcelona), Spain  
[elena.larrauri@uab.es](mailto:elena.larrauri@uab.es)

Larsson, Paul  
Odegardsveien  
NO-2100 Skarnes, Norway  
[larzson@frisurf.no](mailto:larzson@frisurf.no)

Lindström, Peter  
National Council for Crime  
Prevention  
SE-11193 Stockholm,  
Sweden  
[peter.lindstrom@bra.se](mailto:peter.lindstrom@bra.se)

Lipinski, Stan  
Dept of Justice Canada  
Research and Statistics  
Division  
284 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H8  
Canada  
[stan.lipinski@justice.gc.ca](mailto:stan.lipinski@justice.gc.ca)  
Littunen, Jarmo  
Ministry of Justice  
FI-00023 Government  
Finland  
[jarmo.littunen@om.fi](mailto:jarmo.littunen@om.fi)

Lloyd, Marion  
University of Liverpool  
Department of Psychology  
Centre for Investigative  
Psychology  
Bedford Street South  
Liverpool L69 7ZA UK  
[marion.lloyd@liv.ac.uk](mailto:marion.lloyd@liv.ac.uk)

Prof. Dr. Friedrich Lösel  
Institut für Psychologie I  
Universität Erlangen-  
Nürnberg  
Bismarckstrasse, 1  
91054 Erlangen, Germany  
Tlf. 852 2330  
Fax 852 2646

Lopez, Marayca  
Universidad Autonoma de  
Barcelona  
[marayca@yahoo.com](mailto:marayca@yahoo.com)

Margaryan, Anna  
Agatangeghos  
AM-375010 Yerevan,  
Armenia  
[margar@www.paysdep.r.am](mailto:margar@www.paysdep.r.am)  
[rmargar@server.physdep.r.am](mailto:rmargar@server.physdep.r.am)

Marques Tiago, R.  
Cidade do Quelimanés  
PT-1800 Lisboa, Portugal  
[tiago.marques@iue.it](mailto:tiago.marques@iue.it)

Matos, Marlene  
Universidade do Minho  
Instituto de Educação e  
Psicologia, Campus de  
Gualtar  
PT-4710 Braga, Portugal  
[mmatos@iep.uminho.pt](mailto:mmatos@iep.uminho.pt)

Meyer, Susanne  
Technische Universität  
Darmstadt  
FB 1, VWL II, Marktplatz

DE-64283 Darmstadt,  
Germany  
[meyer@vwl.tu-darmstadt.de](mailto:meyer@vwl.tu-darmstadt.de)

Moreton, Karen  
Cardiff University  
School of Social Sciences  
King Edward VII Avenue  
Cardiff CF10 3WT UK  
[moretonkrl@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:moretonkrl@cardiff.ac.uk)

Morillas Fernandez, David  
Lorenzo  
Universidad de Granada  
Instituto Andaluz  
Interuniversitario  
de Criminología  
c/ Rector Lopez Argüeta s/n  
ES-18071 Granada, Spain  
[davidm@ugr.es](mailto:davidm@ugr.es)

Munoz Crespo, Marta  
C/Valdemarias  
ES-45007 Toledo, Spain  
[mmcrespo@teleline.es](mailto:mmcrespo@teleline.es)

Nakahira, Masako  
Calle Cuna,50  
ES-41004 Sevilla, Spain  
[ma3nal@hotmail.com](mailto:ma3nal@hotmail.com)

Nevala, Sami  
European Institute for Crime  
Prevention and Control  
Uudenmaankatu  
FI-00210 Helsinki, Finland  
[sami.nevala@iki.fi](mailto:sami.nevala@iki.fi)

Nikolopoulos, George  
Sepolion Street  
GR-104 45 Athens, Greece  
[genik59@yahoo.com](mailto:genik59@yahoo.com)

Nuytiens, An  
Elf Novemberstraat  
BE-2800 Mechelen,  
Belgium  
[an.nuytiens@vub.ac.be](mailto:an.nuytiens@vub.ac.be)

Olsson, Monika  
Ministry of Justice  
Crime Prevention Issues  
Rosenbad  
SE-103 33 Stockholm,  
Sweden  
[monika.olsson@justice.ministry.se](mailto:monika.olsson@justice.ministry.se)

Op De Beeck, Tim  
Hooverplein  
BE-3000 Leuven, Belgium  
[tim.opdebeeck@law.kuleuven.ac.be](mailto:tim.opdebeeck@law.kuleuven.ac.be)

Panoussis, Ioannis  
University of Athens  
Dept of Communication &  
Media Studies, Stadiou  
street  
GR-10562 Athens Greece  
[panousib@panafonet.gr](mailto:panousib@panafonet.gr)

Paramelle France  
Rue de la Glacière  
FR-75013 Paris France  
[france.paramelle@wanadoo.fr](mailto:france.paramelle@wanadoo.fr)

Paulin, Judy  
Ministry of Justice  
NZ-Wellington, New  
Zealand  
[judy.paulin@justice.govt.nz](mailto:judy.paulin@justice.govt.nz)

Peelo, Moira  
University of Lancaster  
Dept. of Applied Social  
Science  
Carmel College  
Lancaster LA1 4YF UK  
[m.peelo@lancaster.c.uk](mailto:m.peelo@lancaster.c.uk)

Persak, Nina  
University of Ljubljana  
Institute of Criminology  
Reboljeva  
SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia  
[n.persak.99@cantab.net](mailto:n.persak.99@cantab.net)

Picazo Bueno, Maria  
Lourdes  
Avda Jaume Campmajor  
08440 Cardedeu-Barcelona,  
Spain  
[picazu@hotmail.com](mailto:picazu@hotmail.com)

Pilgam, Arno  
Institut für Rechts- und  
Kriminalsoziologie, Austria  
[arnd.pilgram@univie.ac.at](mailto:arnd.pilgram@univie.ac.at)

Placintar, Eugen  
Statistical Office of the  
Slovak Republic, Susr  
Mileticova  
SK-82467 Bratislava,  
Slovakia  
[eugen.placintar@statistics.sk](mailto:eugen.placintar@statistics.sk)

Porter, Caroline  
Sage Publications Ltd  
Bonhill Street  
London EC2A 4PU UK  
[caroline.porter@sagepub.co.uk](mailto:caroline.porter@sagepub.co.uk)

Ramirez, Ignacio Luis  
University of New  
Hampshire  
Family Research Laboratory  
Morton SSC  
Durham, NH 03824 USA  
[ilr@cisunix.unh.edu](mailto:ilr@cisunix.unh.edu)

Raynor, Peter  
University of Wales  
School of Social Studies  
Singleton Park  
Swansea SA2 8PP UK  
[p.raynor@swansea.ac.uk](mailto:p.raynor@swansea.ac.uk)

Recasens i Brunet, Amadeu  
Escola de Policia de  
Catalunya  
Cra c-17 Barcelona-Ripoll,  
Km 13,5  
ES-08100 Mollet del Vallès,  
Spain  
[lvalles@correu.gencat.es](mailto:lvalles@correu.gencat.es)

Redmond, Gareth  
Home Office  
Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AT UK  
[gareth.redmond@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:gareth.redmond@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Redondo, Santiago  
Departamento de  
Personalidad  
Evaluacion y Tratamiento  
Psicologicos  
Universidad de Barcelona  
Barcelona, Spain  
[sredondo@psi.ub.es](mailto:sredondo@psi.ub.es)

Reynders, Diane  
Ministerie Van Justitie  
Adviseur generaal voor het  
Strafrechtelijk Beleid  
Hallepoortlaan  
BE-1060 Brussel, Belgium  
[diane.reynders@just.fgov.be](mailto:diane.reynders@just.fgov.be)

Rijkema, Rogier  
Ministry of Justice  
DGRh/DOb  
NL-2500 EH The Hague  
The Netherlands  
[rijpkem@best-dep.minjus.nl](mailto:rijpkem@best-dep.minjus.nl)

Rikala, Olli  
Uudenmaankatu  
FI-00121 Helsinki, Finland  
[olli.rikala@om.fi](mailto:olli.rikala@om.fi)

Rivier, Alain  
Impasse Savorgnan de  
Brazza  
FR-85180 Le Château  
d'Olonne, France  
[alain-rivier@wanadoo.fr](mailto:alain-rivier@wanadoo.fr)

Rodriguez Basanta, Ana  
Isabel  
Escola de Policia de  
Catalunya  
Cra c-17 Barcelona-Ripoll,  
Km 13,5  
ES-08100 Mollet del Vallès,  
Spain  
[abrodriguez@correu.gencat.es](mailto:abrodriguez@correu.gencat.es)

Russell, Roberta  
Dept of Justice Canada  
Research and Statistics  
Division  
284 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H8  
Canada  
[roberta.russell@justice.gc.ca](mailto:roberta.russell@justice.gc.ca)

Santiago Martoen, Valle  
C/Ferrocarril  
ES-45006 Toledo, Spain  
[vallesantiago@navegalia.com](mailto:vallesantiago@navegalia.com)

Sanz Mulas, Nieves  
Universidad de Salamanca  
Area de Derecho Penal  
Dpto de Derecho Publico  
ES-37007 Salamanca, Spain  
[ixmucane@usal.es](mailto:ixmucane@usal.es)

Sarnecki, Jerzy  
Stockholm University  
Dept of Criminology  
SE-106 91 Stockholm,  
Sweden  
[jerzy.sarnecki@crim.su.se](mailto:jerzy.sarnecki@crim.su.se)

Schneider, Hans Joachim  
University of Westphalia  
Department of Criminology  
Moeserweg  
DE-48149 Muenster,  
Germany  
[h.j.schneider@web.de](mailto:h.j.schneider@web.de)

Selmini, Rossella  
Regione Emilia-Romagna  
Servizio Promozione e  
Sviluppo  
delle Politiche di Sicurezza  
Via Aldo Moro  
IT-40126 Bologna, Italy  
[rselmini@regione.emilia-romagna.it](mailto:rselmini@regione.emilia-romagna.it)

Shepitko, Valery  
Yaroslav Mudry National  
Law Academy  
Pushkinska Street  
UA-310024 Kharkiv,  
Ukraine  
[stashis@harcentr.kharkiv.edu](mailto:stashis@harcentr.kharkiv.edu)

Sjöberg, Anders  
Stockholm University  
Dept of Criminology  
Stockholm University  
SE-10691 Stockholm,  
Sweden  
[anders.sjoberg@crim.su.se](mailto:anders.sjoberg@crim.su.se)

Skinns, Layla  
University of Cambridge  
Institute of Criminology  
West Road  
Cambridge CB3 9DT UK  
[ls262@cam.ac.uk](mailto:ls262@cam.ac.uk)

Smithson, Hannah  
University of Manchester  
Dept of Applied Social  
Science  
Oxford Road  
Manchester M13 9PL UK  
[hannah.smithson@man.ac.uk](mailto:hannah.smithson@man.ac.uk)

Stangeland, Per  
Universidad de Malaga  
Institute of Criminology  
Campus de Teatinos  
ES-29071 Malaga, Spain  
[stangeland@uma.es](mailto:stangeland@uma.es)

Stanko, Elizabeth  
Professor of Criminology,  
Royal Holloway, University  
of London  
Principal Advisor, Office of  
Public Services Reform,  
Cabinet Office,  
53 Parliament Street  
London SW1A 2NG UK  
[betsy.stanko@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:betsy.stanko@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk)

Szöcs Arpad Laszlo  
Belgrad RKP  
HU-1056 Budapest,  
Hungary  
[szocslaszlo@elendev.hu](mailto:szocslaszlo@elendev.hu)

Tamarit Sumalla, Josep-  
Maria  
Universitat de Lleida  
Departament de Dret Public  
c/ Dr. Fleming, Lleida,  
Spain  
[jmtamarit@dpub.udl.es](mailto:jmtamarit@dpub.udl.es)

Tonry, Michael  
University of Cambridge  
Institute of Criminology  
West Road  
Cambridge CB3 9 DT UK  
[mt261@hermes.cam.ac.uk](mailto:mt261@hermes.cam.ac.uk)

Torres Rosell, Nuria  
Universitat de Lleida  
Departament de Dret Public  
c/ JDC de la Bola  
ES-25001 Lleida, Spain  
[ntorres@dpub.udl.es](mailto:ntorres@dpub.udl.es)

Träskman, Per Ole  
Faculty of Law  
University of Lund  
SE-22100 Lund, Sweden  
[per-ole.traskman@jur.lu.se](mailto:per-ole.traskman@jur.lu.se)

Tsitsoura, Aglaia  
Conseil de l'Europe et  
Université d'Athènes  
Bd Paul Deroulède  
FR-67000 Strasbourg,  
France  
[aglaia.tsitsoura@wanadoo.fr](mailto:aglaia.tsitsoura@wanadoo.fr)

Vallès Port, Lola  
Escola de Policia de  
Catalunya  
Cra c-17 Barcelona-Ripoll,  
Km 13,5  
ES-08100 Mollet del Vallès,  
Spain  
[lvalles@correu.gencat.es](mailto:lvalles@correu.gencat.es)  
Van Kesteren, John  
UNICRI, Via Pigafetta  
IT-10124 Torino, Italy  
[vankesteren@unicri.it](mailto:vankesteren@unicri.it)

van Koppen, Peter  
NSCR  
NL-2300 AT Leiden, The  
Netherlands  
[vankeppen@nscr.nl](mailto:vankeppen@nscr.nl)

Van Lindt, Hilde  
Tiensestraat  
BE-3000, Leuven, Belgium  
[hilde.vanlindt@law.kuleuven.ac.be](mailto:hilde.vanlindt@law.kuleuven.ac.be)

Vassou, Panayota  
Passy Crescent  
Toronto, Ontario  
M3J 3KB Canada  
[votavassou@hotmail.com](mailto:votavassou@hotmail.com)

Verde, Alfredo  
Via Sant'Ilario  
University of Genoa  
Italy  
[alverde@tin.it](mailto:alverde@tin.it)

Villar Ramos, Antonio  
Pº de la Estacion  
ES-45200 Illescas, Toledo,  
Spain  
[villar\\_ramos@latinmail.com](mailto:villar_ramos@latinmail.com)

Wilkinson, Christine  
The Scarman Centre  
University of Leicester  
154 Upper New Walk  
Leicester LE1 7QA  
Tel. 44 (0)116 252 5707  
Fax 44 (0)116 252 5766  
[cw55@le.ac.uk](mailto:cw55@le.ac.uk)

Willan, Brian  
Willan Publishing  
Culmcot House  
Mill St Uffculmo  
Cullompton Devon  
EX15 3AT United Kingdom  
[brian@willanpublishing.co.uk](mailto:brian@willanpublishing.co.uk)

Zaida, Viktoria  
Yaroslav Mudry National  
Law Academy  
Pushkinska Street  
UA-310024 Kharkiv,  
Ukraine  
[stashis@harcentr.kharkiv.edu](mailto:stashis@harcentr.kharkiv.edu)

Ziyalar, Neylan  
Istanbul University  
Institute of Legal Medicine  
& Forensic Science  
TR-34301 Cerrahpasa  
Istanbul, Turkey  
[neylan@istanbul.edu.tr](mailto:neylan@istanbul.edu.tr)

Zoehrer, Susanne  
Skodagasse  
AT-1080 Vienna, Austria  
[a9010093@unet.univie.ac.at](mailto:a9010093@unet.univie.ac.at)