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Crimes such as murder, rape, thefts, destruction of property, illegal apprehension/imprisonment, and responses to these by criminal justice systems have been in the focus of criminology and criminologists ever since the establishment of criminology as a science. Traditionally, these crimes have been addressed as challenges to criminal justice systems and societies and were researched with the aim to help us understand why these crimes have been committed and to provide recommendations as to how societies in general, and criminal justice systems in particular, can respond to these so we can live in a better and safer world. And yet, despite so many years of criminologists’ dedicated work, these crimes still pose a challenge to nations as our fight against injustices within the criminal justice system and our fights for human rights is still far from being over.

At the same time, one cannot help but observing that these same crimes, when committed in particular times and under particular circumstances turn into crimes criminology has failed to address in an adequate manner. Looking into facts of the past century or so, Europe has been the place where offences such as genocide, war crimes and other crimes against humanity, and more recently terrorism, have been committed. Europeans have also been active participants in such crimes committed beyond the European soil. Yet, despite the fact that these crimes are associated with injustices beyond comprehension and despite the fact that these crimes make us feel more unsafe than ever, there is only a handful of criminological research addressing these crimes and challenges these crimes pose to societies and criminal justice systems. So far, these crimes had been primarily in the focus of historians, ethicists, political theorists, etc.

One could understand the state of affairs if one knows that in its early days criminologists have opted to research topics of common consensus (agreed upon crimes) and unanimously defined and identified “enemy” (offenders). It was needed at the time when a young and aspiring scientific discipline was to be accepted by the nation states and their governments. Otherwise, by focusing on crimes in which nation states and their governments could possibly be involved, criminologists would risk being observed as theorists detached from “real problems”, as controversial, and criminology as polemical and unscientific. But those days are long gone. And it is about time criminology and criminologists pay due attention to all types of crimes, irrespective of who the offender may be. It is about time that unspeakable mass atrocity crimes such as genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and terrorism get criminologists’ attention these deserve. At the same time, one should not be oblivious to the fact that we have still a lot of questions to answer when it comes to conventional crimes.

Maier-Katkin et al. (2009) point out to some of the facts that attracted the organizers’ attention. These facts are:

- The number of violent deaths around the world is increasing, whereby more people have been dying as the result of mass atrocity crimes;
- Crimes in general and crimes against humanity persist as threats to social stability and individual well-being; and such crimes raise fundamental questions about the role of a state in the administration of (criminal) justice;
- Criminology has a long tradition of studying crimes under the assumption that each may involve different causes and motives;
- Crimes against humanity pose a test to a number of existing criminological theories. Studying these and testing theories on these crimes would contribute to the overall explanatory power of criminology.

Criminologists in Europe have already shown, beyond any doubt, that they are very well equipped to bring light to the magnitude of any crime, to shed the light on the aetiology thereof, and to assess and evaluate a state’s response
to a crime. And we strongly believe that this applies equally to both conventional and mass atrocity crimes.

In our view, the ESC 2018 Sarajevo conference, in addition to dealing with the usual topics criminologists are working on that one can broadly and generally define as “crimes against humans”, simply has to tackle “crimes against humanity” as well. It is so because at the beginning of the 20th century the World War I started with the event that took place in Sarajevo (assassination of Franz Ferdinand, the Royal Prince of Hungary and of Bohemia). And, unfortunately, the very same century ended with war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus, it does not come as a surprise that Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo have unfortunately been synonymous for “mass atrocity crimes” in Europe in the recent history. We therefore find the title “Crimes Against Humans and Crimes Against Humanity: Implications for Modern Criminology” fitting for the ESC 2018 Sarajevo conference.
CRIMINOLOGY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

1. The past

Although it is nowadays perceived as a non-legal science, like elsewhere in Europe, criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina was initially taught only at the Faculty of Law of the Sarajevo University. The first criminology institute was established at the very same faculty in 1955. In its work, the institute focused on empirical research, establishment of its own library, no only in the field of criminology, but also other fields of criminal justice related sciences such as criminal law (material and process), criminalistics, and penology, among others. Empirical research at the time included projects, such as Homicides in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Racial discrimination and models of fight on its eradication, and Juvenile crime in industrial areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Understandably, the very first university textbook on Criminology, was authored (1972) by Rajka Mlađenovic-Kupcevic (1927-2012), professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo. In 1973, the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo opened its department in Banja Luka, where professor Mlađenovic-Kupcevic thought criminology as well. In 1975, the University of Banja Luka opened its own Faculty of Law, and included criminology as an integral part of the curriculum. Therefore, it can be concluded that the initial, the first phase of the development of criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina is heavily marked by the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo and Professor Mlađenovic-Kupcevic.

The second phase starts in 1993, during the war, with the establishment of the Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences (Fakultet kriminalistikih nauka – FKN), University of Sarajevo. FKN’s curriculum, comprised of the courses that were taught at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice (NY). In addition to legal courses (such as Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, International Criminal Law), taught by Rajka Mlađenovic-Kupcevic, courses taught at the time included Penology, Sociology of Violence, Forensic Psychology, Criminalistics, etc. It is the students of the first generation of this faculty that will, through their teaching and research, significantly contribute to the role and position of criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina today. As the result of their work, as well as of the work of other colleagues at the FKN, criminology has spread to other faculties of the Sarajevo University (Faculty of Political Sciences), University of Tuzla (Education-Rehabilitation Faculty), University of Zenica (Faculty of Law), etc.

2. The Present

In 2008, curriculum of the FKN was so diversified in three clearly distinct fields that the internal organization was imminent. As the result, the Faculty was internally organized into three departments: Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies. This change in organization, which may have seemed purely administrative at the time, provided an impetus for further strengthening of Criminology as a separate science and marked the third phase of the development of criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a consequence, undergraduate, master and PhD programmes in Criminology have been developed. Nowadays, students can get their BA, their MA and their PhD degrees in Criminology if they study at the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies (FCCSS), University of Sarajevo, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This makes the hosting institution of the 2018 ESC Conference unique in the Balkan region.

This third phase is marked by intensified international presence (attendance at the ESC and other conferences), networking with colleagues from Europe and USA, and participation in numerous
CRIMINOLOGY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

international and comparative research projects (Fear of Crime, ISRD, Eurogang, etc.) and initiatives (Max-Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology). At the same time, domestically, the FCCSS kept working on the relationship with various national institutions, ministries and governments, gaining very influential and affirmative role in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through all this international and domestic work, the FCCSS kept growing, within very short period of time, into an institution capable of organizing the most important and the biggest criminological event in Europe — the ESC Annual Conference.

This year’s Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, the 18th in a row, will take place from August 29th to September 1st 2018 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the title Crimes against Humans and Crimes against Humanity: Challenges for Modern Criminology. Total of 1200 individual submissions (abstracts) had been received, out of which total of 300+ sessions had been organized. It is expected that the conference will be attended by 1300+ participants (for more on programme and social activities see www.eurocrim2018.com). This conference will mark the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty, end “the present” and open doors for the future.

3. The future

So, what can be expected in the future? What will the future (Bosnia and Herzegovina) bring to criminology? And what will criminology bring to the future (Bosnia and Herzegovina)? It is common place to observe that post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing various challenges: cybercrime, ecological crime, migration flows, crimes against children, trafficking in human beings, terrorism, organized crime, corruption, are only the first ones that come to mind. If these are to be addressed properly, they will have to be well researched and understood. So far, Bosnia and Herzegovina investment into research amounts to ... nothing. Not a single euro. Research had either been financed through international organisations (governmental or non-governmental) or implemented by enthusiastic young researchers running projects in their free time. It is hoped that the very present, the ESC Conference, the sheer number of criminologists present and topics they cover and address in their respective countries, will lead governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina to recognize a direct link between criminological research, as a process of fact finding, on one side and effective criminal justice and other security policies, on the other. This, it is hoped, would lead to a dedication of budgetary funds for criminological research, which would provide a fertile ground for further development of criminology in the country and, later on, contribute to introduction of evidence based policies.

Impossible? Not really. In the words of Muhammad Ali: “Impossible is just a big word thrown around by men who find it easier to live in the world they’ve been given, than to explore the power they have to change it. Impossible is not a fact. It’s an opinion. Impossible is not a declaration. It’s a dare. Impossible is potential. Impossible is temporary. Impossible is nothing.” So, dear friends and colleagues, welcome to Sarajevo, welcome to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and thank you for helping us dare, explore potentials and change Bosnia and Herzegovina for better.
The University of Sarajevo is a sizeable and complex organization carrying out the noble mission of educating able, creative and internationally competent personnel in all areas of interest for Bosnia and Herzegovina through teaching and research. The personnel are expected to address the challenges of modern economy in European and global political, economic, social and cultural context.

The University is committed to remain an autonomous academic community of teachers, researchers, artists and students incorporated into the international university and academic community and trends.

The University continually invests efforts in strengthening its role as a responsible institution within its social community, and to ensure the role of the recognizable center for scientific and artistic work, bringing together teams of domestic and international experts and artists around projects relevant to the domestic, regional, and wider social context and environment.

The organization and activities of the University of Sarajevo, as a public higher education institution in the Sarajevo Canton, are prescribed by the Framework Law on BH Higher Education, the Law on Higher Education in the Sarajevo Canton and the University’s Statute. The University of Sarajevo’s member institutions are twenty-five Faculties, three Academies and five research Institutes with the status of full members, internally organized within six Science/Arts Groups from the fields of:

- Social sciences
- Humanities
- Medical sciences
- Natural, mathematical and bio-technical sciences
- Technical sciences
- Arts.
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Cantonal Public Utility Company «GRAS», Sarajevo
CONFERENCE VENUES: CAMPUS POSITION

The conference takes place at different venues near Sarajevo city center. All venues are located within a short walking distance (maximum of 10 minutes) from one another.
CONFERENCE VENUES

A - Faculty for Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies
B - Faculty for Electrical Engineering
C - Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences
D - Institute for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
E - Faculty of Pharmacy
F - Centre for Interdisciplinary Post-graduate Studies
G - National and University Library
H - Faculty for Mechanical Engineering
PLENARY SPEAKERS

Serge Brammertz
ICTY

Barbora Holá
Vrije Universiteit
Amsterdam

Michael R. Gottfredson
University of California

Prof. Mike Levi
Cardiff University

May-Len Skilbrei
University of Oslo

Almir Maljevic
University of Sarajevo

Marianne L. Wade
University of Birmingham

Gorazd Meško
University of Maribor
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| H-01     | 29 August 2018 18.00 – 19.30 | **Comparative Criminology in South East Europe – Challenges and Obstacles**  
Gorazd Mesko, University of Maribor - ESC Presidential Address  
**The Past, the Present and the Future of Criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
Almir Maljevic, University of Sarajevo - Local organiser’s address |

| Location | Time | Plenary 1  
Crimes against Humanity |
|----------|------|-------------------------------------|
| H-01     | 30 August 2018 11.45 – 13.00 | **International Criminal Justice: the End of the Beginning or Beginning of the End**  
Serge Brammertz, ICTY  
**International Criminal Justice at the Crossroads: Aspirations, Promises and Realities**  
Barbora Holá, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam |

| Location | Time | Plenary 2  
Crimes against Humans |
|----------|------|-------------------------------------|
| H-01     | 31 August 2018 11.45 – 13.00 | **Criminological Theory and the Prevention of Harm**  
Michael R. Gottfredson, University of California  
**Deals, Disregard and Destitution: how our Criminal Justice Systems address Deviance and the Crimes we Ignore**  
Marianne L. Wade, University of Birmingham |

| Location | Time | Plenary 3  
Cross-cutting issues |
|----------|------|-------------------------------------|
| H-01     | 01 September 2018 12.15 – 13.30 | **White collars and dirty money: continuities and discontinuities in the political and social movements against proceeds of crime**  
Prof. Mike Levi, Cardiff University  
**Sexuality, Power and Criminology in the Era of #MeToo**  
May-Len Skilbrei, University of Oslo |
Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor

COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE – CHALLENGES AND OBSTACLES

Comparative Criminology in South Eastern Europe is a topic that can be addressed from different aspects. In his presentation, Meško will address the results achieved in the region so far, but also point out to some obstacles to and challenges for further development of criminology in the region. Whereas results will range from outstanding achievements of individuals and institutions, challenges and obstacles will include the issues of validity and reliability of results, dangers associated with researching specific topics, exposure and political pressures of governments that do not want to be embarrassed by the research findings.

Almir Maljevic University of Sarajevo

THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE OF CRIMINOLOGY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In this presentation, a brief overview of the development of criminology and criminological research in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be presented. The journey from the past to the present is very short, only a couple of decades, yet very interesting. It started with an individual in 1960-ties and early 1970-ties, who inspired a generation of younger scholars in the 1990-ties, who drive criminological development of the present. This generation, working at the Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies at the moment, is paving the way for younger generations of students attending this very conference. It is hoped, that the Millennials will continue this journey, for the benefit of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its citizens.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, criminology, Millenials
THE USEFULNESS OF UNUSUAL RESEARCH: COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY, EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES AND THE SCALE OF OUR DISCIPLINE

Cross-national and cross-cultural research has a peculiar existence in our field. Often invoked as important and illuminating, it nonetheless has a marginal position: What’s the use of it? What policies can be based on evidence from comparative research such as e.g. the impact of poverty, inequality or simply the ‘youth bulk’ on violence levels in societies, or of specific traditional values on corruption? Can comparative and macro-level criminology provide an evidence base for crime and justice policies akin to and equivalent to experimental methods? The (very) short answer is, yes, it can. Criminologists should look at other disciplines: In particular comparative political science, or development studies have produced exemplary research demonstrating the usage of comparative studies for policy evaluation and making. We also should explore our own treasure trove of research on country-, city- and neighbourhood levels: Scaling down from macro-level patterns to individual differences and up again broadens our perspective on the pool of evidence-based policies for preventing crime and promoting justice.

‘WARS ARE BEING FOUGHT ON THE BODIES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN’: UNPACKING GENDER AND THE HUMAN SECURITY FRAMEWORK

That wartime rape and sexual violence are considered a threat to global peace and security is not new: UN Security Resolution 1820 (2008) identifies rape and sexual violence during armed conflict as a war crime and a threat to the safety of civilians as well as international peace and security. In the context of biopolitics, bodies are not pre-political; they are formed through practices of international war and security (Wilcox, 2015). Humans, therefore, are not only vulnerable to violence through their natural bodies; they also are vulnerable based on how they are socially constructed/constituted. Historically, women (and children) have been singled out as particularly vulnerable/at risk of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), while civilian men have been excluded as subjects of protection (Carpenter, 2005). This perpetuates the male-perpetrator and female-victim paradigm, which can be harmful to male victims. Despite some advances within the field, research on gender-based violence against boys and men, during war and/or armed conflict, remains in its infancy. Drawing on gender studies more broadly, and Clark’s (2017) work on the vulnerability of the penis, the implications of the construction of men and boys as protectors - rather than in need of protection - is explored.

Biopolitics, war/armed conflict, gender-based violence, protection, male victimisation
Lis Bates University of Bristol

POLICE RESPONSES TO HONOUR-BASED VIOLENCE AND ABUSE – SAFEGUARDING OR INVESTIGATION?

Honour-based violence and abuse (HBVA) is a form of gender-based violence which occurs when individuals, families or communities punish an individual (usually a woman) for behaviour that they perceive to transgress collectively-held norms of honour and shame. It can involve a range of violent and abusive behaviours, including domestic violence, forced marriage, physical and psychological violence, extreme control and social isolation, and sometimes murder.

In England and Wales, government and criminal justice responses to HBVA have developed over the past ten years, with most local authorities and police forces now adopting policies to prevent and address HBVA. Police now flag incidents and crimes as ‘honour-based’. This means that victims, perpetrators and incidents can be profiled, and the criminal justice outcomes for these cases compared with other forms of violence.

This paper draws on recent empirical research investigating the scale and nature of HBVA in England and Wales by analysing 1,500 cases of HBVA reported to police and victim support services. It presents new findings on how often victims report HBVA to the police, the nature of the police response to these reports, and what are the criminal justice outcomes for these cases. The findings suggest that police responses may prioritise safeguarding actions over criminal justice investigations. Discussion is invited about whether this is desirable, effective in protecting victims and punishing perpetrators.

Honour-based violence, forced marriage, policing practice, criminal justice outcomes, policing policy

Jacky Burrows Sheffield Hallam University

REVENGE PORN’, GENDER, & VICTIM-BLAMING

Revenge porn’ has gained a lot of popular attention internationally, but as a more recent phenomenon that particularly grew with the evolution of technology, it remains grossly under-researched. This is problematic for legislators and practitioners, and appears to have already allowed a degree of assumption to influence discussion, especially around gender. This may be the product of increasing confidence in broader understandings of seemingly gendered harmful behaviours, and may yet prove to be well-founded. However, such assumptions need to be recognised and tested, and more inductive approaches also utilised so that our understandings are not unnecessarily restricted.

This paper reports some of the findings from a mixed methods approach to considering the influence of gender (of perpetrator/victim and participant) and belief in a just world (‘good things happen to good people’/’bad things happen to bad people’) on victim-blaming in a ‘revenge porn’ scenario. It also aims to open up discussion about appropriate methods for such research, in particular regarding an apparent schism between more psychological, generally quantitative, approaches and more feminist/criminological, generally qualitative, approaches.

Revenge porn’, gender, victim-blaming, belief in a just world, research methods, psychology, feminism
Emmanuelle Crane ECC/Université Paris Descartes

VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN IN FRENCH POLYNESIA: INTRODUCING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES

This paper aims at identifying what are the cultural components and deconstruction of indigenous culture following colonisation of the South Pacific that have led to the steady increase of violence towards women in small islands. With a continuous increase of inmates in local prisons incarcerated for sexual crimes, we will look at the alternatives restorative justice can bring to reconciliation in intra family violence and other violent crimes. Based on successful restorative justice cases in New Zealand and Australia, this paper will analyse through an intercultural perspective what are other options that state prisons can offer to restrain violence and reinvent positive relationships. I will further explore how the French ministry of justice is exploring new avenues for its overseas territories and how it can best adjust to local cultures in sanctioning, preventing, and using local customs to instaure long term reconciliation processes.

gender, women, violence, intercultural, restorative justice

Ching-Yu Huang Bournemouth University
Lauren Wilson University of Derby

INTERPRETERS IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATION—BENEFITS, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Human trafficking victims are in an extremely vulnerable position in the criminal justice system. Not only are they victims of crime, they are removed from the familiar sociocultural contexts where they have the language skill to access justice. In an unfamiliar social-cultural environment where they do not speak the language, an interpreter will be required to assist the investigation, who plays a pivotal role in such investigation. However, how the interpreters mediate the communications in investigation process is unclear and still awaits empirical verification. This paper reviews the limited available research regarding interpreters from the medical and legal domains, extrapolating the benefits as well as challenges of this work to provide practical implications for interpreters working in the investigative interviewing context. With the assistance from an interpreter, investigative interview provides a rare opportunity for a human trafficking victim to afford a voice to access justice.

Human trafficking, investigative interview, interpreters, access to justice
LADIES OR CRIMINALS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF PATTERNS OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Women, as well as in many other aspects of society, also in the area of criminological research have been evaded and poorly researched. The patterns of women’s criminality are a reflection of their social and cultural position. In most cases women commit crimes because they are pushed on the margins of society, trying to find the best solutions for their suppressed lives. This paper makes an analysis of women’s criminality in Republic of Macedonia, using data from the State Statistical Office covering the period between 1995 and 2015. It analyses the most important phenomenological characteristics, such as volume, dynamics and structure of female criminality and it connects them to the current social and cultural position of women in our country.

Crime, Pattern, Position, Women.

SPECIAL COURTS AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENSES

In India, the incidents of crimes against children, specifically sexual offenses, are on the increase. The 2016 Crime in India report documents 106,958 offenses against children compared to 94,172 and 89,423 in 2015, and 2014, respectively. These incidents include crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) such as the murder of a child, abetment of suicide of a child, kidnapping and abduction, infanticide, trafficking of a child, and compelling children into marriage as well as crimes against children under various Special and Local Laws (SLL). The SLL crimes fall under the Juvenile Justice Act, Immoral Traffic Act, Child Labor Act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, and, more recently, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POSCO). The significant offenses against children during 2016 are Kidnapping and Abduction (52.3%) and offenses under the POCSO Act (34.4%). The paper addresses the impact of POSCO Act, including the creation of special courts to address these crimes.

Children, sexual abuse, special courts
BLOWING THE WHISTLE ON SEXUAL STREET HARASSMENT OF WOMEN BY NAMING IT AS HATE CRIME

Sexualised street harassment of women is a global problem (Bates 2014) yet there is scant academic research on the topic (see Vera-Gray 2016). This paper argues that sexualised street harassment is a cornerstone of violence against women and girls that must be effectively addressed in law and practice and that the policy of Nottinghamshire Police, England in recording misogyny against women as hate crime provides a sound theoretical basis and practical approach to challenging attitudes around this behaviour. This paper examines key findings from evaluative research of this policy with men and women in England and offers important insights for tackling sexual street harassment of women and girls in Europe and beyond.

sexual street harassment, misogyny, hate crime

GENDER AND SUICIDE: ANALYSIS OF THE CALLS TO EMERGENCY CALL CENTRE

The suicide, defined as the action of taking one’s own life by directing violence of her/his body, is also a social phenomenon, its basis lies on social, political, cultural and economic processes. The goal of this paper is to explain how socially constructed gender roles affect the process of ending one’s own life by the relationship between gender and suicide.

The data for this study drawn from case forms and voice recording of 764 suicide and suicide attempt calls made to Antalya 112 Emergency Call Centre during 2015. The content analysis technique was used to analyse the data. The results revealed that 39 of 50 cases leading to death were male, while 11 of them were female. The method used to commit suicide varies by gender. To commit suicide, firearms use, which is a masculine behaviour, is the most common method among males compared to taking overdose medication, which is a passive behaviour, among females. The difference in the method is considered as the sign of masculinity and femininity. Nevertheless, the cause of suicide and suicide attempts varies by gender. For females, the most important reason to commit or attempt to commit suicide was domestic violence while for males; it was the financial troubles and economic failure.

Gender, Suicide, Suicide Attempt
Milica Kovacevic Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation

FEMICIDE AND THE DUE DILIGENCE STANDARD

The murder of women, also known as femicide, is characterized by specific features that differentiate this type of murder from other types. Femicide is closely linked to the phenomenon of gender-based violence, so that it calls for the implementation of specific measures of prevention and reaction. The principle of due diligence obliges state institutions to do as much as possible to prevent femicide, and also to prosecute and sanction the perpetrators. In The Republic of Serbia, femicide is also a growing problem. The principle of due diligence regarding femicide has not been given the due consideration in Serbia, so the subject of the article is the analysis of state obligations in relation to this principle. Special emphasis is placed on the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the judgements in favor of the victims in cases when states have breached the principle of due diligence. The paper concludes with some recommendations that could improve the protection of women.

femicide, the European Court of Human Rights, due diligence, Serbia.

Inna Levy Ariel University

ATTITUDES TOWARD FEMALE-ON-MALE RAPE: FROM GENDER BASED CRIME TO A CRIME AGAINST HUMANS

In November 2014, the British newspaper, The Guardian, reported that Shia LaBeouf, an American actor and director, revealed in an interview that he was raped by a female visitor at his silent performance in an art project called #IAMSORRY. The report provoked a passionate online discussion on male rape. The present study focused on the central themes among supportive and empathic social responses toward male victims of female-perpetrated rape. The sample included 505 comments posted on www.theGuardian.com in response to the report that Shia LaBeouf was raped by a woman. Using inductive thematic analysis, three themes were generated: Victim’s Character, Victim’s Behavior and Victim’s Story. The findings show that online comments that are characterized by positive and supportive attitudes toward the rape victim portray rape as sexual acts without the victim’s consent and emphasize gender equality in rape comprehension and victim treatment. The positive responses suggested considering rape not as a female problem or gender based crime, but as crime against humans. The discussion addresses the findings within the context of traditional gender roles and perceptions of “real” rape and presents implications for education and training. The discussion also suggests that the existence of positive responses may represent a possible change in boundaries of social responses for all rape victims.

blaming, victim blaming, male victim of rape, gender, hegemonic masculinity, female perpetrated rape, online comments, talkback, masculinity, rape
EVERYDAY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CULTURE OF DENIAL AND MEDIA OURAGE

European surveys on violence against women, revealing the extent of abuse suffered by women at home, work and in public. The wide prevalence of violence against women turns out men’s violence against women as one of the few examples of universal behavior still known to the world. Moreover, the UN calls it a problem of epidemic proportions. Actually, we can observe different media hypes and public outrages about. The most popular example is the #MeToo discussion that has developed into a hype with the case of Hollywood Harvey Weinstein and focuses on men who misuse their social position and power in the professional context for sexual assault of women. Striking of the media outrage is the individualization, but also denial and trivialization by the men involved. In the debate on New Year’s Eve in Cologne, the discourse focused on the sexual behavior of refugees and the problems around migration. In the first case, powerful (Western) men are the offenders, in the second case Muslims migrants.

The aim of the presentation is to investigate what significance #MeToo and New Year’s Eve in Cologne have as medial events for society and the problematization of violence against women. What are the differences, what makes them comparable and what does the discussion tell about the everyday character of violence against women? It will be argued that denial of sexism is characterizing for the social reaction on violence against women and sexualization of the gender relations takes place.

violence against women, #MeToo, New Year’s Eve in Cologne

FIVE MAJOR RESEARCH STRATEGIES TO ASSIST PREVENTION OF DELIBERATE ACID AND KEROSENE BURNS

According to the scientific literature, a large proportion of the victims of deliberately inflicted burns are young women and girls ensnared in domestic violence, though sexual harassment and stalking can also be involved. Building upon responses designed to help the survivors of these burns, the paper will discuss five major research strategies intended to integrate individual, family-level and community-level interventions to prevent acid and kerosene attacks, as well as other forms of gender-based violence (GBV). The findings of these studies will elucidate “what could work” in preventing future GBV in culturally-entrenched, patriarchal communities.

gender-based violence, prevention, interventions, research, youngwomen and girls
MEANINGS OF ‘RESTORATIVE JUSTICE’: FINDINGS FROM A COMMUNITY BASED, VICTIM-CENTRED RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROGRAM FOR SURVIVOR-VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

A number of programs and services across the world now offer forms of restorative justice for victim-survivors of sexual violence. What is clear is that there are many different ways in which restorative justice is understood, both in theory and in practice, across these programs and in the literature. Perhaps the only unifying element is that a ‘restorative justice’ process is distinct from, and has different aims to, traditional criminal justice. This paper reports findings from an evaluation of a community-based restorative justice intervention by a major Australian Centre Against Sexual Assault. The program offers a restorative justice process for adult victims and people they wish to have present, who may include a perpetrator and/or any other persons who the victim may regard as complicit. Unlike models that rely on court referrals and are based within the criminal justice system, this intervention is community-based, victim-initiated, and voluntary. It includes cases of historic and intrafamilial abuse, as well as cases in which the victim does not wish to report to police for a range of reasons. The paper will offer insights from this study into the ways in which ‘restorative’ processes, in the broadest sense, may be of value to victim-survivors.

Yente Neelen Ghent University (IRCP)

THE INTRODUCTION OF ‘CLOSED’ LAW PROVISIONS IN BELGIAN SEXUAL CRIMINAL LAW: AN ASSESSMENT OF LEGITIMACY

In Belgian sexual criminal law, an upward trend of introducing ‘closed’ criminal law provisions is noticeable under the influence of different international policy frameworks. As a result, judges no longer have a margin of appreciation to interpret the concept of ‘violation of public morals’. Instead, the legislator himself decides that certain, precisely defined behaviours constitute a violation of the prevailing morals. This consolidation of morals at a certain moment in time has not been based on well-founded choices of the legislator and causes multiple inconsistencies on the level of its underlying ratio. The criminalization of virtual child pornography and bestiality demonstrate this evolution. However, no research to date has uncovered the consistency of the policy within the Belgian sexual criminal law. Focusing on the criminalizations of virtual
child pornography and bestiality, this research, therefore, assesses whether the legislator has based the introduction of ‘closed’ criminal law provisions on legitimate grounds for criminalization (more precisely the harm principle, legal moralism, paternalism). A narrative review of these grounds for criminalization will form the foundation of the conceptual framework. Subsequently a content analysis of European and Belgian legislation will be conducted. As such, a critical assessment of the Belgian sexual criminal law could enhance the homogeneous nature of the criminalizations within this branch of law.

grounds for criminalization, Belgian sexual criminal law, virtual child pornography, bestiality

Ana María Peligero Molina Universidad Camilo José Cela

WHAT GENDER VIOLENCE IS?

The way we define a phenomenon is directly related to the way we measure it. This communication focuses on the limitations on gender concept from a criminological perspective. In 1994, United Nation’s Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women the defines what violence against women is. From that moment, it has been approached as a structural problem that shall be prevented by the public system. There is no doubt that the Declaration helped naming violence against woman and tackling it as a political issue. However, the use of sex and gender concepts as synonym has theoretical and practical implications.

For example, the last Spanish survey on violence against women (2015) analyses intimate violence without being specific on which is the sex of the perpetrator. The resulting interpretation is that every intimate violence against women is gendered violence, that’s to say, perpetrated by men. As the survey does not specify the real distribution of sex, keeps under research the violence within homosexual intimate relations. But the survey specifies the sex of the aggressor when physical violence is experienced in another kind of relations. Meanwhile 59% of the aggressors are men, 41% are women. Hence, we can’t support that every violence towards women is caused by males and, neither, is gendered violence. So far, the patriarchal theory can’t explain every violence towards women. This and other considerations will be presented in the communication.

violence, gender, sex, measuring, statistics
THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON REDUCING RECIDIVISM IN CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN INTIMATE RELATIONS. A QUASI-EXPERIMENT.

In 2004, a law that conditioned the possibility of obtaining the suspension of a prison sentence for offenders without prior convictions to the obligation to complete an educational programme was passed in the Spanish parliament, aiming at reducing recidivism in crimes of violence against women in intimate relations. We use this change in legislation as a natural experiment to investigate to what extent educational programmes that seek to foster respect for female partners do indeed reduce recidivism. Our hypothesis is that the completion of these programs will reduce the commission of new crimes more than a suspension without rules of conduct, since programs will have an impact on the attitudes that nourish gender violence. The study uses a large sample of offenders sentenced for occasional violent crimes against women in intimate relations in the courts of Barcelona between October 2003 and December 2006. We have information about the penalty imposed; its execution; and the commission of new crimes until 2012. Our research takes advantage of a ‘natural experiment’: if in the period between October 2003 and June 2005 the imposition of educational programs was optional for judges, between July 2005 and December 2006 it became mandatory. This allows us to control for possible selection effects into the programme associated with offenders’ personal characteristics and investigate the impact of such programs on the risks of recidivism using event history techniques of analysis.

Gender violence, educational programmes, recidivism, natural experiment
to be escaped, which is a problematic foundation for program design. In this project, we aimed to produce a best practice framework in the design and evaluation of transitioning programs, and, because of the new government focus on transitioning as a means of regulating sex work, we considered it essential to hear from sex workers in the design and development of this framework. We conducted in-depth interviews with peer and non-peer organisations providing transitioning services in Australia and New Zealand. In this paper, we present the results of this research, including the types of services, methods of delivery and identification of best practice. We present a framework for the essential elements of best practice and argue a coordinated human rights-based approach is needed, including understanding sex work as work and the inclusion of sex workers in program design and delivery. These elements are essential as our research discovered that transitioning programs are necessary and needed in order to adequately respond to sex workers’ human rights and the stigma and discrimination people working in the industry face.

sex work; transitioning; Australia; program design and evaluation

Tanya Serisier Birkbeck College

SPEAKING OUT ONLINE: HAS SOCIAL MEDIA CHANGED RESPONSES TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

Recent years have seen the growth of online feminist activism against sexual violence, particularly on social media platforms. The ‘me too’ hashtag of 2017 was only the most recent, following others such as #notokay, #ibelieveyou and many others, including in other languages such as #prataomdet (#talkaboutit) in Swedish. This activism has been hailed as part of a ‘new wave’ of feminism, challenging victim-blaming cultures and confronting the failures of the criminal justice system to respond adequately to sexual violence.

In this paper I locate this online feminism within a decades-long history of media and cultural activism around sexual violence. Viewing this activism within a social and historical context allows for a more nuanced exploration of its potential and limitations. This paper explores some of that context, drawing on my own empirical research of speaking out on social media and in earlier media forums.

Online spaces offer increased opportunities for dissemination of survivor narratives. At the same time, online spaces are subject to the same power relations and inequalities as offline spaces, with feminist communities online struggling with issues of intersectionality as well as growing incidents of cyber-misogyny directed disproportionately against women of colour. In this paper I explore these issues to ask about the extent to which online media opens up new opportunities for speaking out around rape and other forms of sexual violence.

sexual violence; social media; speaking out; feminism; rape
“I WOULD DO THE SAME AGAIN”: IN CONVERSATION WITH BILJANA PLAVŠIĆ

After more than 20 years in operation, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has closed down at the end of 2017. Biljana Plavšić made history by becoming the only woman, out of 161 individuals, indicted by the ICTY. She was also the highest ranking official and the first Serb leader to plead guilty to charges raised against her before the ICTY. After entering into a plea bargain and serving two thirds of her 11-year sentence in Sweden, she returned to Belgrade in 2009 where she has been living ever since. In this paper, I draw on more than 50 hours of face to face and phone interviews I undertook with Plavšić in the course of 2017/2018. In the first part of the paper I briefly introduce Plavšić and situate the study within the field of international criminal justice and transitional justice. I then proceed to discuss four themes that Plavšić most frequently returned to during our conversations. These themes offer an original perspective into Plavšić’s experience of being tried and sentenced by the international tribunal and her subsequent release and return home. This paper aims to fill a gap in the literature by analysing the reflections on the ICTY from its only woman defendant.

ICTY, Plavsic, interviews, ethnic cleansing, remorse

IS THERE INTERNATIONAL NATURE OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN HUNGARY?

A two years long research results are showed us that the volume of organized crime actually depends on the capacity of police resources. EU founded research was controlled by the Hungarian Ministry of Interior, and lead by police officer teachers of the National University of Public Service. We are focused on the EMPACT priority crimes, partly because this is the formal discourse of the international nature of organized crime, on the other hand the changes in the EMPACT priorities show it prominently how the crimes committed by organized criminals are transformed into new acts that are more interesting to the authorities, which means more fashionable for the EUROPOL and the ministries of Interior in various nation states. In Hungary the criminal investigations against organized crime groups are mainly belongs to the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI). The County Police Headquaters (CPHQ) also had to work with criminal gans, mainly series of burglaries, car smuggling, prostitution. The power and jurisdiction rules are regulate in a ministerial decree, however the interpretation of these rules are depends on the so-called police work fashion. For instance in the 1990’s the car smuggling was the main task of the predecessor of NBI, while after 2010 these crimes are neglected, therefore investigate about the international relations remained in city and county headquaters. According to organizational epistemology we can give a new shed of light on investigating organized crime.

epistemology, organized crime, EMPACT priorities
Marianne Paimre University of Tartu

CANNABIS TALK IN ESTONIAN ONLINE MEDIA AND E-FORUMS

The “war on drugs” has proved ineffective and the global drug policy is liberalizing. This has promoted drug political debate all over the western world, including Estonia. Since younger Estonians are avid users of the Internet and their experimenting with cannabis exceeds the European average, online cannabis political discussion should be rigorously monitored. Little research has been done in studying drug-related political debate in the professional media, and audience comments sectors and social network sites have been explored even less frequently. This presentation focuses on the major cannabis political debates in online newspapers, their audience’s comments as well as debates carried out on e-forums. The presentation sets out to explain which situations actually prompt the debate on cannabis policy and, moreover, who actively participates and dominates in such discussions. Whether and to what extent opinion leaders and public commentators are driven by emotions as opposed to factual knowledge? Thus, the study is designed to investigate how, by whom, or if at all, any knowledge-based cannabis policy decisions are represented in the online media discussions? A combination of content analysis and qualitative discourse analysis were used to explore press articles and people’s comments. Outcomes of the study will provide input for scholars, politicians, journalists and experts from various disciplines (law enforcement and drug abuse prevention specialists etc).

illicit drugs, cannabis, marijuana, drug policy, criminality, public debate, media coverage, online media, audience feedback, e-forums, values, beliefs, myths

Vitor Stegemann Dieter University of Kent & ELTE University
Mauricio Stegemann Dieter University of Sao Paulo

AN EPISTEMOLOGY OF THE PERIPHERY: CRIMINOLOGY AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN BRAZIL

In order to critically incorporate criminological theories, concepts and methods from Western developed countries, ‘Southern criminology’ has called for a democratic exchange between the ‘North’ and ‘South’. By looking at three case studies from Brazil, we argue that the exchange has to be grounded in an epistemological turn capable of ‘translating’ established methodologies in criminology. In the first case study we argue from a historical perspective that the study of legality during the ‘slavery-colonial’ period of Brazil portrays an official story that obscures informal mechanisms of discipline in the plantations. Secondly, looking at contemporary phenomena, official data from police and prisons portrays only a partial reality of social control that should be integrated with informal mechanisms such as police beatings, community ostracism, lynching and others means as ‘law’ enforcement in the ‘South’. Lastly, the differentiated access to justice of marginalized individuals in the ‘periphery’ indicates a victimisation prevalingly concentrated in the middle- and upper-class, which ignores the concentration of harm in the ghettos. Thus, quantitative models in criminology developed from — and for — developed countries have less cultural
resonance in ‘periphery’ realities. In order to overcome such limitations, we argue that the ‘dialogue’ between criminological theories should encompass qualitative methods capable of enriching that exchange.

Southern criminology; epistemology; critical methods; Brazil

My Lilja Department of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gävle

FORMER IMPRISONED POLYDRUG USERS’ NARRATIVES ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT

Understanding how former imprisoned drug users perceive the possibilities and problems of entering the job market is important as it could help the reintegration of these individuals in society. The aim of this study was to explore former imprisoned polydrug users’ narratives about unemployment. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 22 former prisoners with a previous extensive drug use. The interviews were coded and analysed through a categorical-content approach of narrative analysis. The interviews revealed that although the respondents did not regard themselves as they had been unemployed, some mentioned stress in periods without any legal occupation. The participants also talked about the importance of being committed to one’s work and that it was not only employment in itself that was important, but they also had to value or appreciate employment. Most respondents argued that they had never been dismissed from work because of their drug use, but workplace deviance was common among the interviews, e.g. stealing, selling drugs, burglaries, using drugs at work. The respondents seemed to lack an identity both as unemployed and also as employed, which could be a problem when they enter the job market in the future.

unemployment, polydrug use, ex-prisoners, narrative analysis
Eva Blomme  
Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (Ghent University)  
Charlotte Colman  
Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (Ghent University)

**DISPARITY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRAL OF DRUG-RELATED CRIME: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

International, European and national (e.g. Belgian) drug policies emphasise the importance of alternatives to conviction and punishment, such as referral to drug treatment facilities, for drug-offenders committing drug-related crime. Alternatives to conviction and punishment are favourable options to prevent recidivism of other drug-related offences, in comparison to incarceration (Chandler et al., 2009). These alternative measures should, according to rule 2.2 of the Tokyo Rules (United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures), be applied without any discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, national or social origin.

Although quality data on drug-related offences on the different stages of the criminal justice system are limited, making research on this matter scarce, research indicates that people with a migration background are less likely to be referred to drug treatment facilities through alternative measures than people without a migration background (Nicosia et al., 2013).

This presentation aims to give a broad and critical insight into existing literature on disparity in criminal justice referral to drug treatment facilities. Within this context, we will highlight the aims of a current PhD study on the role of migration background in alternatives to conviction and punishment of drug offenders committing drug-related crime.

*disparity, alternatives to conviction or punishment, drug-related crime*

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Marco Calaresu University of Sassari  
Chiara Poletti Cardiff University  
Alberto Purpura University of Padova  
Mauro Tebald University of Sassari


Many authors agree that the President of the Italian Republic is the Head of State with the widest powers among parliamentary governments within Europe. When it comes to the defence and public order sector, the Italian Constitution sketchily defines the powers of the President only stating that s/he represents the national unity, has the command of the Armed forces, presides over the Supreme defence council, and declares the state of war issued by the Chambers. In addition, the Italian Constitution allows the President freedom of speech and expression of his/her personal
opinions on every possible policy issue. As a matter of fact, from the beginning of the Republic, the actions of Italian Presidents have shown great versatility and flexibility. They have adapted to the different eras by relying both on laconic constitutional discipline and on the exercise of his/her soft powers on governmental and parliamentary decisions. Although, from a theoretical point of view, many researches have tried to explain why the President’s soft powers may have an impact on political actors’ behaviours, a quantitative measurement of the phenomenon was seldom carried out by the scholars. The present work aims to fill this gap, measuring the Who (the actors), and How much (the consistency) of the phenomenon itself through a content analysis of the Presidents’ public declarations related to the defence and public order sector, from the Presidency of Pertini (1978) to the one of Mattarella (2018).

Presidentialization; Security; Public order; Armed forces

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SCHOOLS SECURITY IN CANTON SARAJEVO

The subject of research is security and safety in educational institutions and measuring sources of vulnerability in /and around school facilities in Canton Sarajevo. Aim is to develop and implement mechanisms that would reduce violence among students to the smallest possible extent. Security and violence among students is not a new phenomenon, but there is not enough research on this issue in our security, pedagogy (as well as psychological and sociological) literature. It is partially studied in the field of teacher training and professional training of educators. For this reason, teachers are poorly prepared to tackle the problem of security and violence at school. The consequence of this is that violence against children, and we also include inter-religious violence, which, although the growing problem, is most often hidden.

The subject of the research is to examine the presence of violence among peers, forms of occurrence, frequency of violence among peers in elementary schools, the extent of violence occurring in schools, and the adequacy of the response to the system of protection in school and society as well as the information and knowledge that students have on this problem.

school
NEW ALTERNATIVES IN PUNISHMENT: THE “REVIEWABLE PERMANENT PRISON” AND THE SPANISH CRIMINAL LAW

Spanish Penal Code introduces penalty of permanent prison reviewable in cases of exceptional severity—qualified murder, multiple murders, murder of the King and death, sexual assault or serious injury in crimes of genocide. The rise in crime and fear of crime among population and a lack of confidence that measures during execution of punishment could rehabilitate offender and prevent crime.

Higher punishment based on recidivism and citizens alarm excuse oliticians to enter a new model of criminal policy aimed at the prevention and punishment of offenses to preserve security by giving up freedom in “zero tolerance ”. “Iron fist policy against crime” legitimize the reduction of Fundamental Rghts

This way of life imprisonment is not perpetual freedom until death. It requires review of the sentence if prognosis of reinsertion is positive. But it involves indeterminacy of sentences, whith eventual indefinite stay in prison without temporary limits.

Permanent prison reviewable is a measure imported mainly from european context, instead of perpetual sentences without revision, that exist in USA, Mexico or China with life imprisonment even to minors.

New prison life based on author´s dangerousness , who remains indefinitely until it ceases to be a danger to society, is a turning point in our justice system that may reduce the constitutional level jeopardizing the principle of guilt, whose deterrence effect is doubtful, undermine basic guarantees in criminal law.

Prison life, prison reviewable, fear of crime, offenders incapacitation

WAR IN PEACETIME: THE PLACE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN PATTERNS OF URBAN VIOLENCE

Following a trend of rapid urbanization, social polarization and growing economic insecurities, violence within cities has been gathering increased attention in recent years. Violence within cities can take a range of forms, such as gendered and political violence, police brutality, gang antagonisms and street violence. Such problems may disrupt relationships and sharpen social divisions yet these same forces are key to understanding capacities to mitigate prevailing levels of violence. This project seeks to understand the extent of violence on otherwise ‘peaceful’ cities and how it is shaped and relieved by
social cohesion and the actions of civic social actors and institutions. Following Galtung’s (1969) concept of positive versus negative peace, this project aims to identify strategies which not only soften the effects of such harms, but look beyond and towards identifying the structural and systematic roots of violence. The paper presents the results of preliminary fieldwork following a series of interviews with policy-makers, key stakeholders and civil society organisations in a multi-site case study of European cities. We argue that civil society organisations provide an opportunity to bridge and mediate the divides between state authorities and excluded social groups, through reconciling power imbalances, offering access to resources and increasing confidence in the state’s ability to protect civilians.

Urban violence; civil society; peace

Anna Gurinskaya St. Petersburg State University
Anna Gurinskaya St. Petersburg State University
Anna Razogreeva Southern Federal University

THE RELEVANCE OF THE PROCEDURAL JUSTICE THEORY IN CROSS-CULTURAL CONTEXTS: THE CASE OF RUSSIA

It was argued in comparative criminology literature that some of the Western concepts can not be directly applied to analyze crime and justice in non-Western countries. Such notions as procedural justice fairness and legitimacy have received considerable attention in Western research. These concepts emerged on the fundamental question of why people obey the law and how the laws and their enforcement can be enhanced to garner greater citizen cooperation. However, the vocabulary related to procedural justice and legitimacy has not made its way into literature related to policing and governance in countries such as Russia. The terms that we come across that seem to describe similar concepts are legality, respect for and protection of human rights, impartiality, and public trust among others. The purpose of this paper is to analyse if two different terms (procedural justice vis-a-vis legality) used in the respective national contexts explain the same phenomena or stand for rather unique perspectives grounded in substantially different legal cultures. We will explore scholarly literature, jurisprudence and legal documents in order to compare these two critical concepts. We conclude with a discussion of whether the concepts of procedural justice, fairness, and legitimacy developed in the Western literature are useful to explain governance of security in Russia.

procedural justice, legitimacy, comparative policing, governance of crime, Russia, security, legality
Jana Hulmakova Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention

CURRENT TRENDS OF THE REGISTERED CRIMINALITY AND CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The presentation deals with a current situation in the Czech Republic in the field of the development of the registered criminality and the criminal and sanctions policy. Despite of the fact that we can observe a decline in the registered criminality in the Czech Republic there is a long standing problem with an increase of the prison population and prison overcrowding. Possible reasons connected with some legislative changes, ways of judicial decisions making, problems with the imposing and the execution of alternative sanctions, and also changes in the structure of offenders will be discussed. Attention will be also paid to problems of the prisoner resettlement.

criminal policy, alternative sanctions, imprisonment

Joerdis Schuessler University of Hamburg

AN UNFLAGGING MISSION TO FIGHT CRIME AGAINST HUMANS: A HOMAGE TO LANDRUM BOLLING

This session will be held in memoriam of Landrum Bolling who died in January 2018 at the age of 104. Landrum was an activist for peace in the Middle East. He initially came to Europe and Sarajevo as a war correspondent in 1945. Previously, he had been a professor in political science at Beloit College in Wisconsin, U.S.A.. As a highly trusted unofficial backchannel from the White House he maintained connections between Jimmy Carter, Palestine’s leader Yasser Arafat, and all sides of the conflict in the Middle East. In 1992, he returned to Sarajevo, motivated by the desire to do something useful, and became the Director of Merci Corps International. One of his main goals was interreligious dialogue. For this reason, he talked to government officials and religious leaders in Bosnia, and developed projects of reconstruction. This session will reflect on his influence in peace processes.

Middle East, peace activist, conflict solutions
PREVENT DUTY’: UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF COUNTER-TERRORISM POLICY WITHIN SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places statutory requirement on various authorities in the UK - including secondary school teachers - to adhere to their ‘Prevent Duty’, i.e. to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. Although there has been, and continues to be, various serious concerns raised in relation to this legal requirement by academics and researchers, the British Government remains clear about the key role of this sector within the counter-terrorism agenda; even though teachers themselves have ‘overwhelmingly’ demonstrated a desire to ‘reject’ this duty.

Through the analysis of empirical data collected as part of a British Academy and Leverhulme Trust funded piece of research, this paper will focus upon the following considerations: to understand the perception and reception of Prevent Duty by secondary education teachers; to gauge the impact Prevent Duty has on developing critical thinking and learning skills, developing relationships and equality issues, for students; and to determine, from the perspective of teachers, the guidance, support and training requirements of their Prevent Duty, and to make recommendations to this effect. In total, 30 semi-structured interviews were undertaken across Sussex with teachers, county councils, and Prevent police officers; with Sussex used as a case study and a continuation of counter-terrorism research in the region.

counter-terrorism; Prevent Strategy; Prevent Duty; radicalisation; extremism; critical thinking; secondary schools; further education; discrimination

TECHNO-FETISHISM AND THE SURVEILLANCE THEATRE: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SÃO PAULO’S “CITY CÂMERAS” PROJECT

In July 2017, the then mayor of the City of São Paulo, João Doria, launched the project “City Câmeras: Ação integrada e tecnologia de ponta por uma São Paulo mais segura” (City Cameras: Integrated actions and cutting-edge technology for a safer São Paulo), an overly mediatized initiative that promised, among other actions, to implement a system of ten thousand integrated cameras in the city by 2020. With cameras to be installed by both the municipality and citizens and shop-owners, the programme intends to develop a system that would allow the police to, in the mayor’s word, “monitor crime in real-time.”

In this presentation, we will describe the main promises and key-words behind the municipality’s official propaganda and
analyse how, and if, their assumptions relate to the main findings from the literature in surveillance and security studies on the effectiveness of video surveillance. A discourse analysis will show how in this case surveillance is used as a security theatre, as a political tool built on overstated fear of crime and on techno-fetishism.

CCTV; surveillance; city; video surveillance; effectiveness; discourse analysis; São Paulo; smart city

Mahesh Nalla Michigan State University
Anna Gurinskaya St.Petersburg State University

WHY DO RUSSIA’S MILLENNIALS OBEY PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS? AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LEGITIMACY OF PRIVATE POLICE

Prior research in many Western democracies suggests a strong relationship between citizens’ assessments of fairness, trust, and legitimacy concerning public police, which are agencies of state governance mechanisms. However, we know little about the legitimacy of nonstate and market-driven governance structures where private actors such as private security guard industries enforce rules and shape citizens’ behavior. The focus of this study is the private security guard industry (private police), a growth area and a phenomenon being experienced not just in developed countries but worldwide. Though private security guards (PSGs) undertake many functions similar to public (state) police, little is known about citizens’ judgments of the legitimacy of private police and why citizens voluntarily comply. Using a sample of 364 citizens born in the post-Soviet Russian city of St. Petersburg, we examine the direct and indirect effects of professionalism, effectiveness, procedural fairness, and satisfaction on the legitimacy of private police and, consequently, on the willingness to comply with PSGs. Findings suggest that professionalism, effectiveness, and guards’ civility (fairness) have a positive direct effect on trust, which in turn positively influences citizens’ voluntary compliance. We discuss the implications for these findings in light of procedural justice, legitimacy, and professionalism of PSGs and public-private police relationships.

Private Security Guards, Legitimacy, Procedural Justice, Russia, Governance of Crime
THE IMPORTANCE OF HEARINGS: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Do hearings matter? Do they have an impact on the sentence and other outcomes, or do they change defendants' attitudes and later careers? To examine these questions, a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) has been designed to compare outcomes among defendants who were heard and those who were not at the prosecutorial stage. Under Swiss law, prosecutors issue so-called penal orders in some 90 percent of proceedings concerning minor offences. These indictments, if uncontested by the defendant, become final verdicts even without involvement of a court. In most cases, prosecutors do not hear the defendant, but base their decision on the police file alone.

This system is controversial because of its infringements with principles of due process. In order to assess the effect of hearings, prosecutors in Eastern Switzerland have randomly selected a group of defendants who were interviewed in person, and a control group whose case was settled without hearing. The dependant variables are (a) the sentence, to see whether personal contact with a defendant modifies the sanction, and (b) the way defendants, victims and prosecutors themselves judge the fairness of the procedure. The severity of sentences will be assessed using court records, and attitudes will be measured through online questionnaires. This paper will present the preliminary results of this ongoing project.

Criminal Procedure; Hearings; Randomized Trial; Procedural Justice

FEELING SAFE OR BEING SECURE?

The relationship between the perception of safety and rational security assessment is not simple on the individual level, and even more complicated on a political level. Singularly frightening events naturally get much attention and are perceived as important. However, those same events could be described as irregular and infrequent, thus hard to estimate, difficult to explain and impossible to predict. Conversely, more frequent and less variable events are better candidates for statistical tables and analyses. In this paper, we discuss what official statistics can tell us about safety and security in Europe. We select two main types of statistical figures that seem relevant and also available for a relatively long period. On the one hand, we include sample survey data measuring subjective safety: perceived crime, violence, and vandalism. Notably, people are not asked about their immediate reaction to single events, but their overall perception of safety in their own neighbourhood. On the other hand, representing “objective” security, we include administrative data of police-recorded crimes. The empirical analyses were not ready when this text was submitted.

official statistics, safety, security
AFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN CRIMINAL POLICY

Emotions penetrate into criminal justice in a number of ways. On the law-making and policy plane, negative emotions such as anger, fear and disgust have been known to trigger legislative actions. The paper will examine the existing and potential role of emotions in criminalisation and criminal policy more generally. It will first analyse the ways in which emotion has already penetrated into the black-letter criminal law, criminal justice and criminal-lawmaking. Next, it will address the questions of: (a) whether there could be a place for emotions in the rational criminal law policy; if so, (b) which (and whose) emotions should ‘count’, that is, which emotions are better candidates for inclusion into the process in view of legitimate criminalisation; and (c) what limits there are to such an involvement of emotions in criminal-lawmaking, that is, to what extent or how they could be incorporated. After inspecting the various dimensions or characteristics of emotions that are central in distinguishing between ‘good’ and ‘bad’ candidates for influencing criminal law policy, a modest theoretical framework will be sketched, composed of the requirements that should be fulfilled before any emotion could justifiably influence criminalisation and of further limits to such an enterprise.

criminal policy, criminalisation, rationality, emotion, harm, legitimacy

NEO-COLONIAL PENALITY: EUROPEAN SECURITY IN THE SAHEL

Internal security objectives – such as fighting terrorism, irregular migration and transnational organized crime – are increasingly driving Europe’s policies in and relations with its (extended) neighborhoods. This includes the attempt by the European Union and its Member States at exporting to third countries their security agendas and crime definitions as well as crime control models. While the former colonies in Africa have all inherited criminal laws and criminal justice systems from their colonizers, certain parts of these systems are now being massively bolstered by European aid, training and equipment to fight off particularly those ‘security threats’ which due to their cross-border mobility allegedly pose a danger to Europe. Based on fieldwork in Niger, Mali and Senegal, this paper explores the export of European crime definitions and crime control models as they meet the complex realities on the ground in these countries, including intentions-implementation gaps and (unintended) consequences. It argues that it is not enough to see these transplants as North-South criminal policy transfer. Rather, it suggests that in a context of fundamentally skewed power relations and (economic, military) dependence, European intervention into third countries’ internal security could be seen as a new form of penal colonialism.

EU, external policy, internal security, West Africa, neo-colonialism
Árpád Varga Eötvös Loránd University

HUNGARIAN CRIME PREVENTION IN CYBERSPACE: THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES

According to the European tendencies, computer-related delinquency started spreading in the last decade. The situation is quite the same in Hungary, thus from 2010 the government started to construct its own cybercrime prevention system. This quite fragile system mostly includes situational crime prevention techniques like constructing incident response teams and investigating agencies. However, in the last few years, new social crime prevention strategies started to arise, which includes informative programmes and educational strategies in order to help citizens to avoid such incidents. These programmes mostly meant for teenagers and elementary school students. On the other hand, these prevention projects treat them only as victims, and do not take juvenile online delinquency into account, especially in the case of more complicated ‘hacker’ type violations. These are the incidents where behavior contains elements that require a higher level of computer skills than in other ‘more traditional’ online cases. The paper focuses on Hungary’s present crime prevention system and highlights the deficiencies from the perspective of juvenile online delinquency and especially ‘non-traditional’ perpetrations.

cybercrime, crime prevention, juvenile delinquency

Iain Channing Plymouth University

MASULCINITY, IDENTITY AND THE BRITISH FAR RIGHT IN HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY CONTEXTS

Right wing populist discourses have intensified in the United Kingdom in recent years and have been highlighted by several significant events. While Brexit has come to represent the pinnacle of this extensive political disruption to date, the lived realities of a marginalised white working class population has also created a receptive audience to far right propaganda. While political groups such as Britain First and protest groups such as the English Defence League remain excluded from the political mainstream, the numbers of those sympathetic to their hate speech and nationalist ideology should not be underestimated. While criminal justice responses have tended to increase the coercive power of the police, they have not addressed the causal factors associated with far right allegiance. Examined through the lens of historical criminology, the responses to the violence, hate crime, and public disorder associated with far right movements today can be traced back to the 1930s and the legal response to the political violence associated with the British Union of Fascists, the Communist Party of Great Britain and anti-fascist groups. Furthermore, the continuing significance of masculinity and marginalisation as consistent features of the far right identity highlights the need to address social inequality, unstable employment and political disempowerment of working class people, which will instead reduce those that become vulnerable to scapegoating the religious or racial ‘other’.

historical criminology, masculinity, identity, fascism, nationalism,
SAFETY VALVES” - JUDICIAL DISCRETION IN THE CONTEXT OF MANDATORY AND PRESumptIVE SENTENCING FOR MURDER

Murder, the intentional killing of another, is regarded as the most serious offence in the criminal law. It was customarily punishable by death, though often commuted to life imprisonment. In a more rehabilitative penal environment, life prisoners could serve as little as five years. Contemporary sentencing regimes for murder are reflective of a view that judicial discretion ought to be fettered. Perceived public appetite for punishment and truth-in-sentencing means that the sentence of life imprisonment is increasingly imposed with mandatory minimum periods of imprisonment or ‘whole of life’ sentences. Public safety, rather than the rehabilitation of the offender, governs parole decisions. The effect of mandatory penalties has received considerable critical attention based on disproportionality, cost and doubtful effect on reducing crime. The use of mandatory penalties for murder has been criticised on the basis that the one sentence cannot reflect the range of culpability.

This paper takes a comparative approach to examine how common-law jurisdictions provide for the sentencing of offenders with lesser culpability or particular mitigating characteristics within a mandatory or presumptive sentencing regime. It draws on recently published research on how judges apply discretion for children convicted of murder, but also considers parallels with cases such as ‘mercy killing’ and offenders who were victims of ongoing family violence situations.

Sentencing, homicide, judiciary, comparative

“FORGOTTEN VICTIMS”: THEORISING AND UNDERSTANDING HETERO-NATIONALISM AND LGBT+ GENOCIDE

By conceptually exploring gendered genocidal ideology and sexual dehumanisation, this contribution will offer an analysis of the theoretical arguments surrounding how gendered discourses of genocide relates to sex/gender binaries and ideological concepts of hetero-nationalism. By examining historical and post-modern acts of genocidal threats and practices towards LGBT+ communities (i.e. Nazi Germany, Chechnya, Gambia, Uganda, etc.) it will be argued that political homophobia and transphobia reinforce masculinist authorities and concepts of hetero-nationality. As such, an analysis of these historical and post-modern practices should be reconsidered for inclusion in the UN Convention on Genocide. Further, the motivations for political, academic, and media neglect of LGBT+ genocide will be examined alongside the psychological arguments around LGBT+ genocidal ideologies.

genocide LGBT+ queer criminology
LIFE AFTER MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE: STIGMA AND IDENTITY

Those who experience miscarriages of justice are neglected, both by the state and wider society, and their stories are rarely heard outside the focus of special interest groups or campaigns. This paper examines the post-exoneration narratives of individuals who have experienced miscarriages of justice. By focusing on the life afterwards, this paper explores how individuals reconstruct their identities following exoneration and the challenges that they face. In particular, this paper focuses on the lack of support provided for those who have experienced a miscarriage of justice and the stigma that being an exoneree produces, noting the frustration and anger that exonerees experience post-release from prison. The narratives of exonerees show a marked similarity in terms of the emotions expressed (in particular, anger and frustration) and this research examines the ways these emotions can both aid and hinder recovery and identity reconstruction. By focusing on the life afterwards, this paper draws attention to experiences rarely considered and argues for a more effective support mechanism to be put into place for those who are wrongfully convicted once they are released from prison.

Miscarriages of Justice, Stigma, Identity, Narrative

EMPOWERMENT OF JUDGES THROUGH VICTIM PARTICIPATION IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN THE CRIMINAL FIELD IN ISRAEL, COMPARATIVE ASPECT

Nowadays, most of the cases are closed during negotiation between the prosecutor and the defense outside the courtroom. This phenomenon, named “the vanishing trial”, has change the landscape of the criminal justice system. Throughout the application of alternative proceedings in the criminal field, the roles and interactions of the stakeholders are modified. Prosecutors and lawyers of the offenders take control of the process whereas the role of judges and of the accused are minimized. The victims, which are not considered as a party do not really have an active role during the proceedings. This lack of participation may cause a feeling of incomprehension, anger and negative emotions toward the justice system. Based on a comparative law examples from France, Italy, England and Wales and the United States, our paper presents the assumption that the empowerment of the judge during alternative criminal proceedings, as informal and non-adversarial proceedings, could lead to the modification of the interaction between the actors of the proceedings and reinforce victim’s participation. We will consider the utilization of four of these alternative proceedings and notably plea bargaining, conditional sentences, criminal mediation and the community court and analyze whether the integration of restorative justice elements together with judges’ involvement may enhance the victim’s participation and improve victim-offender mediation.

Criminal justice, alternative proceedings, victims, comparative law
Otmar Hagemann Kiel University of Applied Sciences

**VICTIM-INITIATED RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

Despite the fact that Restorative Justice (RJ) theory and corresponding practices have been promoted by transnational organizations and spread to many countries throughout the world, it is still used only in a small percentage of suitable cases. RJ is about ownership of conflicts by lifeworld actors but only a small minority of victims and offenders approach RJ services in the form of self-referral. The current challenge to further develop RJ in face of a tough social climate is located in the consistent delivery of appropriate information to actual and potential victims and potential supporters as well as professionals working with both victims and offenders. Close cooperation with victim support agencies is recommended.

This presentation focuses on victim-initiated RJ processes to broaden awareness of the benefits which RJ can offer for individual healing processes and the wider restoration of social peace. It will be outlined what we can learn from the sparse literature dealing with this perspective and a pilot project which was carried out between 2013 and 2016 in Oxford.

*Ownership, victim perspective, restorative mainstreaming*

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Nicola O’Leary Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice University of Hull

**A VERY PUBLIC PRIVATE TRAGEDY: STIGMA, VICTIMISATION AND COMMUNITY IDENTITY**

Recent and high-profile crime events in the UK - as diverse as the case of Henry Vincent, a burglar fatally stabbed by the resident homeowner in south east London and the poisoning of former a Russian secret agent and his daughter in Salisbury - have fostered much public and political discussion. Foregrounded by the media, and in their very different ways, these cases have illuminated contested issues for victimology around victim/offender identity, memorialization and meaning and impact on the community of public grief. Despite a wealth of research regarding the impact of crime on indirect victims, surprisingly little is known about the impact of ‘high-profile’ crime on a community and their identity. Considering these recent events, this paper utilizes a unique set of interviews with members of another such community and explores the victimising experience, the impact of the media and social reaction and the processes by which identity and victimhood can be formed in the wake of such a high-profile crime. This paper situates these issues within cultural victimology. More explicitly, it lies where cultural victimology foregrounds exposure to suffering, how it is presented and how we make sense of it (McGarry and Walklate, 2015). Empirical findings highlight the ways in which private tragedy becomes public property and how some community members are stigmatised, manage or are sometimes resilient to, the impact of wider societal reaction. Consideration of a ‘sense of place’, whether physical or symbolic, has implications for collective victim identity and speaks to wider victimological debates around stigma, the ownership of grief and the contested nature of community (spaces).

*victims; community; identity; stigma; grief*
VICTIM SUPPORT IN THE WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

One of the cornerstone requirements of the EU Victims’ Rights Directive (2012) is to ensure victims equal access to victim support services. In 2017 Victimology Society of Serbia conducted a survey of existing victim support services in Serbia as a part of the broader project conducted by Victim Support Europe and the World Bank with the aim to assist the Serbian Government in the accession process to develop a national system of victim support services which comply with the EU Victims’ Rights Directive. The aim of the survey was to map state and non-state victim support services in the whole of Serbia. This was followed by a comparative analysis and benchmarking victim support systems in other Western Balkan countries (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia). The research was conducted in 2018; it consisted of desk research and the survey. The aim of the survey was to find out who the service providers in the given countries are, how the system of victim support is organized, in which way victim support is funded and in which way networking, cooperation and coordination function. The data was collected through the questionnaire. The aim of the paper is to present current state of victim support in the Western Balkan countries in a comparative perspective, to point to the so far developments and improvements, and highlight existing shortcomings and inconsistencies. The analysis is done against the EU Victims’ Rights Directive.

victims, victim support, research, Western Balkan

THE IMPACT OF VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS ON SENTENCING DECISIONS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Many Western countries, particularly those with a common law tradition, allow crime victims and bereaved family members to deliver a victim impact statement (VIS) during the sentencing phase of the criminal proceedings against the offender. Legal scholars have frequently criticized the introduction of VIS in criminal proceedings because of the adversarial nature of criminal proceedings and its potential threat to the principle of due process, even though many jurisdictions allow the defense to cross-examine victims about the content of their statements. Many criminologists have
tested the validity of this criticism through empirical research into the impact of VIS delivery on sentencing decisions. The aim of our study was to review these studies. The following literature databases were systematically searched to identify relevant studies: Web of Science, Academic Search Premier, Criminal Justice Abstracts, Ebook academic collection, Ebook collection, ERIC, MEDLINE, PsycARTICLES, PsycINFO, Psychological and behavioral sciences collection, Ebook Central, ERIC, Periodical Archive Online, Periodical Index Online, PILOTS, ProQuest Dissertations & Thesis Global, Social Services Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, and Worldwide Political Science Abstracts. The results of our literature review suggest that VIS delivery is associated with harsher sentencing decisions.

crime, victims, impact statements, sentencing decisions

Sonja Leferink Victim Support Netherlands/INTERVICT
Marieke Saan Utrecht University

USING SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS FOR EVIDENCE BASED VICTIM SUPPORT

In the aftermath of potentially traumatic events such as crime, traffic accidents and disasters, social support can be beneficial in reducing a wide range of problems that victims may experience. As a provider of such support Victim Support Netherlands (VSN) seeks to strengthen their evidence base, to further legitimize their current services, and to guide future policy decisions. For that purpose two systematic reviews were performed. As opposed to other qualitative reviews that focus on specific victim groups, this systematic review includes studies on many different victim groups, categorized as follows: accidents, disaster, and crime. The first review aimed to explore victims’ perceptions about seeking help, providing insight in the needs and barriers as described by victims seeking help after victimization. The second review aimed to explore victims’ experiences of responses of informal support providers in the aftermath of trauma, providing on overview of similarities and differences between victimization groups regarding support providers, as well as supportive and unsupportive responses. In order to validate the findings from the international scientific literature in the Dutch context, an online focus group study is currently conducted among clients of VSN. Findings on both systematic reviews, as well as the focus group study, will be presented, adding to the discussion on how evidence from systematic reviews can be used to inform policy and practice.

qualitative review victim support
EMOTIONAL VICTIMS AND THE IMPACT ON CREDIBILITY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Victims show different emotional responses to the consequences of a crime. Previous research has shown that the emotionality of a victim's demeanor affects the perceived credibility of the victim, also known as the emotional victim effect (EVE). By means of a systematic review, we critically scrutinize the current literature on the influence of a victim's emotional demeanor on credibility ratings of that same victim. By using a systematic approach, both in search for studies and in reporting results, the current study provides an overview under what circumstances the EVE is present. A synthesis of the literature suggests that the effect of a victim's emotionality on credibility is dependent upon several factors and almost exclusively found in student samples.

emotion, victim, credibility, demeanor, perception

DISADVANTAGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CROATIA

Despite of improvements in legislative and enforcement system related to the victim protection, prevention and sanctioning of offenders in domestic violence and violence against women, in Croatian social space, it is still considered as private instead as common and gender-based social problem. This phenomena is manifested in significant and continuous decrease of reported cases of misdemeanour nature and, at the same time, in increase of violence brutalisation in growing criminal offences against women, especially femicide which represents about third of all homicides in recent period. Relying on the primary and secondary sources of data, the disadvantages of mild administrative and criminal policies and the transition of violence against women from the area of misdemeanour to the criminal legislation will be analysed. Consequently, such practice apparently discourages victims of violence of reporting it to the police and witnessing against violent partners during court proceedings, thereby generating a growing distrust in the justice system.

Violence against women, legislation, implementation, disadvantages, Croatia
NEVER MIND! FOOD CRIME IN THE PUBLIC EYE EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HORSE-MEAT-SCANDAL

With this presentation the question of why food related offences are widely ignored will be addressed using the horse-meat-scandal. It will be shown why victims of food crime do not feel like victims. The foundation for analyzing consumers’ non-reaction are firstly based on the German media’s presentation over this scandal and secondly on quantitative data collected from an online survey conducted in Germany.

The horse-meat scandal which surfaced in early 2013 was one of the most recognized food crimes that affected nearly all European countries. Germany was special insofar that the public’s attitude was largely indifferent in contrast to the UK where the public appeared to be disgruntled.

For the most part regarding food fraud subjective assessments of defrauded consumers remain largely unknown. This means that there is only sparse information available regarding individual perceived victimization experiences as well as customers’ attitudes and reactions.

It will be shown how this particular food crime was trivialized on a macro level and how the reversal of debt was justified. The quantitative data analyses depicted similar attitudes from consumers at the micro level. Although the horse-meat scandal was extremely profitable for the offenders the financial loss as well as feelings of being violated were largely unrecognized by the consumer. This could explain why there was no public outcry and why the real victims of food fraud did not realize that they had been victimized.

Nuria Torres Universitat Rovira Virgili
Carolina Villacampa Universitat de Lleida

FORCED MARRIAGE IN SPAIN

The decision that has led to the incrimination of forced marriage in the Spanish Penal Code through the legal reform of 2015 can hardly be attributed to the knowledge about the reality of this phenomenon in the Spanish territory. Nor does it seem that the criminalization of forced marriages can be considered the culmination of a protection system to real or potential victims of this phenomenon.

The empirical research that we present aims to reveal the existence of forced marriages in Spain. The research has confirmed that social and welfare entities have been exposed to real or potential victims of this phenomenon. The quantitative methodology employed has involved contact with a sample of 518 entities from the healthcare, social and teaching sector,
and 150 of those are the real sample. From the responses to the ad hoc questionnaire, it was possible to verify the existence of victims of forced marriage in Spain and to recognize a minimum of 57 victims. Regarding these, we have established a profile of those who suffer from these processes and have identified the most frequent dynamics used to force victims to marry against their will. The work highlights the risk that both a primary recourse to criminal law and the specific terms in which forced marriage has been criminalised might contribute to make this reality invisible and therefore more difficult to eradicate a practice that undermines the fundamental rights of victims.

Forced marriage, consent, trafficking in human beings, gender

Carolina Villacampa University of Lleida
Alejandra Pujols University of Lleida

SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS ON STALKING

Stalking is a recently criminalized phenomenon in several countries of Western Europe whose vague nature has involved difficulties in determining the most appropriate strategy to deal with it legally. One of the resources that can help to understand and determine the most appropriate way to handle it are surveys about social perception of this reality. In this contribution we present the results of an analysis of social perception conducted on a sample of 1010 university students on the basis of two scenarios involving stalking. The aims of this research were, firstly, to know the perceptions of this population, as one of the most victimised, about the impact and severity of this phenomenon and, secondly, to know their attitude towards the legal response to stalking cases, measuring the influence of certain personal and related to the scenario variables in each of these aspects. The results of this research show a non-punitive attitude of the sample, which mainly considers that the appropriate legal response to stalking cases would be the imposition of a civil protection order (between 57.6% and 60.7%). In addition, it shows the existence of distortions in the social perception of these behaviours if they are compared with the results of victimization surveys on stalking.

Stalking, social perception, distortion, university population
FORTRESS BRITAIN OR MIGRATORY HAVEN? GENOCIDE SURVIVORS’ EXPERIENCES OF MIGRATION TO THE UK

There exists a perception that the UK is a welcoming nation to those seeking refuge, but how much this is a reality appears to vary according to which view of history is considered. Allied to this, Holocaust survivors living in the UK are venerated, held up as shining examples of humanity who were saved by the British. However, the last 30 years has seen the UK become increasingly protectionist regarding its borders, and unsympathetic to the plight of refugees from around the world. This paper examines what has triggered and sustained this narrowing viewpoint, alongside an examination of the UK immigration legislation of the 20th century. This paper analyses the impact of UK immigration policies through the experiences of genocide survivors who have migrated to the UK. From the 1905 Aliens Act, the paper moves through the 20th century considering the key legislative developments and their effect upon migrants, considering public responses to the different migrant groups. In using genocide survivors, it explores responses to those most likely to be granted what Nils Christie (1986) saw as the ‘ideal victim’ and hence those most likely to be received positively once they arrive in the UK. Using data from interviews as well as published biographies and testimonies, this paper will argue that the UK’s status as a safe haven is one that is not based on evidence from those who have settled in the UK, but a rose-tinted view made up of select interpretations of certain events.

Genocide, Victimisation, Migration, Asylum
CATCH 22 IN VICTIM RESEARCH: CAUGHT BETWEEN ACCESS, ETHICS AND INJUSTICE

This paper explores the difficulties of undertaking in-depth interviews with the victims of serious violent crime. Based on insights from a two year pilot study into how self-identity is affected by violence we shall argue that victim voices are all-too-often silenced by an unwitting combination of hyper-anxious gatekeepers and university research ethics that recoil at any attempt to actually engage to people institutionally defined as ‘vulnerable’. This anxiety has the potential to compound the injustice experienced by crime victims by pathologizing them to the extent they are seen as ‘persona non grata’ as research participants. Worse still, this pathologization has the perverse outcome of turning vulnerability into riskiness as the victims of violent crime are cast as emotionally unstable, physically volatile and unable to exercise their own agency in terms of informed consent. Our research suggests that victims can use the secondary injustice of institutional paternalism to transform their sense of self-worth and self-identity. We conclude that there are some parallels between labelling, desistance and victimhood that hint at hitherto underdeveloped forms of resistance, resilience and even outright rebellion against the stigmatized identities inferred upon crime victims by others. However, an unresolved and fundamental contradiction remains at the heart of these insights: can a crime victim be a crime victim if they don't behave like a crime victim?

victims, ethics, access, vulnerability, riskiness

WHAT ABOUT RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES IN ITALY AFTER EU DIRECTIVE 29/2012? A STORY OF CULTURAL DIFFICULTIES AND MISUNDERSTANDING FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOCIAL ACTORS INVOLVED.

While in more recent years the attention for victims of crime in Italy has known an increasing (but often ambivalent in contents and effectiveness) consideration on political agenda and media interest, the concrete opportunity to intervene in the criminal justice system – and on the procedural criminal scene - is still partial and in some cases actually lacking. In particular, some obstacles of different nature still remain with regard to the implementation of restorative justice practices despite the spread consideration they benefit among professionals and, above all, the almost numerous laws promulgated on this matter also before the EU Directive 29/2012 (i.e. see: art. 47 of the Italian Penitentiary Code in 1975;


RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, VICTIMS, PROBATION FOR ADULTS

Janice Joseph Stockton University

SERIAL FEMICIDE: FEMALE VICTIMS OF SERIAL MURDERERS

According to FBI data, the victim of a serial killer as compared to one of a non-serial homicide killer is 3.5 times more likely to be female. This presentation will examine the female victims of serial murderers by focusing on the race of the victims, age, method of killing, nature of the killing, patterns of attack, and relationship between the victim and the serial murderer. The data will be based on the serial murder of women from 1971 to 2012 in the United States. The study will review existing U.S. academic serial murder publications, presentations, books, newspaper and magazine articles and Internet searches. The implications of the findings for prevention are discussed.

SERIAL MURDERER, FEMICIDE, FEMALES
EARLY PREVENTION OF DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIORS: SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION OF A PORTUGUESE INTERVENTION PROGRAM WITH ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Children's disruptive behaviors have become a major concern in our society. Several early prevention programs have been conceived in order to prevent the development of antisocial and delinquent behaviors. Much of those programs were consider effective, however only few of them have been scientifically evaluated.

The main goal of this research project is to conduct a scientific evaluation of the social skills training program “Zarpar”. This program, targeting elementary-school children, focus on the development of children’s executive functioning, action planning and basic problem-solving skills; emotional understanding, social competence and interpersonal problem-solving skills; self-control and regulation of aggressiveness; and moral development.

The study design consists on a randomized control trial with ex ante and ex post evaluation. The program outcomes will be measured 6 and 12 months after the end of the program. In a short term, it is expected a reduction of aggressive and rule breaking behaviors, an improvement in the school performance and higher levels of prosocial behaviors in the experimental group. For the evaluation we have used a multi-informant (children, parents, teachers) and multi-measure (surveys, classroom observations, documental analysis and behavioral tasks) evaluation device. This paper seeks to present and discuss the results obtained on the ex ante evaluation.

developmental prevention programs; elementary-school children; program evaluation; experimental design
THE DOUBLE SYSTEM OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN POLISH LAW.

Domestic violence is a difficult and complex social phenomenon. There are many ideas for solving this problem. In the Polish legal system we have two parallel solutions: first one is based on the Polish Criminal Code (1997), the second one is based on The Act on Counteraction Domestic Violence (2005). This two systems work independently. The Polish Constitution came into force on April 2, 1997. Although several articles implicitly require the state to protect its citizens from domestic violence, these provisions are rarely invoked. Polish law recognizes domestic violence as a criminal offense, but the legal system does not treat it seriously. The reasons are: stereotypes about the social role of women, the shame of the victims, complicated family relationships, difficult matters for the police and court, some police officers reported being frustrated by domestic violence cases and find domestic violence cases less satisfying than other types of cases and finally it’s difficult to prove the guilt. The conclusion is: that it is possible that criminal law is not the best solution to this problem. The Polish legislator decided to pass The Act on Counteraction Domestic Violence (2005), which was substantially amended in 2010. This Act does not contain criminal provisions, it is a civil and administrative act. The solutions based on this act are accurate but in practice they do not work effectively.

domestic violence, complex social phenomenon,

EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOL-BULLYING PREVENTION PROGRAMS: AN UPDATED META-ANALYTICAL REVIEW

The aim of this review is to examine the effectiveness of school bullying intervention programs. This meta-analysis is an update of Farrington and Ttofi’s 2009 meta-analysis. Systematic searches were conducted to end of December 2016 for primary studies that: (1) described an evaluation of a school-based anti-bullying program; (2) used an appropriate operational definition of bullying (e.g. CDC, 2014); (3) measured bullying perpetration/victimization using quantitative measures; and (4) used a quasi-experimental design with an adequate control group. In total 103 independent were estimated. Effect sizes are estimated from 100 evaluations that used RCT designs (n = 45) or quasi-experiments (n = 44), and age cohort designs (n = 14). Included anti-bullying programs significantly reduced bullying perpetration (OR = 1.31; 95% CI: 1.24 –
1.38; p < 0.001) and bullying victimization (OR = 1.24; 95% CI: 1.19 – 1.31; p < 0.001). There was significant heterogeneity between studies for bullying perpetration (Q = 323.39; df = 85; p < 0.001) and victimization (Q = 387.26; df = 87; p < 0.001). Evaluations conducted using age cohort designs estimated the largest effect sizes. Whilst results suggest that anti-bullying programs are effective, there was significant variability across effect sizes. In future, we aim to further explain differences across programs by correlating effect sizes with varying program components and varying methodological elements available across these 100 evaluations.

Noel Klima IDC Crime, Criminology & Criminal Policy; Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University
Wim Hardyns Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University
Lieven Pauwels Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University

YOUTH RESILIENCE TRAININGS AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Personal resilience, i.e. the ability to recover from adversity, is known as a useful protective element in youth development. Higher level of resilience is associated with lower levels of risks and vulnerability. Therefore, youth resilience trainings are increasingly considered as a promising prevention strategy to approach mental health issues, but also as a means of tackling offending, and even to possibly prevent violent extremism. The youth resilience training BOUNCE, for example, aims to strengthen youngsters’ resilience as a protective element to prevent radicalisation towards violent extremism. This paper presents the evaluation of the theories, working elements and implementation of the BOUNCE resilience training programme. As part of the study we have made a preliminary evaluation of the utility and effectivity of similar resilience trainings by means of a systematic review. We found 20 studies that matched the inclusion criteria. Almost each of them measured resilience differently and few included a detailed description of the intervention’s methods. We recommend more clarity and uniformity in the construct of resilience itself, as well as the trainings’ added value.

Crime prevention, resilience training, violent extremism, radicalization, youth, evaluation
**DIPLOMATIC, LEGAL AND MORAL ASPECTS OF DEPORTATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKS TO THE GULAG**

On 8 May 1944, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union signed a treaty concerning the relationship between the Czechoslovak administration and the Red Army on the territory of Czechoslovakia in the course of its liberation. According to it, all power had to be in the hands of the Czechoslovak authorities. However, the Soviet Union did not respect the treaty, Czechoslovak citizens were captured and by thousands deported to Gulag camps in the Soviet Union which was in violation of law and sovereignty of an allied country. Czechoslovak diplomacy requested an immediate repatriation of those deported but the unyielding and manipulative Soviet diplomacy refused to comply with the legal and moral arguments. The deportations caused death of many innocent people, represented a serious social problem, life long trauma and political persecutions of those who survived.

In my presentation, I will demonstrate to constitutional and legal aspect of deportations, the impact of the deportation on the repatriated survivors, and will summarize the process of compensations legalized in Czechoslovakia after the collapse of communism, and compare the deportations to Gulag in other countries of Central Europe.

*Deportation, Gulag, violation, diplomacy, trauma, persecutions, compensation, communism*

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**WHERE DOES ELECTRONIC MONITORING COME FROM? FINDINGS FROM A STUDY ON PENAL POLICY TRANSFER IN BELGIUM**

Where does electronic monitoring (EM) come from and to what extent has policy transfer played a role in its introduction and further development in Belgium? In this presentation we will present and discuss the findings from a recent empirical study on penal policy transfer in Belgium. Following the framework on policy transfer of Dolowitz and Marsh (1996; 2000) the paper will focus on six questions: (1) who transfers policy?; (2) why engage in policy transfer?; (3) what is being transferred?; (4) what are the degrees of transfer?; (5) from where are lessons drawn?; and (6) what factors constrain policy transfer? The study draws on documentary evidence and a series of elite interviews with policy makers, politicians, civil servants, academics and others who have either directly played a role in introducing EM in Belgium or who have witnessed it becoming a part of the Belgian criminal justice system.

*electronic monitoring; punishment; policy transfer*
Miikka Vuorela Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki

FORMS OF PUNISHMENT AND THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CRIMINAL LAW REFORMS IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

Combining comparative, historical and statistical perspectives, the paper examines the effects of the nineteenth century criminal law reforms in the Nordic countries. The criminal justice systems in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden were transformed as the draconic systems originating from the middle and early modern ages were gradually replaced. The use of death penalty, corporal punishment and public humiliation gave way for incarceration as the main form of punishment. Newly collected data from all four countries allows the statistical and comparative analysis of these changes. The study presents an overview of the criminal justice system in the Nordic countries in the nineteenth century before and after the reforms to provide an understanding of the used forms of punishment. The new research data is then used to present statistical evidence of the trends in the use of punishments. The results of the analysis are finally examined in the context of modern criminological discussions. The study provides an image of the leading welfare states of today taking their first steps towards more humane criminal policy. The primary research objectives of the study are to:

1. provide an overview of the criminal justice systems and their reforms in the nineteenth century Scandinavia,
2. statistically examine, analyse and compare the effects of these reforms in the four countries and
3. explain the differences in the use of punishment between Finland and its three counterparts.

Nordic countries, Finland, historical statistics, punishment, incarceration, death penalty

Robin West Department of Sociology, University of Essex

JEJU 4: 3: A CASE OF DARK TOURISM, NGOS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SOUTH KOREA

This paper is part of ongoing research on the relationship between dark tourism and state crime in South Korea. It explores the history and current remembrance of Jeju 4:3, a series of state-backed atrocities committed against Jeju islanders initiated in April 1948 that resulted in the deaths of an estimated 30,000 civilians killed on the pretence of ideological suppression. The massacre was not officially recognised by the Korean government until comparatively recently and for many years any mention of the events was illegal. Seventy years on, the massacre has become recognised as significant to national history and labelled locally as an act of genocide. In the early 2000s, legislation allowed further recognition of a crime against humans and the investigation of wrongful deaths. This paper specifically discusses the role of NGOs in embracing the dark tourism concept to promote ongoing processes of criminal justice and to illustrate how dark history can help in understanding contemporary crimes against humanity across the region.

State Crime, South Korea, Victimisation, Criminal Justice
Ernesto Savona Università Cattolica and Transcrime

HYPOTHESES ON THE FUTURE OF ORGANISED CRIME IN EUROPE

Signals show that OC is changing fast in the world and in Europe due to different processes. Interpreting these signals we could point out three clusters and their directions:

1. Traditional slowly disappearing from the Police radar, where it has been for a long time, because of violence. Direction: infiltration in the legitimate economy.

2. Local as an increasing number of OC groups, but smaller and more local, linked to the territories where they operate. Activities are at global level also via cybercrime, their organizational structures are more flexible.

3. Emergent as mix of ethnic and local groups due to the migration processes in Europe and elsewhere.

The first two clusters exist in different ways in all the developed western societies: Europe, United States, Canada, Australia. The third one is developing in Africa.

Francesco Calderoni Università Cattolica and Transcrime
Gian Maria Campedelli Università Cattolica and Transcrime
Tommaso Comunale Università Cattolica and Transcrime
Marco Ferrarini Università Cattolica and Transcrime
Cecilia Meneghini Università Cattolica and Transcrime
Ernesto Ugo Savona Università Cattolica and Transcrime

THE CRIMINAL CAREER OF MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN MAFIAS

Scholars agree on the fundamental role that different social and opportunity dynamics play on the recruitment and the career into organized crime. However, empirical analysis of careers within criminal groups is still scarce and mostly based on single case studies. In the context of the EU-funded Project PROTON, this paper explores the demographic, social and criminal background of organized crime members and their relation with careers in organized crime. The analysis relies on a new dataset of more than 10,000 convicted members of the Italian mafias and investigates the factors shaping mafia careers. Overall, project PROTON aims at providing a set of agent-based models explaining the recruitment into organized crime and terrorist networks.

mafias; criminal career; life-course criminology; organised crime; organised crime networks
CONSTRUCTING A RELIABLE MEASURE OF THE MAFIA PRESENCE IN ITALY

Assessing the presence of OC in a country is a relevant problem that has both research and policy implications. This paper presents a composite indicator assessing the presence of the Mafias across more than 8,000 municipalities in Italy (2000-2015). The composite indicator includes five core sub-indicators regarding signals of both presence and activities of the Mafia groups in the Italian territories. The paper explains the selection of these sub-indicators among several alternatives; describes the actual construction of the composite indicators and the procedures used to test its robustness; and discusses the obtained results.

Mafia; Organised Crime; Composite Indicator; Methodology

AN ANALYSIS OF THE OPEN MARKET FOR ILLEGAL CIGARETTES IN BERLIN

This study examines the selling of illegal cigarettes in public places in Berlin, Germany. Data were obtained from unobtrusive observation over a 27 months period between July 2015 and October 2017. According to official and media reports, illegal cigarettes have been publically sold in Berlin since around 1990. Vending places are said to be located primarily in the Eastern districts of the city with vendors being predominantly or exclusively Vietnamese. The present study provides systematic evidence that such an illegal market still exists and highlights who is involved in this market as sellers and buyers, and how and in what settings illegal transactions take place.

This research has implications for the study of open illegal markets, the geography of crime, and the role of ethnicity in illegal markets.

Illegal Market; Illegal Cigarettes; Berlin
THE VIEWS OF VIOLENCE: CRIME INFORMATION IN THE CHANGING MEDIA LANDSCAPE

Over the past decades crime related news and other information sources have multiplied. Traditional media houses provide content not only in print, but increasingly in electronic format to cover the 24/7 news cycle. New sources, such as social media and online communities have become a prominent part of contemporary media landscape, while even “fake” news are believed to gain ground. Prior Finnish research has found that exposure to crime reality TV and newspaper coverage of crime is associated with fear of victimization and lack of social trust (Salmi et al., 2007; Smolej & Kivivuori 2006). In this paper we revisit the thoroughly changed media landscape. We examine from which sources people gather information on violence, and whether specific media sources are linked to the contemporary experience of fear of violence and perceived societal risk. Furthermore, we tentatively explore whether/how social disadvantage and criminal victimization are linked to exposure to fringe crime info sources and distrust towards the established media. Situating the analysis in the high trust culture of a Nordic welfare state, we draw from the 2017 Finnish National Crime Victim Survey (n= approximately 7,000 respondents in age bracket 15-74).

News, New Media, Violence, Finland, Trust

PARTNERSHIP STILL AS A HITTING AND/OR RAPEING LICENSE (?) : EXAMINING LEGITIMACY AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE

The paper explores data from a representative survey carried out in the Czech Republic, which asked questions about attitudes toward violence, including rape in partnership. The Czech public as a whole rejects violence explicitly but there are groups of respondents (both men and women) who do not exclude violence in the intimate partnership sharply and definitely. The social determination of the perception of violence is relatively weak and the analysis of the influence of the psychological subsoil does not show very clear results as well. The Czech public remains still relatively tolerant toward violence in a closest environment, in a private sphere. We are probably dealing with a relatively general cultural pattern legitimizing many forms, albeit at varying degrees (Stets & Straus, 1989).

intimate partner violence; rape; cultural pattern; legitimacy
PARTICIPATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

The essential functions of the criminal courts are to determine whether alleged wrongdoing has been committed; and to determine how, where wrongdoing is proven (whether by way of a guilty plea or contested trial), the perpetrator is to be held to account. Accordingly, the courtroom is an arena in which the judicial branch of the state exercises power over the individual in a manner that is stark and intimate, and potentially has far-reaching effects. The effective participation of lay court users — defendants, witnesses and complainants — in court proceedings is often seen as critical to the fair and just exercise of this power by the state. More broadly, it can be argued that participation plays an important part in ensuring the individual’s right to a fair trial and access to justice, and in bolstering the perceived legitimacy of the judicial process.

This paper presents some early findings of a study which is seeking to identify and examine the factors that support, and those that undermine, lay court users’ participation in the court process. The paper includes consideration of how court user participation can best be defined, and why it matters.

Criminal courts, participation, vulnerability, access to justice, defendants, witnesses

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW FOR TRADITIONAL AND GREY CRIMES — A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF SEVEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

This paper describes a wide-scale test of the instrumental and normative models of crime control on data sets from seven European countries: Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. As an innovation, traditional and grey crimes, which differ with respect to their frequency and perceived morality, are identified. The normative model proposed here includes police and legal legitimacy, while appropriate police behaviour incorporates perceived fair treatment by the police, police officers’ decision making, and officers’ respect for boundaries. To test for alternative theories, the respondents’ personal morality and perceived risk of sanction are also measured. The normative model scrutinised receives further support across different countries with enhanced explanatory power of appropriate police behaviour after the inclusion of respect for boundaries. The theories assessed are only able to explain consistently grey crimes, which were predicted by personal morality, legal legitimacy, and/or risk of sanction. For traditional crimes, no consistent picture emerged, which implies that they need to be mitigated through applying more localised interventions. The variations among the seven different countries accentuate that in different contexts, specific intervention strategies are the most effective, while highlighting the limits of the examined theories of social control.

deterrence, grey crimes, legal compliance, personal morality, police legitimacy, procedural justice, respect for boundaries
SENTENCING IN SPAIN: RESULTS OF A STUDY IN JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING

This presentation presents the results of a quantitative study on judicial decision making in Spanish courts. A sample of over 1,500 judicial files from 2015 and 2016 has been analysed from courts in two settings (Girona and Barcelona). Particular attention has been payed at the choice between imprisonment and alternative sanctions and measures (fines, community service and suspended sentences) in three different moments: that of stating the penalty to be served, the decision regarding the suspension of a prison sentence and the decision regarding the consequences of the unpayment of fines. Socio demographical, procedural and penal data are taken into account and statistically analysed.

When compared to previous studies, results show a very generous and more varied use of alternatives to custody. Results also point to different use of the sanctions systems by different courts. Overall, judges tend not to resort to many of the possibilities offered by the Criminal Code. Part of the explanation for the results can be found in an increase in the volume of sentences overall and the difficulties judges have at individualizing sentences.

Sentencing, decision-making, judges, alternatives to custody
RE-ASSESSING THE CONSISTENCY OF SENTENCING DECISIONS IN CASES OF ASSAULT: ALLOWING FOR WITHIN COURT INCONSISTENCIES

Applying judicial sentences in a consistent manner lies at the heart of the rule of law, enhancing public trust and promoting legitimacy. Achieving consistency is, however, a complex task, with judges subject to a range of potential biases leading to non-ignorable disparities between courts. This has prompted jurisdictions across the world to take an increasingly active role in ensuring that like cases are treated alike, irrespective of where or who is sentencing them. However, this emphasis on the tackling of between court disparities has obscured another source of inconsistencies, those arising within courts. These second order disparities may manifest for a number of reasons, including variations in the number and type of sentencers operating in each court and the volume of cases dealt with, as well as differences in the willingness of sentencers to use all available sentencing options and specific offence features being interpreted differently.

We directly assess the extent of differences in the variability in sentence outcomes awarded by different courts for cases of assault, over and above any differences in the typical sentence awarded. Using mixed-effect location-scale models we show that some courts exhibit significantly more pronounced variations in sentence outcomes than others. Moreover, this variation is, in part, driven by characteristics of the case.

Sentencing consistency, mixed effect location scale models

AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH TO LENIENT PUNISHMENT FOR WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES

It is common belief that white-collar criminals are punished more leniently than street criminals. The aim of this study is to show that this belief is not true by using empirical data from South Korea. In this study, Embezzlement and Breach of Trust was selected to represent typical white-collar crimes, while Larceny was chosen to represent street crimes, mainly because they solely violate property rights. First, I clarified the claims on the potential causes of lenient punishment for white-collar crimes based on preceding literature. According to the studies, major causes are court’s generosity, discrimination in media coverage, and public attitudes. Then, I demonstrated that court’s generosity is a groundless criticism of unsatisfactory
judgment, white-collar crimes have gotten more media coverage, and the public has punitive attitudes to white-collar crimes. Furthermore, white-collar criminals are actually not punished leniently in criminal justice system according to official crime statistics. In other words, during legislation, policing, prosecution, and sentencing procedure, white-collar criminals are treated more strictly than street criminals. In conclusion, implications and limitations of the findings are discussed.

White-Collar Crime, Embezzlement, Larceny, Lenient Punishment

Jakub Drápal Charles University, Faculty of Law

THE INFLUENCE OF COURT DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS ON SENTENCING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

There is an abundance of theories suggesting that court district characteristics might influence sentencing outcomes. However, the empirical literature on the influence of various court district characteristics on sentencing is so far mixed and inconsistent. The vast majority of research has been conducted on the United States of America and some on the United Kingdom. None methodologically sound study has considered the situation in the continental legal system, furthermore in the post-communist context. This paper thus broadens this perspective by examining the impact of court district characteristics on sentencing in the Czech Republic. All cases of the three most common offenses in 2012-2014 are analyzed separately to distinguish possibly different influences on sentencing for each one of them. The findings suggest that factors relating to a possible fear of crime (crime rates or clear-up rate), socio-demographic conditions (unemployment, social situation, age, participation in elections, religiosity, education or marriage rate) or urbanity do not seem to influence sentencing in the Czech Republic.

Sentencing; sentencing disparities; Czech Republic

Tamar Fischer Erasmus School of Law
Sanne Struijk Erasmus School of Law
Irma Cleven

EFFECTS OF PENAL PROTECTION ORDERS ON VICTIM SAFETY

In recent years, the use of penal protection orders for safeguarding victims from repeat victimization has substantially increased in the Netherlands. However, little is known about the effectiveness of these orders and the necessary conditions for their success. Criminological theories on deterrence and control, acceptation (i.e. defiance and procedural justice),
offender personality and psychiatric disorders, and victim precipitation lead to different expectations about the success of penal protection orders. In this study we created matching samples of criminal cases with and without penal protection orders to address the following research question: “To what extent and under what conditions are penal protection orders in the Netherlands effective in preventing repeat victimization and to what extent do they enhance feelings of safety of the victim?” Data were collected from criminal registrations and victim surveys. Moreover in depth interviews with stakeholders were held.

penal protection orders, victim safety, mixed methods

Diarmuid Griffin NUI Galway

KILLING TIME: LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND PAROLE IN IRELAND

Little is known about life imprisonment and the process of releasing offenders back into the community in Ireland. Addressing this scarcity of information, this empirical study examines the legal and policy framework surrounding life imprisonment and parole. Through an analysis of the rationales expressed by parole decision-makers in the exercise of their discretionary power of release, it is revealed that decision-makers view public protection as central to the process. However, the risk of reoffending features amidst an array of other factors that also influence parole outcomes including personal interpretations of the purposes of punishment, public opinion and the political landscape within which parole operates. The findings of this study are employed to provide a rationale for the upward trend in time served by life sentence prisoners prior to release in recent times. With reform of parole now on the political agenda, will a more formal process of release operate to constrain the increase in time served witnessed over the last number of decades or will the upward trajectory continue unabated?

life imprisonment parole ireland

Josh Guetzkow Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Michael Beenstock Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Shir Kamenetzky Yadan Hebrew University of Jerusalem

PLEA BARGAINING AND THE MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

Plea bargains raise concerns about the miscarriage of justice, because they may encourage innocent defendants to plead guilty. This issue has thus far escaped empirical testing due to the unobservable nature of defendants’ true guilt or innocence and whether plea bargainers would have been convicted in court. We offer a novel approach to assess whether plea bargaining is indeed marked by the miscarriage of justice using a bivariate probit selection model to estimate the covariation between the unobservable correlates of selection into trial and the unobservable correlates of conviction. If
plea bargaining is marked by the miscarriage of justice, then this covariation should be positive. Using data on 2,012 criminal cases decided in Israeli courts from 2010 to 2011, we show that this covariation is positive and large. We then calculate the counterfactual probability of conviction for defendants who did not go to trial, showing that defendants who pled guilty would have been much less likely to be convicted than observationally similar defendants who went to trial. This result has important implications for Shadow Trial Theory and the Innocence Effect, and it strongly suggests that plea-bargaining in Israel during this period was marked by the miscarriage of justice.

plea bargaining, innocence effect, selection bias, justice

Amy Kirby University of Surrey

EXAMINING LAY ADJUDICATION IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS: UNDERSTANDING, PERCEPTIONS AND LEGITIMACY

The criminal justice system of England and Wales is unique in the extent to which it relies upon members of the public – lay adjudicators – in the administration of justice. Lay adjudication in the criminal courts takes the form of lay magistrates in the magistrates’ court and juries in the Crown Court. Despite such a reliance on lay adjudicators, empirical research on this topic is relatively scant: there is a particular absence of research about how the roles of juries and magistrates are perceived by members of the public who come into direct contact with them, such as, prosecution witnesses and defendants ('court users'). This paper presents findings from research which seeks to fill this gap. It involved conducting interviews with 28 court users about their perceptions of lay adjudication and forms part of a wider ESRC-funded study examining the nature of lay participation in the criminal courts. Emerging findings show that the use of juries and magistrates confers legitimacy on the court process principally because group decision-making by a cross-section of the public is perceived to help promote an impartial and independent justice system. Limits to the extent to which lay adjudication can confer legitimacy centre upon factors such as: the degree to which lay adjudicators are regarded as being able to understand proceedings; potential scope for bias and partiality; and concerns about the levels of responsibility and power bestowed upon those without legal expertise.

Lay adjudication; juries; magistrates; victims; witnesses; defendant; legitimacy; courts
PUNISHING DRUG USERS DOES NOT PAY

Drug addiction has been the main social issue tarnishing the otherwise wholesome public image of Estonia in Europe. The main factor contributing to the high mortality rate of addicts is the fact that our national legislation and penal practices have so far not enabled us to distinguish successfully between drug users and drug barons. Against the background of liberalizing global drug policy, drug users are still punished in Estonia. Every year several thousands of drug users are fined or arrested for the possession of small quantities of illegal substances. Consequently, the addicts do not dare to seek help fearing punishment. By relying on international statistics, literature, police data and penal practice, I will focus on examining the pros and cons of punishing drug users. I consider punishing drug users inefficient and costly for the state. Drug abuse should not be regarded as an offence, but rather as a health hazard much like the consumption of alcohol and tobacco. Such an approach has not garnered much support among members of the general public nor politicians, yet it would help to save lives as well as reduce the costs of proceedings. A clearer distinction should be established between the users and self-seeking drug dealers facing harsh punishments in nearly all jurisdictions.

penal policy, punishment, offence, drug users, addiction, effectiveness

OPTIONS FOR HIGH-RISK OFFENDER TREATMENT IN GERMAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Besides penalties German judicial system provides three forms of custodial measures of rehabilitation and incapacitation. While preventive detention is used for high-risk offenders acting within criminal responsibility, mental hospital order is applied for people committing offenses in a state of insanity or diminished responsibility. If there are indications of addiction connected to the criminal offense, custodial addiction treatment order is used. In all cases a high risk of recidivism with major offenses or major risk for public is assumed. Also orientated on European standards, there have been recent changes in juridical foundations, highlighting the importance of the orientation on treatment and release of custodial measures. Thereby, shifting persons in between is simplified. In the paper we present the populations of these different forms of custodial measures and a special group within, which is hard to assign to one of them. Data are drawn out of annual surveys gathering structural features of detention centers as well as individual data of detainees. Additionally, a case file analysis adds data about detainees transferred from preventive detention and forensic psychiatric mental hospital or addiction treatment.

custodial measures; preventive detention; mental hospital order
Cassia Spohn Arizona State University

CRIMINAL HISTORY AND CUMULATIVE DISADVANTAGE IN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

This paper uses data from the United States Sentencing Commission to explore the interrelationships among the offender’s race, ethnicity and criminal history. We show that blacks and Hispanics have significantly more criminal history points and significantly higher criminal history scores than do whites. We also model the ways in which race and ethnicity affect sentence severity both directly and indirectly through their effect on the offender’s criminal history points/score.

sentencing, racial/ethnic disparities, cumulative disadvantage

Vitor Stegemann Dieter University of Kent & ELTE University

DEMOCRATIC CRIMINAL POLICIES IN BRAZIL: IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLES, GANGS AND PUNISHMENT IN PRISON

Unlike most countries that underwent a process of mass incarceration, Brazil, currently the third largest prison population in the world, is still seeing an increase in incarceration rates and crime. The literature has explained this increase blaming an authoritarian legacy and/or the political-economy of neoliberalism, but the increased political transformations of the country during the 1980s and 2000s contradict both explanations. In reality it cannot be understood without taking into account how the different political ideologies impact the criminal justice system and respond to crime. Drawing from official data, news reports and interviews, I argue there have been successive democratic disputes in the criminal justice system on new forms of crime, rehabilitation, prison conditions and gang disputes that ultimately shaped democratic policies along the decades, conforming at least three comprehensive political projects: social justice, repression and containment. The successive failure of those projects is leading to a lack of control of crime, while simultaneously enhancing and organising criminals around the Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC), one of the hegemonic prison gangs in Southern Brazil. By immersing into the concrete policies — and ideologies — of public security throughout time, I intend to contribute to the debates of prison reform and mass incarceration showing the mutual effects of crime and the criminal justice system to the control and discipline of crime.

sociology of punishment; Brazil; mass incarceration; prison reform; crime politics
PRE-TRIAL DETENTION DECISIONS IN THE DUTCH JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

In 2009 and 2015 the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed its concern regarding the use of pre-trial detention of juveniles in the Netherlands and it urged the Dutch government to live up to the principle that pre-trial detention shall be used only as a last resort and for the shortest possible period (cf. Art. 37(b) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child). Van den Brink’s PhD research analysed the use of pre-trial detention in the Dutch juvenile justice system, through normative and qualitative empirical research methods. Observations during pre-trial court hearings at five youth courts (N=225) and in-depth interviews with judges and other professional actors (N=71) are conducted to analyse the judicial decision-making process. In addition, Van den Brink et al. conducted a quantitative study in which data were collected from juvenile court case files (N=250) at three youth courts. These data have been used to conduct multivariable regression analyses to find out which factors significantly correlate with the outcomes of juvenile pre-trial detention decisions and to what extent juvenile pre-trial detention decisions relate to the final case dispositions. Based on the analyses of the research findings, the paper concludes that revising the current framework for juvenile pre-trial detention decision-making under Dutch law is required to reduce reliance on juvenile pre-trial detention. Recommendations to the legislator, State and judiciary will be presented.

Pre-trial detention, Juvenile justice, Penal decision-making

LOWER COURT SENTENCING IN ENGLAND AND WALES: SOCIAL JUSTICE INTERCONNECTIONS WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Sweeping changes have been introduced into the lower courts of England and Wales in efforts to deliver prompt justice within a modern, efficient, and technologically advanced system. However, the transformations fundamentally change the way justice is delivered and important ‘due process’ questions arise. Research on court changes such as speedy justice’ rules, incentivised guilty pleas, ‘virtual court’ processes, and reliance on ‘Sentencing Guidelines’ is reported. Structured sentencing has been developed to reduce disparity across offence types, but in efforts to achieve ‘equal justice’, ‘judicial discretion’ is hampered and ‘individual justice’ impacted in serious ways. Courtroom observations and interviews with ‘lay’ magistrates revealed the way guided sentencing exposes defendants to the same assessments regardless of whether lives are impaired through mental ill-health, drug and alcohol misuse, psycho-social immaturity, and economic marginalisation. Analysis incorporates concepts of social justice and asks whether personal disadvantage can be used as mitigation in defence for some low-level criminal wrongdoing? Diversion from prosecution is desirable in a number of situations, but the impact of sentencing law and policy needs to be acknowledged. Greater recognition of the courts contribution to social justice and injustice, and revisions reflecting a more rational, humane penal response and societal welfare responsibilities are required.

lower criminal courts, court ethnography, social justice, sentencing
LESSONS FROM CANADA’S SUCCESSFUL DECARCERATION OF YOUTH

In 1997, Canada’s custodial facilities for young offenders contained an average of about 3825 sentenced youths. Eighteen years later this number was 527, a reduction of about 85%. Overall youth imprisonment (sentenced + pretrial detention) decreased by about 73%. This paper uses Canada’s successful decarceration of youths to try to understand the more general lessons that might be learned for those interested in decarceration more generally. By examining the changes that took place in Canada’s treatment of young offenders since the 1960s and the political/cultural shifts that occurred since the 1990s when changes in youth incarceration began its decline, we demonstrate that the decline was due to changes that occurred in various parts of the system. Finally, we use the contrast with more than 60 years of relative stability of Canada’s adult imprisonment rate and Canada’s failure to substantially reduce its pretrial detention of youths to identify the factors that appear necessary to reduce imprisonment more generally.

decarceration; youth; Canada

‘MANAGING THE BALKANS’: EXPERIMENTING WITH EXPERIMENTALIST GOVERNANCE OF JUSTICE AND SECURITY

This paper examines the so-called ‘experimentalist governance’ (Monar, 2015) developed by the European Union in the area of security and justice and particular its impact on the customary subjects of EU transnational (and external) regulation, i.e. the Balkans states. The paper examines case studies in the region focusing on Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia which exemplify this shift from EU-centred security/crime governance in the 1990s to transferal of responsibility for policy-making agendas and policy implementation to local actors in later decades. The examined cases demonstrate the true ‘experimental’ nature of this shift and its failure to achieve local empowerment due to its continuous asymmetrical power relations embedded in its governance model. Further to this, local actors have often expropriated the crime and security agenda for local political aims thus further weakening the intended aims of strengthening the legitimacy of the policy. The paper concludes that despite the shift to local ownership, nothing much has changed in the policy outcomes and its problems have continued to persist.

experimentalist governance, justice and security, Balkans
ORGANIZED CRIME CONCERNING DOMESTIC BURGLARY

Since 2006 the rate of residential burglary crime increases in Germany. Even though, little information is known about the offender, previous research indicates a significant part of the offenders belong to organized crime. Because of this, the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony conducts a survey on the phenomenon of “Organized crime concerning domestic burglary”. The research is co-financed by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union. Among others, the aims of the study are to gain knowledge about the characteristics of burglary offences in organized contexts and the offenders work together. In addition, the study compare different national and international criminal investigation processes, whereby problems and potentials are particularly emphasized. The presentation shows first findings of the survey with regard to an expert interview study. Hereby, 25 interviews were made in Germany with experts of the police and prosecutors. Further, six interviews were conducted with police officers of East European countries, were mostly the offenders of organized crime come from.

Marijana Kotlaja University of Nebraska Omaha

RESURGENCE OF POPULISM IN BELGRADE, SERBIA: EXAMINING MARGINALIZATION AND SOCIAL DISORDER

The primary focus of this paper is explore the relationship between social marginalization and social disorder in Serbia. Renewed tensions have bubbled up in most of Europe, but in Serbia, especially, this has threatened the already brittle stability. Using data collected from a random sample of 800 Belgrade residents, I test a number of hypotheses surrounding the idea that marginalization might be particularly criminogenic in communities with high levels of inequality and low levels of institutional trust. Implications for broader issues of social stability and change are discussed.
CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW IN EU PRE- AND POST-ACCESSION COUNTRIES - LESSONS FROM EX-YUGOSLAVIAN STATES

Fighting corruption is a global issue, but particularly linked to an EU core value, the ‘rule of law’, and increasingly in focus in post-2004 EU accession criteria. Corruption is understood as an ongoing Balkan region challenge, affecting the entire EU; hence the question: To what extent has EU anti-corruption law, been effective in EU pre- and post-accession countries?

This paper examines the current challenges of implementing anti-corruption law in advanced candidate states Serbia and Montenegro, in comparison with already-EU-member geographically and historically related countries Slovenia (2004) and Croatia (2013). Methodology includes archival source research; comparative normative legal and policy analysis: stakeholder interviews with national law enforcement agencies, NGOs, and supra-national monitoring bodies; and analysis via constant comparative method.

Interim results illuminate the contrast of law versus practice. Although these countries are largely aligned with EU acquis and CoE legislative provisions, implementation seems inadequate, in both already-member and candidate states. Whilst accession processes secure progressive legislative changes, nominally proper institutions, etc.; seeming ‘window-dressing’ contrasted with quantitative track records of investigation and prosecution.

This study seeks to uncover the principal factors which impede anti-corruption law implementation, and to begin to offer suggestions to improve practical reality.

Corruption Anti-corruption measures, Ex-Yugoslavian states, Law enforcement, EU accession policy, Legal implementation, Law versus practice, Rule of law
regulates the treatment of juveniles as delinquent or when a minor has criminal responsibility according to the code. According to positive law in R.Kosovo, the criminal law on juveniles is also foreseen, which in the legislation is called the “juvenile justice code”, through which juvenile delinquency code implies antisocial and anti-legal behavior of persons of age juvenile and this age according to the child Minor age is set at positive rates in many countries. Usually, it includes the age of 14-18 years. However, the criminal-material, procedural and criminological literature often uses the term youth criminality or criminal behavior of young people, in which case the criminal activity of young people, including juveniles and adult persons.

Code, Delinquency, Prevention, Sanction.

Mensut Ademi Colege AAB
Veton Vula UniversitetiAAB

MISAPPLICATION OF THE INTERNET AND SOCIAL NETWORKS BY MINOR S

Criminogenic factors are all those reasons, conditions and circumstances that affect the appearance of misuse by Internet minors and social networks and various criminal behaviors towards a society. Criminality factors are defined as objective and subjective nature that explain the links and impacts of criminal activities. Criminogenic factors represent the phenomena, the causes that have an impact on criminality. However, what are these factors and which have a decisive impact on the appearance of juvenile delinquency through the Internet, can not be set so easily, because there are different opinions. For this reason, it is often noted in the literature that the issue of these factors or criminal etiology is the most complicated issue in contemporary times where the internet dominates and the various social networks.

Internet, social networks, minors, prevention
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AGAINST JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

The phenomenology of delinquency is science on the manifestation of crime by juvenile offenders. The purpose of the phenomenology is to study and present the forms of criminal offenses, their way of conducting them and focus on the study of the way of life of juveniles, their typology, volume, structure, structural changes and dynamics of criminality, what would be the appropriate procedures for them.

Some types of behavior of juvenile offenders are delinquent, that is, offenders have common features, respectively they are distinguished by the forms of commission of offenses.

According to the positive right based on [the current criminal legislation of the Juvenile Justice Code, the CCK, the PCCK, the incrimination of forms of delinquency is attempted to be as precise and inclusive.

Keywords: Phenomenon, Delinquency, Procedure, Prevention, Institution

Siobhan Buckley Maynooth University

“CONTRASTS IN TOLERANCE?”: A CROSS-SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF PUNITIVENESS IN THE ADULT AND YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN IRELAND, GERMANY AND SCOTLAND

There has been much discussion in the literature in recent years on the ‘punitive turn’ in the juvenile justice system, particularly trends towards divergence rather than convergence and, more recently, the continued grip of national cultural traits on the political imagination, even in the face of momentum for reform (Goshe, 2015; Hamilton et al, 2016). One aspect of the debate which has arguably been under-explored in this regard is cross-sectoral variation within countries, namely, divergence in some countries between the adult and youth justice systems and a more consistent approach across the two sectors in other jurisdictions. This raises important questions about cross-sectoral ‘contrasts in tolerance’ (Downes, 1988) and the determinants of these policies, including intriguing questions about the historical, cultural, economic, social factors preserving (or not) a distinct approach to youth justice in certain jurisdictions. This paper argues that comparative study of these issues will allow us to begin to isolate some of the key drivers of punitiveness/tolerance and also shed light on the interaction of these two sectors within the broader criminal justice system.

Youth Justice, Comparative penology, cross-sectoral differences
Tsui-Wen Huang  
Department of Administration Police, Central Police University

THE DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM OF CHILDREN AND JUVENILE PROTECTION IN TAIWAN

Children and youths are backbones of a nation's future, the most valuable assets of a nation's society. They are also the cornerstone of nation's society stability. Without healthy and safe children and youths, there is no healthy and safe country. In recent years, rapid change in society and family structure results in parent-child relations deteriorating in Taiwan. Meanwhile, the cases of conducting children and youths protective order are increasing year by year. In order to satisfy the expectations of the citizens, Taiwan government begins to focus on the amendment of children and youths welfare, stipulating relevant rules or orders and implements many protective measures thereof. This article intends to analyze the status quo, effectiveness, and challenges of the response and policy of Taiwan government.

Children Protection, Juvenile Protection, Crime Prevention

Dieter Burssens  
NICC

IMPACT OF SCHOOL CLIMATE, SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES ON THE SOCIAL BONDS OF PUPILS

In a context where schools adopt ever more preventive and security measures, this research project aims at finding out which effects these measures produce on pupils. A qualitative design, based on face-to-face interviews with teachers, student counsellors and school management, was used to analyse the school practice—including prevention and security measures, ways of disciplining, and the broader school climate—of a selection of schools, and to distinguish different characteristics between schools regarding these topics. Secondly, a survey took place to assess the impact of the school practice on the social bonds of the pupils. A questionnaire was filled out at the beginning and again at the end of the school year, so that the evolution of the social bonds of pupils could be observed.

School discipline, social bonds, prevention
CRIMINOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF JUVENILE CRIME’S STATISTICS IN SPAIN

Crime statistics are significant sources of data for criminological researches. Among the official statistics of crime, police statistics may offer the closer figures to the real number of committed crimes. However, police statistics published by the Spanish Home Office are not complete as they don’t include the data of some Autonomies that hold police competences. Hence, researchers recur to the statistics of the Ministry of Justice. Even though they may represent the justice system functioning and the legislative changes rather than the criminality itself, they are also a valuable source of information. Since 1998, the Spanish National Institute of Statistics (INE) has been publishing the data included in the sentences of the Juvenile’s Courts of Justice. Some of the variables collected are: the number of sentenced minors, the number and types of the measures adopted by the Judges and the number and types of the offenses registered. The current communication aims to explore the potentialities and the limitations of the INE youth crime’s statistics. Results are also analysed from a longitudinal perspective taking into consideration the legislatives modifications as a variable that may explain some trends. Preliminary conclusions show that, meanwhile the trend of registered crimes increases, the trend of sentencing decreases. This and other results will be discussed in 18th Annual Conference of the ESC.

Juvenile crime, statistics, sentences, legislatives modifications.

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN LATIN AMERICA: TOWARDS A RESTORATIVE APPROACH?

According to international comparisons of homicide rates, Latin America, and in particular Central America, is one of the most violent regions in the world. Research on the characteristics of offenders and victims of violence in the regions shows that there is a significant overrepresentation of youth people among them. The countries of the region have reacted to that state of affairs through two contradictory criminal policies: an increase on objective punitiveness through the harshening of their responses, and a development of a restorative approach in juvenile justice. The latter was materialized with the approval of the Iberoamerican Declaration of Juvenile Justice in 2015. The countries also have adopted specific criminal legislations for children, which meet the international standards and include numerous restorative elements.

Nevertheless, there is a breach between the legislation approved and its implementation. The goal of this on-going research is to better understand the situation through an analysis of the way in which Latin-American juvenile justice works and of the
levels of officially recorded youth delinquency. The first part of the presentation introduces the theoretical background of the juvenile justice restorative approach in the region. The second part presents the methodology of the study conducted, which is based on a questionnaire sent to the national criminal authorities of several countries, and the first preliminary results.

*Latin America, Juvenile Justice, Restorative Justice, Violence*

Anne Kaplan University of Cologne

**SEXUAL EDUCATION IN JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS**

In Germany, the majority of the several thousand young people who are sentenced to juvenile detention every year are living in marginalised conditions such as limited opportunities for social participation or material well-being. Those young people – especially young women – are particularly vulnerable to the risks of sexual abuse, sexual deprivation, threats to their sexual identity, the earning of one’s living through sex work and infection with sexually transmitted diseases (Ottersbach 2009).

Moreover, imprisonment leads to an unfulfilled sexual life. At the same time young imprisoned people have to master the developmental task of sexual identity (Fend 2005) while facing massive obstacles such as sexual victimization (Döring 2006).

Taking for granted the education mandate set out in the JGG, youth detention centers are obliged to empower imprisoned people so that they can live a life with personal responsibility. Meanwhile the young people’s basic right to development support and education set out in SGB VIII is not suspended.

What is needed is a multi-perspective educational curriculum that takes the above stated into consideration. Thus, a research project was developed, aiming to implement and evaluate initial sexual educational courses for young women in a German youth detention center. This contribution deals with findings of this study as well as further questions regarding sexual education in juvenile detention centers.

*Sexual Education, Sexual Identity, Juvenile Detention Center*
MORAL DILEMMAS WITH JUVENILES IN ROMANIA

A national civic education probation programme (CEP) in Romania was developed in 2015-16 for juvenile offenders. It was based on a national civic curriculum with psychoeducational principles. It aimed to increase both awareness of the consequences of offending and self-responsibility. Targeting juveniles who had not committed serious violent or sexual offences, with a maximum duration of 32 hours or less, it contained 3 mandatory components; legal and moral education and a community project. UK and Romanian experts drafted a 12 week programme, with a mixed theoretical base including desistance, brief interventions, motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioural group-work. Modules were trialled that could be extended or contracted according to need and length of sentence. It was revised, trained and rolled out in 2016. The moral reasoning component drew on Goldstein’s work on moral dilemmas and was ideally delivered through a group-work approach, with work in pairs and volunteers in rural areas. Methodological and cross cultural challenges are considered; how far can individual decision-making and agency be exercised within the strong cultural context of family and social group, particularly in isolated communities in Romania, with poor education and limited outside influences. How realistic was it to contain a moral education component within such a short programme which might lead to over-optimistic judicial and public expectations of the programme?

Civic education, juveniles, moral reasoning, cross-cultural
Lina Ponnert Lund university, School of social work

YOUNG PERSON’S IN LOCKED INSTITUTIONAL CARE- ACUTE DIVISIONS AND TREATMENT DIVISIONS

This presentation focuses on young person’s experiences of compulsory care in locked institutions in Sweden. In Sweden the social services and the correctional system have a shared responsibility for young people with social problems related to crimes. Most teenagers with these kinds of problems thus remain a responsibility for the social services, and when locked care is regarded as necessary, this is usually carried out within the social services system as compulsory care according to the Care of Young Persons Act (CYPA). Locked care is provided within specific institutions run by the state, and the time in such care is not restricted to a specific time, instead the time in care is needs-based and recurrently assessed by the social services.

Normally, within state institutional care, the young person is first sent to a locked acute division for a maximum of eight weeks, and he or she is thereafter sent to further care in a treatment division, which is usually somewhat less restricted. This presentation highlights the experiences of young persons within locked institutional care in Sweden, with a special focus on their thoughts and experiences of being cared for within acute division as compared to treatment divisions. The presentation is based upon qualitative interviews with eight young persons and observations from acute and treatment divisions. Some preliminary results are presented and discussed.

young persons, locked care, acute divisions

Sean Redmond University of Limerick

THE IMPACT OF NEIGHBOURHOOD BASED CRIME NETWORKS ON CHILDREN’S OFFENDING BEHAVIOUR - GREENTOWN: A CASE STUDY

Approximately 1,000 children in Ireland may be involved in complex and serious offending within adult crime networks. These networks, large and small, can be found in pockets across Ireland in both urban centres and rural towns. Children involved in crime networks are typically involved in serious criminal activity such as illicit drug dealing and burglary. The commonality in these situations is that children are locked into relationships based on obligations to adult criminals who operate in, and govern the networks. This is evidenced by the pioneering ‘Greentown’ research undertaken at the University of Limerick. ‘Greentown’, a real but anonymised provincial location in Ireland was the focus for a detailed case study examining the inner workings of a crime network involving children. This paper will outline the key findings from the original ‘Greentown’ research study. Secondly the paper will present the novel non-invasive methodology employed by the study, which used both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Thirdly the paper will outline follow up studies currently underway to test the methodology and generalisability of findings.
Finally the paper will present work undertaken in 2017 and 2018 to design a more effective intervention programme informed by a range of international scientific and professional expertise combined with the emerging evidence from the ‘Greentown’ replication projects.

*youth crime; organised crime; network*

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**INTRODUCTION OF DOLI INCAPAX IN CROATIAN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Criminal responsibility in Croatian juvenile justice system starts with 14 years of age. Minors or juvenile perpetrators of criminal offenses between the age 14 to 16 years of age are called younger minors (or younger juveniles), and perpetrators between 16 to 18 years are called senior minors or senior juveniles. Although Convention on the Rights of the Child name all persons under the age of 18 children, in criminal law there is distinction between children as perpetrators and children as victims. So all victims, under the age of 18, are considered as children, and from the side of the perpetrators, children in stricto sensu, are persons under the age of 14. Interestingly children under the age of 14, who realize characteristics of criminal offenses, are not held criminally responsible, but they are left to care for social welfare centers. So if the children realize characteristics of some serious offense e.g. aggravated murder, they will not be held liable under the criminal law. Authors offer a new solution. Introduction of doli incapax in Croatian juvenile justice system for persons (children) between the age of 10 to 14 years. Authors also elaborate solutions in some European juvenile justice systems which have already introduced doli incapax into their legal system e.g. Belgium. Comparative perspective will also be given regarding France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

*doli incapax, juvenile justice system, Croatia*
INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWING WITH YOUNG SUSPECTS- DEVELOPMENTAL, LEGAL, AND PROCEDURAL VULNERABILITIES

Children and young people may be interviewed in the criminal justice system as victims, witnesses or suspects of an alleged offence. Obtaining an accurate account of their experiences can be a challenging task for the investigative interviewer, due to various socio-emotional, cognitive, and biological limitations in children's development. Young suspects are subjected to just as many developmental limitations as their non-suspected peers, however, much less procedural safeguards are in place for them and much less research has been conducted regarding this particularly vulnerable population. This paper reviews the limited available research from developmental psychology, illustrating developmental, legal and procedural factors which render child suspects more vulnerable. By better understanding these various factors which may affect a young suspects’ account, we will be able to improve the investigative interview practice for young suspects, thereby safeguard their right to a fair trial.

Investigative interviewing, Young suspects, Youth Justice, Vulnerability

CREATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW FEDERAL STATISTICS ON CONVICTIONS AND EXECUTIONS OF SANCTIONS OF JUVENILES IN SWITZERLAND: ON THE CHALLENGES OF A METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATION

Efficient prevention of youth violence is the Swiss government's priority. After identifying the situation of youth delinquency and different possibilities of action, the federal government suggested four measures in order to better understand the phenomenon and strengthen measures to combat it; among them the improvement of the statistics database. Until 2012, at the national level, there were only the statistics of convictions of juveniles related to the most important penal laws. No statistics information on provisional measures and executions of these measures (length, types of institutions, etc.) as well as sanctions such as placements and detention were available. Provisional measures were registered only when the juvenile was convicted. Yet such information are important and necessary for the evaluation of the efficiency of the sanction system. Therefore, the creation of such statistics database was requested by the government and was carried out by the Federal Office of Statistics. JUSAS, thus, came into being. This paper goes through all stages of this project and offers a deep understanding
of how to conceive a statistics database identifying different existing practices and supporting judicial authorities, oriented essentially in providing tools for the prevention of recidivism.

*juvenile statistics, juvenile conviction, sanctions, sentencing*

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**Jakob Humm Institut für Erziehungswissenschaft/Universität Zürich**

**ADOLESCENT DELINQUENTS IN PROTECTIVE MEASURES - EDUCATION FOR EMPOWERMENT?**

Stationary protective measures constitute special places of education. On the one hand, they are educational enforcement contexts; on the other hand, the “learning objective” is outlined clearly and regulated by the law. Adolescents who are placed in such institutions are subjected to qualifying and educational interventions over a prolonged time period. This setting constitutes a challenge for the recipients, which is reflected in conflicting negotiation and adaptation processes in many cases.

In a longitudinally designed study at the University of Zurich, roughly 20 adolescents were interviewed at the end of their placement in a juridical protective measure in the first survey wave 2013/14. The analysis of the survey, based on the transcribed interviews, offers a heterogeneous picture of the subjective experiences regarding the measure as a place of learning, which is characterised by instances of volition or enforcement, empowerment or failure.

Resocialisation, understood as a live meeting the standards after being released, constitutes a multi-layered process, in which impulses can be given within the framework of a protective measure - although, it is beyond the educational contexts to influence the reception of the impulses by the recipients causally. This insight becomes also evident in the reconstructions of the (educational) biographies of the formerly delinquent adolescents presented here.

*Adolescent/Measures/Education/Empowerment*

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**Jonna Rennerskog Department of criminology, Stockholm University**

**COERCIVE CARE AS A WELFARE PROJECT**

Looking back at the child welfare regulation and grounds for placing children in coercive care in Sweden the last century, the legal regulation shows both a surprising continuity and an on-going widening of the procedural requirements. Together with a number of governmental assignments the last decade, there are several indications that the state are aiming at widening the assignment of the state driven coercive care institutions. As a result, a wider and even more heterogenic group
of children are being placed in locked institutions. This PhD project aims to critically explore how the state acts through the regulation of coercive care for children to define and manage social problems and what consequences this has on socially marginalized groups. Drawing on an intersectional perspective, the project will explore the contemporary net widening process, the underlying theories and the contextual factors behind this. It will explore the multihued ways intersecting factors shape structural, political and representational aspects of how social problems are defined, enforced and handled through coercive care — in light of the notion of the welfare state. Furthermore, the project critically engages with the intersections of ideas of care and punishment, and protection and control that are actualized in this process. This project is a work in progress.

do coercive care, juvenile justice, state regulation, crime politics

Abigail Salole Griffith University

THE MECHANICS & ILLUSIONS OF YOUTH JUSTICE:

This paper consider how rehabilitation of young offenders is measured and tracked for youth in conflict with the law in Ontario, Canada. I argue that performance management and indicators are taking a form of imaginary penalty (Carlen, 2008) in the governance of youth in conflict with the law by seemingly tracking performance, outcomes and measurement when these measures are mechanical and illusory for front line workers. This paper is part of a larger governmentality and institutional ethnography investigation about the role of front-line voluntary sector in governing youth offenders. Performance outcome measurements for youth justice and crime prevention programming invoke contemporary neoliberal discourses of individual responsibility and autonomy. These neoliberal discourses are disconnected from how youth justice practitioners personally measure success. Utilizing a governmentality perspective and a narrative analysis of official discourse from the voluntary sector and the state, I observe an interplay between governing discourses, youth and youth justice professional subjectivities and explain how mechanical measures ossify voluntary sector workers claims to legitimacy.

youth justice, voluntary sector, young offenders, governmentality, neoliberal governance, youth justice practitioners

Lisa Schneider University of Siegen

POLITICAL EDUCATION IN TOTAL INSTITUTIONS

The submission is part of a dissertational project focused on political education in prison and aims to investigate the question of, how total institutions such as prisons influence the political education process. Imprisoned people remain citizens retaining their fundamental rights. The main goal of political, democratic education remains the same in juvenile detention homes: learning for politically responsibility. Therefore, they need skills such as participation, political judgment, the ability to articulate their needs and wishes. It most certainly cannot be the aim of educational efforts in prison to train youths that are silent, merely adjusted and uncritical towards the work of the professionals in charge — this is at odds with the relevant
legal, democratic human rights regulations. Hence the young people's development, comprising their education and learning, has to be the focus of all pedagogical efforts. Despite these efforts closed facilities of juvenile detention are some of the most challenging pedagogical settings. Goffmann attests total institution a fatal effect on the young person's role as a citizen. The submission discusses possibilities of as well as obstacles to political education for imprisoned young people. Based on material of a qualitative research the submission discusses the effect of total institutions on all of its participants during educational processes.

Education; Juvenile Detention Centers; Total Institutions

Bojan Tičar Fakulteta za varnostne vede

LOCAL SAFETY: AN ANALYSIS OF MINOR OFFENCES IN THE LARGEST SLOVENIAN CITIES – A CASE STUDY ON LJUBLJANA AND MARIBOR

In accordance with the regulations in force in Slovenia, a minor offence is an act that entails a violation of a law, a Government decree, or an ordinance of a self-governing local community, that is determined to constitute a minor offence, and for which a sanction is prescribed (Minor Offences Act, 2011). In the Slovenian legal order, minor offence law consists of a general part (i.e. general provisions) and a specific part (i.e. provisions on individual minor offences). While the provisions on individual minor offences are scattered over laws and executive regulations containing descriptions of individual minor offences, the general provisions are provided in one law, i.e. the Minor Offences Act. The Minor Offences Act is a systemic act that determines the general conditions for determining individual minor offences and prescribes sanctions for such, the general conditions as to accountability for committing a minor offence, the general conditions for imposing and enforcing sanctions for minor offences, minor offence proceedings, and the bodies and courts that decide in such proceedings (Selinšek, 2003).

The contribution focuses on the issue of how sanctions for minor offences are imposed in large Slovenian towns (i.e. urban municipalities). In order to ascertain actual revenue from fines imposed for minor offences at the local level, the annual reports on the operations of the city traffic warden service and the inspection service of the two largest municipalities in Slovenia, i.e. the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana and the Urban Municipality of Maribor, were analysed.

Data that could answer the question of whether municipalities impose sanctions for minor offences for safety and security reasons, which is the ratio legis of minor offence regulations, or primarily for fiscal reasons in order to strengthen municipal budgets, are also analysed. If the examples reviewed demonstrate that the latter reason is in the foreground, the legitimacy and legality of the extent to which sanctions are imposed are questionable (Meško, Eman and Flander, 2016).

The primary focus of the analysis is sanctions imposed at the municipal level for minor offences violating public order and traffic regulations.

local safety, minor offences, local community, case study, safety and security
THE CHALLENGES OF INVESTIGATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING FINANCES IN THE UK

In the UK there is a rather robust framework with regard to the financial investigation of organised crime in general. This framework is also applicable to human trafficking activities in the country. There have been successful cases involving the investigation of human trafficking through even rudimentary financial aspects, such as a trafficker displaying on Facebook income of more than £50,000 per annum without having the corresponding legal means to support his lifestyle. In other cases, financial intelligence gathered from suspicious activities reports submitted to the UK Financial Intelligence Unit (NCA) has been instrumental in instigating and supporting investigations on human trafficking. Despite such successful cases, there are arguably significant investigative, procedural and wider organisational challenges to the financial investigation of human trafficking. Using a range of data sources, including interviews with relevant law enforcement professionals as well as data emerging from participation in meetings of a regional organized crime multi-agency group, this presentation offers an account of these challenges as they relate to law enforcement.

human trafficking, organised crime, finances

USING INTERNET FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN

Human trafficking is a harmful and a criminal phenomenon that has been befalling humankind for centuries, but nowadays such thing is illegal in the whole world, and it is estimated that 20 to 36 million people are victims of slavery, which is closely connected to human trafficking. Phenomena that are closely connected to human trafficking and slavery are forced providing of sexual services, creating pornographic material, prostitution and similar activities in form of forced labour. This research sublimes the problem of using internet for sexual exploitation of women in four criminal phenomena: cybercrime, human trafficking, organized crime and crimes against sexual freedom and morality. Studies have been conducted on these problems separately, but not in general, so I believe that there is a need to give them a more scientific attention as one crime. Research will be focused on women of all ages, but teenage and adolescent women are the ones that could be most influenced in order to prevent this type of crime, so the focus of this research will be this age group. Problem of using internet for sexual exploitation of women is global, but in order to stop this from happening, there is a need to start with changes in every country separately, just like every change starts with an individual. With that said, research part of this paper will be based on statistics of government and non-government organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and on results of direct research with intention to conduct a survey amongst girls in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

cyber-crime; human trafficking; victim; sexual exploitation; internet; organized crime
**SEX WORKERS RESILIENCE**

In the Netherlands voluntary sex work by adults is legalized. Nevertheless, sex workers often still have a double life, because of the stigma and societal marginalization. Empowerment and resilience of the individual are key concepts in government policy. The ongoing stereotyping that affects sex workers can be reduced by validation of their experience expertise. Giving a voice to experience experts is considered to be a unique and irreplaceable source of knowledge; this is viewed as a prerequisite and a substantial cultural change in social work.

Avans University of Applied Sciences supports the development of best practices. Relevant expertise is collected by bachelor students of Social Work to find better solutions.

We went to brothels to meet female sex workers in their own environment to find out about their points of view about becoming resilient. We asked them: how did you develop resilience? How did you learn to cope with delicate and tough situations? What did you do or go through to become a strong person and what did key figures contribute to this?

Preliminary findings about resilience of sex workers will be presented.

*legalized sex work, stigma, resilience, empowerment, social work, experience expertise*

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**CHILD TRAFFICKING FOR ILLEGAL ADOPTION: THE CASE OF CHINA**

 Trafficking in children is a heinous crime and serious violation of children’s rights that concerns every country and society. Children are trafficked for many exploitive purposes including, among others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, child soldiers, forced begging, forced marriage, selling children, adoption, domestic servitude, removal of organs, and so forth.

In international studies, China is considered as a country of origin and destination of cross-border trafficking in persons, but it has generally been overlooked its particular characteristics of trafficking and sale of children, mainly domestically, for illegal adoption. This pilot study is a breakthrough in research on child trafficking in China. Descriptive analysis was conducted based on data collected from judgements published in “China Judgements Online”. It explored the situation of child trafficking in two Chinese provinces — Guangdong and Yunnan, including its main patterns, demographic characteristics of victims, route of trafficking, rescue rate and follow-up protection. We suggest that similar research should be conducted in other Chinese provinces and a more complex cross-border context.

*human trafficking, international humanitarian law*
PIMP STORIES: LIES, FRONTS AND THE “TRUTH”

Within the subcultural world of pimps involved in illegal street prostitution, performative scripts, alternative work ethos, rules of The Game, and unique ‘pimp culture’ expectations all contribute to pimps adopting and utilizing a ‘front.’ As if taken from Goffman himself, pimps use the term ‘front’ to describe the performance of self they use within their jobs in order to pimp effectively. This ‘front’, among other factors, leads to interesting and unique challenges when interviewing this population. Adoption of this ‘front’ is imperative for those partaking in this underground career and quickly this frontstage performance (Goffman: 1956) becomes enmeshed with the backstage performance (ibid) leading to a difficulty in deciphering which version of the individual the interviewer is dealing with. When interviewing pimps I frequently relied on various techniques to get past the ‘front’ presented; my approaches ranged from friendly, comedic rapport building to very blunt and antagonistic questioning. My approach depended on the individual being interviewed, but within all of the interviews at some point it became apparent that I was speaking with a specific presentation of the respondent and needed to get past the performance to access a ‘more objective’ telling of experiences. In interviews, pimps would regularly contradict themselves and re-tell stories with different information when pressed; saving face and presenting as a good pimp led respondents to often lie about, or omit information about, events, feelings, circumstances and outcomes. There is no reason to believe that pimps perform, alter or lie within their narratives more than any other population, but it is critical that those engaging with pimps can read the cultural language and performance codes specific to this population in order to get past the ‘front’ and access different narratives.

pimps, lies, cultural language

CROSS-BORDER ORGANISED CRIME: BULGARIA AND NORWAY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MIGRANT CRISIS

The irregular migrant and refugee crisis poses serious challenges for Europe. The unprecedented migration pressure presents an opportunity for the generation of substantial profits by organised criminal networks. The large influx of irregular migrants looking for facilitation has led to the development of human smuggling as a substantial criminal market in Europe. On the other hand, some countries have experienced a concurrent rise in human trafficking cases. The current presentation provides an overview of the results of a recent study of current developments in transnational organised crime in Norway and Bulgaria in the context of the migrant crisis. The study presents the first in-depth examination of human smuggling networks and operations in Bulgaria, as well as the synergies and differences between this illicit activity and other organised criminal enterprises, particularly human trafficking. The presentation also reviews trends in Norway related to both human trafficking and smuggling, two crimes which have rarely been examined together, with the latter being the focus of little overall research.

organised crime, human smuggling, Bulgaria
HOW HUMAN TRAFFICKING WORKS? ANALYSIS OF ROLES INVOLVED IN THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF NIGERIAN GIRLS AND WOMEN IN FRANCE

For the last several years, we have been working to understand how human trafficking operates. We have collected and analysed different types of sources, but mostly data from court files that have reached a final judgement and led to convictions for human trafficking. As part of this multi-year project, we have also been working on different types of exploitation, e.g. in relation to sexual services, forced labour, etc. as well as different nationalities, with the aim of producing a new conceptualisation of ‘exploitation’. For this paper, we seek to focus on the roles involved in the sexual exploitation of Nigerian girls and women in France. Based on the content of phone intercepts included in court files, we will re-examine empirically the definition of these roles based on tasks, actions and behaviours behind. These definitions will be supplemented by a quantitative analysis of the distribution of these roles within the criminal group. Then, we will build a typology based on the type and number of roles performed, the interaction between them, and the socio-demographic and spatiotemporal data behind. We hope that this typology will clarify some aspects of the organisation behind human trafficking.

Human trafficking, Nigeria, Roles, court files

POTENTIAL BORDERS: ONLINE SURVEILLANCE, PRE-EMPTION AND CRIMINALITY

Massumi (2007) critiques the move to a potential politics where a logic of pre-emption prioritises what “[c]ould have, would have” happened. Massumi is concerned that a “conditional statement cannot be wrong... because it only asserts a potential [and] because, especially in the case of something so slippery as a potential, you can’t prove the negative”. After Massumi, this paper argues that there is a move to potential borders: a slippery logic of pre-emption is playing out in states’ current online surveillance and anti-crime activities. Today, borders between legal and illegal online are increasingly blurred, as are the borders between states. Measures against online criminality therefore spread into the non-criminal, and into jurisdictions where behaviours are legal. With a move to potential borders, this spread becomes increasingly hard to challenge. For example, those defending state surveillance and targeting of online threats argue that: people caught up in online surveillance could have been involved in serious crime and, if they had been, the surveillance would have been justified; recently-closed websites with sex-related advertisements could have been accessed in the US and, if so, this might have been...
illegal. This paper draws on a review of the evidence on citizens’ online behaviour and perceptions of surveillance, borders and privacy in Europe, along with research on (anti)trafficking in Europe and the US, to explore this move to potential borders.

Behaviour; Borders; Internet; Perceptions; Potential; Pre-emption; Surveillance; Trafficking

Giulia Fabini University of Bologna

BORDER CONTROL, PROCESSES OF MIGRANTS’ CRIMINALISATION, DETENTION AND PENAL POLICIES

Border Control, Processes of Migrants’ Criminalisation, Detention and Penal Policies

Alberto Aziani Università Cattolica and Transcrime
Marco Dugato Università Cattolica and Transcrime
Cecilia Meneghini Università Cattolica and Transcrime

MAPPING AND QUANTIFYING TRANSNATIONAL FLOWS OF ILLICIT CIGARETTES FROM MIDDLE-EAST, NORTH AFRICAN AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO THE EU: FINDINGS FROM THE NEXUS PROJECT

Trafficking in illicit cigarettes is a profitable transnational crime based on complex trade networks between countries located in every part of the world. The majority of the illicit cigarettes smoked in the world originate from third countries where cigarette prices are low, law enforcement controls are volatile, and the regulation is lax. The characteristics of the crime call for analyses that consider final markets together with other countries involved in the production, and transit of illicit cigarettes. Yet, the available quantitative literature on the topic concentrates on static indicators of illicit consumption referring to single markets without considering the relational dimension of cigarette trafficking. Relying on the preliminary results of the NEXUS project, this paper proposes a new methodology capable of identifying, mapping, and quantifying transnational illicit flows of cigarettes. Our results provide researchers and policy makers with tools to conduct a new generation of analyses and policy evaluations. The analysis embraces the last ten years and includes 57 countries from Africa, Asia, and Europe.

Cigarette trafficking; Illicit flows; Transnational crime; Macro-level networks; Smuggling
EUROPEAN UNION CRIMINAL POLICY AND JUSTICE IN CONTEXT

European Union Criminal Policy and Justice in Context

THE TRANSBORDER SECURITY MARKET AND KIDNAP-PREVENTION IN THE US-MEXICO BORDERLANDS

This paper approaches the relationship between private security and border mobility from an unorthodox angle. It examines how niche private security providers facilitate transborder mobility by securing their clients from kidnap risk in the US-Mexico borderlands. Physical reassurance through escort security; supportive oversight through GPS-tracking; kidnap-and-ransom negotiations should abduction occur: these are sample ‘cross-border security services’ that enhance, protect and, where necessary, restore mobility for privileged clientele. This paper’s critical attention towards this transborder security market offers new insights into how kidnap risk shapes border mobilities and also identifies neglected facets of private security. It spotlights new transborder mobile subjects in those elite refugees who relocate (just) across the border to evade kidnap risk. For those who retain business interests and family connections in Mexico, travel through transborder security corridors fashioned by security experts expedites, monitors and secures passage through risky border spaces. Their ‘secured mobility’ stands in marked contrast to the precarious experiences of other border travellers; not least undocumented migrants for whom kidnappings have occurred at an almost industrial scale. Spotlighting ‘uneven mobilities’ in the US-Mexico borderlands, our paper further considers how pervasive frontier insecurities are entrepreneurially harnessed by commercial security providers.

Private Security, Mexico, Border, Kidnapping, Mobility
TRANSFORMING THE LANDSCAPE OF HATE: A CRITICAL EXPLORATION OF ‘EVERYDAY’ AND ‘MUNDANE’ TRANSPHOBIC HATE CRIME

Due to recent legislation aimed at policing transphobic hate crime and a rise in academic attention, transphobic hate crime has become a contemporary social, legal and political issue. In this presentation, I will frame my current research within existing hate crime paradigms, challenging the privilege afforded to extreme, violent and sensational incidents of hate crime which result in ‘everyday’ and ‘mundane’ experiences of hate crime being overshadowed. I will present the findings from an online survey which sampled 396 transgender and non-binary participants from across the UK. The findings from the survey will be presented through an intersectional lens, in which similarities and differences between participants experiences will be explored considering all five monitored hate crime strands.

The findings from the survey will then further be contextualised through the presentation of themes that emerged from 33 semi-structured interviews. I will present participants experiences of verbal abuse, harassment, damage to property and online trolling and the resulting impact upon participants everyday lives. I will explore within the presentation, ways in which participants censor themselves and adapt to different social situations to minimise the risk they experience. Furthermore, I will present the ways in which participants build resilience and coping strategies to these ‘everyday’ experiences.

Hate Crime, Transphobia, Transgender, Online Discourse Analysis, Gender Neutral Toilets

THE CULTURAL INJUNCTION TO ENJOY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF SPORT, LEISURE AND CHILDHOOD.

Organised sport permeates every aspect of social life and frequently provides a focus for leisure time. However, sport is often taken for granted as pro-social, pro-health and pro-educational and has allowed for a one size fits all solution to social ailments. The acknowledgement of sport in the maintenance of social order is not new; Elias (1939) framed the Civilising Process on this concept. However, Hall & Winlow 2015 suggest that contra Elias, underlying violent energies are not civilised but sublimated and redirected into consumer capitalism. By adopting a deviant leisure framework (see Smith & Raymen, 2016), children’s football will be used to explore possible social harms, to illuminate the demands and anxieties which are brought to bear on the children. By observing, evaluating and analysing the interactions and relationships on display, and examining associations and communications between children, their peers, and their parents, this project provides critique of

Kira-Sophie Gauder Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

Gunda Woessner Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

“... RETURNING TO THIS NORMAL, CIVIL LIFE...” – RELEASED SEX OFFENDERS AND THE SEARCH FOR NORMALITY

Although desistance has become a major topic in recent criminological research, the actual life-course of sex offenders after prison release is rarely examined. Furthermore, the subjective views of released prisoners about their situation are regularly disregarded. This paper provides an insight into the results of a doctoral dissertation project that aimed to analyze post-release life-courses and different processes of reentry into society. The dissertation forms part of the larger project on “Sexual Offenders in the Social Therapeutic Institutions of the Free State of Saxony” carried out by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Germany. The present analysis included 69 semi-structured interviews of released sex offenders. On average, the interviews took place 17 months after the subjects’ release from prison. These qualitative data offer a broad insight into factors that influence the life-courses of sex offenders. This perspective can assist in understanding the multifaceted reentry-process. A major result of the reconstructive analysis concerned the struggle among released offenders to (re)establish normality. It proved to be a core dynamic in the reentry process. This paper presents how the various strategies of (re)establishing normality are shaped and how they are linked with other facets and phenomena in the post-release life-course.

sex offender, reentry, qualitative analysis
OUTCOME EVALUATION OF THE UNIVERSAL CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMME: CONTEXTUALIZING “SKYE CLUBS” IN GEORGIAN CULTURE

Digitization made possible to share information much faster and efficiently among the practitioners, researchers, academics across the countries than before. During last few years, “registries”, and databases of proven effective crime prevention programs have been developing to spread the evidence-based best practices (e.g. Xchange prevention registry). The easily accessible information accelerated a number of programs implemented in different countries after it showed effectiveness in initially developed culture. Despite the fact that effectiveness of the approach is confirmed still contextualizing should be carefully carried out, addressing the socioeconomic and cultural context (Ahmed 2011). To analyze the adaptation process, including translation and the usage of the learning tools in the particular context cross-culturally validated evaluation instruments should be prepared and carried out. The present paper proposal outlines the adaptation and validation procedures of the instruments needed to evaluate the contextualized SKYE Clubs project in the context of Georgia. The SKYE Clubs emerging project model has co-developed and implemented in many counties by World Vision with the assistance and support of the New Horizons Foundation. The model represents a youth-oriented holistic and multi-dimensional approach. The young adults aged 15-21 years have effective opportunities to develop the skills, knowledge, behaviors, and attitudes necessary to obtain sustainable livelihoods and become civic participants in their communities.

Outcome Evaluation; Crime Prevention; Contextualisation

Andrada Istrate Centre d’Etudes Sociologiques et Politiques Raymond Aron (CESPRA), L’École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS)

‘ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, I HAVE TO MAKE A LIVING, DON’T I, MISS?’ - FORMER PRISONERS ON THE LABOUR MARKET

Drawing on twelve months of ethnographic research on prisoner reentry in Romania, this presentation discusses post-release economic trajectories. Focusing on economic practices, four routes to becoming economically active were delineated: (1) finding a job coupled with informal economic practices or hustling; (2) entrepreneurship; (3) emigration; (4) lack of employment or other means of being economically active. I argue that former prisoners’ trajectories are fluid, as they simultaneously engage in multiple routes combining legitimate working practices with informal ones. As previous research pays attention only to a conventional understanding of work and to participation in formal markets, we extend the conversation about work after release by taking into consideration the social and economic worlds to which former inmates return. For each of these routes, having a network of support is key, as former inmates heavily rely on family and friends for financial and affective support, and at the same time, they act as a bridge between them and potential employers.

social reentry; post-release economic trajectories; former prisoners; work; hustling
Arta Jalili Idrissi Plymouth University

THE POST-SOVIET WOMEN’S CARCERAL COLLECTIVISM AND RE-NEGOTIATION OF INTERNAL BOUNDARIES

Traditionally prisons have been referred to as ‘closed’ institutions or ‘total institutions’ (Goffman, 1961). However, recent studies suggest that the division between the ‘inside’ and ‘outside’ world or the prison boundary is more fluid and rather blurred. In fact, the prison boundary can be perceived as a continuous process instead of something permanent and fixed (Turner, 2016). This paper attempts to draw from this notion by looking at internal boundaries which are particularly important within the tradition of ‘carceral collectivism’ in which the carceral space is shared, contested and re-negotiated on the day-to-day basis.


women’s imprisonment, post-Soviet space, prison boundary

Monika Klun University of Maribor
Matevž Bren University of Maribor

MALE SEXUAL WORK IN SLOVENIA

The aims of the paper are to determine whether male sex work exists in Slovenia, whether there are statistically significant differences in sexual orientation between male sex workers in Slovenia and men who do not engage in this type of work and check if there are risk factors (i.e. sexual orientation, dysfunctional family of birth etc.) that divide male sexual workers and men who are not engaged in this work. We designed an online survey, which involved male sex workers and men who are not engaged in this work. The collected data were analyzed using the SPSS. We discussed research results with some respondents and an expert dr. Iztok Šori. Our findings confirmed that male sex work is present also in Slovenia. Slovenian society should be aware of when creating policies and practices in the field of the protection of sex workers and, in particular, towards the destigmatization of this sexual activity. Such workers are generally defined as gays or bisexuals. Among male sex workers and men who are not engaged in this work, there are no significant differences in the socialization process (dysfunctionality of families). In majority both come from regulated families. The limitation of our work is seen in the small sample size. The conclusion from the sample to the population can therefore be questioned. Our study is the first in Slovenia dealing with male sex workers. The contribution can be seen as the starting point for future empirical study that addresses male sex workers.

male sex work, sexual orientation, dysfunctional family, stigmatization
ATTITUDES OF SCHOOL YOUTH OF BIAŁYSTOK AND RZESZÓW TOWARDS DYSFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR OF MINORS

Youth issues are dealt with in the field of knowledge called “juventology”, which is a science synthesizing the regularities of human existence in youth, as well as analysing the stages of human life, its development phases, identity crises, and attitudes towards social problems, all in the light of human biological changes. Young people want to get to know the world, take advantage of its opportunities, find a place for themselves, develop their potential and establish bonds with other people. In addition, they are looking for new values and patterns that she can follow. But the process of maturing and entering adulthood, due to the fact that the current reality is constantly and dynamically changing, is often difficult for an individual and full of threats. Young people do not always notice the dangers lurking in some behaviour, all the more so because they seem interesting and appealing. This is particularly true of those that may turn into chemical or behavioural addictions in the future, and even into social problems.

The subject of this presentation is to analyze the attitudes of school students aged 12-15 from primary and lower secondary schools in Białystok and Rzeszów towards selected dysfunctional behaviour of youth, such as drinking alcohol, using illegal psychoactive substances, smoking, as well as crime or behavioural addictions. These surveys are part of the ISRD-3 Poland surveys, conducted among 2179 respondents.

ISRD3

POLICE STUDIES PROGRAM FOR AT-RISK YOUTHS IN YOUTH VILLAGES: PROGRAM EVALUATION AND UNDERSTANDING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISM BEHIND PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS POLICE LEGITIMACY

Intervention programs that acquaint police officers and at-risk youth focus on improving the tense and hostile relationship between them through informal activities in a friendly and un-threatening atmosphere, which amends the negative perceptions towards the police, and its activities. The study examines a prevention program in a youth village boarding school as part of police studies with at-risk youth. The study has two goals. First, to examine whether there is a link between
the participation of youths in the program and their perceptions of police legitimacy, and evaluations of police effectiveness, and procedural justice. Second, to examine the psychological mechanism behind the relationship between participation in the program and perceptions of police legitimacy. The study used a cross-sectional design and a self-report survey to draw comparisons between two groups of at-risk youth, from two different types of youth villages. The first, experimental group was comprised of 129 youths who had attended a police studies program, while the second, control group was comprised of 167 youths who had attended a different intervention program without police studies. We hypothesized that the experimental group’s perceptions of police legitimacy would be more positive, and that they would evaluate police effectiveness and procedural justice more positively than the control group. We also hypothesized that positive evaluations of police effectiveness and procedural justice among at-risk youth in the police studies program would mediate their perceptions of police legitimacy. The results of the study supported the two hypothesis. Implications for future research and policy are discussed.

At-risk youth-police programs; Police legitimacy; Police effectiveness; police procedural justice

DOMESTIC ABUSE: EVALUATION OF HARM WITH DEVON AND CORNWALL POLICE DATA

We used the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI) to evaluate harm in domestic abuse incidents. Using a sample of 62,143 incidents of domestic abuse from Devon and Cornwall Police, UK across 2 years and 5 months we matched cases with CHI scores and plot these scores across incidents. We sought to identify who inflicts and suffers disproportionate harm, finding that over 85% of the cumulative harm was due to 2.7% of the offender-victim dyads. Serial offenders and serial victims are disproportionately associated with more incidents per dyad and inflicting or suffering greater harm compared to individuals in a single dyad. We evaluated if harm escalates across repeat incidents finding that harm trajectories across subpopulations do not show escalation in harm. The police currently priorities dyads by frequency of incidents rather than by the harm in incidents, so we analysed the data to determine if this prioritization method accounts for the same degree of harm. We found very weak correlations between frequency and harm across different subgroups of dyads. Similarly, results show prioritizing dyads by harm accounts for significantly more cumulative harm than prioritizing dyads by frequency. Although the study has limitations associated with relying on DA records known to the police and cannot be said to capture psychological harm well, the results provide implications for how law enforcement may target efforts to reduce DA harm.

domestic abuse, harm, escalation, serial offending, prioritization
THE CIVILIAN ANALYSTS WITHIN THE BELGIAN LOCAL POLICE. EMBLEMATIC ACTORS OF INSTITUTIONAL AMBIVALENCE

Civilian analysts working within local police forces in Belgium occupy a function whose introduction, mostly after the reform of the Belgian police voted in 1998, was motivated by the planning needs of the local chiefs of police. Beside its instrumental and cognitive dimensions and its focus on supplying figures to police elites in order to assist them in the negotiation and steering of police action, this function’s definition is imprecise at best. The diversity in activities and roles undertaken by local analysts; the variable division, between them and police elites, of the crucial activity of interpreting data and figures; and the very way they cope with a versatile ensemble of roles, characterize their function as a deeply ambivalent one.

The present presentation is based on results of an empirical study uncovering the everyday work of those analysts. As actors supposedly contributing to the modernization of their institution, their study offers an insight on the deeper ambivalence affecting police elites nowadays. It seems that, though invited to make use of the opportunities offered by the introduction of such experts in data management and analysis, those elites are torn between the pervasiveness of ritualized imperatives of long term strategic management, through figures, and the marginal commitment of some of those elites to more short term steering of police action, through data driven innovations developed with the help of those local analysts.

Intelligence Led Policing, police knowledge, police management, civilians within the police

POLICE USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE IN GERMANY – A VICTIM’S SURVEY

Police use of force is legally regulated and limited. If violence is used without legal justification, police officers are liable to prosecution. In accordance to §340 StGB (Criminal Code of Germany) a committed physical assault by officials is to be punished even more harshly than an assault committed by common citizens. Nevertheless, very few offences by police officers are actually prosecuted and convicted. Official statistics show that in 2016 public prosecution indicted police officers in only 2.3% of all reported cases - compared to the average rate of 20%, this is a very low rate. The estimated number of unrecorded cases is expected to be much higher. Reasons for not reporting incidents are diverse: Victims fear that authorities
will not believe them, or that they cannot proof their claim due to the lack of evidence, or often face a charge for resistance against enforcement officers (§113 StGB), themselves. However, there is only little empirical knowledge concerning the extent and structure of police violence in Germany. For the first time we conduct a quantitative victim’s survey in combination with qualitative expert interviews considering the following questions: Who becomes a victim and why? Which personal and structural factors play a part in the process of victimisation? What are the factors influencing the decision of reporting an assault? What is the ratio between reported and unreported cases? This paper presents the research design and preliminary findings.

*Police violence, Use of Force, Victimization*

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**Christian Mouhanna CESDIP CNRS Université Versailles**

**THE REFORMS SEEN FROM THE RANK: HOW POLICE OFFICERS DEAL WITH THE INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN THEIR ORGANISATIONS**

In France, for 25 years, the police organisations have faced many reforms attempting to improve their efficiency. Whenever a new minister is in charge of the Home secretary, he try to be remembered for his « big » change. Beyond the formal transformation, we want to put the light on the way the practitioners deal with this permanent movement inside their organisation. Does this movement really affect the way they work? What are its effects on the police culture? By using the results of several researches trying to evaluate the results of different reforms, we will show the impact and the limits of this governance of policing. We will focus particularly on the game played by these officers with the bureaucracy and the evaluation system they have to suffer.

*Police forces, reform, policing policy, management*
DEFENDING SUSPECT’S RIGHTS: LAWYERING IN IRISH POLICE STATIONS

Across Europe a recent development has seen lawyers being permitted to attend police station interviews for the first time. This is a significant change which quite fundamentally alters the criminal process. Combined with recognition by the European Court of Human Rights of the growing significance of the interview process we see a shift in the structures of the criminal process: if the interview now is more important, in different ways, then the lawyers’ role and behavior in that space is increasingly important.

This paper will present preliminary findings from a research project which has involved qualitative interviews with criminal defence solicitors from across Ireland. We are interviewing around 60 solicitors to understand their experiences of attending police stations and sitting in on interviews. This is a role which they have been performing for some 4 years, but evidence would suggest the take up is very low. In this paper we will explore key findings from the research including the concerns lawyers have about performing this role, their experiences of attending interviews, including police behavior as well as needs around training and legislation. In the context of the shift in the criminal process, this discussion of one country’s experience gives important context and understanding.

policing; police interviews; lawyers; suspects’ rights

(GOOD) POLICING: LAW ENFORCEMENT OR LAW ESTABLISHMENT?

Modern history is interspersed with examples of policing as law enforcement going bad: asserting unjust laws or even systematically denying legal or physical safeguards, which are now taken for granted in the European area of freedom security and justice. When police forces are seen and have a perception of themselves as mere “tool of governance”, bad, inhuman governance is prone to bear bad, inhuman policing practices as a result. With the history of the European Police College – now the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training in mind, the paper will elaborate on three points of consideration: To what extend can a strong and emphatic professional police ethos be a safeguard against misuse or governance? If so, can science and research as element in training and education of law enforcement training and education make an impact? And finally: in how far can “good policing” be seen as an irreplacable building block of good governance in the spirit of civilisation and humanity?

police, policing, civilisation, law-making
POLICE USE OF FORCE REPORTING: LESSONS FROM ENGLAND AND WALES.

The police’s ability to use force is essential to their role but brings with it considerable risks to the officers using force, to the individuals subjected to it, and to the legitimacy of the police more broadly. It is also closely interlinked with violent crime and crimes against humans. Proportionate, necessary, lawful and accountable police use of force can help safeguard lives, prevent violent crimes from being committed and protect people from death or serious injury. Under certain circumstances, too, police use of force can also become a crime in itself and can have grave human rights implications.

All too often, however, incidents involving police use of force are not systematically reported, or are captured only for the most serious of incidents, if at all. It is crucial that police use of force is reported and analysed effectively, so that lessons can be learnt and harm to officers, members of the public and society as a whole can be reduced. This paper draws on the author’s ESRC funded work on the Use of Force Reporting Review and the subsequent introduction of a new reporting system for English and Welsh police forces in April 2017. Good practices, lessons learnt and next steps from the English and Welsh experience will be discussed. It is argued that effective use of force reporting and analysis is crucial if we wish to enhance evidence based policing and tackle crimes against humans, such as those discussed in this conference.

police use of force, less lethal weapons, reporting, evidence based policing, england and wales

RESEARCHING UX IN THE DESIGN OF CRIME REPORTING TOOLS: PERSPECTIVES ON WORKING WITH CITIZENS, NGOS, AND THE POLICE

Web-enabled communication has transformed all aspects of social and commercial interaction, providing new ways for disperse groups and individuals to meet, organise, and trade. However, while commercial organisations have often been at the forefront of this ‘digital revolution’, governmental bodies have been slow to adapt, with the police in particular amongst the slowest to engage, despite obvious benefits around crime reporting and citizen engagement.

This reticence may reflect a number of complex challenges, the most obvious of which is the difficulty inherent in developing tools that ‘work’ for both citizens and crime management stakeholders and which integrate into existing reporting frameworks. While this has, to some extent, been addressed by a new wave of apps, the complexity of crime reporting, and the divergent needs of citizens, the police, and stakeholder NGOs mandate a thorough process of user experience (UX) research and iterative
development. However, the complex challenges of working with these groups challenges traditional UX research paradigms, as a result of which new ways of working need to be evolved. Drawing on the UK-based testing of TRILLION (Trusted, Citizen-LEA Collaboration Over Social Networks) - a pan-European app developed with Horizon 2020 funding - this paper offers an overview of the unique difficulties inherent in conducting UX research with crime and criminal justice stakeholders, and offers suggestions as to how they may be addressed.

UX, Crime Reporting, Digital, Policing, NGO, Citizen

Jenny Fleming University of Southampton
Marisa Silvestri University of Kent

COMPLEX IDENTITIES: WOMEN AND POLICE LEADERSHIP

Drawing on a recent survey conducted with over 150 senior policewomen, we explore the concept of police reform in relation to gender. With recent scholarship indicating positive change to the organisational culture of policing, we reflect on this in relation to women’s own conceptualisations of police leadership culture and their participation within it. We discuss police occupational culture in terms of both its orthodox, traditional attributes and the potentially more progressive ones. In documenting their experiences of being women police leaders, we emphasise the complexity and multiplicity of identities at play here and reflect upon the level and nature of organisational change.

Police, Leadership, Culture, Organisational Change

Denise Kindchi Gosselin Western New England University

TRAUMA-INFORMED VICTIM INTERVIEWING: COMPARING THE COGNITIVE INTERVIEW (CI) TO THE FORENSIC EXPERIENTIAL TRAUMA INTERVIEW (FETI)

Typical hosting areas such as Australia, Europe, and North America have tightened their immigration laws in recent years in response to the high influx of asylum seekers. Within these large groups of migrating persons are vulnerable children, women, and men who may be exploited for sham marriages, sex, work, and organ removal. Communication is vital in the face of unique challenges to identifying and providing services to victims. Advances in the neuroscience of trauma has proved informative in illustrating that this diverse population of individuals share common and predictable responses. The physiological effect of trauma on some survivors can limit obtaining information from those persons. Realistic expectations can reduce frustration and dismissal from authorities that question their credibility. The use of forensic interview styles to
compensate for the cognitive changes caused by the experiences of traumatic events shows promise. Known collectively as the trauma-informed victim approach are interview protocols which acknowledge the physiological effect of trauma on some survivors. Examples compared today are the Enhanced Cognitive Interview (ECI) and the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI). These two recommended interviewing techniques are scientifically tested and consistent with the trauma-informed victim approach.

policing; trauma-informed victim; interviewing

Jack Greig-Midlane University of Bristol

MOVING WITH THE TIMES?: POST-CRASH RHETORICAL AND IDEATIONAL CHANGE IN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING

In studies of police institutional change, it has long been argued that institutions are embedded in and, to some extent, react to dynamic external contexts (e.g. Kelling and Moore 1988; Chan 1997). In England and Wales, there is still concern over how to preserve ‘Neighbourhood Policing’ in the era of austerity. Some police institutions are attempting to reconfigure their local policing models and organisational structures in order to cope with reductions in resources and deliver neighbourhood policing in new and effective ways.

In this paper, I will explore how economic shocks act as trigger events for police institutional change processes. Drawing on fieldwork with West Midlands Police and Carstensen’s (2017) concept of institutional bricolage, I will consider how the financial crash created the conditions for particular ideational change for the delivery of neighbourhood policing, even if street-level operatives do not necessarily accept these ideas of reform. It is important to understand the relationship between the economic base of policing and neighbourhood policing delivery. Economic crises and funding cuts are not only bearers of potential material changes to the policing field, they also trigger new ways of speaking about challenges in policing and thus new organisational narratives and rhetoric.

rhetoric, ideation, police, community policing, institutions
Policing Repeat and High-Risk Family Violence: A Specialist Taskforce in Victoria, Australia

Domestic or family violence is an issue that affects millions of women worldwide. The following paper discusses how police have traditionally responded to cases of family violence, as well as current and future directions in policing repeat and high-risk family violence. In particular, the paper will explore results of a qualitative evaluation of a police-social services approach to family violence in Victoria, Australia: “Alexis – Family Violence Response Model.” Interviews were conducted with 18 stakeholders (7 police members and 11 community service providers) to examine how the model reduced recidivist family violence and how it differed from other policing approaches to family violence. Five key themes were extracted from the data via thematic analysis: (i) collaboration between police and other agencies; (ii) accountability and case management; (iii) the adoption of a proactive major crime approach; (iv) emphasis on professional development; and (v) the focusing of resources. The findings highlight promising practices for policing recidivist family violence.

Policing; domestic violence; intimate partner violence; family violence

Trust in the Police: Examining the Institutional and Cultural Hypotheses in Post-Communist Europe

The study elaborates knowledge of former communist societies regarding attitudes to police. The analysis is aimed at empirical comparison of potential endogenous and exogenous sources of trust in the police in four central European post-communist countries: the Czech Republic (N = 2386), the Slovak Republic (N = 1856), Poland (N = 1751) and Hungary (N = 1561). With data from European Social Survey 2011, we checked for the relative importance of institutional and socio-cultural explanations of trust. Based on life-time learning model and results of another Czech survey, we expected a substantial role of both institutional (such as perceived police effectiveness and fairness) and socio-cultural variables (such as trust in others, personal morality, religion, political orientation, income, gender, age, education) in explaining trust. The results reveal significant and consistent role of perceived police performance, fairness being stronger predictor than effectiveness. Overall, socio-cultural variables explain trust slightly more than perceived police performance. However, it seems that only trust in others is a common socio-cultural predictor of trust in the police across the four countries, while personal morality and income play a minor role in some of them. Religion, education or political orientation seem to not have any separate impact on trust in the police. The findings are discussed in the context of similar analysis of European democracies of the First wave.

police trust, life-time learning model, ESS R5, cross-national comparison
SENSITIZING THE POLICE: TRAINING ABOUT CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Historically, the development of police served to reinforce a particular idea of social order. Many would argue that today police act to conserve and protect established power structures. As an entity influenced by elites and cultural shifts, the exercise of police discretion and the threatened or actual use of force is subject to potentially dangerous drift. A number of police organizations have been accused of crimes against humanity over time. History provides example of U.S. law enforcement mobilized to enforce the status quo yet police in the U.S. appear under exposed to the historical and current examples of police co-optation. This presentation discusses the forces that shaped the founding of English and American policing and the potential of the resulting policing blueprint to allow the use of police for political and social ends. Next, past examples of U.S. police practices that evidence police drift will be explored. Third, the current forces in the U.S. that may exacerbate any police co-optation (e.g. militarization of the police, the advent of mass surveillance, and a strong cultural belief in self-reliance) are discussed. Fourth, the presentation will explore some of the current training efforts in the U.S. regarding policing and crimes against humanity. Last, policy recommendations regarding sensitizing U.S. police to banality of evil and the inoculation against dehumanizing individuals or groups are articulated.

Police, Training

DEPOLICING IN THE POST-FERGUSON ERA: POLICE OPINIONS IN THE US STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the 2014 killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO (USA), and other deadly force incidents has made law enforcement officers reluctant to carry out certain duties. These duties might include proactive tasks such as stop and id, and it may extend to the enforcement of infractions or minor crimes, or the willingness to use force. Most notably, it has been suggested that some officers have become more hesitant to engage in deadly force, which would mean that officers are hesitating to protect their lives and those of others. Another result of Ferguson has been the perception that recruitment and retention of law enforcement has been negatively affected, that some officers regret entering the field or are considering leaving law enforcement because of the fallout from Ferguson. We surveyed over 400 law enforcement officers in a Southern State in the USA to address these questions. Survey results, possible implications and cross-cultural perspectives are presented.

Police; deadly force; depolicing; law enforcement; survey research
THE (IGNOR ED) PRESENCE OF INTERSECTIONALITY WITHIN THE SELECTIVE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF POLICE OFFICERS CONCERNING STOP AND SEARCH

The main thrust of the studies on police selectivity concentrate on the role that ethnicity plays in the decisions taken by police officers. Ethnic minorities would be more often and more rapidly subjected to a stop and search and get a stricter sanction. Research has shown that other personality traits such as gender, age and socio-economic background also have an influence on the selection process. So far, however, little attention has been paid to this finding. With this article, we wish to stress the importance of intersectionality within the studies on police decision-making. Rather than possessing one well-defined characteristic, it seems to be a combination of a series of properties that causes citizens to be in the crosshairs of the police. The first results of an ethnographic study on the Belgian ‘stop and search’ practice show that combinations of gender, ethnic background, age and socio-economic status influence the selection process. Despite the importance of intersectionality within this kind of research, we conclude this article by stating that even an intersectional approach has flaws when it comes to understanding the police selection process in its totality.

Intersectionality, police decision-making, stop and search

REGULATING POLICE DETENTION

The police are agents of the state, operate with wide discretionary powers. In the UK, regulation of police conduct in custody blocks is largely self-regulation. The police say the primary purpose of detention in custody is to make the suspect amenable to investigation. Detainees spend most of the time in isolation and out of public view. Detainees run serious risks in custody, including losing their lives. Custody visitors are the only outsiders who regularly see detainees in their cells. The little-known statutory “Independent Custody Visiting Scheme” is however not an effective regulator of police conduct. The visitors make unannounced visits to police stations and meet the detainees to check on their welfare. But the visitors do not have the necessary expertise, the detainees do not trust the visitors, and the police do not respect the visitors. The power of the police, and official policy, prevent the visitors from making independent and effective scrutiny. The existence of the visiting scheme obscures the need for effective regulation of police conduct in custody blocks. The radical reforms that are needed to empower the visitors to be effective regulators could be achieved if the truth about custody visiting caught the attention of the UK’s Parliament and the wider public. This paper is based on the speaker’s book Regulating Police Detention: Voices from behind closed doors, Policy Press 2018.

Police, Custody, Regulation
THE ROLE OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN COMPLIANCE OF BETTING-MOTIVATED CORRUPTION POLICIES: A CASE STUDY OF TWO AUSTRALIAN SPORTS

With the rapid growth of online betting, betting-motivated corruption (i.e. match-fixing and misusing inside information) has become an increasing issue for sport governing bodies. Suspected cases of betting-motivated corruption have affected a wide range of sports worldwide, prompting sport governing bodies to take proactive steps towards its prevention. A key policy adopted at both the national and international levels across a range of sports is the requirement to report any suspected breaches of anti-corruption policies. However, we have a limited understanding of the factors that promote the willingness of athletes and support staff to report suspected breaches. The current study explores the perceptions of procedural justice (PJ) among athletes and support staff. The concept of PJ—widely researched in the policing field—suggests that if people perceive an authority (e.g. police) to demonstrate trust, respect, neutrality and voice, then they are more likely to comply. Using survey data from athletes and support staff in two Australian sports, this study examines whether their perceptions of the PJ of their sport governing body's actions is related to their reported willingness to comply with betting-motivated corruption policies. The results of the study have implications for sport governing bodies looking to enhance their current prevention strategies. Furthermore, the study provides a different perspective towards achieving compliance within the sporting context.

bidding-motivated corruption, sport integrity, procedural justice, compliance, reporting, regulation, match-fixing, inside information

MORAL DEVELOPMENT IN POLICE OCCUPATIONS – TO MAINTAIN NOR MS OR TO RESPECT FOR HUMANITY?

Citizens’ perception of police legitimacy has been proved to highly correlate with procedural justice, one component of which is the basis on which officers make decisions. However, limited research has examined police officers’ decision-making models, particularly in Asian settings. Using survey data, this paper reports original findings on Kohlberg’s moral reasoning among police officers, cadets and undergraduates in Taiwan. The theory divided decision-making models into three stages: pre-conventional (self-interest), conventional (maintaining norms) and post-conventional (social-contract and logical consistency) stages. The findings reveal that length of attendance at the police university of Taiwan is associated with lower levels of post-conventionality. Furthermore, more experienced police officers exhibit the poorest development in post-conventional stage and the strongest in conventional stage among all cohorts. The results suggest that the dominant paramilitary police education model in Taiwan hinders the development of moral, as does years in service. The implications of these findings for police education and training in Taiwan are discussed.

Police legitimacy, police discretion, police education and training, moral reasoning
Branko Lobnikar Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor
Kaja Prislan Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security UM
Gorazd Meško Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security UM

AN ANALYSIS OF SLOVENIAN RESIDENTS’ EVALUATION ON THE HARM CAUSED BY DIFFERENT FORMS OF POLICE CORRUPTION

Legitimacy is a stable topic in police studies and can be defined as the right to govern and the recognition by the governed of that right. The cornerstone of the police legitimacy is the perceived integrity of police officers by the population. Studying police integrity is important due to the specificity of police work and the ability of the police to encroach upon individual’s rights and freedoms. Using the methodology for measuring police integrity, developed by Kutnjak Ivković (2009), authors present the result of a study on a sample of 338 Slovenian residents. The respondents evaluated the seriousness of behaviours described in 14 different scenarios, which included different forms of police deviance from all three police deviance categories. The results were compared with the same study on police sample (n = 550). Police officers evaluated described scenarios as very serious, inappropriate and dangerous and, whereas the residents thought that their local police officers would not assess such behaviours as very serious. The gap analysis of police officers’ and residents’ perception is analysed in the paper from the legitimacy point of view.

police, legitimacy, public opinion, Slovenia

Marcos Alonso Rodriguez Universidad Europea de Madrid
Gustavo Gonzalez-Cuevas Universidad Europea de Madrid
Elena Serrano Aguirrezábal Universidad Europea de Madrid

MORAL DISENGAGEMENT AND CALLOUS-UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS IN INCARCERATED ADOLESCENTS

The quest for distinctive characteristics indicative of juveniles prone to engage in violent behavior has been of great interest for criminologists and psychologists alike. In recent years, the presence of both callous-unemotional traits and moral disengagement has acquired great importance specially when predicting antisocial behavior of adolescents at risk for severe, aggressive and stable behavioral problems. Callous-unemotional traits, with a biological basis, refers to personality traits implying lack of empathy, sadism, interpersonal irresponsibility and remorselessness. In addition, moral disengagement, with a cognitive basis, can be understood as the willingness to conditionally endorse transgressive behavior. Our sample comprised 97 incarcerated adolescent (M age = 17.64, SD = 1.31 years) boys who completed questionnaires to evaluate callous-unemotional traits as well as moral disengagement. The current study hypothesized that adolescents that commit instrumental crimes present lower levels of moral disengagement but higher levels of callous-unemotional traits in
comparison with adolescents who commit non-instrumental crimes. Our results provided strong support for our hypothesis and also shed light on different cognitive, emotional and personality mechanisms that may be critical for the onset of a criminal career at early age. Most importantly, these current findings we believe should be taken into account when tailoring specific programs aimed at problematic boys.

Delinquency; Moral disengagement; callous-unemotional traits; aggression and violence

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**Arne De Boeck Leuven Institute of Criminology (KU Leuven)**

**CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE IDEA OF MORALITY AS A FILTER.**

As Anthony Bottoms (2002) has rightly stated, criminologists who are true to their calling have to be interested in morality. While a number of classic works in criminology have variously discussed the role of ‘moral beliefs’ (Hirschi), ‘normative definitions’ (Akers) and ‘moral neutralisations’ (Sykes and Matza) in the explanation of criminal behaviour, it seems fair to say that none of them have attributed such a fundamental explanatory role to morality as Situational Action Theory (Wikström). Specifically, SAT proposes that the interplay between a person’s morality (moral rules and emotions) and the norms that are salient in a particular setting creates a ‘moral filter’, and this moral filter determines whether or not people will perceive crime as an action alternative to satisfy their wants. In spite of a growing number of studies empirically examining SAT’s main hypotheses, theoretical reflection on its core concepts and assumptions remains rare. In this presentation, I will offer some critical reflections on the idea that morality works as a filter that automatically regulates the identification of action alternatives prior to deliberation, control and choice. I will focus in particular on the role of shame and guilt in the moral filtering of action alternatives.

Morality, shame, guilt
Anabel Taefi German Police University
Benjamin Kraus German Police University
Jens Struck German Police University
Thomas Goergen German Police University

OUT OF THE BLUE? CRIMINAL PATHWAYS OF YOUNG MULTIPLE HOMICIDE OFFENDERS

Addressing history of offending before committing a homicide, preceding studies (e.g. Dobash, Dobash, Cavanagh, Smith, & Medina-Ariza, 2007; DeLisi & Scherer, 2006) have found a significant share of perpetrators who seem to be ‘late-starters’ without earlier convictions. Based on judicial files of 44 cases of multiple homicides committed in Germany (in the years 2000 to 2013), we analyze histories of offending of the perpetrators aged 11 to 25. Examining biographical and situational dynamics of cases in which offenders have not been convicted before committing a homicide, some specific characteristics can be identified: Compared to offenders with pre-convictions, the subgroup is relatively young, well-educated and comes from rather ‘unbroken’ families. Often, particular group or friendship dynamics are relevant in the genesis of these cases. In a number of cases, information on criminal and delinquent behavior not resulting in convictions could be retrieved from the files.

multiple homicide; criminal career; young offenders

Justyna Włodarczyk-Madejska Department of Criminology The Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Justice

JUVENILES IN YOUTH EDUCATIONAL CENTRES AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Proposed speech is a summary of two research projects realized in Department of Criminology the Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences and in Institute of Justice. In the course of the projects were carried out two kind of researches: court files research and individual semi-structured in-depth interviews. The research samples were: 397 juveniles from whom in 2014 the court issued decision on the application of the placement in a youth educational centres or in a correctional facilities (case files research) and 40 educators from youth educational centres - YEC and correctional facilities - CF (qualitative research).

The aim of my speech is to present the results of the researches. The speech consists of three parts. The first, I would like to characterize juveniles, from whom the court applied the strictest measures listed in article 6 of the Act of Proceeding in Juvenile Cases. The second part will give an insight into the perception of the juveniles by the educators from YEC and CF. The last one will concern the effects of work with the juveniles in YEC and CF. In this way it will be possible to answer the following
André Ernst University of Cologne

THE PERCEPTION OF (CRIMINAL) ACTION ALTERNATIVES

A renewed interest echoes an old call for the recognition of the interplay between people and contexts in the explanation of criminal behavior. The Situational Action Theory by Wikström explains this interplay in the two-step perception-choice process. First, people have to perceive crime as action alternative, and will then either act habitually or deliberate about choosing an alternative. In this contribution, I focus on the necessary condition of offending: the perception of criminal action alternatives. Wikström argues that a person’s own morality and the moral norms of the context constitute the moral filter that mirrors the action alternatives a person perceives. Contrary to this interactional paradigm, it is often argued that (law conforming) moral values could have an immunizing effect on behavior. Challenging this assumption, I introduce descriptive norms, other people’s behavior, as a new conceptualization of moral norms and provide a more rigorous test against alternative mechanism like social- and self-selection. The moral norms are measured in the same context as the dependent variable and counterfactual statistics, together with compulsory schooling, allow controlling for selection processes. Results (Data: German school study “Friendship and Violence in Adolescence”) show that an independent effect of the moral norms of the context exists. This means that morality has no overall immunizing effect on offending, – at least – on inner-school violence.

Analytical criminology, Situation Action Theory, Adolescents, Violence, counterfactual analysis

Stefan Schumann Johannes Kepler University Linz
Karin Bruckmüller Johannes Kepler University Linz

CRIMINAL JUSTICE 4.0: USER EXPECTATIONS FOR ALGORITHM DESIGN AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY

The paper presents preliminary results of a two years study on criminal justice preconditions for highly automated and autonomous driving. It is based especially on an empirical evaluation of user expectations for algorithm design in general and in dilemma situations in particular. Technicians miss clear legal criteria how to structure decision making algorithms for autonomous driving cars in order not to face criminal liability: Especially when facing an unavoidable accident, the car
needs to “decide” whether one or another person will be killed in order to save the other person’s life. Traditionally in law, life must not be counted. Neither saving the younger life will justify sacrificing the older, nor saving a group of people will justify sacrificing one other. While a driver in a dilemma situation will not be held liable, programmers have to decide beforehand. New ethical legal approaches must be developed. The paper also deals with the consequences of machine learning systems on the allocation of criminal responsibilities to developers, and users, - or alternatives.

Autonomous driving, Artificial intelligence, criminal liability

Lauren Stevens University of Portsmouth

“NO MATTER WHAT REHABILITATION OR TREATMENT YOU GET... THERE IS ALWAYS POSSIBILITY”: AN EXAMINATION OF THE RISKS AND DANGEROUSNESSPOSED BY CHILD SEX OFFENDERS FROM THE PUBLIC’S PERSPECTIVE.

Child sexual victimisation is considered to be one of the most detrimental and seemingly ‘unforgivable’ crimes against humans which affects children, families and society, which often results in these offenders becoming commonly dehumanised, stigmatised, shamed and socially excluded in society. Such crimes provoke negative attitudes from the community that reinforce the segregation between rehabilitating offenders and the community. Yet, the community is a key component to any successful rehabilitation in the community setting. To fully understand the complexities of public perception and the implications for criminological research and community reintegration efforts it is necessary to understand their risk perception by the aforementioned offenders. It is also crucial to identify the characteristics associated with heightened perception of risk, suggest ways of encouraging successful re-integration, while identifying different lines of inquiry to reduce child sexual victimisation in the first instance. Reflecting upon a mixed methods approach to identify the public’s perception of risk using both a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews, this paper draws upon the preference to prevention tactics rather than intervention strategies in the community-setting. This paper calls for an alternative focus to crimes against children, the offenders and the criminal justice responses, with a view that prevention is more desirable (and socially pragmatic) than intervention.

Rehabilitation, Prevention, Community Reintegration, Child sexual offenders, Public perspective
Petra Vejvodova Masaryk University

DISINFORMATION AND MANIPULATION ON INTERNET: TELL ME WHO YOU ARE AND I WILL TELL YOU WHAT TO THINK

The contribution comes with preliminary results of research on how disinformation (misinformation) on internet manipulate with our minds. Research is based on experimental design testing different target groups, which are given under influence of manipulated information. Different manipulative techniques of propaganda are used. Their strength and impact are tested. The vulnerable target groups in society are going to be identified. Also, in the context of digital age, the consequences in one’s social behaviour are discussed. The research is based on theories of cognitive dissonance and cognitive bias, which say that individuals have inner drive to hold all attitudes and behaviour in harmony and they often do mistake in reasoning occurring as a result of holding beliefs regardless of contrary information.

disinformation, experiment, cognitive dissonance, manipulation

Ernesto Savona Transcrine-Università Cattolica

THE CRIMINAL CARRIERS OF ITALIAN “MAFIOSI”: LESSONS FROM PROTON PROJECT

This paper draws its main results from project PROTON (EU Horizon 2020 Programme) devoted to the recruitment of organized crime and terrorist members by their respective organizations. This study on the criminal career of Italian mafia members, is built on the data of the criminal trajectories of all “mafiosi” imprisoned in Italy from 1982 to 2016. The main results are the following:

1. the criminal career paradigm of A. Blumstein works well for organised crime members explaining their participation duration, frequency, specialization and escalation;
2. Italian mafias go toward a progressive decline
3. the changing factors that drive this decline could be lessons learned for future policies against organised crime

criminal carriers of italian “mafiosi”
Andrew Goldsmith Flinders University
Mark Halsey Flinders University
David Bright Flinders University

**SHOOT TO THRILL: PASSION AND PRAGMATISM IN CRIMINAL GUN USE**

This paper reflects on data collected from interviews with more than 50 Australian inmates convicted of serious gun-related crime. It looks at the diverse uses and meanings attached to gun use in offences such as armed robbery, murder and self-protection in the illicit drug trade. Observations on gun preferences, variations in comportment with guns, and the significance of firearm regulatory regimes are derived from the data. The expressive use of guns as well as their practical deployment are discussed. Guns as seductive objects is examined as an important theme within cultural criminology.

*guns, violence, cultural criminology, emotion*

Anabel Taefi German Police University
Anja Gerlach German Police University
Anna Reinelt-Ferber German Police University
Thomas Goergen German Police University

**AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG NURSING HOME RESIDENTS – RESULTS FROM A STANDARDIZED SURVEY AMONG NURSING HOME STAFF**

Care-dependent older adults living in nursing homes represent an especially vulnerable population. While in the past some attention has been given to resident abuse by nursing home staff, violent victimization by fellow residents has long been overlooked. This paper presents findings from a recent German survey among 1,330 persons providing hands-on care and support in nursing homes. Survey data allow for estimates of the prevalence of different types of resident-to-resident aggression (physical violence, sexual assault, verbal and other non-physical types of aggression) in institutions of residential care. An analysis of specific incidents witnessed by respondents provides data on characteristics of those involved in these incidents as well as on situational and institutional factors. Findings on violent episodes involving resident-to-resident aggression will be discussed with regard to the emergence of such incidents and to opportunities for prevention.

*nursing homes, resident-to-resident aggression, violence, vulnerable groups*
Guido Travaini University Vita-Salute San Raffaele
Monica Gozzi University Vita-Salute San Raffaele
Irene Aiolfi University Vita-Salute San Raffaele
Alessio Cino University Vita-Salute San Raffaele
Luca Leone University Vita-Salute San Raffaele
Isabella Merzagora University of Milan

SEMANTIC POLARITIES IN A CRIMINOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Over the past few decades, the attention to the process of conversation has significantly grown. This is due to a change of perspective: communication is not seen as a linear process based solely on the transmission of information anymore, but rather as a circular and interactive process, based on the construction of shared meanings between speakers. This project aims to analyse interviews with male adults who have committed violent acts, mostly in a domestic setting. The interviews have been conducted at a criminological treatment center for authors of violent crimes against women and children, and have been examined through the Familiar Semantics Grid (GSF; Griglia di Semantiche Famigliari), a research form developed by the psychotherapist Valeria Ugazio, professor of Clinical Psychology at the University of Bergamo. Her theory aims to codify and empirically study semantic polarities inside families. The main goal of this project is to determine whether it is possible to identify specific semantic patterns which are peculiar to relevant psychopathologies, such as depression, obsessive compulsive disorders, and phobic disorders, within the structure of communication in domestic gender-based violence. The research project may have interesting implications in the treatment path.

Semantic polarities - domestic violent - criminological treatment

Line Beauchesne University of Ottawa

DECRIMINALIZATION OF POSSESSION FOR PERSONAL USE OF DRUGS: HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

This research examined whether the choice of decriminalizing the possession for personal use of all illicit drugs adopted by several countries has led to less repression against the users and more care for problematic users. Methodology. The number of countries having made this choice vary from research to research because of the criteria used to define decriminalization. In this research, were retained only countries that have opted nationally for the decriminalization of possession of all drugs without condition. For each country, it was taken into consideration the influence of the political, social, economic, legal and judicial context in which this choice was made. Results: This analysis shows that this option remains a very limited and fragile path in a prohibitionist environment.
On the objective of less repression of drug users, the result of decriminalization is weak or even had signified more repression on them. On the objective of more care for problematic users, it is clearly not an automatic result of this choice.

Discussion: We will conclude this presentation by the conditions that appear necessary to help decriminalization of possession for personal use meet these two objectives, even in the context of prohibition.

Drugs Decriminalization Human rights

Laurence Armand French University of New Hampshire
Lijija Nikolic-Novakovic Audiolex-Serbia
Goran Kovacevic University of Sarajevo

MEASURING YOUTH ISSUES IN BOSNIA & SERBIA USING THE POSIT

The Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT) was developed in 1991 by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), a component of the United States National Institute of Health as a measure for discerning problems affecting youth aged 12 to 19. French adapted the POSIT for aggregate use among school-aged populations providing a “class profile” that could assist schools in getting a better sense of their student’s needs. The authors created the Slavic-language POSIT and tested in the FB-H and RS in Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in Serbia. Here, French devised the minimum mean score (MMS) based on the cutting scores associated with the original POSIT allowing for aggregate comparisons according to age, gender, ethnicity etcetera. It is a 139-item, forced choice (“yes”/“da”/“no”/“ne”) screening questionnaire assessment that measures ten domains.

- Physical health;
- Mental health;
- Substance use/abuse;
- Family relations;
- Peer relations;
- Educational status (learning disabilities/disorders);
- Vocational status;
- Social skills;
- Leisure/recreation; &
- Aggressive behaviours/delinquency

The POSIT can be used to measure the effects of secondary trauma among youth whose parents and grandparents were impacted directly by the Balkan Wars of 1991-95; 1999-2002 by measuring the needs of students as well assessing the effectiveness of class-wide clinical intervention.

secondary PTSD, drug abuse, mental illness, education, social issues
PHONE-BASED MOBILE DRUG DEALING AS MARKET RESPONSE TO REPRESSIVE DRUG POLICIES

Illegal drug markets are undergoing significant transformations. Traditionally, illegal drugs have often been sold and purchased in open street markets, dealing houses, nightclubs or social supply networks. The availability of ‘new’ communication technologies have however resulted in new modes of drug distribution. One example of this is the emergence of internet-based cryptomarkets. Another is the growing availability of mobile phones, which has ‘radically transformed retail drug markets’ (May & Hough 2004: 554). In Denmark, police crackdowns on open street markets and the growth in mobile phone ownership have led to new modes of cannabis distribution, such as ‘mobile dealing’, a kind of delivery service, where buyers ring sellers, and make appointments for the delivery of illegal drugs. Based on 20 interviews with low-level drug dealers, involved in mobile dealing in Denmark, this presentation describes how drug markets’ capacity to adapt to repressive drug policies are influenced by the proliferation of mobile phone technology. More specifically, the presentation explores how socio-technical relations today play a key role in shaping dealing practices. Rather than understanding mobile phones as mere ‘tools’ or as an outside ‘force’ impacting on dealing practice, the presentation uses a social constructivist approach to explore the ways in which mobile phone technology, dealing practices, and subcultural meaning- and identity-building are implicated in one another.

Drug policy, drug market adaptations, mobile dealing, technology

CANNABIS POLICY REFORMS IN GERMANY? CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DISCOURSES ON DECRIMINALIZATION AND REGULATION STRATEGIES

Background: There are now over 20 countries worldwide that have some form of decriminalisation of drug possession. Many other countries, including Ireland, are considering how to implement decriminalisation in their own jurisdiction. Aim: To provide useful information for researchers and policy makers on the contexts, mechanisms and outcomes of various forms of decriminalisation. Methods: A rapid realist review is being carried out over the summer of 2018 as part of
a project for the government of Ireland. This review follows the Realist and Meta-narrative Evidence Synthesis: Evolving Standards (RAMESES) process for realist reviews. This proceeds through scope clarification, development of search strategy, research collation, data extraction, assessment, verification and writing up. There will be a specific focus on both the Portuguese case (given its high salience in the debate on decriminalisation in Ireland and elsewhere) and on countries that have decriminalisation and a common law legal tradition, including Australia and the USA (as these are more likely to produce information that is transferable to the case of Ireland and other common law jurisdictions).

Results: Results will be presented in the form of graphic logic models (showing links between contexts, mechanisms and outcomes, both intended and unintended) and matrices presenting the advantages and disadvantages of different modes of decriminalisation for potential transfer to other countries.

drug decriminalisation germany policy

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Adanela Musaraj University of Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy
Olta Noti University Logos

EVALUATING THE ‘CRIME – COUNTERFEIT NUTRACEUTICALS’ COMBINATION IN BALKAN COUNTRIES

Food supply fraud – including the sub-category of economically motivated adulteration – is illegal intentional deception for economic gain using food supply, a subcategory of Nutraceuticals. In western Balkan countries, although their future oriented in EU, the European Pharmacopeia is not part of their Drug policy and politics. This is reflected only on the drug production, but also on food supply security and production. While most food fraud events do not have an immediate hazard, the nutraceuticals are vulnerable. The issue involves intelligent human adversaries, so the response is uniquely complex regarding mitigation and prevention. In terms of danger, the record often reported of 173,000 deaths due to the consumption of counterfeit food supplies and nutraceuticals in Western Balkan countries in the last decade. There is a lack of statistical stringency and indeed these deaths did not relate directly to the counterfeiting of food supply, but more generally to diseases caused by these nutraceuticals and their misuse. It is therefore important to be more stringent when reporting these statistics and to better understand the real danger of counterfeit nutraceuticals and their impact.

Food supply fraud, food safety, European pharmacopeia,
EPPIC - EXCHANGING PREVENTION POLICIES ON POLYDRUG USE AMONG YOUTH IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Young offenders are likely to be affected by a myriad of health- and social inequalities, and in particular they are at risk of developing drug problems. During adolescence interventions are needed to prevent onset into different forms of substance use, reduce escalation and reverse problematic drug consumption. However, there has been very little attention paid to young people in contact with the criminal justice system in relation to drug prevention policy and practice. In this paper we present preliminary findings from an ongoing European project, funded by the Health Programme of the European Union, which examines interventions in polydrug use of young criminal offenders. The project covers research on prevention programmes in prison settings and on rehabilitation programmes (“therapy instead of punishment”) in six European countries - United Kingdom, Italy, Denmark, Poland, Germany and Austria. The objective of this project is to identify transferable principles of good practice to prevent illicit drug use and the use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) among young people in touch with the criminal justice system. Personal interviews with young offenders in all partner countries have helped to describe drug trajectories and hence identify key intervention points to facilitate prevention efforts in the future.

Health in prisons, drug therapy in the CJS, drug using trajectories of youth

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND RESEARCHING IT: AN EXPLORATION

Over the last decades, attention has been payed to executive functions in the explanation of juvenile delinquency (e.g. Nordvall, 2018; Ogilvie, Stewart, Chan, & Shum, 2011). This concept, executive functions, which makes goal-directed behaviour possible and enables people to act according to internal stimuli rather than external, is mentioned in theories like the Situational Action Theory of Wikström (e.g. Wikström & Treiber, 2007) and the Dual Taxonomy of Moffitt (1993). There is also some empirical indication that these processes might be weaker in people, adults and juveniles, committing crimes or exhibiting antisocial behaviour (e.g. Ogilvie et al., 2011). However, a lot remains unclear and results tend to be inconsistent. This presentation will discuss what is known so far, some research methodology, and future prospects. Experiences from my own research will be used in this presentation to offer a view on this emerging topic, paying attention to the influence it may have on the practical reaction on juvenile delinquency and its limitations.

executive functions, juvenile delinquency
Merten Neumann
Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

PREDICTORS FOR ABUSE OF GRADUAL RELEASE IN GERMAN FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

The process of gradual release is substantial for a successful reintegration of inpatients of forensic mental health institutions. Obviously, gradual increase in freedom for the patients goes hand in hand with risks for the general public in the sense that patients face more opportunities for new offenses. To prevent these offenses every step of gradual release is preceded by a thorough risk assessment. Even though we know a lot about general risk and protective factors regarding recidivism, we lack knowledge about specific predictive factors for the abuse of freedoms gained through steps of gradual release. At the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, we looked at 669 patients of ten different forensic mental health institutions and their behaviour in the year following their first permission to leave the institution without supervision. We gathered data about the occurrence of intramural violations of rules (e.g., violent behaviour, refusal to participate in therapy) and abuse of the granted possibility to leave the institution (e.g., absconding, drug abuse). For each of these forms of misconduct we used classification trees to identify groups of differential risks based on various dynamic and stable predictors. Results as well as practical implications will be discussed.

Gradual Release, Mentally ill offenders, Forensic mental health institutions, Crime correlates

Yuji Takenaka
Hokuriku Gakuin University

Mitsuaki Ueda
Doshisha University

Emiko Kobayashi
Kanazawa University

THE TEST AND EXAMINE OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY IN JAPAN

Social learning theory, which was proposed by Ronald Akers, has long been recognized as one of the most influential theories in criminology. The theory has been empirically tested in many studies, and, as a result, has attained the popularity among criminology researchers. But, most studies tested the theory only in the western context. Only a few studies tested the theory using the data collected from the survey administered in Asian countries, to be sure, but no study has ever tested the theory’s applicability to Japan, which is world widely well-known for its low crime rate for many years. According to some criminal justice studies in Japan, some parts of the offender rehabilitation programs conducted seem to be influenced by or drawn from the theory’s implications. Assuming this program is effective, the theory is more like to be applicable. The aim of the current study is to test and examine the applicability or explanatory power of Social learning theory in the Japanese setting. In this study, we use the data collected from the survey which one of the authors, Emiko Kobayashi, administered in 2011. The questionnaire survey was administered to university students in Japan and asks their experiences in their high school days.

Social Learning Theory
EMPIRICAL TEST OF HIRSCHI’S (2004) REDEFINED SELF-CONTROL IN THE FAR EAST AND ITS IMPLICATION

The operationalization of the key concept of Gottfredson and Hirschi’s general theory of crime (1990), namely self-control, has been a debated topic in criminology since they advocated the theory. The measure most widely adopted to test the theory in the related researches to date is Grasmick et al.’s scale (Grasmick et al. 1993). However, Hirschi, one of the two founders of the theory, criticized the scale from a theoretical point of view and attributed its popularity to their misuse of the psychological concepts. Furthermore, he redefined the concept and suggested how it should be measured. Inspired and based on this theoretical revision, several studies subsequently tested the theory’s assertions using the scale, but there seems no conclusive agreement regarding how it should be measured. Although the measurement Hirschi suggested is based on his earlier theory, and Gottfredson, the other founder of self-control theory, explicitly contend that it is a derivative of earlier control theories (Hirschi 2004, Gottfredson 2006), some created the scale without social bond and others compute the scale in a manner different from the original. In the present study, we assess theoretical implications of Hirschi’s (2004) redefinition, and rigorously test the theory’s core thesis using data we collected from Japanese and Korean middle schools. Also discussed in this study will be theoretical implications on the difference between these two East Asian countries.

Self-control Theory, Cultural invariance, East Asia

HOW TO COMPARE THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION GENERATED BY THE CRIMINAL POLICY OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES? METHOD TO DEVELOP A MEASURING TOOL

Comparative criminal justice policy has a strong inclination to confront national crime control systems in accordance to corresponding levels of punitiveness. Diez-Ripollés, 2011, advocated for a more comprehensive comparative framework, which he founds in the social exclusion effects that different crime control systems entail on three specific groups: suspects, offenders and ex-offenders. Assuming this model, we will explain the methodological procedure to create a tool for measuring social exclusion generated by the current criminal policy of Western industrialized countries, in particular the design, application and data analysis of a tool applied to 99 international experts from 18 different countries. The procedure was divided in four phases: a selection of punitive rules and practices, a design of a comparative instrument with the validated rules and practices, the application of the instrument to Western industrialized countries and their international comparative. In each phase we
have used different methods like: Delphi Method, the inter-judge agreement, Osterlind (1989) and Dunn (1999) protocols, as well as several statistical proofs (inter-rater reliability, Intraclass Correlation and Aiken’s V Coefficient). We will highlight our attention in the main results, issues and challenges confronted during the research development.

Measurement and methodology, criminal justice policy, social exclusion, international and comparative

Marco Calaresu University of Sassari
Moris Triventi University of Trento


This paper is a policy evaluation study of a large-scale security policy in Italy. Specifically, this study examines the symbolic implementation and the possible contextual heterogeneity in the outcome of the policy of security pacts, which affected — in almost three years of adoption (2007-2009) — more than 3 thousand municipalities and around 12 million people. In this work, drawing on the Matland’s ambiguity-conflict model, we develop a first attempt to assess the possible contextual heterogeneity in the outcome of the policy across different contexts. We built a macro-level dataset with repeated measures for the 103 Italian provinces, covering a period spanning between 2004 and 2013. As result of fixed-effects panel regression models, we found evidence of heterogeneity in the outcome of the policy across provinces ruled by political parties or coalitions with different political orientations compared to the national government that started the policy.

Fixed-effects Panel Regression Models, Security Policy, Policy Outcome, Symbolic Implementation, Ambiguity-Conflict Model, Crime
Darko Datzer Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo
Eldan Mujanović Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo

ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL CONFISCATION ORDERS: A CHALLENGE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Confiscation of criminal assets seems valuable strategy to achieve both special and general preventive purpose of the criminal law, mainly by reducing the profitability of crime and the capacity of offenders to finance future criminal activities. The analysis based on judicial records gathered from almost all Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina criminal courts aims to quantify and depict important issues related to criminal confiscation. Total amount ordered to be confiscated was close to ten million Euro. The picture is, however, largely asymmetrical, for majority of orders referred to small amounts, from as little as five to just over five hundred Euros. In only little over twelve percent of the cases where confiscation was ordered there were reliable data whether the amount was actually collected, usually by paying the order or confiscating the assets which in earlier stages of the process were temporarily seized. Highest amount for which reliable data exist that was recovered was fifty thousand Euros, while median is only hundred and fifty Euros. It is plausible that the attrition is substantial, which can be explained by the under usage of seizure measures, as well as focus on simpler, small-value cases which do not add largely to total of confiscated sums. Furthermore, weak enforcement of court orders is a chronic issue in criminal justice system of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and probably the biggest reason for low collection of confiscation orders.

criminal assets, confiscation order, attrition, enforcement

Stavros Demetriou University of Sussex

HARM, RISK AND CRIME PREVENTION: THE NEED TO REFORM POST-CONVICTON CIVIL PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The proliferation of civil preventive measures, ie a crime-prevention technique comprising of both civil and criminal law features, during the last two decades suggests a clear enthusiasm for the use, and expansion, of this unique form of social control. This enthusiasm can be attributed, inter alia, to the avoidance of the 'obstacles' faced by other pre-emptive interventions falling within criminal law’s ambit. Notwithstanding the criticisms raised, this paper argues that not all types of civil preventive measures are equally problematic and should, therefore, not be abolished. To this end, a distinction needs to be drawn between non-conviction and post-conviction measures. Although the imposition of post-conviction measures can be warranted based on the offence(s) that have already been committed, it is still necessary for this type of civil preventive measures to be reformed ensuring that each order accurately reflects the level and the nature of the risk posed by each offender.

crime prevention, civil preventive measures, harm, risk
Krisztina Farkas National Institute of Criminology

CRIMINAL LAW PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY FROM A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE – SOME ITALIAN LESSONS FOR THE HUNGARIAN LEGISLATION

The cultural properties are complex objects of cultural, economic and investment mechanisms. The acts against them appear as an interdisciplinary problem, the combat against these diverse actions can be realized by the regulations of the various areas of law. However, the threatened values, the size of the damage and the related crimes with great weight makes the intervention of the criminal law necessary. Italy is characterized by one of the wealthiest cultural heritages of the world. For this reason, Italy takes a leading role in fighting against actions violating these values. This protection is realized at different levels and by several measures. In addition, the Italian system is characterized by special police forces dedicated to law enforcement in this field. In the framework of a two year long project, the National Institute of Criminology and the National University of Public Service have conducted a research in the field of the criminal protection of cultural properties. The Hungarian system and the Italian one have been examined in order to give appropriate suggestions to resolve the problem. The lecture will introduce the Italian criminal legislation, organisation system, practical experience and compare them with the Hungarian ones. With the help of this comparative analysis, it will be possible to make the protection of cultural properties in Hungary more effective and hopefully it will give useful advice for other countries.

cultural property, Hungarian criminal law, Italian

Ascensión García Ruiz Complutense University of Madrid
Nigel South University of Essex

MAKING NOISE. NEW TENDENCIES IN GREEN CRIMINOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS

Noise has not been considered part of the prominent environmental matters even though noise was probably the first environmental pollutant (apart from human waste) in the Ancient world. Yet today, by comparison with other world-renowned environmental issues, noise and protection from its effects are often overlooked, except in specialist fields mainly focused on urban planning. One major reason for this may be that noise does not possess the same ability to spread than other forms of pollution. Another disparity that characterizes noise as an unusual form of environmental pollution is its pre-eminently subjective nature. The impact and consequences that anthropogenic noise causes on non-human species, and thus on biodiversity, is currently an unresolved issue in environmental law bodies both national and international. Here we question why noise has not (so far) been explored within green criminology and only tentatively explored within cultural criminology and traditional criminology. The objectives are to provide an overview of noise as a topic, connecting media,
culture and anti- and pro-social behaviour, and to unearth interconnections between the matter of noise and its implications for the environment as well as establish performance criteria in its current field of study, and provide a concise overview of noise as an environmental topic that take on a holistic perspective.


Claire Hamilton Maynooth University

DISCIPLINING SECURITY: TOWARDS A FOUCAULDIAN ANALYSIS OF COUNTERTERRORISM LAW AND POLICY?

It is by now a familiar mantra: we live in a permanent state of emergency where the exception has truly become the norm. Writing on the spate of emergency measures which have followed the recent terror attacks in Europe, Amnesty International (2017: 6) stated the problem bluntly: ‘Brick by brick, the edifice of rights protection that was so carefully constructed after the Second World War, is being dismantled.’ With the stakes rising, the issue for scholars remains the classic dilemma of how, in an age of supposed ‘super-terrorism’ (Lazarus and Goold, 2007), we can reconcile rights and security without dismantling the essence of the democratic project. Faced with these problems, this paper seeks to explore the advantages to be gained through the application of governmentality-informed criminological concepts to counter-terrorism discourses, particularly the affinities (and differences) between contemporary security discourse and previous discourse on the ‘punitive turn’ (Hamilton, 2014; Pratt et al, 2005).

Counter-terrorism, governmentality, human rights

Gabriella Kármán National Institute of Criminology

EXPERIENCES OF THE HUNGARIAN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CONCERNING THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

The aim of the present research is to explore Hungarian law enforcement measures for the protection of cultural properties. Provisions and civil and criminal infringements in this field are regulated by public administrative and criminal law. In our project the issue is examined from an international perspective with special emphasis on the Italian solutions. The main purpose of this research is the analysis of the criminal justice practice. One of the most serious cases among the offenses against cultural properties is referred to in literature as the illicit trading of cultural properties. However, illicit trading of cultural
properties is an ambiguous expression; literature usually means transnational crime against antiquities under this term. There are no specific provisions for illicit trading of cultural properties in the Hungarian Criminal Code. The literature uses it as a collective term for different criminal offenses. In 2018 we have conducted an empirical research on crimes committed against cultural properties between 2012 and 2016. The offenses examined were theft, robbery, dealing in stolen goods, misuse of cultural properties and smuggling. In addition, we have studied the personal and organisational requirements to combat the illicit trading of cultural properties. In our presentation we would like to outline our recommendations based on our results.

cultural property, Hungarian criminal law, illicit trafficking, empirical research

Ildikó Pongrácz University of Miskolc, Faculty of Law
Erika Csemáné Dr. Váradi University of Miskolc, Faculty of Law

DIGITALISATION AND ITS EFFECTS, FROM HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

Digitalisation fills the everyday life of the 21st century, providing the opportunity for information transfer, entertainment and easy and fast contact with each other. At the same time, it also raises a number of previously unknown problems. With the advancement of technology, the spread of mobile phones and the Internet, the virtual space given by the World Wide Web, a new socialization medium, has become a determinative part of the lives of young people, the members of the Z-generation. However, community sites, as one of the main tools of communication and entertainment, pose many threats to young people and provide a range of crime forms. The rise of digitization is not negligible from the human rights aspect, just think about depicting people, making and publishing unauthorized photographs, videos, or unauthorized handling and use of personal data. The data protection aspects are particularly important, so it was important to strengthen the confidence of individuals in online services and to create more modern data protection legislation that is compatible with the online environment. The birth of the new regulation means that reforms in the protection of personal data are also being implemented in all Member States, including Hungary. The GDPRs come into effect on May 25, 2018, so we will discuss the solutions that we have to face when applying them, as this will have implications for the development of criminal policy.

Digitalisation, human rights
Dirk Lampe University of Bremen

„PREVENTION FOR EVERYBODY AND PREVENTION RIGHT FROM THE BEGINNING”. REFORMS OF GERMAN YOUTH LAW, THE RISE OF PREVENTION, AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONALS

Like in many other Western countries the German youth law as well as the youth welfare system have in recent years been influenced by calls for harsher sanctions and more preventive measures (Dollinger et al. 2018). Even though changes have been not as far-reaching as in the United States or Great Britain, calls for a tougher dealing with high-risk offenders and a stronger focus on crime prevention dominate the contemporary German political discourse on youth crime (Amos 2016; Lampe 2018). Roughly based on neurobiological ideas and dramatic descriptions of youth crime a policy of “the sooner the better” and “better more than less” is emerging in the institutionalized ‘management’ of (possibly) deviant youth. This shift in the framework of social control has been described by many scholars (recently: Singelstein 2014; Zabel 2018), but little is known about the role of practitioners in the youth and social welfare system, who have to implement these policy changes.

Therefore this paper presents the result of a case study of social work and youth care agents in the German city state of Bremen. Based on 18 qualitative interviews it is shown how professionals of various institutions deal with changes in penal policy, how they understand their occupation, and how their definitions of crime, deviance, and prevention compare to political and juridical guidelines. The study aims to critically assess changes in social control and penal law considering professional perspectives.

Prevention; youth law; social work; social control

Daniela Rodriguez Gutierrez University of Edinburgh

THE IMPACT OF DICTATORIAL REGIMES IN YOUTH JUSTICE REFORMS: THE LATIN-AMERICAN REGIONAL EXPERIENCE AND THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN INFLUENCE

The evolution and reform of criminal justice can be understood as the result of the interaction of varied elements—from globalization to political-economy, including broader and local processes of social transformation-. However, the analysis has mostly come from the scope of western developed democratic contexts. This makes it hard to identify how different cultural, social and historical realities could shape crime control and justice, the ideas underneath them and how they become material forces. This paper analyses the drastic youth justice reforms that took place in the developing 1990s and 2000s Latin-America, in the middle of democratization processes, following the 1970s and 1980s dictatorships in the region. In this
different landscape –using the Chilean case as an example--; it is possible to see how the reforms were strongly influenced by the previous authoritarian logics. Nevertheless, these reforms were also tools to strengthen the new democracy –following European models-. Thus, they became a battle ground between political forces about issues beyond children’s rights, crime control or security. The presentation will also analyse the connection between the nations of the region, with emphasis over the role of European influence, from the perspective of the dynamic of policy transfer Latin-American democracies generated.

*Justice system reform - democratization - authoritarian regimes*

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**Fernando Guanarteme Sánchez Lázaro**

*Universidad de La Laguna/Criminología, evidencias empíricas y política criminal DER2017-86204-R Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Competitividad*

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**RATIONALITY AND REASONED SENTENCING**

The enforcement of the legal consequence leaves the judge open to a framework of discretionality. It is a framework that, in general, has a maximum and a minimum limit, within which the judge can move on the basis of the arguments. However, not all the reasons put forward are valid, nor are they rational from the point of view of the Law. Moreover, not all the reasons that are valid in Law are necessarily rational. As an example, the frequent references to reasons of general prevention may be cited, in circumstances where the desired preventive effect should not enter into consideration; as there is no margin for its application. Likewise, the generic reference to preventive reasons in the application of security measures of a therapeutic nature, such as confinement in a psychiatric institution, in spite of the finality of these sorts of measures that are not used for certain ends of general prevention of, for instance, menacing behaviour. The intention behind the present contribution is to offer a brief analysis of the reasoning used in the application of the legal consequences of the offence. It is an attempt to show how a significant part of the reasons for their application constitute, in reality, mere fiction. Fiction that is evidence of the will of the judge as the ultimate reason for the specific punishment. However, the judge has no legitimacy to apply his own will, but has to apply the Law. All of which raises the need to search for paths towards its rationalization.

*Rationality sentencing*
USING ART TREASURES AS DEPOSIT BANK TECHNIQUE IN THE HANDS OF THE HUNGARIAN ORGANIZED CRIME GANGS FROM 1980’S TO 1990’S.

In the world of the Hungarian organized crime art treasures appeared as offence subjects and later on as tool for an illicit-deposit banking system. The Hungarian organized crime gangs since 1960’s emerged from stealing the deposit boxes of state-owned agricultural cooperatives and factories in the socialist period. From the second half of 1970’s in different counties appeared burglary series of private houses for the resident competent police authorities. The offence subjects were mainly art treasures, jewelery and hi-tech tools. The law of the small enterprises came into force in 1981, therefore since 1980’s the Hungarian organized crime groups used two kind of techniques to maintain and use their profit. Without commercial and deposit banks the crime gangs renting restaurants, pubs to speed up the rotation of their capital (so-called commercial bank technique). Int the meantime they not just steal, but they invested into pieces of art as a so-called deposit bank technique. During the regime change the fastly created banks set strict conditions in terms of investing and lending, thus the techniques of the 1980’s survived the socialist economy. In the first half of the 1990’s the profits of leased businesses and the art treasures as collateral were the basis for oil scheming.

art treasure, hungarian organized crime, burglary series, socialist economy

ETHNOGRAPHY AT THE EDGE: A CONFESSIONAL TALE OF METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED WHEN RELYING ON FIELDWORK TO INVESTIGATE VIOLENCE-PROMOTING ISLAMIST EXTREMISM

This paper accepts Jeff Ferrell’s and Mark Hamm’s (1998) invitation to ethnographers of crime and deviance in Ethnography at the Edge to be inspired by moments of edgework, and is a confessional tale (Van Maanen, 1988) of the methodological challenges of investigating violence-promoting Islamist extremism (VPIE) relying on fieldwork. Due to warnings about going directly to the source, and due to the methodological challenges of accessing VPIE environments and generating primary first-hand data on individuals who regard engagement in Jihad and violent defence of Islam as a central aspect of being practising Muslims, the research project discussed in this paper takes another point of departure. It turns its attention to second-hand information from e.g. parents, friends, teachers and the police, who have experience with young people who are active in, have been active in or are at risk of getting involved in VPIE. However, it turns out that these groups, too, are neither
easily nor safely accessed. Thus, the paper describes the point in ethnographic fieldwork where the researcher realizes that a safe, clearly structured step-by-step methodological approach does not at all suit this research area. Instead, the researcher has to move beyond the edge and be willing to take risks in the search for relevant informants.

Ethnographic fieldwork, edgework, violence-promoting Islamist extremism, methodological challenges

Christopher Birkbeck University of Salford
Greg Smith University of Salford

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AS COMEDY

Subsequent to an initial interest in restorative justice as a new addition to the criminal justice process, more recent research has focused on the meetings between victims and offenders. In this paper, we examine restorative justice meetings as scripted interactions and apply the dramatistic frame of comedy to an exploration of the encounter. Reconciliation, often cited as an objective for restorative justice, is the essence and outcome of classical comedy (which is not to be confused with humour). We examine the recordings of five restorative justice conferences involving adults to identify some of the elements of comedy, particularly the mutual revelation of personal circumstances and experiences, the avoidance of melodrama, and the creation of a new frame for interaction. We also point to an enigma in the plot, caused by the attempt to script a turning point.

Restorative justice; dramatistic frames; facilitator; script

Mojca M. Plesnicar Institute of Criminology

SHADES OF SANITY AND THEIR REFLECTION IN SENTENCING

While sanity is the precondition for full criminal responsibility, and its opposite, insanity, is typically an exculpatory defence in criminal law, this classic dichotomy overlooks that life is rarely black and white, but rather full of various shades of grey. This reality is typically taken into account in different legal systems with regard to the sentencing phase, where the middle ground between sanity and insanity could be considered a mitigating circumstance. In this paper, I present a study of how shades of sanity are taken into account by Slovenian courts in cases of homicide. We will look at statistical as well as original empirical data from an extensive study in sentencing for homicide in Slovenia in the past 25 years. The issues that will be most scrutinised are on the one hand, characteristics pertaining to offenders determined to have been of lesser sanity at the time of the offence (e.g. gender, reasons, professional assessment by experts, previous conditions), and on the other hand, representations of these circumstances in court’s decisions and reasoning when sentencing these offenders.

sentencing, homicide, sanity, insanity, mitigation
Lieselot Bisschop Erasmus University Rotterdam
Karin Van Wingerde Erasmus University Rotterdam

DIFFERENT SHADES OF GREEN(WASHING). CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE WASTE INDUSTRY

Externalization of harm has been occurring for several decades in the waste industry, despite the manifold laws and regulations that came about since the 1970s and 1980s. Large and powerful corporations who increasingly operate across national borders dominate the waste industry, seemingly unaffected by the global economic downturn (e.g. the Dutch waste industry has an estimated annual turnover of 7 billion euros, the 5 largest firms accounting for 2.1 billion euro). These corporations increasingly portray themselves as environmental specialists rather than waste companies. However, the waste sector remains one with ample opportunities for illegal activities in the production, processing, storage and transport of hazardous and toxic substances, especially when they operate across borders. This paper analyses the discrepancies between how multinational business firms operating in the waste industry present themselves in the Western world and their harmful activities elsewhere. We pay attention to the historical development of the sector and to the criminalization of waste crimes. In order to make our analysis more tangible and to provide insights into the behavioral aspects, this paper builds on a qualitative case study, including interviews, observations and document analyses connected to specific cases of waste crime.

corporate crime; environmental crime; waste; corporate social responsibility

Fiore Geelhoed Erasmus University Rotterdam

GOOD FARMER, BAD FARMER? EXPLAINING NON-COMPLIANCE IN DIFFERENT LEGAL DOMAINS

Will entrepreneurs who break rules in one legal domain also be more likely to break rules in another legal domain? This question has not been fully answered by academic studies up till now. This presentation addresses this question for a specific group of entrepreneurs: Dutch pig farmers. Through an empirical study that involves 46 semi-open interviews with Dutch pig farmers, law enforcers, and relevant parties in the secondary sector an answer is formulated to the question how compliance and non-compliance by entrepreneurs to rules in different legal domains can be understood. Thereby this study offers an overview of the reasons and motives of pig farmers to comply with or break rules in various legal domains. The results of this study show that rule-breaking by Dutch pig farmers can be characterized as domain-specific. If they break environmental rules, for example, this does not mean that they will also break tax rules. To understand this domain-specific character of rule-breaking personal norms and the use of neutralization techniques are key.

compliance, organisational crime, food fraud, meat industry, farmers, law enforcement
DIRTY OIL - AT THE CROSSROADS OF BUNKER FRAUD AND WASTE TRAFFICKING

Organizational criminology has long explored the concept of ‘criminogenic industries’. Some of the foundational studies of this area of research look into how structures, pressures and cultures within specific industries and markets lead to criminal and questionable behaviour. This contribution draws on that body of knowledge and examines the problem of “dirty oil”. Dirty oil refers to the fraudulent production of bunker fuel by using waste oils as blend components. These actions are not problematic just because they are illegal, but they also lead to tremendous environmental harm and negatively impact our health. What is remarkable about this form of crime is that it is not the structure of a single market or industry that encourages and facilitates crime, rather it is the synergetic interaction of two separate industries — those of bunker fuel production and waste oil management — that engenders criminal behaviour. The research presented investigates the intricate mix of pressures and features — logistical, technical, legal and economic — of these two industries and how they come together to generate means, motives and opportunities for waste trafficking and fuel oil fraud. After a brief explanation of the crimes that occur in producing dirty oil, time will be dedicated to analysing which structural features of these industries are relevant to explain how and why these crimes take place.

waste trafficking, waste crime, bunker fuel production fraud, organizational crime, criminogenic industry, environmental crime

PREVENTING ILLEGAL FISHING WITH A GAME THEORY APPROACH

According to most of the criminological literature, antisocial behaviours usually occur in the interaction between offenders (and surrounding circumstances) and social control agents. However, there is a scarcity of studies analysing likely dynamic and strategic interdependencies arising between those agents. Simultaneously, few studies analyse the effects of those interdependencies on offenders’ behaviours. Even so, research outcomes can be improved when performing more suitable and extended analyses that encompass such interdependencies. For example, in a strategic framework, the likely effects of deterrence mechanisms may be counter-intuitive and new outcomes can allow more effective criminal public policies. This paper focus on the strategic relationship between a potential offender and a social control agent. Using a
game theory model, we study the effect on the likelihood of being compliant, that results from variations of two variables — sanctions (in case of antisocial behaviour) and rewards (in case of compliant behaviour). The model considers the moderation role of personal and individual conditions, e.g. natural propensity for being compliant and risk aversion degree. This procedure proves itself useful in the context of illegal fishing in Portugal. This illegal activity has profound impact on protected species such as birds and fishes, has been considered a well-known type of crime against the environment and is, thus, a current topic of criminological research.

**crimes against the environment; fishing; deterrence; incentives; sanctions; rewards**

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**Liz Campbell Monash University**

**CORPORATE CRIME AND THE ORGANISATION OF ILLICIT ASSETS: EVALUATING THE EU’S ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING DIRECTIVES**

The Panama and Paradise Papers evidenced clearly how assets generated through corporate criminality are concealed, maintained, and moved by ostensibly legal business structures and arrangements, which provide anonymity, insulation from oversight and intervention, and a veneer of legitimacy.

As exemplified by the EU’s Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive and subsequent amendments, responses centre on transparency, in revealing “beneficial ownership”; risk evaluation and the corresponding tailoring of oversight of and by corporate bodies, through the private sector’s responsibilisation.

This paper provides data on the EU’s AML Directives’ regulation of the misuse of legitimate business structures and arrangements, drawing on semi-structured interviews with key actors from law enforcement, public authorities, financial institutions, non/inter-governmental organisations, and academia, carried out for a project on “The (Mis)Use of Corporate Vehicles by Transnational Organised Crime Groups in the Concealment, Conversion and Control of Illicit Finance”, funded by the Partnership for Conflict, Crime and Security Research.

The paper explores emerging themes from the interviews, relating to implementation and the capacity of enforcing entities; jurisdictional asymmetries; the circumvention of thresholds by criminal actors; and the effect on third party facilitation.

**EUROC, corporate vehicles, corporate crime, money laundering, financial crime, tax evasion**
DO NATIONS UNDERSTAND THEIR MONEY LAUNDERING RISKS? AN EVALUATION OF NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENTS OF EIGHT LEADING COUNTRIES

A central question for money laundering research is whether the existing Anti-Money Laundering regime is effective and efficient. A few studies have examined this, but all have shied away from reaching a general judgment on the question. Performing a National Risk Assessment (NRA) for money laundering is — or at least should be — focused on answering a version of that question. The FATF required its member countries to perform an NRA. The NRAs are elaborate exercises, involving many different stakeholders and conducted over a period of many months. Risk assessment is a tool used to inform decision making in a wide variety of fields, from health and environment through to financial regulation. Certain core concepts and procedures need to be followed for a meaningful risk assessment. We analyze to what extent Canada, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, UK and US understand how to perform a risk assessment and whether they understand their money laundering risks. Our critique is not on commitment, but on focus and execution. We conclude that all NRAs heavily rely on expert judgements and that they each fail to follow risk assessment standards in their own way. We offer some suggestions for how to develop more meaningful NRAs.

Money laundering; Risk Assessment

ART, ANTIQUITIES AND ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

The trade in art and antiquities is regarded as particularly vulnerable to the laundering of criminal money given that ‘they offer criminals an easy way to integrate funds into the legal economy, converting criminal cash into another class of assets which retains its value and may even hold opportunities for capital growth’ (Europol 2015). The art market is attractive to money launderers given the value and volume of sales, as well as trade practices conducive to exploitation by criminals. The importance of reducing vulnerabilities of the art market to money laundering has been emphasised by the FATF. That notwithstanding, art and antiquity dealers have not featured prominently in discussions of money laundering and anti-money laundering. Indeed, the extreme discreteness of the industry has tended to keep it off the AML radar. In the UK, for example, the number of SARs (suspicious activity reports) filed by auction houses, art and antiquity dealers is low (less than 1% of all SARs filed in 2017), despite the sector being known to be abused for money laundering. In this presentation, we explore different
ways that the art market has been used to launder criminal money (e.g. trade-based money laundering, free ports, etc.)
drawing upon relevant case studies. We examine the current UK AML regulations (introduced in June 2017) and contrast these
with experiences in other countries, highlighting challenges and opportunities of using the AML framework in the art context.

Art Crime, Financial Crime, Money Laundering, White Collar Crime

Riccardo Milani Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore Milano
Maurizio Lisciandra Università degli Studi di Messina
Emanuele Millemaci Università degli Studi di Messina

A NEW MEASURE OF CORRUPTION RISK IN ITALIAN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Corruption is a source of inefficiency in public contracts execution. Thanks to the wide availability of open data on public
tenders, this paper proposes a new quantitative methodology to assess corruption risks at the contract level. By using
a two-stage bootstrapped Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) procedure, it first estimates the performance of public
procurement contracts, then it defines the degree of inefficiency determined by corruption. The results show that the proposed
indicator of corruption is robust to different methodological options and it correlates positively with alternative environmental
measures of corruption in Italy. The application of the methodology to Italy reveals that the areas with the highest corruption
risk are Lazio, Campania and Abruzzo. The developed risk indicator may provide support to policy-makers and investigators in
targeting corruption more effectively, and it may also be helpful for evaluating contracting authorities and suppliers economic
performances.

Corruption; Public Procurement; Open Data; Risk Assessment; Data Envelopment Analysis
Eva Inzelt Eotvos Lorand University, Faculty of Law, Department of Criminology

THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL APPROACHES CONCERNING THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF CORPORATE CRIME IN HUNGARY

It is important to understand the conditions that promote white collar and corporate crime; the motives, opportunities, and modus operandi of criminal corporations in furtherance of to create and enforce an effective prevention and sanctioning strategy. Our aim is to collect the relevant data and set up the theoretical background of corporate crime from the Central-Eastern European point of view. One of the main goals of that study is to exploration and elucidation of the complex interrelationships related to the phenomena of corporate crime and the operation of the Hungarian market economy. In order to have a wide picture of the above mentioned relationship and the features of corporate crime we have been conducting interviews both with the representatives of the private sector as well as the members of the criminal justice system like police officers and lawyers. A knowledge of the types, offenders, the crime situation, the reason of perpetration of corporate crime may provide an assistance for the policy decisions of the penal policy, criminal policy and crime prevention. During my presentation I will analyse the preliminary results of our research.

corporate crime, Hungary, EUROC

Nicholas Lord University of Manchester
Karin van Wingerde Erasmus University Rotterdam
Michael Levi Cardiff University
Katie Benson Lancaster University
Alan Doig Independent Consultant

DEMYSTIFYING THE CORRUPTION PARADOX BY EXPLORING BRIBERY ‘AT HOME’: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE UK AND THE NETHERLANDS

Historically in the UK there has been a paradox in the attitudes and responses to bribery ‘at home’ in contrast to bribery ‘abroad’. Using bribery in foreign countries to further UK economic/political interests was a ‘necessary evil’, while bribery within the UK was less acceptable. Nation-states are now under intense scrutiny from inter/nongovernmental organisations to stop their businesses from bribing officials in developing countries and this has led to an improved enforcement response. But domestic bribery occurring within UK business and public institutions has not emerged as a priority enforcement issue despite
this being a requirement of the UN Convention Against Corruption 2003 and encouragement in the UK Anti-Corruption Plan 2014 and UK Anti-Corruption Strategy 2017–2022. This is a major research gap, as much is known, and done, about the former, but not the latter, and we must question why the response to domestic and international bribery varies so strongly. This British Academy funded project aims to enhance the evidence-base on the nature and control of domestic bribery, comparing the UK with the Netherlands, an economically and culturally close neighbour. The presentation draws on data generated through the use of systematic Freedom of Information requests, media analyses and interviews with enforcement actors.

Bribery, corruption, enforcement, white-collar crime, business crime

Brendan Quirke Manchester Metropolitan University
Petrus van Duyne Independent

Moldova: Big Ambitions _ Big Problems. The Fight Against Corruption

Moldova is a small, relatively under developed country sandwiched between Romania and Ukraine. Such a small country faces a big problem — corruption. It is extensive and pervasive. Transparency International ranks Moldova at 122nd out of 180 countries in its 2017 Perception of Corruption Index. Moldova has big ambitions, it wishes to move closer to the European Union without alienating its large neighbour: Russia. In order to move closer to the EU one of the things it must do, is to be seen to be taking corruption seriously and implementing measures to fight and control this phenomenon. Corruption in Moldova is nothing new. As with many countries that have been in transition from a socialist economy to a market based economy, senior officials with “good” connections had access to goods, finance, information and services. This meant new opportunities to engage in corrupt behavior in the fledgling banking sector, the privatization process and in public procurement. This paper seeks to present an overview of the corruption problem in Moldova and the efforts taken so far to tackle it. It will consider the causes of corruption, how corruption manifests itself and the efforts taken to combat it including the role of the National Anti-Corruption Centre. The paper concludes that despite the efforts made so far, corruption in Moldova is a structural problem that is not going to go away any time soon.

Corruption; networks; banking; privatisation; anti-corruption
BUSINESS CRIME SURVEY: CRIME AND ITS HARMs AGAINST BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYEES IN THE RETAIL, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT SECTORS

The business crime survey studies crime against companies and their employees, and the harm caused by such crime to businesses and to the safety of employees. This paper draws on nationally representative commercial victimisation survey conducted in Finland via telephone interviews in the retail and hotel and restaurant sectors during spring 2018. Prior research on crimes against the retail and manufacturing premises in Finland suggest that particularly retail sector has experienced victimization relatively often, theft and violence against employees were the most common incidents. The risk factors for victimization were related to public disorder, long opening hours and having many customers. These issues are examined with recent data including retail sector and the new sector of hotels and restaurants. Types of crimes included were for instance theft, burglary, robbery, violence against employees, electronic crime, and new questions of being a victim of repeated harassment or stalking (including social media). Preliminary findings of the crime against businesses survey and their theoretical underpinnings will be discussed. The findings provide information on the amount, characteristics and risk of crime. Furthermore, the study provides information of the problems caused by crime and on preventing such crime. Finally, focus is payed on how crime affects the safety of employees and what kind of harms they have experienced due to such crime.

Crime against businesses, commercial victimisation survey, safety of employees, workplace violence, crime risks

ITALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOOTERS: ORGANIZED CRIMINALS OR NOT?

Looters (in Italian, tombaroli), whether underground or underwater, have preyed on the Italian archaeology for centuries. The literature on both archaeological looting and, more specifically, the Italian case, has been widely developed by other disciplines, mostly archaeology. In spite of this body of literature, the number of studies discussing issues related to tombaroli is minimal, and the criminological contribution is nonexistent. After examining important gaps in the literature, this study explains the nature of the relationship between tombaroli and organized crime. These topics have been both misrepresented and sporadically dealt with in the existing literature. Drawing on a multidisciplinary body of literature on Italian archaeological looting and interviews with looters, law enforcement officials, archeologists, prosecutors, journalists, criminologists, and authors, this study demonstrates that although Italian archaeological looting is a crime that is organized, it is not a problem of organized crime. In fact, its relationship to traditional Italian criminal organizations seems sporadic and anecdotal at best. Looting, an eminently group activity, is mostly perpetrated in teams, who perfectly fit the definition, albeit simply, of organizations.

tombaroli, Italy, archaeological looting, illicit antiquities, organized crime
Lars Korsell The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Larsdotter Lundgren Frida The Swedish National Police
Ellior Maria The Swedish National Police

SWEDISH MARKET FOR CULTURAL OBJECTS FROM WAR- AND CONFLICT ZONES. A RISK ANALYSIS.

Looting of archaeological artifacts is in some countries connected to as well as financing of terrorism and organized crime for the distribution of the objects to the market. The most obvious countries during the recent years are Syria and Iraq. The aim of the research project was to examine the existence on the Swedish art and antiquities market of archaeological artifacts looted from war zones with the purpose of financing a continued conflict. Unlike other studies in the field, the project uses the objects as a starting point. This will not only provide information concerning the market but also help form a full picture of the current market – its retailers and auction houses and the buyers, their fields of interest and also the price they are willing to pay. The research methods are a study on internet, auction catalogues (also from 2007 and 1997) and antique- and coin fairs.

Anna Sergi University of Essex


In the past two decades, the Calabrian mafia, the ‘ndrangheta, has been object of media attention, academic inquiry and growing policing concern in Italy as abroad. This has been prompted by an increasing focus on the mobility of these mafia clans in extra-European countries such as Canada, the United States, and Australia as well as by a series of events on European soil, for example in Germany and more recently in Slovakia, that have ignited public interest in the group. Through fieldwork conducted in Canada, Australia and the United States, this paper will consider the paradigms of mafia mobility, primarily but not exclusively, from the point of view of policing and the challenges of framing mafia-type organized crime outside of Italian contexts. As a critique of the Italian approach to the mafia mobility that calls for a rigid recognition of the ‘ndrangheta abroad along the lines of its Calabrian nature and structure, this paper will eventually argue that the current focus on mafia mobility in Italy and abroad needs to be reframed within local legal specificities to avoid falling into the conceptual trap of superficial transnational policing. A cultural approach that sees mafia mobility as both opportunistic consequence of globalisation as well as by-product of migration is needed to understand the ‘ndrangheta phenomenon and its presence outside of Calabria and Italy.
Rita Faria School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Interdisciplinary Research Center on Crime, Justice and Security
Pedro Sousa School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; Interdisciplinary Research Center on Crime, Justice and Security
José N. Cruz Faculty of Law of the University of Porto; CIJE

“THE OWNER OF IT ALL”. THE ESPÍRITO SANTO CASE IN PORTUGAL

The current presentation will focus in one of the most impactful cases of financial crimes in Portugal. The Espírito Santo case is well worth a case study due to its actors, mechanisms and consequences. It includes powerful actors such as Ricardo Salgado, publicly referred to as “the owner of it all”, a family business, signs of lack of adequate supervision by the national supervision agency (Banco de Portugal, the national central bank), financial and corporate activity closely connected with relevant political stakeholders, toxic financial assets, slush funds, and suspicion of continued illegal and criminal activity. These would comprise alleged corruption, money laundering, and tax crimes. In 2014, and in the wake of its collapse, the Espírito Santo Bank was dissolved and divided into a “good bank” and a “bad bank”, with the latter hosting all toxic assets. According to some authors, between 2015 and 2021, the economic losses for society from the dissolution of the Espírito Santo Bank can be estimated to the amount of 14% of the Portuguese GDP. After describing the case, it will further analyze the actions and alleged omissions of the main supervisor of the financial sector (the Banco de Portugal). Furthermore, the case will, then, be integrated into opportunity theory, identifying specific features of motivated offender, suitable targets, and incapable guardians, all of which may help in finding a criminological explanation for the case.

financial crime; supervision; Portugal

Yongyu Zeng The University of Manchester

ORGANISING ILLICIT TRADING IN LICIT MARKETS: ACTORS, NETWORKS, AND ENTERPRISE

This paper analyses how insider dealing is organised in the UK financial markets. At its most basic level, insider dealing involves trading on non-public information, a form of market abuse, but the organisational dynamics of insider dealing are contingent on an array of social factors and relations. For instance, one of the largest and most complicated insider dealing cases in UK history — Operation Tabernula — revealed strategies designed to conceal illegal dealings from the authorities, including the use of unregistered mobile phones, encoded and encrypted records, and the transfer of material benefits to co-offenders, such as cash or payments through offshore bank accounts. This and other UK cases highlight the necessity of collusion between legitimate actors who carry out insider dealing using illegal means and hide such illicit trading behind their routine
licit business activities and relationships. Yet, little is known about how, why and under what conditions motivated offenders take the opportunities that occur at particular time and places, how these criminal networks are established, maintained, and the underlying nature of the illicit enterprise within these licit markets. This research draws on findings from a mixed-method, integrated script and social network analysis to inform an understanding of the organisation of illicit trading in licit markets.

EUROC

Tiffany Putzeys KU Leuven

TACKLING OCCUPATIONAL CRIME IN RETAIL BUSINESS: TOWARDS A BALANCED CORPORATE SECURITY POLICY

Corporate security plays an important role in the prevention and repression of occupational crime in retail business. However, fundamental questions arise with regard to the legitimacy and the accountability of corporate security, the possibilities and limits of public-private partnerships, and the legal protection and procedural safeguards of the company’s staff. To address these issues, a PhD research is being conducted to develop knowledge on how occupational crime is tackled in the retail sector. This main research goal is operationalized in three stages, more specifically the detection of occupational crime, the investigation of occupational crime and the settlement of incidents of occupational crime. To fulfil the research aims, the security practices of three internationally active retailers were examined by use of a multiple case study design. The cases differ in retail branch (i.e. a supermarket retailer, a fashion retailer and a drugstore retailer) and the case study itself is limited to the Belgian division of the retailers. The first case study results indicate that the retailers take several elements into consideration when investigating an incident and when choosing a proper settlement. During the presentation the three stages of tackling occupational crime, as well as the influencing factors, will be discussed in depth based on the preliminary results of the multiple case study.

Occupational crime detection, occupational crime investigation, occupational crime settlement, corporate security
RE-THINKING ORGANISATIONAL CRIME IN “HIERARCHICAL MARKET ECONOMIES” IN THE SOUTHERN CONTEXTS: THE CASE OF THE ‘CONFORT CARTEL’ IN CHILE

This presentation shares insights into the commission and maintenance of collusion crimes with the political economic structure of global South countries, particularly in those with a “hierarchical market economy” in Latin America (Schneider 2009). I present a case study analysis of one of the biggest collusion scandals in Chile: the so-called ‘Confort Cartel’. This corporate price-fixing and market-sharing crime was developed among two multinational companies who controlled 90% of the toilette-paper market, with an estimated cost between US$ 510-465 millions. In this case, the elitist status and power of the economic group acting as offenders, the country’s social inequality, and the hierarchical capitalist structure of the country mattered. Furthermore, it was the first case in Latin America to be enforced through the extrajudicial prosecution process of Leniency Procedure. It is an interesting case to analyse, broadening the knowledge of financial crime cases to other geographical contexts, considering that most academic studies are developed and published in the global northern countries, particularly in Western Europe and North America. The study is an invitation for the European white-collar crime academy to learn from organisational crime cases from different parts of the world such as Latin America; and to re-think whether the particularities of the political and economic structure of countries, may be an interesting focus to analyse organisational crime.

Cartel, collusion crime, white-collar crimes, financial crimes, varieties of capitalism, Southern criminology

SETTLED IMMIGRANTS IN THE CITY OF MÁLAGA: LOCAL HOST CONTEXT AND CRIME

Spain is one of the European countries where the immigrant population has grown the most during the first years of this century. However, crime rates have remained constant in this period, even have decreased slightly, so the evolution of both phenomena does not allow to establish a positive relationship between them. Nevertheless, empirical evidence has shown that the immigration experiences differ according to local host conditions. In this way, some contexts would facilitate the involvement of immigrants in criminal activities. Empirical studies that address the family and social circumstances of immigrants at the local level and from a criminological perspective have not been carried out in Spain. To fill this gap, an approach has been made to the self-reported crime of settled immigrants, the conditions of their environment and their perceptions on social control. 174 structured interviews were conducted between 2017 and 2018 to a convenience sample of
immigrants, who have lived three or more years in the city of Málaga. Findings grouped by country of origin show that some factors strengthen the integration of certain groups and allow us to know the level of legitimacy given to the police and the justice system. All this contributes to obtain a better knowledge of the settled immigrant population and the needs required in terms of local public policies.

*Immigration, local context, integration, crime, legitimacy*

**Stefano Becucci University of Florence**

**IRREGULAR IMMIGRATION TOWARDS ITALY. A REPORT BASED ON INTERVIEWS TO ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES IN TUSCANY AND CALABRIA REGIONS**

Since the 2011 civil war in Libya and Syria, the irregular immigration towards Southern European Union countries has been constantly increasing. This phenomenon has been particularly widespread in Spain, Greece and Italy. The paper proposal will focus on irregular immigration from the North African coasts towards Italy. This presentation is based on three parts. The first one is aimed at giving a statistical picture of migrants arriving in Italy along the Mediterranean Sea routes. The second part is based on about thirty qualitative interviews with asylum seekers and refugees hosted in some Emergency Reception Centers in the Calabria and Tuscan Regions (Italy). This part is aimed at giving some insights on the routes taken by migrants from their countries to the Italian territory, on the illegal players involved in the organization of transporting people, and on the type of ties existing among these latter. The third part is based on around four-hundred migrant life stories, as they have been collected during the years 2015 and 2016 by the staff working in an Emergency Reception Centre for asylum seekers in the city of Prato (Tuscany). These last qualitative sources will provide information on the reasons why the migrants left their own countries, on the social and parental context in which they were living in their countries of origin, and on the problems they had to face when they decided to emigrate to the European Union.

*Irregular immigration, smuggling of people*

**Esperanza Camargo San Diego State University**

**UNACCOMPANIED MIGRANT CHILDREN VICTIMIZATION**

Unaccompanied migrant children may be victimized not only by their parents, family, and relatives but also by their communities of origin as well as by the community of destination. Analyzing primary and secondary data, this study analyzes the victimization of unaccompanied migrant children from the North Triangle (Honduras, Guatemala,
and El Salvador) and Mexico. The preliminary findings show that, in their communities of origin, these children suffer the abandonment of their parents, physical, sexual, and/or psychological abuse from their caretakers (often member of their extended family), exclusion and marginalization from their community, and/or sexual and urban violence by criminal gangs and other criminal organizations. Then they are forced to migrate to a country they do know nothing about. During the journey, they become victims of all types of human rights violations, sexual violence, human trafficking, etc. At the end, only a small percentage of them reach their and enter the United States only to be abused and discriminated against due to their condition of undocumented “aliens”.

unaccompanied children, North Triangle, human rights violations

Giuseppe Campesi University of Bari ‘Aldo Moro’

**THE REINVENTION OF IMMIGRATION DETENTION IN ITALY AFTER THE ‘REFUGEE CRISIS’**

Immigration detention was at the core of the strategy envisaged by the EU agenda on migration for dealing with the ‘refugee crisis.’ In the Commission’s policy papers, the establishment of new detention facilities for the screening of incoming migrants, and a strengthening of controls to prevent asylum seekers’ secondary movements have been envisaged, but above all immigration detention has been framed as an essential tool for an effective return of the increasing numbers of rejected asylum seekers that were expected. Since 2013 Italy had embarked on a different path. Both due to the reduction in the number of irregular migrants intercepted on the territory, and to the growing economic and political costs related to the management of detention facilities, the role of immigration detention in Italy’s return policies had become increasingly marginal. Starting from 2016, the critical voices that were pointing at the ineffectiveness of immigration detention have been decidedly put aside, and in 2017 the government announced a plan to expand the network of existing detention facilities. I this paper I will argue that the implementation of the EU agenda on migration in Italy is producing not just a relaunch but a truly reinvention of immigration detention, which is becoming an articulation of the external border apparatus and an instrument of the repressive turn in asylum reception policies.

Immigration detention; return policy; EU agenda on migration; refugee crisis; border control
ENDOBORDERS, EXOBORDERS AND BUREAUCRATIC CONTROLS IN BRITISH, DANISH AND SWEDISH ASYLUM SYSTEMS

The externalisation of border controls through physical barriers – walls, wires and border policing – is increasingly supplemented with banal and bureaucratic internal constrictions which work to encourage immigrants to leave. Detention, degradation and destitution have become modus operandi for facilitating the removal of unwanted migrant bodies. This paper addresses ways in which such controls have been implemented and expanded for people seeking asylum in three Northern European countries. Drawing from interviews, oral histories with women seeking asylum, and participant reflections, it focusses on external and internal border controls executed in Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Defining these respectively as exoborders and endoborders, I argue that although there are similarities, each country uses strategies differently, particularly since the increase in immigration to Europe since 2015. In any case, the tactics used are aimed at deterring and deporting migrant bodies but - during the temporal limbo in which people seeking asylum specifically experience – the harms inflicted in the process compound previous traumata, are often long-lasting, but deliberate and avoidable. Furthermore, the gendered implications are in contravention of the Istanbul Convention, amongst other aspects of human and women’s rights (see Canning, 2011; 2016; 2017). It from this perspective that this paper explores how they can and should indeed be reduced, and ultimately mitigated.

borders; immigration; Northern Europe; harm; detention

DENMARK’S PUNITIVE TURN: PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES AMONG PRISONERS AND OFFICERS AT VESTRE PRISON

International accounts of a ‘punitive turn’ suggest that retributive justice, harsh imprisonment conditions, and risk management are increasingly replacing the penal welfarist narrative of ‘rehabilitation’ (Garland, 2001; Pratt, 2002; Simon, 2001, Wacquant, 2009). In the Nordic welfare states, too, particularly Denmark and Norway, ‘penal exceptionalism’ is arguably on the wane, as the penal state is growing more punitive, particularly towards foreign nationals (Aas, 2014; Balvig, 2006; Shammas, 2016; Ugelvik & Damsa, 2017). How is this increase in punitiveness in the Nordic welfare states perceived and experienced on the prison floor? In this article, I consider this question in the case of Vestfløyen, a women’s wing in Vestre prison, Denmark, holding a majority of foreign nationals. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and semi-structured interviews with prisoners
Valeria Ferraris Law Department - University of Turin

REFUGEE ROULETTE AND MCDONALIZATION OF JUSTICE: IS EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS IN ITALY?

This paper focuses its attention on the judicial decisions about international protection. In Italy, the asylum seekers applications are decided by an administrative body. The applicant can ask for a judicial review in case the administrative decision or in case the applicant has reason to support a claim for another form of protection. In 2017, a new law has cancelled the possibility to appeal this judicial decision, that can only be subjected to a further review of the legality of the decisions (in other terms the facts cannot be analysed further).

Through the analysis of 149 decisions of judges across Italy and several interviews, the paper identifies which are many drivers of the judicial decisions, which role is played by the previous administrative decision, by the situation of the origin countries and by the credibility of the asylum seeker.

The analyses bring some questions on the role of the jurisdiction, the competence of the judges, the predictability of the decision and in general the idea of “equal justice under law”.

asylum seekers; justice; international protection; McDonaldization of justice

Nicoletta Policek University of Cumbria

STATELESSNESS AS A SITE OF FEAR

The consequences of criminalization of migration are considered in this contribution through the experiences of stateless children. They present us with the opportunity to read identifiable challenges as global complexities, where being stateless is to experience wordlessness (Arendt, 1958). The scale of statelessness is difficult to calculate, because estimate contrast and often fluctuate (UNHCR, 2013). Current discourses about statelessness rest at the intersection of national and international laws about displacement, migration, national security and citizenship. Statelessness can be interpreted as the moment when
the very structuring principle of society, the fundamental form of social pact, is called into question (Žižek, 1991). For this reason, statelessness is interpreted by society as a site of fear. Being stateless is translated into being part of a threatening fragmented and dispersed multiplicity (Hardt and Negri, 2004) in turn legitimising the organisation of a (formal and informal) defence. Communities are turning into gated communities where the right to citizenship is always on a precarious level and where statelessness individuals are a uniform, genderless and intimidating body. This contribution consequently highlights several concerns embedded in the hybrid nature of statelessness as experienced by children who find themselves in a limbo of legal invisibility (Policek, 2016), facing too often the prospect of detention in the name of security.

*Crimmigration; migration; statelessness; children; Italy*

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**Vincent C. Figliomeni Francesco Figliomeni Social Science Research Center in Calabria**

**SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION AND MIGRANTS IN CALABRIA**

There has been a steady flow of migrants illegally arriving to the shores of southern Italy over the past several years. Calabria, in particular, has been a frequent initial host of these new arrivals consistently demonstrating a willingness to provide basic refuge shelter and subsistence. Italy has been one of the leaders in Europe confronting this new wave of desperate persons from countries embroiled in military conflicts, political turmoil and poverty. Each year since 2014 approximately 100,000 migrants have arrived in Italy in multiple waves in small boats mainly from Africa and Middle East countries. Some believe their presence increases crime. However, others argue effective integration, socialization and assimilation of these migrants may result in their avoidance of crime. Qualitative and quantitative data including news reporting and official crime statistics are analyzed. Situational Crime Prevention and Dynamic Operational Design Planning and Assessment Approach are applied in constructing a model that identifies conditions in the environment that may influence whether or not migrants become involved in crime. The intent is to present a method, process, and model using an outcomes based assessment approach for security practitioners, criminologists and policy makers to consider for assessing efforts and results in preventing the unnecessary emergence of migrant crime.

*CRIME, MIGRANT, IMMIGRANT, ASSESSMENT*
THE MULTICULTURAL VALUE? THE LOCAL CONTEXT OF RECEPTION AND MIGRANT CRIME

Besides country differences, there is local-level variation in the degree to which migrants are represented in crime statistics. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of the ‘context of reception’ at the municipal level on the offending behaviour of first- and second-generation migrant men of Turkish or Moroccan descent, aged 15-45, in the Netherlands. More specifically, based on Berry’s acculturation, Hirschi’s social bonding and Agnew’s general strain theory, we test the claims that migrants are less likely to engage in criminal offending behaviour in municipalities where multicultural orientation is prevalent among the native-born (H1) and that the multiculturalism–crime relationship is partially mediated by migrants’ socioeconomic status (H2) and moderated by the size of the migrant community at the municipal level (H3). Our dataset is a combination of comprehensive micro-level police and sociodemographic data by Statistics Netherlands and data from the Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study, a survey on the living situation and attitudes of the Dutch population of 15-45 years. We find support for the hypothesized negative relationship between multicultural reception of the native-born and migrants’ offending behaviour for the first generation only, and especially for Turks and those living in municipalities where the native-born have a multicultural orientation. There is no strong support for the hypothesized mediating role of migrants’ socioeconomic status.

migrant-crime connection, multiculturalism, acculturation stress, social bonding, Turks, Moroccans, the Netherlands

FLIGHT AS A SECURITY PROBLEM? AN ANALYSIS OF REFUGEE-RELATED CRIME IN GERMANY

From a criminological perspective, it was predictable that a rise in Germany’s population due to a rise of refugees would also lead to an increase in crime rates. However, less is known about specific causes and characteristics of crimes related to refugees given the demographic and cultural structure of the migrant population. This paper analyses how refugee-related
crime developed between 2014 and 2016. Using three types of police data for the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the research looks beyond the published statistics by analysing also parameters like victim-offender relationships, crime scenes and contextual factors. The analysis is juxtaposed by a media analysis of the coverage of crime in regional newspapers. With the New Year’s Eve in Cologne 2015/2016 the German public discourse on refugees dramatically shifted from a positively (“welcoming culture”) to a negatively connoted portrayal, referring to sexual abuses and other crimes committed by refugees.

*refugee-related crime, recorded crime, statistical analysis, media content analysis*

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**Laurence French University of New Hampshire**  
**Velibor Lalic University of Banja Luka**  
**Mile Sikman University of Banja Luka**

**INDICATORS OF INCREASING SOCIAL UNREST AND NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

The 21st century’s continuing War on Terrorism coupled with conflicts and economic woes in the Middle East and Africa has fostered social upheaval that goes beyond their boundaries as noted by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The geo-politics of these proxy conflicts has opened the flood gates of mass migration not seen since the Second World War with considerable impact in Europe challenging the postwar stability molded under the European Union and the new states carved out of the former Yugoslavia. Part of this problem stems from the USA’s worldwide War on Terrorism — a phenomenon that carries political and economic disruption in otherwise stable societies opening ethnic and sectarian divides and biases that have otherwise remained latent. The term terrorist is now used to define not only potential insurgents but legitimate opposition parties as well. East and Southern Europe have been greatly impacted by the migrant trail toward Western Europe leaving in its wake, disruption and economic hardship on these transient countries. Poland, Hungary, Greece, Italy, and the former Yugoslavia have felt the impact of the migrant rush, fueling a right-wing “populism” backlash against these unwelcome intruders while fueling latent ethnic and sectarian issues at home. Indicators of this problem are hate speech and violence, curtailment of media resources, corruption, biased judiciaries, and growth of ethnic militias and private security forces.

*hate crimes, hate speech, isolationism, sectarianism, terrorism*
The problem of preventing radicalisation, as one of the key components of the anti-terrorist strategy, was noticed immediately after the attacks of 11 September 2001. Already in October 2001, as part of the United Nations Organization a working group for the United Nations developing the policy against terrorism was established. Its aim has been to determine the directions of actions in terms of counteracting terrorism and the effect of its work was the recommendations, divided into three categories, presented in September 2002 to the Secretary General. The first included 12 guidelines in terms of ‘discouraging groups from taking up terrorist activity’. Item 8 states that the UN Department of Public Information should develop a strategy to reach the local community susceptible to any potential agitation by terrorist organisations. In recent years, the so-called “lone wolf terrorism” phenomenon seems particularly dangerous. The paper is based on the results of the FP7 Project “PRIME”, carried out by an international scientific consortium of six universities (including the University of Warsaw) in the years 2014-2017. The causes of radicalization, leading to so-called “lone wolves” terrorism, will be presented only briefly, while the main part of the speech will be devoted to three areas of action aimed at preventing radicalization and de-radicalization of this category of perpetrators.

lone wolf terrorism, counter-radicalization, de-radicalization

Victimization and Human Smuggling to Europe

In 2015, Europe was confronted with an enormous number of migrants that wanted to reach a safe destination. Due to the more stringent European migration policy, most of these migrants were forced to contact a human smuggler to manage entering Europe. This involvement with smugglers results in an increased risk to experience several abuses. For months, the media reported on this topic with poignant footage of migrants arriving in Europe after having been abused, abandoned or exploited by their smugglers. This image together with the increased vulnerability of smuggled persons (in this case asylum seekers) results in the image of them as passive victims who were lured in by smuggling networks, even though in general a migrant is not likely to be considered a traditional victim. Furthermore, the agency of these migrants in the decision to find a smuggler and their consent to the crime often prevents to obtain an ‘ideal’ victim-label. However, victimhood is established as an identity in which a person experiences, processes and shapes its own perceived victimization. Therefore, it is important to research the lived experiences of these smuggled migrants. In this paper, we present the findings of a study on the lived smuggling experiences of migrants based on 52 in-depth interviews. The analysis of this data focuses on the lived smuggling experiences of Syrian, Iraqi, Afghani, Irani and Palestinian asylum seekers in Belgium.

Human smuggling; lived experiences; victimization; victimhood
RATIONALIZING POLICING OF MOBILITY BETWEEN NON-DISCRIMINATION AND IMMIGRATION PANIC

The control-oriented reaction to the rise of the number of people seeking asylum in European Union has led to both increase in internal immigration controls and to an intensification of public discourse that conflates asylum policy, irregular migration, criminality and terrorism. These developments give rise to a concern that surveillance practices of police forces will increase ethnic profiling and that the principle of non-discrimination is threatened.

The paper analyses the rationalizations that the Finnish police force use when discussing the practices of internal immigration controls, especially the selection of the persons that are targeted in the immigration checks. The research is made as a part of the research project “Stopped — Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling” that, for the first time in Finland, has examined the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police (Keskinen et al. 2018). The data used in this paper consists of semi-structured interviews (N=31) with the representatives of the police.

Although, limiting police discretion is a crucial question in the regulation of policing, the paper argues that the success of controlling police practices depends on the ways the police as an institution, and the policemen as professionals, rationalize and negotiate the different moral, juridical and political demands concerning discrimination and immigration policy goals set by the government.

ethnic profiling, discrimination, immigration controls, policing

THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF FEAR OF CRIME ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG ASIAN IMMIGRANTS IN SOUTH KOREA

Fear of crime has generally been recognized as one of the major factors of subjective well-being. Not much research, however, has been conducted regarding the role of fear of crime as a factor of subjective well-being especially among immigrant groups. By using the survey data gathered from 900 Chinese, Vietnamese, and Mongolian immigrants living in South Korea, this study intended to estimate the mediating role of fear of crime in the relationship between fear stimulating...
factors and subjective well-being among these foreign people originated from major Asian countries. The analyses of the structural equational modeling reveals the empirical effect of community control, disorder, victimization, and vulnerability factors of fear of crime on both fear and subjective well-being. The structural design eventually reveals the mediating role of fear in explaining quality of life among Asians living in South Korea where overall foreign people are estimated to reach 5.8 percent of the whole population in the near future. Implications for policies and future research regarding subjective well-being for foreign people will be discussed based on the findings.

Roel Jennissen The Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR)

ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND RECORDED CRIME IN THE NETHERLANDS

This paper seeks to quantify the relationship between recorded crime and ethnic diversity. The amount of social control might be lower in areas with a higher level of ethnic diversity. Hence, we test the hypothesis that ethnic diversity is positively correlated with crime. This hypotheses is tested with standard binary logistic regression analysis on individual data on integral population level (n ≈ 17,000,000) for the Netherlands. We have used data of the police’s computerised records system (HKS) which have been linked to the Social Statistical Database (SSB) of Statistics Netherlands.

In order to measure the ethnic diversity of the municipalities, we divided the population of the Netherlands into 18 groups (12 clusters of aggregated countries and 6 countries separately). Subsequently, we calculated the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) to determine the ethnic diversity of a region. The HHI equals the probability that two random persons in the population belong to different ethnic groups. We found indications that the ethnic diversity has a positive impact on the probability that individuals are registered as an perpetrator of a crime.

Sjaak Khonraad Avans University of Applied Sciences
Robert Tops Cordaad Welfare

NO GO AREAS: HOLIDAY PARKS IN THE NETHERLANDS

In recent years, numerous so called holiday parks in the Netherlands have evolved into no-go areas: locations where vulnerable or antisocial people and families find a (illegal) hiding place. In their attempts to survive they develop all kinds of undesirable behavior. On these locations criminals gain substantial influence, while police are increasingly reluctant to show and act.
Based upon years of field research we will provide an insight in the processes that cause these undesirable practices. We also will show why it is so difficult to put an end to it. Finally, we will pay attention to the type of research that fits this setting.

no go areas, holiday parks, decay, crime, failing policy

DEPORTATION AS STATE CRIME? CONCEPTUALISING CRIMMIGRATION-RELATED BORDER HARMS

How useful is the concept of state crime for a critical analysis of the European deportation policies under the current tendency of ‘crimmigration’, the merger of immigration control and criminal justice system (Aas / Bosworth 2013)? My paper examines theorisations from critical and counter-colonial criminology (eg. Agozino 2003) and juxtaposes these with legal thinking emerging from diasporic migration justice movements and grassroots campaigns. The NSU-case has in the recent years given rise to a broader antiracist critique of state crime in Germany, where as the refugee rights movement has since decades already used slogans such as „Deportation is a crime“. I relate these frameworks to cases I am analysing in my ongoing doctoral research which addresses the governance of the temporary suspension of deportation in Germany and particularly the police violence which delimits or defines the legal status of persons with a pending deportation order.

crimmigration, deportation, state violence, state crime

DETAINEES’ PERCEPTIONS OF (IL)LEGITIMACY AND (IM) MOBILITY IN IMMIGRATION DETENTION

States are increasingly relying on detention for purposes of migration control. Criminologists, in turn, have started to do research in immigration detention facilities, illustrating how detainees are deprived from their sense of belonging and how boundaries are (re)produced, yet also challenged on a daily basis. Based on ethnographic research in a Belgian and a Dutch immigration detention centre, I will argue that (counter-)narratives are vital in these processes of meaning-making and boundary challenging. I will illustrate how storytelling is used as a (limited) way of coping with the pains of detention and forced return. Stories that criticize the legitimacy of immigration detention and forced removal are indeed actively shared between detainees, yet also altered throughout conversations with other detainees, family members, lawyers and immigration detention staff. At the same time, an ambiguity is observable: while most detainees plea for the abolition of (or at least the
shortening of the length of) immigration detention altogether, the legitimacy of border control in general is not denied by most detainees. Stories regarding the illegitimacy of forced removal tend to be more individualistic, challenging forced removal in a concrete situation. Which specific narratives are mobilized thus depends on the concrete situation of the detainee.

Immigration detention, legitimacy, ethnography, narratives

Giulia Berlusconi University of Surrey

LAW ENFORCEMENT TARGETING AND DRUG TRAFFICKING NETWORK DYNAMICS

Research on drug trafficking networks describes them as dynamic and flexible. Adaptation takes many forms (e.g. reduced centralization, actors’ replacement) and can be the consequence of both internal tensions and external circumstances, including law enforcement targeting. This paper focuses on mafia groups involved in international drug trafficking and on their organizational survival and evolution whilst targeted by Italian law enforcement agencies through arrests and drug seizures. It adopts a network approach to study the dynamics of such illicit networks, and to investigate their changes across time and the social processes that drive and facilitate such changes. Building on the literature on the efficiency-security trade-off for illicit networks, this study identifies a number of social mechanisms that are consistent with the actors’ need to balance security with efficiency when trafficking drugs. It then uses statistical models for social networks to account for the formation and termination of ties between pairs of actors over time, and to test whether mechanisms such as triadic closure and homophily facilitate actor connectivity. Finally, the paper discusses the implications for law enforcement investigation and interventions, and identifies the most effective disruption strategies.

illicit networks; social network analysis; quantitative methods; drug trafficking; organised crime
Sexual Rights and Stigma of Sex Workers in Italy: A Snapshot of Reality and Sociodemographic Characteristics Involved in the Recognition and Denial

Researchers have shown that stigma is a fundamental determinant of well-being for many marginalized groups, but sex workers are notably absent from analyses. This article aims to fill this research gap. An online anonymous questionnaire was realized to collect information about the level of agreement/disagreement, on a 6-points scale, with statements regarding the right for sex workers, compared to heterosexual/unmarried women, to practice a satisfying sexuality, to marry, to adopt a child and to be hired in any job. Answers were then dichotomized and non-parametric statistics were used for data analysis. 999 people (711 females), 18 to 84 years (mean age 35.6 SD 11.7) fulfilled the questionnaire. About one in ten respondents declared against the right for sex-workers to have a satisfying sexuality (12.7%), to marry (8.5%) and to be employed in any job (9.9%). According to the 48.5% of the sample a sex-worker should not have the right to adopt a child. A chi-2 test revealed that all responses resulted significantly different than those obtained for heterosexual/single women. Being male, non-heterosexual, graduated, employed, unmarried and non-believer was related to higher tolerance. Logistic regression analyses indicated that being churchgoer was determinant to a failure in recognizing sex workers rights for all statements in the questionnaire. Our results underline important implications on sociodemographic characteristics connected to stigma on sex workers.

Sex workers; Stigma; Sexual rights; sociodemographic characteristics
THE ESTIMATION OF TRAJECTORIES OF DELINQUENCY CONSIDERING MISSING DATA TECHNIQUES

The paper addresses the possibilities to use different missing data techniques when researchers are confronted with unit-nonrespones in criminological panel data. Reinecke and Weins (2013) have shown that using only complete cases of a panel data reduces the number of cases dramatically and leads to an underestimation of the age-crime curve. Techniques like Full-Information Maximum Likelihood (FIML) or Multiple Imputation (MI) are able to reduce the underestimation. But using FIML or MI requires normality assumptions of the response variables and these variables are treated as continuous measurements. But, prevalence and incidence measurements are measures of deviant and delinquent behavior and therefore count variables. Count variables should be treated under correct statistical distributional assumptions (e.g., the negative binomial model). In addition, panel data are multilevel data by definition and clustering of the data are also usually not considered when using missing data techniques.

Kleinke and Reinecke developed an R package to impute missing data for count data (with the correct distributional assumptions) which is used. Panel data of the CrimoC-study (www.crimoc.org) are used to show benefits and pitfalls of several missing data techniques when estimating trajectories of delinquency.


Latent Growth Curve Models, Trajectories, Panel Study, Multiple Imputation, Count Data

META-ANALYSIS ON THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The meta-analysis is part of a research project on the sexual abuse of minors in the context of the Catholic Church in Germany. The aim of the meta-analysis is to determine how effective prevention programs are for the knowledge transfer of children and adolescents in institutions. The meta-analysis is based on studies which must fulfill the condition of a control group. The included evaluations are randomized controlled trials (RCTs), cluster RCTs, quasi-RCTs and evaluations without a controlled allocation. Another criteria to include the evaluations in the meta-analysis is that the study measures
knowledge transfer by participation immediately after the prevention program, preservation of the knowledge gained and/or the impact of the participation on the anxiety and fear of children and adolescents. 25 studies were included. The meta-analytic overall effect shows a moderate effect in the knowledge transfer. The effect demonstrates a higher knowledge transfer in the intervention group in the pre-post-comparison (standardized mean difference (SMD) = 0.61 [0.45, 0.77]). In the follow-up survey, the applied knowledge decreased but was still higher in the intervention group than in the control group (SMD = 0.58 [0.09, 1.06]). The intervention group does not have a higher impact of anxiety and fear compared to the control group (SMD = -0.23 [-0.37, -0.08]).

Sexual abuse, meta-analysis, evaluations of prevention programs

Juan Jose Medina Ariza University of Manchester

DASHING HOPES? THE PREDICTIVE ACCURACY OF DOMESTIC ABUSE RISK ASSESSMENT

The UK was one of the first countries using a common tool for domestic abuse risk assessment by police forces nationally. This tool (DASH) was inspired by previous instruments developed in North America. However, there was no efforts to empirically validate it before national adoption in 2009. We provide the first assessment of the classification properties of this tool using data from a large police force. Based on the answers provided by victims to this tool, officers apply professional judgement to decide whether the victim is at risk of serious harm. We evaluate officer performance at predicting revictimisation and compare it to a logistic regression model using victim’s answers to the instrument. We find that officer-defined risk doesn’t provide good discrimination – partly because officers are focusing on the wrong information. Officers’ perception of risk is primarily influenced by victim-described fear and level of violence of the immediate incident. The logistic regression model outperforms police risk. The most important variables in the model pertain to the abusers criminal history (a variable with significant under-reporting when contrasted with administrative data) and their prior breaches of bail or injunctions. Only a subset of questions are required for the purpose of predicting recidivism, so there is scope to develop a shorter DASH risk assessment without any loss on accuracy.

Police, domestic violence, risk assessment
THE CONDITIONAL RELEVANCE OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CONTROLS: DO ASSUMPTIONS OF THE SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY HOLD AMONG YOUNG ADULTS?

SAT assumes
a.) that the interaction of exposure and morality explains crime and
b.) controls (internal and external) operate only when there is no correspondence between personal and external morality.

Previous analyses among adolescents confirmed this. The study at hand will test established hypotheses with a distinct dataset on young adults. Effects within this specific population might differ from the former due to differences in exposure, opportunity and deterrence:

1. Criminogenic exposure of „youth crime“ via peers and/or parents ought to be observed less frequently corresponding to the decrease of these delinquent acts. Whereas crime considered more appropriate for adults („adult crime“) increases in early adulthood (e.g. more white-collar crime), we thus deduce - in accordance with the theory - a similar rise in exposure.
2. And while it is reasonable to assume stability for propensity and self-control since the phase of adolescence, the dynamic of deterrence is yet to be established.

Situational Action Theory, conditional controls

POLITICAL EMOTIONS IN SWEDISH CRIME POLICY DISCOURSE

Crime and punishment is often described as an emotionally charged topic, and as a policy area through which politicians in western countries can profile themselves in order to increase their public support. It has also been argued that the ‘emotional tone’ of public discourse on crime and punishment have been heightened over the past decades. Accordingly, political initiatives are often legitimized by referring to the presumed desires and emotions of crime victims and those of the general public. However, although this account of an emotional crime policy discourse seems widely accepted, relatively little research has attended to the role that different emotions may play in crime policy discourse. In the present study, the electoral campaigns preceding the Swedish general elections from 1982 until 2018 will be analyzed, focusing two of the major political parties represented in Swedish parliament: the Social Democratic Party and the Conservatives. By applying a sociological theoretical framework on emotions, the aim is to explore the way in which these two political parties seek to engage the general public through the rhetorical use of emotions.

Sweden, emotions, elections, crime policy discourse
ISLAMIST TERRORISM, DIASPORA LINKS AND CASUALTY RATES

Terrorist attacks perpetrated by Islamist organizations yield significantly higher casualty rates, compared with attacks perpetrated by terrorists motivated by other political ideologies. However, the casualty rate of attacks by Islamist organizations varies considerably. In this study, we explain the diversity of casualty rates of attacks perpetrated by Islamist terrorist movements by investigating the role that movement connections with ethnic and sectarian diaspora communities plays in restraining targeting and reducing high-casualty attacks. We argue that diaspora connections both bolster the capacity of Islamist terrorist movements, but also restrain them tactically. Islamist groups without such diaspora links or that make appeals to broad or abstract global constituencies are less inhibited and therefore commit more high-casualty attacks. We test this proposition using original data on terrorist movement diaspora connections along with data from the Global Terrorism Database. Using a casualty-count empirical analysis of between 78,000 and 83,000 terrorist attacks globally for the period 1970 to 2016, we find that Islamist groups with diaspora links commit, on average, attacks that yield between 1.8 and 4.8 fewer casualties per incident. Included in our estimations are a host of attack, perpetrating group and venue country control variables.

terrorism Diasporas religion casualties

ENVIRONMENT AND TRUST IN THE POLICE. THE INFLUENCE OF SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS OF NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS ON TRUST IN THE POLICE

Trust in the police constitutes a central basis of democracy. Because of this, research on trust in the police play an indispensable key role in ensuring security, for example, when knowledge of the influencing factors of police trust is used in order to develop practical measures.

While research literature indicate to three groups of influencing factors (individual characteristics, characteristics of the neighborhood, experiences with the police), various studies have shown that environmental characteristics has an especially high potential for explaining trust in the police. Based on the German Victimisation Survey 2012, this approach is examined for Germany for the first time. As a result — similar to the English-speaking research literature — neighbors’ characteristics show a very high level of explanatory power.

Trust in the police
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN SCHOOLS: WHY SHOULD WE TALK ABOUT INEQUALITIES?

Schools play a very important role in the development of children and adolescents, usually going beyond their traditional role of delivering skills for the future. At school, many of us made our first contact with others outside the family context and were exposed to some antisocial behaviours for the first time. Thus, students are susceptible to any difficulty faced in these institutions, especially when the interaction between different social groups is limited. Working class students are particularly vulnerable because on top of dealing with their own problems derived from poverty and deprivation, they have to face other issues in the school environment, including lack of resources, broken social networks, and in the most extreme cases crime. Drawing on data from a national evaluation of the education in Mexico (PLANEA, 2015), this paper examines the relationship between inequality and the perception of antisocial behaviour in schools. This research also aims to analyse the way in which economic, social, and cultural capitals impact on the perception of antisocial behaviour over and above poverty. Preliminary findings show significant differences between the perception of students and principals, and suggest that the students' perception is particularly affected by various factors in all the forms of capital.

Inequality, schools, antisocial behaviour

TACKLING SELECTION BIAS IN SENTENCING DATA ANALYSIS: A NEW APPROACH BASED ON EXPERT ELICITATION TECHNIQUES AND BAYESIAN STATISTICS

For reasons of methodological convenience statistical models analysing judicial decisions tend to focus on the duration of custodial sentences. These types of sentences are however quite rare (8% of the total in England and Wales), which generates a problem of selection bias, and raises questions about the external validity of much of the literature on the topic of sentencing. In this talk we present an original approach capable of modelling simultaneously custodial and non-custodial outcomes. This is achieved by using a Bayesian framework to estimate simultaneously: i) a scale of sentence severity based on Thurstone's pair comparisons retrieved from a sample of judges and magistrates, ii) an outcome model regressing the scale of severity on a set of case characteristics, and iii) a measurement model to reflect the uncertainty associated with the sampling error in the views taken from our sample of judges and magistrates.

Sentencing; Severity; Thurstone; Selection Bias; Bayesian
ROUTINE ACTIVITIES AND DEVIANCE ACROSS CULTURES

The current study tested the links between routine activities and deviance across twenty-eight countries, thus, the potential generalizability of the routine activities framework. Methods: Data were collected as part of the Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) from 28 cultures, from seventh, eighth, and ninth grade adolescents (N = 66,859). Routine activities were operationalized as family, peer, solitary, and community activities. Country-level predictors included unemployment rate, prison population, life expectancy, and educational attainment. Results: Three-level, hierarchical linear modeling (individual, school, and country) was used to test both individual and country-level effects on deviance. Findings supported predictions by the routine activities framework, where routine activities explained 3.1% unique variance in deviance, above and beyond effects by background variables as well as low self-control. Models showed that the effects of family activities, solitary activities, and peer activities were stronger in countries with higher life expectancies. In addition, mean educational attainment increased the effect of solitary activities on deviance, while the effect of family activities on deviance was lower in countries with higher levels of unemployment. Conclusions: The routine activities framework generalized across these 28 countries in how it explains deviance; some unique country-level effects were found that conditioned person-context links.

Routine activity, deviance, delinquency, crime, leisure

ACHIEVEMENTS AND COSTS OF SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION: IS JUSTICE SERVED?

The Sex Offender Register (SOR) became law in the UK in 1999. Similar registration systems have a longer history in America, and are increasingly being established in European countries. As the UK SOR arrives at its twenty first anniversary, this research sets out to examine the underpinning rationale of sex offender registration. This research is adopting a case study methodology, accumulating and analysing the experiences of the key agencies involved in administering the register and working with individuals subject to registration (Police, Probation, voluntary sector organisations, convicted offenders who are or who have been on the register). It sets out to ask three inter-connected questions. The first question is whether the SOR improves public protection, either by assisting in the investigation of sexual crime or preventing recidivism. Secondly, it asks whether the impositions and demands that the SOR makes (uniquely) on those convicted of sexual offences
are merited. Thirdly, it examines the resources that are required of the Police to maintain the SOR (managing data, annual visits, processing applications to be removed from register). Early progress will be reported on, and first-hand contributions from European perspectives welcomed.

sex offender register, police, probation, public protection, human rights

Noora Lähteenmäki PhD Student, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki

PERCEPTIONS OF LEGITIMACY AMONG OFFENDERS SERVING ELECTRONICALLY MONITORED PUNISHMENT

Electronic monitoring was adopted as an independent criminal sanction — a new community sanction — into Finnish penal system in 2011. Electronic monitoring operates as an alternative to short prison sentences and uses radio frequency technology to monitor house arrest. However, mere house arrest is not the purpose of electronically monitored punishment, as the rationale of community sanctions is to contribute to long term desistance. Therefore electronic monitoring is integrated with obligatory work, rehabilitation or other supports of up to 40 hours per week. Prior research on procedural justice and the quality of prison life indicate that perceived legitimacy is essential both from the point of view of the general compliance with the rules and the social reintegration process. Offenders serving electronically monitored punishment have been interviewed to explore their perceptions of legitimacy and to address the motivators of desistance. Probation service’s register data is used to investigate the frequency and causes of non-compliance. Interviews have also been made to probation service personnel about the working culture and its emphasis on control and care. As prosecutors initiate the process of imposing electronically monitored punishment, a survey will be conducted to prosecutors to analyse the eligibility criteria of electronic monitoring.

Electronic monitoring, legitimacy, community sanction

Leslie Sebba Hebrew University of Jerusalem

REVERSING THE PUNITIVE TURN IN ISRAEL? EXPLORING THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

Research has shown how the variance in punitiveness among different nations reflects both exogenous and endogenous factors, e.g., the political economy of the individual states, legal structures and culture, trust in institutions, etc. (Tonry, 2006; Lappi-Seppala, 2012). A secondary debate now focuses on the extent to which states exhibiting high punitiveness...
are able to implement policies which will “turn around” punitive trends: see Garland (2013); Snacken (2015). Israel’s high rates of prisonisation seem consistent with the earlier research, given its neo-liberal economic policies, income differentials, declining trust in public institutions, etc. However, two recent developments are intended to reverse the punitive trend. A public committee’s proposals for alternatives to imprisonment are being implemented; and Israel’s Supreme Court has given the Prison Administration a deadline to reduce prisoner overcrowding.

Against this background, the present paper will:
(a) Review the explanatory literature on punitiveness, and assess the degree of “fit” of the variables to Israel;
(b) Compare the dynamics of the Israeli reforms with those introduced elsewhere (both in the U.S. and Europe) attempting to reverse the punitive trend (cf. Austin, 2016; Lappi-Seppala, 2008; Krajewski, 2016);
(c) Assess the likely success of the Israeli reforms in the light of (a) and (b), as well as of the “net-widening” literature.

punitive policy, alternatives to prison, criminal justice policy

Katharina Swirak University College Cork

PENAL VOLUNTARISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND- SOME CONCEPTUAL CONSIDERATIONS

The role of voluntary sector organisations (VSOs) in the delivery of community sanctions in the Republic of Ireland has yet to be critically explored and charted empirically. Against the backdrop of the historically unique relationship between the state and church based VSOs in the Republic of Ireland, this paper outlines the contours of the contemporary landscape of partnership between the criminal justice system and VSOs. Particular attention will be paid to the ‘voice’ of the VSO sector in these ‘partnerships’ and the challenge of conducting critical research in a small jurisdiction amongst an even smaller number of organisations and professionals. The second part of the paper will then provide an analysis of several ‘Service Level Agreements’ (SLAs) that regulate the collaboration of the Irish criminal justice system with selected VSOs in the delivery of different community sanctions. More specifically, this analysis will tease out to what extent SLAs are based on principles of marketization and how they engage with a transformative social rights agenda vs. principles of individual responsibilisation.

I suggest that a close reading of textual documents such as ‘SLAs’ can provide useful insights into starting to theorise the relationship between the Irish criminal justice system and VSOs and ultimately also shifts in the governance of people involved with the criminal justice system.

community sanctions, probation, voluntary sector
Practical of Mediation (Victim-Offender Reconciliation) in Lithuanian Criminal Justice

At present, one of the pressing issues of the criminal justice system in Lithuania is how to implement mediation into the criminal procedure. The implementation of the principle of restorative justice is one of the principles underlying the implementation of probation in Lithuania. Article 38 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania foresees release from criminal liability upon reconciliation between the offender and the victim. This is not mediation in the true meaning of the word. The increase in reconciliation cases from the year 2012 is partly related to the adoption of the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence on 26 May 2011. According to the Law if the notice of the fact of domestic violence has been received by police, the pre-trial investigation must be undertaken even without formal complain of the victim.

However, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) urges Lithuania to end the use of reconciliatory mediation for victims of domestic violence and refrain from adopting reconciliatory mediation in the criminal process, as such procedures may increase the vulnerability of women victims of violence.

According to many studies, conflicted families often tend to reconcile and victims suffered from domestic violence would like their perpetrators to be punished but are not willing to terminate relationship with them. These problematic areas of mediation will be presented in the presentation.

mediation, victim-offender reconciliation, domestic violence, probation

International Criminal Justice: The End of the Beginning or Beginning of the End

International criminal justice has made unprecedented progress in the last 25 years, starting with the relation of the ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda in the nineties, and culminating in the establishment of the first permanent international criminal court, the ICC. Yet today, widespread and systematic crimes are being committed in armed conflicts around the world, causing immense civilian suffering and humanitarian disasters, while the prospects to bring the perpetrators to justice are highly uncertain. Serge Brammertz, the Chief Prosecutor of the ICTY and MICT, will offer his reflections on the successes that have been achieved in international criminal justice over the last two decades, the challenges international justice faces today and the path forward.
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE CROSSROADS: ASPIRATIONS, PROMISES AND REALITIES

Crimes against humanity, together with genocides and war crimes, are considered “the most serious crimes of international concern”. From the early 1990s we have witnessed the establishment and functioning of a variety of international tribunals and courts that have been holding (the most responsible) individuals accountable for these mass atrocity crimes. Whereas the first modern international tribunals, which emerged in the wake of the deadly wars in the Balkans and Rwanda in the 1990’s, were litmus tests, international criminal trials have since then become a legal, political and societal reality. From Sierra Leone to East Timor, from Cambodia to Iraq, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Chad, international courts and tribunals have become significant global actors. Importantly, as evidenced by the International Criminal Court, they seek not only to respond to mass atrocity violence by holding individuals accountable, but also transform the legal, political and societal landscapes on international, regional but also national levels. After more than 25 years in operation, what has the international criminal justice system really achieved and how has it functioned? Has it delivered on its aspirations and promises? By reviewing existing empirical, inter-disciplinary, criminological research on international criminal trials this lecture will discuss the realities of “doing international criminal justice”, its functioning, effects and meanings in transitional societies and beyond. Is justice being done and seen to be done? And where to go from now and here?

Angelina Stanojoska “St. Kliment Ohridski” University - Bitola

TESTING AGNEW’S GENERAL STRAIN THEORY AMONG INCARCERATED WOMEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA: THE NEXUS STRAIN – NEGATIVE EMOTIONS – LEVEL OF CRIMINALITY

The paper empirically tests the Agnew’s GST using incarcerated women in the Republic of Macedonia as sample population and evaluates the nexus strain – negative emotions – level of criminality. It is the first study of this kind, with GST never being tested before in the Republic of Macedonia. Results are showing significant influence of abuse and discrimination on the negative emotions variable; and significant influence of the same strain variable on the level of criminality of incarcerated women. It considerably widens the possibilities of research in the Republic of Macedonia and considers possibilities for future comparative GST studies.

General strain theory, level of criminality, negative emotions, prison, women
Magdalena Tomaszewska University of Surrey


In the past decade, the female prison system in the UK has seen the emergence of ‘crimmigration imprisonment’, described as an increasingly punitive expression of the state power to expel, and a concomitant progressive articulation of Prison Service’s responsibilities for female foreign prisoners as a ‘vulnerable’ group. Alongside this, another shift is evident: that of changing diversity of the female foreign prison population, within which women originating from Eastern European accession countries to the EU emerged as one of the most numerous groups. Empirical research with this group as it negotiates the lines between care and control captures an important moment. It represents a critical case study of the dynamics of a ‘gender-responsive’ border regime at the time of the UK’s increasingly ‘hostile environment’ for ‘EU criminals’. This presentation will argue that the discourse of care does in fact important bordering work. Gendered and racialised narratives of Eastern European women as socially isolated, family-orientated and ‘homesick’ fold into discourses of ‘foreignness’ and authorise bordering practices as a legitimate form of ‘support’. Considering the ‘gender-responsive’ deportation regime as a form of governance, I argue that care does not function as a set of fixed measures which shield a group of vulnerable women from the reach of immigration control. It is rather a flexible technology which underpins the power to deport, as it does possibilities of resistance.

female Eastern European prisoners, border control, penal power, ethic of care

Eileen Yuk-ha Tsang City University of Hong Kong

**PROFIT-MAKING DISGUISED AS REHABILITATION: THE BIOPOLITICS OF HOMO SACER IN CHINA’S CUSTODY EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR SEX WORKERS**

In low-and medium-income sex workers are routinely detained in custody education centres and subjected to institutional violence and exploitation Dongguan China. This article highlights the disparities between the official intentions of custody education and the day-to-day realities of detainees. Rather than rehabilitate, custody education has become simply a moneymaking enterprise propagated by local law enforcement. This situation has turned sex workers into the homo sacer, a figure stripped of political status and societal recognition. Interviews with sex workers who have experienced custody education confirm the disconnection between the “official” aims of custody education and daily experiences of detainees. The findings suggest needed changes regarding human rights and the criminal justice system in China.

Female sex workers, biopolitics, homo sacer, custody education, police, China
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN JAPAN: MAIN RESULTS OF “THE SURVEY OF WOMEN’S SAFETY IN DAILY LIFE”

Violence against women is a serious crime, a human rights violation. However, most acts of violence are often taken place behind the closet doors and hidden in the society. Japan is not exceptional in this regard. The authors conducted the survey on violence against women in Kansai region in 2016. This survey is a Japanese version of the “survey on women’s well-being and safety in Europe” conducted by European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights in 28 EU member states in 2012. In this presentation, the authors present main results of the Japanese survey with comparison of those of the EU survey and discuss the possible reasons for the significant differences between the two. Important findings include that one in 6 women has experienced violence in Japan (the rate for Japanese women is about half of that for European women), and that among 53 Japanese women who were physically or sexually assaulted by partners, none of them reported the incidents to the police, compared with 14 percent of victims who reported to the police in the EU (the rates of reporting violence from non-partner to the police are about the same among Japanese and EU women). Apparently victims tend to refrain from reporting domestic violence to the police in Japan. Possible reasons for these results are discussed in consideration of various aspects of Japanese society such as traditional gender role expectations.

cross-national comparison, European Union, reporting to police, ingroup/outgroup, gender role

WOMEN WITH CRIMINAL BACKGROUND NARRATING DESISTANCE

The pathways into and out of crime differ between the genders. The pathways of women often include living in traumatic and violent circumstances. Also, the substance abuse plays often such a crucial role in criminal life-course. In recent studies the female desistance has been recognised as having some specific features. Supportive relationships and social bonds has exerted a bigger influence on female desistance.

In this paper, I will concentrate on narratives of desistance. The data was gathered through interviews of 18 women who either were in prison at the time or were recently released from prison. I will analyse and present findings on how women narrate their pathway out of crime and substance use. The focus of the analysis is in how women with criminal background talk about the desistance and the meanings they give to it. The aim of the study is to show the features of female desistance.
The results show the complexity and multiplicity of their desisting and also the needs of support, which is also crucial for the successful re-entry into the society. It also outlines what meanings women ascribe to their capabilities to desist, but also how it is presented and negotiated. In their desistance and successful re-entry into the society the women need support at least in three fields. The most crucial is the rehabilitation of the substance use. There is also a need assistance in housing and financial matters, including indebtedness.

in carc erated women, desistance, female desistance, violent relationship, substance use

Sheryl van Horne Eastern University

FEMALE VICTIMS OF DEADLY FORCE: AN ANALYSIS OF WASHINGTON POST DATA OF POLICE SHOOTINGS IN 2017

Police shootings have become a major media theme in recent years in the United States. In 2017 there were 987 fatal shootings by police according to the Washington Post Fatal Shooting data, nearly a quarter of those involved victims with mental health issues. Forty five of those victims were female. This research examines the circumstances surrounding the shootings and the characteristics of the female victims involved. Situational and ecological factors are analyzed, when available. Specific variables analyzed are age of the victim and offender, race of the victim and offender, whether the victims were attacking, if the officer was wearing a body camera, and what weapon, if any, the victim had in her possession. In the majority of the cases white armed females with no known history of mental illness who were not fleeing were shot. Police officers were not wearing body cameras in nearly ninety percent of those cases. Policy recommendations are discussed.

homicide, police, victims, female

Conor Murray Ulster University

“CAN’T HACK THE WHACK”: EXPLORING YOUNG MEN’S EXPERIENCES OF TIME IN PRISON THROUGH THE LENS OF CRITICAL MASCULINITIES STUDIES

Based on a nine-month ethnographic study of a young offender’s institution this article documents young men’s gendered experiences of time in prison, explored in three parts: firstly, examining how young men’s capacity to cope with their ‘whack’ of time in prison can result in subjugation, with those who “can’t hack the whack” labelled ‘heavy-whackers’ and subjected to stigmatization and bullying. Secondly, how the length of time young men spend in prison contributes to the
creation of a hierarchy among prisoners and how notions of masculine visibility, in the form of prisoner numbers and graffiti, contribute to this. Finally, how certain young men serving lengthy sentences gained the respect of their peers, acquiring the status of ‘Young-Elders’ on the most enhanced landings in the prison.

Masculinities; Young Men; Prison; Time

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES IN CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAKIA IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL TERRORISM

Activities of intelligence services have become a major contemporary problem after the terrorist attacks in Europe. Intelligence services were given more extensive functions due to the implementation of counter-terrorism legislation. These competences include mechanisms of mass surveillance, which came in the center of public debates after the Snowden revelations in 2013 and entail certain negative societal costs (Lyon 2015). Discussions on the powers of intelligence services were also held in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Intelligence agencies function within the context of the European Union, which has become an ever-important actor in the fight against terrorism (Den Boer 2015). Despite the existence of extensive literature on the relationship between surveillance and its impacts on human liberties, the area of Central Eastern Europe remains understudied. The aim of this paper is to map out how functions of intelligence services in the Czech Republic and Slovakia were developing in a context of the fight against terrorism, and wider political and societal context of these changes. An important dimension is also the role of the European Union as an important source of legislation and jurisprudence in this area.

intelligence agency, terrorism, surveillance, Czech republic, Slovakia
TERROR SUSPECTS IN THE NETHERLANDS: BACKGROUND, ‘TRIGGERS’ AND CRIMINAL CAREER

As the threat of (Islamic) extremism and the return of foreign fighters have become growing issues worldwide, increased attention is being paid to the radicalization process of extremists. However, research on this process has often been hampered by a lack of empirical data, small sample sizes and non-representative samples. Using register-data on all individuals suspected of a terrorist offense in the Netherlands since 2004, we provide insight into demographic and socioeconomic background factors, as well as the criminal career of these individuals. Moreover, we carry out analyses to examine the influence of these factors on the risk of becoming a terror suspect.

Terror suspect, radicalization process, extremism, terrorism

TERRORISM AND ART

The aim of this contribution is to analyse, in a criminological perspective, the relationship between terrorism and crimes against cultural heritage, a matter that has become extremely dramatic in recent years. Many studies show how art has always been a victim of violence and criminal conduct. The phenomenon has been analysed by sociologists and jurists who have tried to understand the political and strategic reasons behind these criminal choices. After a brief excursus of the “complex” relationship between art and totalitarian regimes, a more victimological reflection is introduced, starting from the assumption that this type of conduct can be considered similarly to what happens in environmental crimes, where the victim is widespread and often unaware. Furthermore, it is necessary to think that alongside the mere destruction there is a flourishing illegal trade which, over the years, has become one of the supply sources of terrorist organizations. Like any other market, a decisive role is played by those who look for and buy works of art, stolen in the countries involved in conflicts. The possible neutralization techniques used by these subjects will also be taken into account. Lastly, a reflection on the extent of the damage, difficult to quantify, that these behaviors create, preventing each one of us from achieving the possible encounter / comparison with what represents our history and our past.

terrorism - art - techniques of neutralization
GAINING AN EDGE: PHENOMENOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM

This paper draws upon empirical data collected with former non-violent and violent extremists in the UK to address the phenomenological attractions of engaging in terrorism. The UK Government’s policy on preventing violent extremism has been widely criticised for its narrow focus. We argue that there needs to be consideration of the under-researched attractions of belonging to a terrorist organisation and the foreground experiences that attract people to engage in acts of terrorism. This paper begins to address this issue by engaging with the concept of ‘edgework’ and examines the work of both George Herbert Mead and Jean-Paul Sartre to gain a more philosophically inspired analysis.

Radicalisation; extremism; violent; excitement; subculture; Sartre; Katz; phenomenological attractions; Mead; terrorism

PREDICTING PRISON VICTIMIZATION FROM CHILDHOOD VICTIMIZATION

Research has consistently shown that violence among imprisoned offenders is a serious problem in prisons worldwide. A number of studies have sought to uncover the factors that make inmates particularly prone to violent victimization. Among the risk factors that have been linked to prison victimization are past exposure to violence and traumatic experiences. This is in line with research on samples of the general population, which has found that childhood victimization increases a person’s risk of being victimized again as a juvenile or adult. Against this backdrop, it was hypothesized that parental victimization is associated with victimization by schoolmates, and that childhood victimization (both by the parents and by peers) increases the risk of victimization during imprisonment. Furthermore, based on research on the victim/offender overlap in prison violence, it was assumed that victimization during imprisonment is also associated with involvement in violence against fellow inmates. To test these hypotheses, self-report data from more than 4,000 male adult prisoners were subjected to structural equation modelling. The results show that both parental and peer victimization significantly predict prison victimization. Additionally, parental victimization had a positive effect on peer victimization, and perpetrating prison violence was associated with being victimized by fellow inmates. Implications of these findings for future research and practice are discussed.

prison violence, victimization, childhood abuse
Zuzana Kostelníková Institute of Criminology and Social prevention
Michaela Štefunková Institute of Criminology and Social prevention
Martina Pešková Institute of Criminology and Social prevention
Jakub Holas Institute of Criminology and Social prevention

"VICTIMIZATION SURVEY FOCUSED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE CZECH POPULATION WITH SELECTED TYPES OF OFFENSES WITHIN THE SET REFERENCE PERIOD"

The presentation is focused on selected results of the victimization survey carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in 2016-2018. The main aim of this study was to determine the extent of victimization by 12 selected offences on representative sample of Czech population (n= 3393). Besides the traditional findings reflected extent of crime in Czech republic (including the latent part) the study also focused on specific part of our findings (e.g. details related to the victimization, e.g. psychological aspects, reporting the incident to the police or opinions related to the status of the victim). Our results lead us to the question what are the real needs of victims?

victimization, Czech republic, victim needs, victim rights

Peter Kruize University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Law

THE IMPACT OF ID-THEFT

Victim surveys show that identity theft is growing problem in our digitalized world. In this presentation attention is paid to how victims discover that their identity is abused, what they may do to stop the abuse and how they experience the (lack of) support of public and private institutions like the police, prosecution, insurance branche, financial institutions, dept collecting agencies and social media companies. Also possible behavioral and psychological consequences of victimization are discussed. The results discussed originate from Denmark and are collected by interviewing victims of identity theft and representatives of public and private institutions.

Identity theft may have an economic incentive - like ordering goods on the internet by using the financial identifiers of someone else - but also a more personal nature, like opening a social media account in the name of and with pictures of someone else, for instance for reasons of harassment. Both types of identify theft are included in the presentation.

ID-theft, victims, victim surveys, victim aid
CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND IMPUNITY IN CURRENT EUROPE: FRANCO’S DICTATORSHIP UNDER THE SPOTLITE

Not many so-called European democracies have a “pact of silence” about hideous crimes committed in their recent history. Spain’s traditional resistance to formally declare the atrocities that took place under Franco’s dictatorship a crime against humanity goes along with a refusal to seek out those responsible for the crimes. The aim of this oral presentation is to explore the possibility of categorizing those crimes as international crimes and to assess the current prospects to seek justice for the victims in spite of the amnesty law that pardoned all Franco-era crimes and the regulations about the statutes of limitations.

Franco, crimes against humanity, amnesty, statutes of limitations

HARD TIMES: OBEDIENCE AND ESCAPE IN INNER EMIGRATION

In this paper the author observes the position of an “inner emigrant” and elaborates on its varieties and dynamics. The notion has emerged out of the controversy prompted by Thomas Mann’s condemnation of his fellow German writers that remained in Germany and published to various degrees during the Nazi time. Some of them publicly rejected Mann’s accusations by claiming the inner emigrant status for themselves and even arguing for its higher moral ground. Thus, in this case, an inner emigrant is someone who opposes the (repressive) political regime in his country but does not choose to emigrate abroad, nor does he actively rebel against the regime. Instead, while conformist on the outside, he chooses to retreat into his inner exile. The notion of an inner emigration is applicable in a much broader variety of situations where an individual faces an authority demanding obedience, be it in a war, under the repressive political regime or similar. The author attempts to sketch the analytical elements of the pure “inner emigrant” stance and its more real-life variations and compare it to other attitudes towards authority demanding obedience. How does one manage and neutralize the inner tension created by this position? What are the costs and benefits of this attitude and how does it endure and potentially evolve in time?

inner emigration, authority, obedience, guilt, cognitive dissonance
EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING AS TRANSFORMATIVE: TEACHING ABOUT GENOCIDE AND CRIMES OF THE STATE

The ‘applied nature’ of criminology, criminal justice and law courses lends itself to the use of experiential learning within programme delivery (George et al, 2015; Higgins et al, 2012). What is clear from the limited literature is that the use of experiential learning within criminal justice education has been focused on knowledge, skills, roles and identity of ‘the practitioner’. There is very little discussion of the value of experiential learning as transformative of the individual in terms of being able to critically reflect on the experience as a means to understand self and non-conformity to perceived hegemony (such as in the resistance to Nazis during the Second World War).

Drawing on Bakhtin’s (1968) ‘Carnival’ and Mezirow’s (1991) Transformative Learning Theory this paper asks the question ‘Can experiential learning be truly transformative?’ It presents findings from narrative interviews with 20 undergraduate students studying Criminology, Psychology, Policing or Criminal Investigation who participated in a field trip to Auschwitz-Birkenau Camps. Interviews were undertaken pre and post field trip to examine students’ expectations of and reflections on the ‘experience’.

Rachel Seoighe Middlesex University
Thomas MacManus Queen Mary

SRI LANKA AND THE DENIAL INDUSTRY: PURCHASED ARTICULATIONS OF UN-GENOCIDE

Building upon Cohen’s (2001) work on the ‘manufacture of denial,’ this paper explores the interrelationship between the unveiling of state crime by civil society and the counter-campaigning of public relations (PR) firms on behalf of the Sri Lankan state. We examine the public-arena process of exposing and covering up state crime in the discursive conflict between the Sri Lankan state and the pro-accountability lobby (Tamil diaspora organisations, human rights groups and media bodies) since the end of the war between the state and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in 2009. PR firms were hired to influence the conflict narrative internationally, with Sri Lanka presented as a small ‘paradise’ state unfairly under siege by a transnational ‘network’ of pro-Tamil lobby groups. The Rajapaksa government that oversaw the atrocities of the end of the war was electorally defeated in 2015 but the state continues to resist the internationalisation of war-related accountability processes and rejects evidence of war crimes and genocide by the state forces as pro-LTTE propaganda. Our analysis reveals the nexus between
power, capital, liberal humanitarian discourse and the denial of atrocity in Sri Lanka’s post-war PR campaign. Sri Lanka’s post-war engagement of the international ‘state crime denial industry’ (MacManus, 2016) was a means of obviating international calls for accountability, disguising ongoing abuses and facilitating the ongoing repression of the Tamil population.

denial, public relations, mass atrocity, genocide, Sri Lanka

Dobrică Petronel Faculty of Sociology and Social Works University of Bucharest
Marian Badea RhD Services Romanian National Probation Directorate

CHILDREN AND THE PENAL LAW. A COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

At the end of WWI, appeared what the Romanians are calling ‘Great Romania’ (1918), by union of the Old Kingdom of Romania with Transylvania, Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. This paper shall review the manner in which the penal institutions relating to the minors have been (re)defined. In essence, we propose a comparative analysis of the criminal law in Transylvania (Criminal Justice Novel, 1908) and that of the Old Kingdom; the Penal Code in 1936 unified criminal law, both as a substantive law and regarding the procedural rules. Our analysis follows the Durkheimian line: the penalties applicable to the minors (e.g. community sanctions) are the exterior signs which reveal the way that society imagines the child, his conformity and the potential deviancy, as far as the State interferes in the private life of the family. Having in mind an appreciation of V. Hugo (degree of civilization can be measured according to the care given to the elderly and children), the central question is the following: are the penal institutions for minors designed to punish rather than to help the juvenile offender? The comparative analysis of the systems which coexist in a certain period of political and cultural space of Great Romania reveals relevant differences, as the age of the penal liability of minors or the types of sanctions. The data gathered by our field research will indicate the manner in which convicted minors internalize some juridical institutions, originated a century ago.

Romania after the First World War; minors and penalties; a Durkheimian perspective
A HISTORY OF CRIMINAL SELECTIVITY

Based on my recently published book Marxism and Criminology. A History of Criminal Selectivity (BRILL, 2017), the proposed paper rehabilitates the contributions and the methodology of Marx and Engels to analyze crime and punishment through the historical development of capitalism (15th Century to the present) in Europe and in the United States. Though the notion of ‘criminal selectivity,’ I assess the historical and social-economic conditions that underpin the unequal legal treatment and selective prosecution of people based upon class, race, gender, and age. I identify three different modalities of criminal selectivity that have evolved within the capitalist system: “original criminal selectivity” (late 15th to 18th centuries), “disciplinary criminal selectivity” (late 18th to late 20th centuries), and “bulimic criminal selectivity” (late 20th century to the present). In each modality of criminal selectivity, I put forward the concepts of over-criminalization and under-criminalization to show that the criminal justice system has always been selective. Overall, the paper proposes that criminal injustice has been an inherent element of the founding and reproduction of a capitalist society and that, therefore, it is necessary to identify socio-economic and historic patterns of crime and punishment in order to foster transformative changes to criminal justice.

Valeria Vegh Weis NYU/UBA

EUROPEAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE FROM A MARXIST PERSPECTIVE

Based on my recently published book Marxism and Criminology. A History of Criminal Selectivity (BRILL, 2017), the proposed paper rehabilitates the contributions and the methodology of Marx and Engels to analyze crime and punishment through the historical development of capitalism (15th Century to the present) in Europe and in the United States. Though the notion of ‘criminal selectivity,’ I assess the historical and social-economic conditions that underpin the unequal legal treatment and selective prosecution of people based upon class, race, gender, and age. I identify three different modalities of criminal selectivity that have evolved within the capitalist system: “original criminal selectivity” (late 15th to 18th centuries), “disciplinary criminal selectivity” (late 18th to late 20th centuries), and “bulimic criminal selectivity” (late 20th century to the present). In each modality of criminal selectivity, I put forward the concepts of over-criminalization and under-criminalization to show that the criminal justice system has always been selective. Overall, the paper proposes that criminal injustice has been an inherent element of the founding and reproduction of a capitalist society and that, therefore, it is necessary to identify socio-economic and historic patterns of crime and punishment in order to foster transformative changes to criminal justice.

Valeria Vegh Weis Buenos Aires University, Freie Universitat Berlin, New York University
CRIMES COMMITTED IN WAR TIMES REMEMBERED BY POST-MEMORY

Since the end of the Second World War, memory studies have occupied a privileged place among the multiplicity of approaches that have been devoted to the analysis of crimes committed in the context of war. It is about memories of war crimes that we intend to reflect in this communication whose objective is to present an analyses about how crimes committed in times of war are remembered by the generations that did not live the conflicts directly, but who summon them in their narratives. This communication, based in a research still in the exploratory phase, but part of a larger project titled MEMOIRS – Children of Empires and European Postmemories, seeks to know how the narratives of the children and grandchildren of those who were involved in and affected by the war evoke crimes committed during the conflicts and to understand how do these crimes work in the operations of remembrance of the wars. Based on a first reading of some narratives influenced by the post-memory of colonial wars, it will be tried, above all, to propose and discuss a theoretical corpus capable of suggesting some organizing hypotheses of the research in progress.

war crimes; war memoirs; post-memories

RACIALISED MERCY: REPRIEVING BLACK AND MINORITY ETHNIC PRISONERS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY ENGLAND AND WALES

As part of a wider project exploring all cases of black and minority ethnic people sentenced to death in England and Wales in the 20thC, this paper analyses surprising examples of cases in which race was given as a reason to respite a capital sentence and allow a defendant to serve a term of imprisonment instead of being hanged for murder. These cases stand in sharp contrast to the apparent over-representation of black and minority ethnic people amongst those hanged. BME individuals accounted for 5% of executions 1900-65, despite comprising less than 1% of the population. The reasons offered for mercy were situated in the context of contemporary racist discourses, such as infantilisation. For example, a ‘simple African’ could not be held fully accountable for his lack of ability to control his passions. Drawing on a range of cases, this paper identifies the actors and reasons behind such discourses, analysing the apparent utility of such reasons. It examines the racialised justifications for reprieve advanced by the Defence, jury, judge, petitioners, press, and Home Office and pays attention to where these overlapped and where they differed.

Capital punishment; race; mercy
THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF YOUTH CO-OFFENDING NETWORKS

To date, academic and legal framings of young people tend to focus overwhelmingly on young people as individual rather than collective actors. Where group categories are employed, this tends to use the definitional lens of the ‘gang’ which narrows recognition of the everyday human engagements and dynamics which underpin co-offending. This is despite evidence that co-offences are often more serious, associated with higher rates of recidivism and more likely to extend offending careers than individual offending; and that much co-offending takes place in ways that cannot be easily categorised as gang-related. Rather, evidence suggests that the social relations underpinning co-offending are complex, contingent and variable across the life-course. As such, extant academic and legal framing of youthful collectives fail to capture the contingent role of group-relations in social interaction. Drawing on a pilot study conducted in Scotland, this paper seeks to develop a new theoretical conceptualisation of co-offending that moves beyond either individualising or ‘gang’ frames to suggest that peer-groups form an important social, emotional, and cultural resource for young people and can create the context for both offending and desistance trajectories. By illuminating the relational dynamics between and activities of people who co-offend, the paper will seek to inform not only academic knowledge but policy and practice approaches to intervening early with people who co-offend.

Youth, gangs, co-offending, networks, social relations

POLICE PRACTICES AND POWER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POLICE AND GANGS IN EL SALVADOR, 2015-2018

El Salvador has been heading the murder rate in the world, at least, among the countries that are not in war. Many strategies have been applied to control the crime and the power of the gangs; however, they have not given good results. This article shows that the main relationship between police and gangs is the fighting to get the control over the territory, it is a power fighting with a lot of murders, because the space control is important for both parts. How are the relationships of power on the territory between police and gangs? In addition, what kind of police activities does the police do in that context? Those questions are important to know the real effectiveness of police practices. This is a review article made with official statistics and data of social organizations. Its results encourage research lines about police activities as an important function of all states in front of organized crime organizations.

Policing, gangs, control of territory
Esmorie Miller London South Bank University

EXPLORING THE LAMMY REVIEW — LOCATING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AMONG THE KEY CONCERNS OF CONTEMPORARY YOUTH JUSTICE

This presentation singles out racial discrimination in England and Wales among the key concerns of contemporary youth justice. Racial discrimination relates to a continued process of marginalisation which recurrently denies racialised youth opportunities for equitable participation within the contemporary, socio-political order. The discussion takes its point of departure from the 2017 Lammy Review, a report by British Member of Parliament David Lammy which concluded that the youth justice system in England and Wales facilitates racial discrimination. Lammy observed that Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) youth continue to be disproportionately incarcerated, reflecting the tendency of authorities to confine BAME youth at higher rates than their White counterparts. Following from Lammy’s Review, I propose that disproportionate incarceration among racialised youth offers a more complex picture of contemporary youth justice in England and Wales than present critical criminological debates purporting a fall in custody rates. The presentation engages disproportionate incarceration and argues that racialised youth face unique vulnerabilities compounded around race, class, and gender that are subsumed within these current criminological debates. From this perspective racialised youth face continued denial of opportunities for equitable socio-political participation that cannot be overcome within these more homogenised discussions seeking ‘youth justice with integrity’.

Lammy Review, Racialised Youth, Rights, Marginalisation

Sakiyama Kei Police Policy Research Center, JAPAN

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME GROUP “BORYOKUDAN” IN JAPAN

Japanese “Boryokudan (Organized Crime Groups)”, often mentioned as an organization similar to the Mafia(gang) in other countries, is said to have roots in gamblers, bookmakers, stall keepers, gangs of juvenile delinquents, etc. Still today, Boryokudans are involved in activities such as unlawful money collection by force, and assaults and conflicts affecting general citizens, in an organized manner, and are subject to the police control including crackdowns. Measures against Boryokudans are divided into the following three categories:
- Enactment and application of the
- Crackdowns on Boryokudans’ crimes
- Activities and other efforts to eliminate Boryokudans

As a result of the above efforts, a number of designated-Boryokudan members, and a number of members being arrested show declining trends in recent years.
On the other hand, problems such as Boryokudans’ activities becoming latent, and existence of people who are not official members, but are related to Boryokudans are emerging. The latest important challenge is measures against fights caused by internal conflict within Yamaguchi-Gumi, the largest Boryokudan in Japan. Crimes including firing of guns, which causes anxiety in citizens’ lives, are being committed, and the police is engaged in intent crackdowns to weaken both conflicting parties, and taking precautions to ensure security of citizens’ lives.

Boryokudan, Yakuza, Japanese Mafia, Japanese gang, Anti-Boryokudan Act,

Laura Beckmann Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

PARENT-TO-CHILD PHYSICAL ABUSE AND YOUTH AGGRESSION: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF MEDIATING PATHWAYS

The aim of this study was to analyze direct and indirect effects of parent-to-child physical abuse on self-reported school aggression during early adolescence. In doing so, this study sought to assess the extent to which a range of cross-domain factors (quality of parent-child relationship, commitment to school, low self-control, peer violent victimization, and deviant peer affiliation) mediated this link. The analysis sample comprised 964 early adolescents from one major German city (45.2% male), who participated in three waves of a longitudinal study. Results from path analysis reveal that while controlling for prior aggression, exposure to parental abuse at 5th grade was directly related to self-reported aggression at 7th grade among girls but not boys. Neither of the cross-domain variables employed mediated the link between parental abuse and self-reported aggression. Time 1 exposure to parental abuse, however, predicted girls' low self-control at Time 2, which, in turn, was related to deviant peer affiliation. Negative direct effects were furthermore found from girls' and boys' parent-child relationship quality to deviant peer affiliation, while low self-control was positively associated with deviant peer affiliation for both sexes. Finally, boys' low self-control predicted school aggression. The full model explained males' aggressive behavior somewhat better than females'. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Parental abuse, school aggression, mediation
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN DELINQUENT PEERS AND PERPETRATION OF SERIOUS PHYSICAL VIOLENCE: RELIGIOSITY AS A PROTECTIVE FACTOR

This study explored the moderating effect of religiosity on the correlation between affiliation with delinquent peers and perpetration of serious physical violence among 2,811 Arab Muslim adolescents (aged 13-18) in Israel. A structured, anonymous, self-report questionnaire was completed by the students in their classrooms. The findings of the study revealed that 28.4% of the participants had perpetrated serious physical violence at least once during the month preceding the study. The findings showed a significant positive correlation between affiliation with delinquent peers and perpetration of serious physical violence. The findings also highlight the critical role of religiosity as a protective factor. The study found that the correlation between affiliation with delinquent peers and perpetration of serious physical violence is weaker among those who identified themselves as religious than among those who recognized themselves as non-religious, after controlling for individual, familial, and social variables.

Religiosity, delinquent peers, physical violence, adolescents

CRIMES OF PREJUDICE IN POLAND: SELECTED ASPECTS

The problem of prejudice and the ensuing intolerance in Poland exists and frequently results in committing crimes of hatred. Whilst monitoring this kind of crime, a working definition devised by ODIHR - OSCE proves to be quite helpful. The scale of this phenomenon in Poland — if based on statistics or reports and comparative studies with other types of criminal acts — is quite small, however, it should be kept in mind that the real, underlying number of criminal acts of prejudice is yet unknown. These may include, among others, physical attacks, graffiti, destruction of property, threats, devastation (i.e. tombstones, cemeteries, monuments of religious cult, places of commemoration) and language of hatred. The victims may involve representatives of different groups distinguished by common characteristics (race, nationality, ethnic background, language, colour of skin, religion, sex, age, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation). The source of prejudice may be found in individual experience and social influence; they may be both explicit and implicit in form.
The aim of this presentation is to show the scale of crime of hatred in Poland (on selected examples) and the role of prejudice at their origin. Already in the 1950’s Gordon Allport pinpointed the necessity of a quick response to even the smallest manifestations of prejudice, as the absence of prompt reaction poses a risk of radicalisation of behaviour.

prejudice, crime of prejudice, victims

Valeria Saladino University of Cassino and Southern Lazio
Lilybeth Fontanesi University of Padua
Valeria Verrastro University of Cassino and Southern Lazio

THE ROLE OF FAMILY IN DEVIANT DEVELOPMENT: STUDY OF A SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENT ITALIAN PRISONERS

Violence, family communication and criminal environment might influence adolescents conduct. Aim of the research is to compare these factors between young prisoners and students to understand the incidence of family relationships and quality of communication in aggressive behavior. We tested 86 adolescent prisoners, (M=18.72; SD=2.242) and 86 adolescents, (M=18.05; SD=.376) from three high schools in southern Italy. We administered Socio-anagraphic Questionnaire, Aggression Questionnaire, Attachment Style Questionnaire and Family Communication Scale. Compared to the deviant behavior, offenders showed a tendency to physical and verbal aggression (65.9%) and brawl in public place (62.8%) while the control group downloads music online (90, 7%). The background appears criminogenic in the group of inmates. Regard time spent with parents the prisoners report significantly lower percentages (N = 86; 47.7%) than the control group (N = 86; 72.1%) (χ2 = 10, 67; p <.01) and show significantly higher percentages of parents with a criminal record or arrests (N = 86; 97.8%) than the control group (N = 86; 2.2%) (χ2 = 57, 45; p <.01). Finally, correlation shows that safe relations with parents promote a good communication and no aggressive behavior (p <.01); while avoidant relationship might generate aggression (p <.01). These factors are common in both sample and reflect the role of the family in violent and criminal conduct.

adolescence, aggression, family, prison, criminal environment
Dmitriy Skougarevskiy European University at St. Petersburg

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED CRIME: A CASE OF THIEVES-IN-LAW

How does participation in organised crime affect individual well-being? This paper studies a Eurasian crime syndicate known as “thieves-in-law” and mortality of its members. I follow 877 thieves-in-law for 18 years (on average) from their coronation (installation as thieves) till death or 2017. I proxy for participation in this associational criminal structure by measuring the number of coronations in which a thief has participated after his own coronation. I apply logistic discrete-time hazard model with semiparametric duration dependence to find that participation in organised crime has an effect on thief mortality as potent as ageing. Results are robust to model choice and are weakly robust to organised crime network endogeneity or measurement errors in coronation graph. This study sheds new light on an associational criminal structure that is much less hierarchical than Cosa Nostra.

thieves-in-law, survival analysis, organized crime

Sarah Soppitt Northumbria University
Lisa Hardisty Northumbria University
Lisa Hardisty

RE WRITING HISTORY

Building upon recent developments in narrative criminology (Sandberg 2010, Presser, Aspen and Hayward 2015) this paper explores the stories of a group of young people who are working with a social enterprise (SE) company to support engagement with meaningful employment and ultimately desistance from crime.

As Presser and Sandberg (2015) outline “These stories are not the literal or complete truth (if such things exist) nor are they in or of themselves the sole explanation of criminal behaviours, but they are an unmistakable source of evidence”. The paper address the methodological approach adopted with these young people which supports their production of a video diary where they are in control of the content and editing, over the six-month period they are with SE. Significantly, the focus of this research is what during the editing process the young people don’t want to be part of their narrative or story.

narrative criminology
RELAPSING INTO CRIME VERSUS A NOTION OF CRIMINAL CAREER – IN POLISH CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDIES

The Criminology Department of the Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, has launched the study over criminal careers backgrounds and advances - of those who committed punishable acts of juvenile offenders. It should be stressed that definitions of relapsing into crime, or of criminal career, are much wider than those of recidivism in the meaning of the Polish criminal law. In this endeavor, we took the “criminal career” definition as our starting point. Polish criminal law strictly defines “recidivism”, while legal scholars moreover define the “penitentiary recidivism” (the one consisting in serving more than one custodial sentence/s). The definitions of “criminal career”, as formulated by criminologists, are however much wider, and also rather diverse. Criminological theories that arise from the three basic paradigms — classical, positivistic, and anti-naturistic ones — are to different degrees connected with the problems of relapsing into crime and repeated crime. In this paper we present some selected concepts to define the term “criminal career”, as well as the definition adopted by our research team to be used in further studies.

criminal career, paradigm, juvenile offenders

A DEBT TO SOCIETY: HOW DEBT IMPACTS DESISTANCE FROM CRIME IN NOR WAY

Debt is often listed as one of the hurdles that meets those desisting from crime. However, the detail of how debt is met and experienced has been left relatively underexplored by the desistance literature. This paper, based on interviews with Norwegian desisters and probation officers, analyses how living with debt poses a major challenge for these desisters. In particular, it is debt to the state in the form of significant compensation claims that often accompany prison and community sentences that is experienced as both unfair and inescapable. A such, the paper seeks to explore how the strong Scandinavian welfare state with its well-funded prison system has another side that is less helpful in encouraging change and desistance from crime.

Desistance, Scandinavian exceptionalism, debt
TRACK MY LIFE: QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION ON A SAMPLE OF VOLUNTARY WEARERS OF AN ELECTRONIC TAGGING DEVICE

Tracking people 24h/7 and seeking to know how they feel and if they continue to have a ‘normal’ life was the goal of our experiment. Therefore, 20 volunteers recruited among students at the University of Lausanne were asked to wear a bracelet for one month. A Swiss company equipped all the participants with real EM mobile devices, and five of them had as well a base station at home. During the experiment all individuals were requested to answer every day a standard questionnaire and provide information on how they felt and what happened to them during the day. After the experiment, focus groups and individual interviews completed the intermediate reports. According to the preliminary results, we observe a multiphasic evolution of the perception of the device. Moreover, a short primary adjustment stage of the behaviour among participants can be reported followed by a longer secondary adjustment phase. Stress-related events are likely to have an impact on the perception of themselves and on the ‘punishment’ imposed. Despite multiple changes, none of the participants reported an irreversible or traumatic effect. One of the most reported issues was the lack of reliable knowledge and available information on the experienced EM. Generally, participants needed to discuss specific daily problems with other people in the same situation as them. Finally, a large part of the participants faced stigmatising verbal and behavioural reactions from other people around.

Electronic Monitoring, experiment, emotions, behaviour, stigma

VICTIMS AND THEIR STATUS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The main aim of the article is to analyze victims and their status in the Slovak Republic from different points of view. The presentation is focused for example on the results of victimology statistics, application of restorative justice, legislation related to victimology in the Slovak Republic, institutions providing help to victims and some other victimology trends.

victims, the Slovak Republic, victimology statistics, restorative justice, legislation related to victimology, institutions providing help to victims
Zoran Kanduč Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana

VICTIMHOOD, POSTMODERN CAPITALISM, AND THE CASE OF SLOVENIA AS (POST)TRANSITIONAL SOCIETY

The paper deals with the nature of victimhood in the context of postmodern culture and neoliberal capitalism, whilst special attention is focused on Slovene (post)transitional society. After brief analysis of the supposed reasons for the importance of the “victim status” (or etiquette) in the contemporary “culture of fear” we highlights how is the perennial problem of human suffering (and unhappiness) in postmodern “consumer society” connected to the actual problems of crime and victimization. Afterwards we deal with the victims of economic and political crimes in Slovene transitional society. In this regard, special attention is paid to the famous uprisings being a massive and enraged popular reaction to the unpunished “crimes of the powerful” and to the primary accumulation of capital in its legal form, i.e. the transitional “theft of the century” (in the form of privatization and denationalization) which could be, on the other hand (and somewhat paradoxically), be interpreted also as a collective punishment for the “crime(s)” of socialism. In addition, we describe the specific victimhood of some privileged (albeit mostly imaginary) “victims”, alongside with the victimization attributed to the “social parasites”. Finally, we address the problems of victims of structural violence (and terror) associated with altogether normal and legal functioning of capitalist economy (supported firmly by the state and its law).

Victims, victimizers, postmodern culture, neoliberal capitalism, transition

Witold Klaus Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

THE RISK OF VICTIMISATION OF HOMELESS PEOPLE IN POLAND

There is a number of empirical evidence which confirm that homeless people are the most victimised group in the modern societies. They are affected by different forms of violence (physical, psychological, symbolic) perpetrated by broad categories of actors, but mostly by so called “common citizens” and public representatives like police officers. Homeless people spend most of their time just being (sleeping, sitting, eating) or begging in the public sphere – usually in central, most prestigious districts. Because of their visibility (which ’spoils’ the neighbourhood) their presence is not very welcome there by the public officials and the general public. That’s why they are exposed to a number of practices aimed at removing or at least hiding them away from the public eye. However, another kind of threat to homeless people awaits in places where they are not visible. When no one is watching, they are exposed to more severe, even brutal forms of violence. So they end in limbo – where no place is safe for them, and they need to choose between places in which they are faced with more or less severe forms of violence towards them. In my paper I would like to present early findings from the first empirical research about victimisation of homeless people in major Polish cities. I will focus on the types of violence that homeless people are exposed to, and the figure of perpetrators.

Victimisation, homeless people
BECOMING A VICTIM IN RUSSIA: RESULTS FROM THE FIRST REPRESENTATIVE RUSSIAN VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

I present the preliminary results of the first representative victimization survey in Russia. We collected over 5 thousand responses through CATI. Using these data, I describe characteristics of crime victims in Russia, patterns of victimization and show the socioeconomic factors that positively correlate with the risk of becoming a crime victim through logistic regression.

victimization survey, victimization risk

WHAT AILS VICTIMOLOGY?” REVISITED

Ten years have passed since Jaishankar (2008) published the editorial, “What ails Victimology?” in The International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences, in which he outlined the reasons why Victimology has struggled to be recognized as a distinct academic discipline. We revisit the five areas outlined in Jaishankar’s (2008) argument and explore the growth of the Victimology discipline over the past decade. Our manuscript provides an overview of theoretical developments, scholarly research, teaching content, curricular programs, and scope in the discipline of Victimology from 2008 to the present.

Victimology

CIVIL SERVANTS AS VICTIMS

This work includes a victimisation study about the attacks against police officers and other collective of public servants (teachers, physicians, etc.) in order to outline a model of violence in this issue. It’s about to establish, from the information provided by a specific questionnaire, the victimisation rate, considering the profile of victim (gender, age, seniority…),
the features of the violent act (kind of attack, circumstances of place and time of the violent act, use of weapons, fact that causes the intervention of the victim, etc.) and the possible relation to the community’s characteristics (criminal rate, unemployment, migration, etc.), so that determine possible prevention guidelines and/or assistance, protection, information or other rights established in the EU Victim’s Directive.

Assault, police, civil servants, victims

Alan Cusack University of Limerick

‘VICTIMOLOGICAL OTHERS’: PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES AS CASUALTIES OF IRELAND’S VICTIMS’ RIGHTS MOVEMENT

This paper explores the shifts which have historically occurred in the criminal narrative’s relationship with victims of crime. Commencing with an account of the victim-led justice machinery of the 18th century, the paper details the migratory impact which the evolution of adversarial sensibilities had on the procedural visibility of crime victims in the 19th and 20th centuries as the State colonised ownership of the criminal dispute.

Over the last four decades however this exclusive State/accused relationship has come under increasing threat in the wake of an emergent, politically powerful, victims’ movement. From the introduction of a Victim’s Charter to the transposition of the Victims Directive, Ireland’s criminal justice landscape has been reconfigured in recent years to demonstrate an increased sensitivity to the needs of crime victims. However the extent to which all victims have shared in this inclusionary movement is questionable. By demonstrating the epistemically embedded nature of legal adversarialism, this paper considers the true extent to which crime victims with intellectual disabilities have shared in this movement. Recalling elements of Jerome Frank’s “fight theory”, there will remain at the heart of this exploration a hypothesis that Ireland’s adversarial trial, through its predication on viva voice testimony, is epistemically rooted in mainstream accounts of crime victims and has a marginalising effect on those who fail to meet its mainstream standards.

Andromachi Tseloni Nottingham Trent University
Becky Thompson Nottingham Trent University
Puneet Tiwari Nottingham Trent University
James Hunter Nottingham Trent University
Nick Tilley University College London

WHO IS AT GREATEST RISK OF PERCEIVING AND EXPERIENCING INCIVILITY, AND WHAT IMPACT DO THESE INCIDENTS HAVE?

This presentation explores the extent and nature of incivility in England and Wales. To this end, it examines who is most likely to both perceive high levels of incivility in their local area as well as directly experience it. Results will also be presented in relation to the harm caused by such incidents. Finally, the individuals and households most likely to experience or witness different types of incivility will be identified. The research is based upon statistical modelling of data from five sweeps of the Crime Survey for England and Wales, 2011/12 to 2015/16 and is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council Secondary Data Analysis Initiative (ESRC-SDAI).

perceived incivilities; risk; harm; joint logit models; CSEW

Irit Ein-Tal Yezreel Valley College

CHARACTERISTICS OF SECOND GENERATION OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN FORMER EAST BERLIN

This research analyses whether unique personality traits exist in the second generation of Holocaust survivors in former East Germany, by means of three variables: separation-individuation, intimacy, and Jewish identity. This research combined qualitative and quantitative research, when the examination is held in the form of interviews and questionnaires delivered to 13 from the second generation, six women and seven men, born and living in Berlin, who witnessed the fall of the Berlin wall (1989) in the eastern part of the city. The two first variables were only partially substantiated, possibly as a result of the way in which the research was carried out, together with the very small number of subjects. Difficulties in separation individuation and forming intimate relationships were found in an indirect way, and not by means of the subjects’ direct answers. The third variable, regarding Jewish identity, was substantiated in both research tools, and showed that among the subjects, a sort of parallel exists between their Jewish identity, the importance of their family and their Jewish roots. This research was the first of its kind to be carried out amongst the population of second generation of Holocaust survivors in East Germany and it throws some light onto the lives of the members of the Jewish community in East Berlin, a community which steadfastly preserved its Jewish character in spite of the problems it faced as a result of the communist regime.

Holocaust Survivors, Second Generation
MAKING SENSE OF HATE CRIME IN THE UK POST-BREXIT VOTE CLIMATE

The weeks leading up to the Brexit referendum vote in June 2016 witnessed public and political debates littered with racist and xenophobic rhetoric that dominated discussions about whether the UK should leave the European Union. The flavour of these debate fostered a climate in which, it seemed, some of those with latent prejudice felt emboldened to act upon those prejudices. This paper assesses whether the somewhat contradictory evidence of a rise in levels of hate crime in and around the Brexit referendum vote was an indicator of a genuine and long-lasting rise in the number of hate crimes, and what we may then expect once the UK does eventually leave the European Union. The paper outlines what steps can be taken to tackle prejudice and improve services for those targeted during the protracted period of heightened political and community tensions in which the UK is negotiating its exit from the EU.

Hate crime, Brexit, far right, crime statistics, responding to hate

THE IMPACT OF VICTIMIZATION AND FEELING OF SAFETY ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND ITS CHANGE IN TIME

Subjective well-being is commonly studied with respect to marital and occupational status, income or subjective health. Recently, a growing interest has, however, been also paid to crime-related determinants of subjective well-being. Using eight bi-annual waves of the European Social Survey (ESS) consisting of 22 European countries we examine the association between life satisfaction, victimization experience and feeling of safety and its change in time. The results of multilevel analysis indicate that for victims and people who declare lower feeling of safety the development of life satisfaction is not as pronounced as for those who have not been victimized and feel rather safe. Furthermore, the pseudo panel analysis shows that a change in feeling of safety is associated with a decline in life satisfaction in time while there is no such association with respect to victimization. Nevertheless, when the victimization rate is lagged by 2 years the association becomes significant, which might suggest that there is a delayed effect of victimization rate on the development of life satisfaction in time.

victimization, feeling of safety, subjective well-being, European Social Survey
CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY – VICTIMISATION AND FEAR OF CRIME IN THE ELDERLY POPULATION OF SWEDEN

The population of Europe is continually aging and this poses one of the most important challenges to European societies in the future. However, our knowledge of the rate and character of crimes targeted at the elderly remains limited, although the number of such crimes can be expected to increase at the same rate as the elderly population. In 2017, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention conducted the first national study to examine victimisation among the elderly population in Sweden. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the aim of the study was to examine the rate of victimisation among those aged 65 and over, the character of these crimes, the elderly population’s fear of crime, and the personal experiences of victimisation of a number of elderly people.

The findings suggest that although older people in general are less victimised by crime than younger people, certain types of crime are specifically targeted at the elderly. Moreover, the physical, emotional and economic consequences are often more severe when the victim is above a certain age. The study also suggests that methods must be developed to examine crimes against the most vulnerable groups of elderly people, who suffer from age-related cognitive and physical dysfunctions, and who are difficult to reach using common research methods.

*Crimes against the elderly, fear of crime, victimology*
The disclosure of child sexual abuse (CSA) is usually a complex process for most victims. This study aims to enlarge the knowledge regarding the disclosure and reporting of CSA through victims' experiences. Fifteen adults (12 women, M = 34.6, SD = 10.7) who suffered sexual abuse before their 18th birthday were interviewed. Data was gathered about their disclosure and reporting experiences in childhood and adulthood, the reactions around them, and their opinion about the legal prescription for this type of felony. Although most victims have disclosed the abuse in childhood and as grown-ups, only during adulthood they found it to be helpful. Only one case had reported during childhood and two did it nearly twenty years after the age of onset. Victims felt satisfied with the decision of reporting despite describing the process as hard. All participants thought that sexual felonies against children should never prescript.

Victim; sexual crimes; childhood; prescription.
SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE: A VICTIMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE #METOO CAMPAIGN

In the aftermath of the recent celebrity sex scandals in the United States (e.g. Harvey Weinstein and Bill Cosby) a powerful social media campaign called ‘#MeToo’ was launched by actress Alyssa Milano to give female victims a platform to tell their stories about sexual harassment and assault in the workplace. This campaign is of significance to victimologists at a number of levels. Not only does it provide new knowledge and insight into the extent and dynamics of sexual assault and harassment it also raises important questions about the underlying cultural, political and legal context that shapes the continuum across which sexual discrimination and gender roles are structured. Based on a preliminary review of Twitter analytics from the #MeToo campaign this paper will present a discussion of the comparative legal issues and cultural drivers that have shaped this campaign and considers what can be done to meet the challenge they represents to gender equality and abuse of power. We shall conclude that power dynamics in the courtroom, film studio, nightclub or coffee shop share a common set of subterranean values (Sykes and Matza 1961) around sexual competition and thrill-seeking through which sexual harassment in the workplace is not only tolerated but cultivated.

scandal, harassment, #MeToo, gender, victimisation

SEX WORKERS: VICTIMS OF EXCLUSION. QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SEX WORKERS’ VICTIMISATIONS IN VAUD CANTON (SWITZERLAND)

This article analyses 13 sex workers’ victimisation experiences during the exercise of their work activity. All interviewed women report having suffered an offence: against the person or their patrimony. Despite the general positive evaluation of the police, 10 persons did not report the facts because of distrust, not speaking French language or working in a forbidden place. The stigma related to their job is very felt by 12 of the sex workers, fact that might influence their experiences, notably when they suffer an offence, because of the lack of social support from their close friends or family.

sex work, victimisation, stigma, police, social support
Cheryl Allsop University of South Wales

THE MORAL MAZE: UNRAVELLING DETECTIVE DECISION MAKING IN UNDETECTED ALLEGATIONS OF RAPE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Allegations of rape and sexual violence have always been problematic for a criminal justice system tasked with proving beyond a reasonable doubt the innocence or guilt of a suspect. This is especially so when it comes down to one person's word against another, as is often the case in these types of crimes. The conviction rate for rape has long been considered low and the attrition rate high. Furthermore, in the UK and elsewhere we have seen a number of high profile cases collapse where the investigations were not progressed properly because victims were not believed. Conversely, the victim centred approach has also not been without controversy and there have been many high profile cases, which have collapsed after complaints could not be substantiated. Against this backdrop, of a shifting perception of victims, sexual offenders and sexual offences more generally, this paper will discuss detective decision making in cases of rape and sexual violence. Drawing on empirical research exploring cold case rapes and 28 day reviews of current investigations, what will become clear is that there are a number of interlocking factors, including detective perceptions of morality and base pragmatism, which come together to influence their decision making and the eventual outcome of these investigations.

David Brewster Ryukoku University

THE CONTAINMENT OF MARGINALISED OTHERS IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

The study of Japan has long provided a critical case site for Western criminologists, which have often fed narratives of unique forms of social control contributing to remarkably low levels of deviance, crime and disorder. Far less attention however has been paid to marginalized others and the ways in which they are subjected to control. This is particularly pressing given the state of social, economic and political change that contemporary Japan has been experiencing over the past two decades. This includes, for example, a stagnant economy, shifts in the labour market, an ageing society, immigration, rising fear of crime, and growing inequalities. Based on the emerging findings of an ongoing research project on drug abuse control, this paper will critically discuss the social control of marginalized others in Japan, particularly in respect of the yoseba – areas renowned for a milieu of social issues – and its relationship with incarceration in the Kansai region. It is argued that such ‘waste products’ are subject to a form of containment’, both through punishment and welfare. In doing so, this paper engages with questions of how best to theorise about issues in Japan, and what, if anything, can be learnt from, or relayed back to, Western contexts which prima facie are experiencing similar patterns of control.
SOCIAL CLIMATE IN SWISS PRISONS: PERCEPTIONS OF PRISON DIRECTORS, STAFF, AND PRISONERS

The paper deals with the perception of the prison social climate from different perspectives. In a Swiss National Science Foundation funded survey of prison directors, prison staff and prisoners, participants within the Swiss prison system were asked to rate their perception of the social climate of their prison using the Essen CES (Schalast & Tonkin, 2016). From 19 out of 36 institutions questionnaires from all three groups were returned.

Based on the answers from these 19 institutions the perceptions of prison social climate of prison directors, prison staff and prisoners are compared using t-tests. First, by aggregating data for each group of responders, a more general comparison between the three groups is carried out. Second, the answers of each institution are compared to figure out in how many institutions the perception of social climate is different between the groups and investigate potential reasons for such differences.

Prison Social Climate, Prison Studies, Switzerland

DOES LAW ON THE BOOKS REALLY MATTER OR PARADOXICAL SENTENCING EFFECTS UNDER THREE POLISH CRIMINAL CODES

The first Polish penal code of 1932 is till today considered to be an example of modern piece of criminal legislation, stressing moderation, based on assumptions of sociological school and intended primarily to give judges broad discretion in choosing sanctions serving individual prevention. It may be therefore asked why in the years 1932 – 1939 prison population in Poland started to grow substantially. What regards code of the 1969, although it remained under influence of various ideas of Soviet provenience, it attempted to restrict somewhat use of death penalty. Why therefore after its entry into force in 1970 courts started to impose ultimate punishment more often than under old ones? After the fall of communist regime in 1990 old code remained in force practically unchanged until 1997. Why therefore, sentencing patterns of courts changed beyond recognition and resulted in significant drop of imprisonment rate. The new code of 1997, intended to further liberalize sentencing outcomes. Why therefore after its entry into force prison population started to grow again rapidly, use of fines, and community service dropped substantially? And why recent reform intended to increase use of electronic monitoring brought about just the opposite results. All this illustrates that officially declared intent of the legislator very often plays secondary role only, and real sentencing outcomes are being shaped by factors remaining outside of penal regulations.

Sentencing reform - legislative intent - sentencing outcomes
Laura Zemlicof University of Lausanne, Criminology
Toriel Marc University of Lausanne, Criminology
Delgrande Natalia University of Lausanne, Criminology
Villetaz Patrice University of Lausanne, Criminology

RETHINKING THE COMORBIDITIES AND ADDICTION ISSUES IN THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS AND NON-OFFENDER DRUG USERS

Psychiatric comorbidities are commonly recognised as key aspects in dealing with drug users among offenders and non-offenders. As part of the social challenges of rehabilitation programmes, we included additional dimensions when defining the comorbidity. Therefore, adverse socialisation was shown as part of the problematic pathway in treatment and correctional programmes for the users sentenced by the criminal justice courts to therapeutic measures. 230 individual cases were studied in the period lasting from 2011 to 2015. Two institutions in Switzerland were part of this research network. Our results tend to reveal a specific major profile of this population. Half of them are poly-drug users and had a known criminal history before entering the treatment institution. The differences among them are highly correlated with the substance preferred by the user, i.e., the most or the longest consumed. The key observation is that psychiatric comorbidities, mood and personality disorders are in the focus of our results. There is much influence of the social difficulties, such as conflictual relationships, housing difficulties, as well as problematic contact with different criminal justice actors and, more generally, social exclusion. Our main goal was to go forward, and we brought light on the interconnected problematic issues, so there is more than just psychiatric treatment which is needed when dealing with comorbidities in the populations with long addiction and criminal histories.

Comorbidity, drug abuse, rehabilitation pathways, adverse socialisation
CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH SOCIAL CAPITAL IN JAPAN; PANEL DATA OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION SURVEY IN KYOTO, JAPAN

The main theme of this research is to describe the effect of social capital (SC) in community. We conducted the Neighborhood Association Survey in Kyoto and revealed SC has significant impact on community livability to not only reduce fear for crime but also increase comfort for families with small children and age-friendliness. In this study, the eleven types of street crime (robbery, extortion, indecency assault, vandalism, motor vehicle theft, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, snatching, vehicle load theft, vehicle parts theft, and vending machine theft) and three types of burglary theft (break in resident while absent, sleeping, and unaware) data from Kyoto Police were added to analysis. The actual crime data can be the objective index of this study. The Correspondence (dual scaling) analysis, the cluster analysis, the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis and the panel data analysis are used to analyze the cause and effect relationship between SC and crime prevention. In the results, we confirmed that 1) there are five important factors of community empowerment to enhance SC, 2) SC has significant impact on community livability to reduce fear for crime, and increase comfort for families with small children and age-friendliness, 3) each community has their own suitable way of community empowerment which depends on the community characteristic. This study confirms the importance of problem solving methodology for crime prevention.

crime prevention, environmental criminology, social capital, panel data, japan

SURVEILLANCE AND CRIME POST-CAMBRIDGE ANALYTICA

The concerns around determining what has and what has not been agreed to regarding our acceptance of 21st century surveillance has been heightened by the 2018 revelations that Cambridge Analytica exploited the data of more than 80 million Facebook profiles to facilitate the targeting of American voters with strategic electronic interruptions ahead of their 2016 election. Facebook now admits that it was willingly or unwillingly complicit in this privacy breach. Given that Facebook regulates the flow of information regarding purchasing habits, political opinions and interpersonal interactions of over a quarter of the world’s population, have we now reached the point where private corporations who have favoured tracing and tracking over privacy need to be called to account? Has surveillance as a tool of ‘crime prevention’ reached a tipping point? What role should criminologists play in this debate? What questions should they be asking? What answers might they give?

Surveillance, crime prevention, privacy
PUNISHING WHITE-COLLAR OFFENDERS. SPECIAL SENSITIVITY HYPOTHESIS AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE.

The white-collar and street crimes as well as the perpetrators seem belonging to two different worlds. Their only common point could be the punishment—a consequence of the social harm and penalization of both. The presentation analyzes the structure of criminal sanctions towards convicted white-collar offenders in the American, German and Polish legal systems. The justification of punishing them in regard of the fundamental functions of criminal law is to be considered: Could we speak of the rehabilitation of white-collar inmates? Is criminal law proper and effective mean of preventing managers and entrepreneurs from offending? Or maybe the judicial prohibition of business activities or even only civil liability is more appropriate reaction? The other main topic of the presentation shall be the actual conditions of the punishment (mainly prison sentence) implementation in case of this very specific group of prisoners. The so-called Special Sensitivity Hypothesis implies that white-collar criminals suffer excessively in comparison with other inmates will be carefully discussed. Although it seems to be refuted on basis of some empirical studies that compare the situation of two groups inside the prison, the theory could be much more accurate after considering the drop of life quality in effect of the imprisonment which may be far less substantial for street offenders than for educated, high-income white-collar perpetrators.

white-collar offenders, upper-middle class inmates, imprisonment effects, special sensitivity hypothesis

THE EFFECTS OF FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH EXPERTISE ON JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

In the Netherlands a report by a psychiatrist or psychologist is requested in about 30% of more serious cases presented to the criminal court. These reports inform the judge whether a mental disorder was present at the time of the alleged crime and, if so, whether this could have contributed to committing that crime, if the defendant is indeed the perpetrator. These reports can be used at sentencing and advise the judge on the degree of criminal responsibility. Furthermore, while these reports are not to be used as evidence whether a suspect committed the alleged crime. However, empirical research in the Netherlands
on the possible effects of this information on judicial decision-making is scarce. A first step in this process is to provide a systematic review of the international, empirical literature focusing on whether, and if so, in what manner information of a forensic mental health expert contributes to judicial decision-making. A systematic search was done in the databases Web of Science, EBSCOhost and ProQuest. Studies were considered relevant when they were i) empirical, ii) focused on the relation between forensic mental health expertise and judicial decision-making concerning iii) evidence or sentencing regarding iv) adult defendants. Relevant studies are currently being analysed. The results will be presented during the conference.

mental health, criminal justice, fact-finding, sentencing, decision-making

Gabry Vanderveen Erasmus School of Law

VISUALS AT WORK IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: INCriminating Images

Visualizations of accidents, crime and injuries can be gruesome. Research has shown that gruesome and graphic visualizations evoke strong emotional reactions, result in more severe moral judgments, and increase conviction rates. Visuals are powerful; they can lead to several biases including confirmation bias, intentionality bias and may create false memories. The possible effects of incriminating, powerful visuals require a fair balance in the access and use of visualizations. The principle of equality of arms and the right to a fair trial might be at stake when parties do not have equal opportunities to be able to create, afford and use visuals.

Criminal justice system, incriminating images, access to justice

Stephanie Wiley Simon Fraser University
Lee Ann Slocum University of Missouri - St. Louis
Finn-Aage Esbensen University of Missouri - St. Louis

VARIABILITY IN THE CORRELATES AND CONSEQUENCES OF POLICE CONTACT IN AND OUT OF SCHOOLS

Police-initiated encounters, such as being stopped and questioned or arrested, are a relatively common occurrence for many of today’s youth in the United States. While many of these interactions take place in the community, youth’s encounters with the police are increasingly occurring in schools. This is due in large part to the growing presence of police officers in schools and the criminalization of school discipline. Few studies, however, have examined how in-school versus out-of-school
police encounters vary in terms of their characteristics and their consequences. Using data collected in St. Louis, Missouri, USA we examine how the nature of youth’s police-initiated encounters varies depending on where they occur. We also describe how the ramifications of being stopped or arrested differ across these two contexts. Results from this study provide a foundation for comparing the prevalence, correlates, and consequences of police contact that occurs in the community versus school settings.

Emily Buehler School of Law, University of Manchester

UNDERSTANDING INMATES’ LITERACY & NUMERACY SKILL USE IN PRISON WORK CONTEXTS

Current models of offender rehabilitation acknowledge education and employment as factors that influence desistance from crime. This research evaluates how inmates’ prison jobs compare to jobs held by the general household population in the ways in which individuals practice reading, writing, and numeracy skills. Measures of skill use were constructed using the Rasch model from items of the 2012/14 PIAAC Survey of Adult Skills, a survey given to nationally-representative samples of US incarcerated adults (n=797) and household adults (n=6191). The same survey items were also given to a sample of inmates employed in correctional industry jobs in North Carolina (n= 285). Findings indicate that inmates in prison jobs have significantly lower workplace literacy and numeracy skill use abilities than the general household population. However, inmates working in correctional industry jobs engage in these skills to a greater extent than those employed in traditional prison work environments. These results suggest that correctional industry work may be more beneficial in preparing inmates for the literacy and numeracy-related demands they will encounter in outside employment.

Aurelia Bijnens IRCP - Ghent University
Janssens Jelle IRCP - Ghent University

PRISON REFORM IN TRANSITIONAL SOCIETIES: PERSPECTIVES FROM BELGIAN PRISON STAFF.

During the last two decades, security apparatuses from transitional states have become targets of either bilateral or multilateral externally-sponsored interventions often within the (normative) framework of security sector reform (SSR). SSR aims at establishing effective and efficient security provisions and establish respect for human rights, democracy, and
The rule of law. Nevertheless it appears that prison reform is rarely identified as a high priority in SSR programmes. Moreover, contrary to police and justice reform, prison reform has received little scholarly attention in transitional societies. Building on the work of Murdoch (2013) on correction reform in Kosovo and qualitative interviews with Belgian prison officers and other prison personnel who have assisted prison reform in transitional societies, this research provides insights in different prison reform programmes. By including the perspectives of the practitioners, it seeks to contrast theory with praxis and hence to advance our knowledge on the objectives of prison reform, the way the reforms are introduced and implemented and the obstacles the ‘reformers’ are being confronted with.

SSR - Prison Reform - Belgian prison staff

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**SENTENCING SEXUAL OFFENCES IN SOUTH KOREA**

The last decade has witnessed fundamental changes in the sexual offence legislation in South Korea. After a number of sexual offences against children and disabled people sparked a heated debate, the range of statutory punishment in sexual offences has significantly increased, and new preventive measures including electronic monitoring system were introduced. The series of recent changes were intended to bring about an increase of overall sentencing outcomes in sexual offences. However, the criticism about the outcome being lenient has been ongoing.

This presentation aims to explore the gap between the rhetoric and practices of legislation in sexual offences. By interviewing judges, prosecutors and lawyers, this presentation examines their opinions on the recent legislative changes and sentencing outcomes in sexual offences. The findings indicate that practitioners consider the current sexual offence legislation to be punitive. They also argue that distorted over-focus specifically on sexual offences might bring about concerns regarding proportionality and consistency. Moreover, practitioners point out a significant increase in the minimum statutory punishment would make them extra-cautious in sentencing decision-making; which some of them see as negatively affecting victims. This research seeks to shed light on the field of sentencing, which has long been neglected in Korea, by examining how practitioners apply the law in practice in sexual offences.

*Sentencing, sexual offences, judicial decision-making*
STALKING AND THE ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON SENTENCE

Recent studies in which the phenomenon of stalking has been analyzed have shown the convenience of including a crime of stalking. However, it is not clear the entity of the criminal justice system response should be to this type of behavior. In fact, the data show that a high number of victims do not consider stalking should be regulated as a crime, although this percentage varies according to the type of experience suffered. Moreover, as empirical studies show, many victims of stalking do not report the events that took place to the police. In the best of cases, less than a third go to the police to report the harassment suffered by their offenders. Instead, the victims of stalking consider that the most effective ways of solution is to communicate what is happening to someone, or even face the situation directly by their own. On the other hand, among the least effective ways is to arrest or sentencing the stalker. Because this situation, it is necessary to propose an alternative to the current criminal punitive policy in order to provide more flexible responses which take into consideration both the social reality and the will of the victims. With this objective, it is intended to analyze the possible alternatives of the imposition of a prison sentence or fin. For do this, we will go to comparative law to check what is happening in our legal environment and how are they running to.

gender violence, stalking, criminal justice system answer, diversion, comparative law

CRIME WAVE DETECTION IN ONLINE NEWS

News media organizations generate massive amounts of articles online. This offers new possibilities for researchers to collect and research these large amounts of text. One of these advantages is that we can detect patterns, such as crime waves, in text corpora. In this paper we illustrate how our framework can collect news articles, organise these according to the main topics covered, and how we can use visualization techniques to detect three types of crime waves: the ‘one time attention grabbers’, the ‘limited range hypes’ and the ‘persistent effect hypes’. The framework was tested on the crime related news of TheGuardian.co.uk. We were able to detect all three types of crime waves through this method.

big data, crime waves, media
Katherine Kondor University of Huddersfield

INTERVIEWING THE BRITISH AND HUNGARIAN RADICAL RIGHT

As the radical right strengthens in Europe and abroad, it is becoming exceedingly crucial to understand motivations for joining and maintaining membership in such movements and organisations. The best way to understand these motives is to speak to movement members directly, which can prove difficult due to members being difficult to find and generally unwilling to speak to researchers. Some studies have involved speaking directly to members of radical right movements, but many are limited to supporters of political parties. Interviews with street-level organisation members in Europe are largely conducted by popular media sources, with few being conducted in an academic research framework. Few qualitative interviews exist with members of the British radical right, and while interviews do exist with members of the Hungarian radical right, no scholarly studies involving direct contact with organisation members have previously been conducted.

In this study, a small sample of members from British and Hungarian radical right street-level organisations were interviewed. Interviews were conducted via telephone. This paper will provide insight and advice on accessing and interviewing members of ‘hard to reach’ groups, as well as overview the benefits and disadvantages of the research methods used in this study.

Qualitative interviews, Hard to reach populations, Radical right

Paweł Ostaszewski Institute of Justice, University of Warsaw

JUSTICE STATISTICS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. COURTS EFFICIENCY AND PUBLIC CRIMINOLOGY

How criminological are statistics of justice? How useful are courts efficiency data? How the public and public administration uses abuses this data? In the speech I will focus on the problems of collecting, processing and presenting statistical data on justice system for the purposes of the system itself, as well as for criminology. I will also present the preliminary results of three research projects currently being carried out at the Polish Institute of Justice covering the issue of efficiency of the judiciary.

justice system, justice statistics, courts efficiency
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PREDICTIVE POLICING: WHAT DO WE CURRENTLY KNOW?

Predictive policing, the use of big data and predictive analysis to predict where and when new crime events will take place, is increasingly used by police forces around the world. It is often presented as an innovative method, providing a clear improvement over classic methods such as hot spot analysis. However, it is unclear at this time whether predictive policing is truly effective in reducing crime. Scientific studies of predictive policing have mainly focussed on the performance of the predictions themselves, i.e. whether predictive policing methods can accurately predict crime. Only a limited number of evaluation studies have also tested predictive policing in the field, evaluating its capacity to reduce crime. The goal of this presentation is to review the state of the art of the effectiveness of predictive policing, identify gaps in our current knowledge and reflect about the prerequisites, conditions and methodology required to evaluate predictive policing properly. This discussion is based on the results of a scoping review conducted by the authors and will be centred around the main results of the currently published evaluation studies and the implications of their findings.

predictive policing; scoping review; evaluation

USING FORENSIC DNA DATA TO STUDY UNKNOWN OFFENDERS AND THEIR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

DNA databases have an important advantage over police recorded crime data: DNA databases contain information on unknown offenders based on their DNA profiles found at crime scenes. Moreover, links between these unknown offenders can be made based on their shared presence at crime scenes. In theory, DNA databases are thus an ideal data source to study the criminal behavior of unknown offenders. But is that really the case? After all, DNA data are only a subset of the crimes committed by unknown offenders stored in police recorded crime data. The aim of this study is to assess how DNA databases can contribute to the study of unknown offenders and their criminal behaviour, given the specific weaknesses and strengths of DNA databases. We first conduct an SPPT to compare the spatial distribution of unsolved crimes stored in the police recorded
crime data with the spatial distribution of unsolved crimes stored in the DNA data. As such, we evaluate the selectivity of DNA data. Subsequently, we use social network analysis to assess whether we get a substantively different image of crime using both police recorded crime data and DNA data compared to the crime image arising only from police recorded crime data.

*DNA, data source, unknown offenders*

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**Thom Snaphaan Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) - Ghent University**

**Wim Hardyns Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) - Ghent University**

**ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY IN THE BIG DATA ERA**

*We are currently at the intersection of two relatively new and simultaneously emerging developments occurring in favor of environmental criminology. The first development emerges within the field of environmental criminology, and concerns in particular the criminology of place. This field of interest is gaining importance and the units of analysis under study gradually shifted to smaller units. The second development is that Big Data is now widespread among scholars from almost all disciplines, taking advantage of the additional insights gained from new data sources. Kitchin (2015) states that these new sources have the potential to complement, replace, improve, or add to existing datasets and, consequently, refine existing statistical composition. As such, these new sources provide more timely outputs. At the same time, some promising contributions take advantage of innovative data sets in crime-related research and – according to Solymosi and Bowers (2017) – these will be particularly useful in examining the micro-level connection of crime and place. This study presents the results of a scoping review regarding the use of new big (or so-called ‘found’) data sources within the field of crime and place. Specifically, this presentation will set out the opportunities and threats of these new data sources in measuring key concepts within environmental criminology.*

*Big Data, found data, environmental criminology, spatial crime concentration, micro places*
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF DNA DATA IN CRIMINOLOGY: INNOVATIVE RESULTS IN AN INNOVATIVE WAY?

Forensic DNA is increasingly used as evidence in criminal investigations and DNA databases have been established in many countries worldwide. However, forensic DNA and DNA databases may serve many purposes, including as innovative data sources in criminological research. Using a systematic review, we establish all possible aims of forensic DNA data in general, which allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of forensic DNA data in both criminological research and criminal investigations. In addition, the current and desired criteria for inclusion of DNA profiles in the DNA databases are discussed. After all, the data that are included in the DNA database, determine the possible results of specific tests that are run on the DNA data. This study may serve to optimize the use of forensic DNA data in both criminal investigations and criminological research.

Systematic review, DNA database, effectiveness study
while the computer logged the time spend in neighborhood and walking pattern. Results suggest that participants react to
the increasing levels behavior shown by the guardian, as indicated by differences in time spend in the neighborhood and rated
neighborhood attractiveness.

virtual reality, guardianship, burglary

CROSSTALK BETWEEN FEAR OF CRIME, COLLECTIVE EFFICACY,
AND DISORDER PERCEPTION

In this presentation perceptions of insecurity and fear of crime are addressed. Data from a survey in Porto will be presented
(N=1,030 residents), in which individual (e.g. gender, age, and employment status), contextual (e.g. perception of social
and physical disorders; visibility and satisfaction with police work) and ecological variables (social cohesion, informal social
control and place attachment) were included in order to understand fear of crime. Future directions and new methodological
approaches to dissect fear of crime and subjective experiences of (in)security will be discussed.

Fear of Crime, insecurity, Collective efficacy, disorder perception

THE COST OF FEAR OF CRIME: VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT
BURGLARY

In the scientific literature discussing the costs of crime, the call for measuring all its various components is a constant, including
those components which do not intrinsically have a monetary value attached to them (the so-called intangible components),
such as fear of crime. However, the non-inclusion of the costs of fear of crime is often referred to as a limiting factor in the
research agenda, a limitation which is magnified by the growing importance that fear of crime has in criminology. In fact, the
monetary estimate of fear of crime might, for example, play a relevant role in the cost-benefit analysis of policies that aim to
reduce fear. The goal of this study was to determine the cost of fear of crime in cases of violent and nonviolent burglary, and the relationship between several socioeconomic and demographic factors of the residents (such as age, sex, income, etc.) and any avoidance and protection behaviours (as well as any corresponding expenses) that the residents carry out in order to protect themselves against that type of crime. Prominent among those behaviours is the purchasing of target-hardening technologies or the frequency of certain behaviours caused by the fear of crime, such as, locking doors and windows. With this goal in mind, we’ve conducted 202 surveys, distributed among a random sample in the city of Porto during the months of March and April of 2018. All the outcomes and conclusions of the empirical study will be presented at Eurocrim 2018.

“fear of crime”; “costs of crime”; “security systems”

Marnix Eysink Smeets Inholland University of App. Sciences

REDUCING FEAR OF CRIME: CAN IT BE DONE? A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Up to now, most of the research on fear of crime has focused on what fear of crime ‘is’, how it can be measured and how it is formed. Less (empirical) research is done on the consequences - the effects - of fear of crime. And research on the question if and how fear of crime can be reduced is even more rare. In policy and practice however there are policies, projects and interventions in abundance that pretend to reduce fear of crime. But what can be said about their effects, given the scarcity - but not complete absence - of empirical studies on this issue? To answer this, a review was performed of the (academic and grey) literature. Findings are mixed. The conclusions can be considered as multi-faceted as the fear of crime itself: ‘some forms of fear of crime may be reduced to some extent and for some time in some contexts’. With recommendations for further research and policy.

fear of crime; reduction; effectiveness of interventions; review;
IS FEAR OF CRIME AN EMOTION OR A SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION? INTEGRATING MULTI-METHODS IN THE FIELD OF FEAR OF CRIME

This presentation reflect the integrated results of a large project of the School of Criminology, Porto, which intended to explore the nature of fear of crime. This project used three different methods: a) a survey to measure the emotional reactions to a set of pictures representing urban contexts in two conditions: night/day, rehabilitated/non-rehabilitated neighborhoods; b) eye-tracking techniques to analyze the selective attention to urban contexts which varied in fear of crime levels; c) qualitative interviews in order to understand the meanings attached to the insecurity experiences. The results of each study will be briefly outlined and integrated. In sum, although fear of crime contains an emotional dimension (with higher intensity in darker, non-rehabilitated and disorderly contexts), fear is also part of a complex process starting with a scarcely studied dimension: state of alert. Moreover, this insecurity manifestations are socially mediated.

Fear of crime, Process, Emotion, Multi-methods

“WE RAGE THROUGH THE DISTRICT, SO THAT NOBODY FEELS SAFE THERE ANYMORE.” – SOCIAL INTERACTIONS WITH MARGINALISED GROUPS IN STATION DISTRICTS

Station districts are characterised by a large and fluctuating number of people, showing both a diverse mixture and a high degree of anonymity, which may result in crime and fear of crime. Not only average citizens are affected, but especially marginalised groups who often spend their time close to the stations. Although police strategies have traditionally been focused on station districts, the situation of marginalised groups has deteriorated in recent years: Municipalities are reacting to the changing safety needs of mainstream society with municipal order services and the growing attractiveness of cities leads to larger new construction sites for well-off people, which particularly affect the fallow grounds around the stations. Thus, the potential for conflicts rises in particular with regard to marginalised people in these areas. The social tensions and interactions with marginalised groups are examined in a joint project of the Universities of Tübingen and Wuppertal. The focus lies on the development of an inclusive crime prevention strategy that refers to the safety needs of all people staying in the areas around
railway stations. In another joint project a case study on crime prevention addressed the just distribution of safety in cities. In this context, safety is understood as a limited resource that requires guidelines for its fair distribution. These guidelines will be highlighted and applied to the example of dealing with marginalised groups in station districts.

crime prevention, fear of crime, marginalised groups, station districts

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Marnix Eysink Smeets Inholland University of Appl. Sc.
Jossian Zoutendijk Inholland University of Appl. Sciences
Marieke Van Thiel
University of Appl. Sciences

REDUCING FEAR OF CRIME: CAN IT BE DONE? A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Up to now, most of the research on fear of crime has focused on what fear of crime ‘is’, how it can be measured and how it is formed. Less (empirical) research is done on the consequences - the effects - of fear of crime. And research on the question if and how fear of crime can be reduced is even more rare. In policy and practice however there are policies, projects and interventions in abundance that pretend to reduce fear of crime. What can be said about their effects, given the scarcity — but not complete absence — of empirical studies on this issue? To answer this, a review was performed of the (academic and grey) literature. Findings are mixed. The conclusions can be considered as multi-faceted as the fear of crime itself: ‘some forms of fear of crime may be reduced to some extent and for some time in some contexts.’ With recommendations for further research and policy.

(note: the abstract of this paper was submitted on the 16th of april, but as no mail of confirmation was received, I submit this again)

fear of crime; fear reduction
DYNAMICS OF FUNCTIONAL FEAR OF CRIME IN AMSTERDAM’S PUBLIC TRANSPORT

For a long time ‘the fear of crime’ has been treated as an exclusively negative feature of modern life. Recent critical research (e.g. Spithoven 2017; Jackson & Gray, 2010; Ditton & Innes, 2005; Warr, 2000; Hale, 1996; Fattah, 1993) revealed that many citizens might actually experience a functional fear of crime that motivates them to be watchful and safeguard themselves. This more positive view on ‘the fear of crime’ strongly resonates with the free associative stories of 56 passengers in Amsterdam’s public transport, as well as the results of our subsequent survey among 422 travellers. By coding and analysis of networks of codes for the interview results, as well as Structural Equation Modelling for the survey data we managed to get a view on dynamics underlying this functional fear of crime among travellers in Amsterdam’s public transport. Although traveling with public transport is seen as a risky scenario by the general public, those who take up this challenge in Amsterdam emphasize the constructive nature of their ‘fear of crime’ as it helps them navigate safely through Amsterdam’s public transport. This research was funded by GVB, Amsterdam’s public transport company.

Fear of crime, public transport, interview, survey

UNDERSTANDING THE RIPPLE EFFECT OF TERROR INCIDENTS ON LONDONERS’ SENSE OF SAFETY AND SOCIAL COHESION

Recent terror attacks (in Paris, Brussels, London and elsewhere) have sent shockwaves across Europe and beyond. This empirical study focuses on understanding the possible ‘ripple effect’ of these incidents on Londoners’ sense of safety and social cohesion within their local communities. Data is drawn from the London Public Attitude Survey (PAS). This survey captures the views of 12,800 residents per annum on issues relating to policing, crime and wider community issues within and across London’s neighbourhoods. Using interrupted time-series analysis, the impact that major recent terror attacks has had on Londoners’ concerns about terrorism and levels of social cohesion is explored.

Terrorism; fear of crime; social cohesion; surveys
THE PROBLEM OF NPS AND OTHER FORM OF DRUG ABUSING FROM HUMAN RIGHTS POINT OF VIEW

In the last years one of the most important criminological and health problem is the appearance of the New Psychoactive Substances. The “legal highs”, “herbal highs”, “bath salts” etc. have spread more and more widely, especially in the regions with detrimental situation. While in 2014 14 new psychoactive substances were detected in the EU, this number changed to 450 by 2018! The importance of the problem in Hungary is well illustrated by a survey among 14-year-old juveniles. The schools-research from 2012 informed us, that 3 % of asked students were alcoholic, who should belong to the specialized care, 9 % of them abuse drugs or hallucinogenic or psychoactive substances on a weekly basis (but not drug addict) and 10 % of them were game addict requiring treatment. The ratio of “herbal highs” among the seizure by the police in 2014 was higher than the ratio of marihuana.

This situation is particularly dangerous for young people. The NPS are also sold on the Internet, which is the No 1 information media for minors. There are several “funny” YouTube videos about the effects of consumption, through which they can easily get quick reputation. The domestic research has shown that increased social activity increases the risk of drug use. The crime prevention activity against drug abuse has different problems, especially from human rights point of view. The presentation is not only about the human rights and data protection aspects of drug use, but also about other issues.

new psychoactive substances, drug abuse, crime prevention, human rights,
alcohol. The findings indicated that greater exposure to community violence victimization increases the risk for adolescent affiliation with delinquent peers, which in turn increases the use of alcohol. Furthermore, it was found that positive parent-child communication serves as a protective factor that mitigates the negative impact of association with delinquent peers. Our study indicates that adolescent alcohol use might most effectively be addressed with a holistic approach. The study emphasizes the critical need to reduce violence in Arab neighborhoods and highlights the central role parenting plays in protecting children from involvement in alcohol use.

Alcohol use, Muslim adolescents, community violence, peer delinquency, parent communication

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**ARE SOME CHILDREN BETTER PROTECTED THAN OTHERS? WHAT DO WE KNOW?**

Child protection professionals are dedicated, ably assessing risk and preventing abuse in the vast majority of cases. However, we fail some children. The high media profile of child deaths in the UK though neglect and abuse such as Baby P and Victoria Climbe - and the numerous scandals and enquiries concerning abuse and sexual exploitation have exposed gaps in our system. This paper uses some of the recent literature and research to consider two issues: (i) why are some children better protected than others? (ii) how might we turn knowledge into theoretical frameworks that challenge policy and support practice?

child protection; consent; denial; child exploitation

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**‘RACE’, ETHNICITY, SOCIAL CLASS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE IN EUROPE**

This paper first emphasises the difficulty of presenting a systematic analysis of race, ethnicity and juvenile justice in Europe in the absence of comprehensive pan-European data. The discussion, then, relies largely on proxies for race and ethnicity such as ‘foreign born parents’ and ‘migrant’ status. Moreover, the core line of argument emphasises the importance of taking account of the substantial over-representation of minority and migrant children and young people within conditions of persistent, long-term poverty and exclusion from education, employment or training (NEET), in order to explain the likelihood of their coming into contact with the police and juvenile justice systems across Europe. The central thesis is that welfare and justice mixes and clusters – the balance between welfare state provision and criminal (juvenile) justice system responses –
among European countries best explains links between ethnicity, poverty, delinquency and juvenile justice. The paper concludes that some children and young people in Europe are doubly punished for their minority/migrant status and for being poor.

*Race, Ethnicity, Class, Juvenile Justice*

**Christine Burkhardt University of Lausanne, Criminology**

**POLICE VISIBILITY, DRUG DEALING HOT SPOTS AND FEAR OF CRIME: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION**

This paper presents the first results of a quasi-experimental research on fear of crime conducted in two neighborhoods of a middle-size city in Western Europe. Specifically, the research aims at evaluating whether the introduction of a different police strategy, based on increasing police visibility by extending foot patrols and introducing bicycle patrols in two different drug dealing hot spots, had any influence on the level of fear of crime of the neighbours. The research design is based on a longitudinal quasi-experimental methodology using pre-post measures. The main measurement tool is a survey of the population of the two hot spots administered three times during the experimentation. Additionally, we collected police statistics, newspaper articles and field observations during the seven months of the evaluation. Our findings show that a large proportion of respondents felt unsafe when walking alone in their neighbourhood before implementing the strategy. The results of the second survey indicate that almost a third of respondents noticed the increased police visibility. Moreover, 80% of them felt reassured by this change. This study is supported and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation and developed in collaboration with the local police of Lausanne.

*hot spots policing; police visibility; fear of crime*

**Mark Button University of Portsmouth**

**THE SECOND ‘QUIET REVOLUTION’: DATA, DESIGNATION AND THE EMERGENCE OF POLYCENTRIC JUSTICE IN THE RESPONSE TO VOLUME FRAUD IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

This paper explores the growing data industry that has emerged to deal with volume fraud. It will show how new technologies are emerging to deal with the problem alongside private databases. The structures that have emerged are operating on a mass scale and in doing so are designating significant numbers of persons as ‘fraudsters’ beyond the criminal justice system, using
private and rudimentary forms of justice. The paper will argue the changes could constitute the second ‘quiet revolution’ with parallels to the first identified by Shearing and Stenning vis-à-vis the growth of private security in the 1970s.

Fraud, data, private justice, policing

Faubert Camille Université de Montréal
Boivin Rémi Université de Montréal

POLICE-CITIZEN DICHOTOMY IN ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE USE OF FORCE: THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION

Considering the ubiquitous danger and unpredictability that characterize police work, the capacity to use force has a crucial symbolic role. By holding this capacity, officers are considered different from mainstream society, which results in their stigmatization and isolation (Van Maanen, 1978). To reaffirm the legitimacy of their capacity to use force as well as to manage the tension induced by the label society apposes on them, officers in turn stigmatize citizens. The interlock of these two labelling mechanisms results in a major dichotomy between citizens and police officers, a fundamental dimension of police professional culture. In a perspective of police socialization, the current study seeks to shed light on the developmental process underlying this cultural dimension for in-training police candidates. Precisely, the aim is to determine whether a gap exists between citizens and police candidates regarding attitudes toward police use of force; if so, interest lies in whether or not this gap widens along Quebec’s police initial training. In order to do so, attitudes toward police use of force were gathered for 1605 police candidates and 752 young adults from the general population. Four models of propensity score matching were generated in order to assess differences in attitudes between the two groups at four pivotal moments of the police training process.

Police; Use of force; Training; Socialization; Professional culture; Police candidates

Alejandro del Carmen Tarleton State University

RACIAL PROFILING IN POLICING: A STATISTICAL APPROACH

The presentation will be based on studies performed on police departments in the United States related to measures on racial profiling. Specifically, the statistical measure of “search analyses” will be discussed while highlighting its importance in the empirical measure of racial profiling trends and practices. The role of search analyses in future research of racial profiling practices, will be discussed.

Policing, Racial Profiling, Statistics
RECRUITMENT AND EDUCATION OF POLICE TRAINEES IN HUNGARY

The aim is to analyze and present the recruitment and education of police trainees in Hungary. The paper will highlight the importance of the students social background and motivation. The question is why they choose to become a police officer? Who will be the future police man? The Hungarian law enforcement studies have a few approaches in this topic. The research result shows that social background and the attitudes influence the carrier plans in different types. If we can make differences reflected in various attitudes and career plans the recruitment can be changed. As a result the recruitment and education can be more effective.

police education, attitudes, recruitment

THE EFFECTS OF BODY-WORN CAMERAS IN POLICE SERVICE – FINDINGS OF AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

For some years now, the introduction of bodycams in the police has been discussed in Continental European countries. In some police departments in Germany these cameras are already in use. The main reason for their introduction is to reduce violence against police officers, which is in sharp contrast to the USA where the prevention of police use of force is in the focus. Beyond these discussions, there are hardly any experimental studies that evaluated the effects of bodycams in Continental Europe. This paper presents the results of such an experimental pilot study that was conducted in the city police of Zurich. A comparison of randomly assigned weeks, in which bodycams were used, with weeks in which this was not the case, a slight de-escalating effect leading to less physical violence against police officers was found. In addition, qualitative and quantitative surveys of police officers showed that bodycams enjoyed high acceptance and, in particular, are seen most useful to secure evidence of criminal acts.

Body cameras, police, experimental study
THE CYBERSPACE AS A CRIMINAL ENABLER: NEW CHALLENGES AND NEW POLICING APPROACHES

Beyond what we call “cyber security crimes” lies an equally powerful feature of internet misuse, impacting the way crimes are conducted but also fought and analyzed: the influence of cyberspace in the commission of an offline crime and the expansion of offline illegal activities in the digital world. Cyberspace as a criminal enabler (and enhancer) forced responders to understand the potentials of the online battlefield and adapt themselves to include less traditional and more cooperative forms of policing. From a governance perspective, cooperation can be identified in at least two approaches. The first is vertical incorporation, i.e. the outsourcing of human and capability resources to private enterprises providing technical knowledge and assistance to law enforcement and intelligence authorities. The second is horizontal cooperation, i.e. the creation of secure channels which systematically lay down agile and effective information sharing portals between law enforcement and private companies. Such cooperative approaches though present individual challenges and weaknesses, alongside an overarching legal issue linked with a potential overlap of data protection regimes. Such legal uncertainties call for more legal clarity and the consolidation of viable and scalable forms of policing which draw from the two approaches described above.

cybercrime, cybersecurity, intelligence, cooperation, industry, data protection

INVESTIGATIONS, CORPSES AND TECHNOLOGY — IS THERE A CASE FOR THE PROTECTION OF DECEASED’S PRIVACY?

In our work, we introduce the notion of post-mortem privacy (the protection of deceased’s personal data), arguing that it deserves theoretical and legal consideration for many reasons, such as the volume of personal data the deceased shared, the respect for autonomy and dignity etc. We now see that investigators use deceased’s fingerprints to unlock smartphones. They might be using facial recognition technology soon. This does not seem problematic, as deceased’s privacy in most countries is not protected. Investigations are a legitimate aim to limit this protection where post-mortem privacy is protected. However, other issues arise, which need to be considered before this practice is used more widely. We explore how this affects privacy of others, service and device terms and conditions. The access to devices opens a door to the enormous amount of data, deceased’s as well as their friends’ and family members’. We explore ownership of this data and relevant issues related to the access by investigators. The analysis is more complex if we also consider ToS of providers who hold the data. An analogy could be drawn with the regular use of DNA in criminal investigations. The use of one’s fingerprints would be equally acceptable. On the other hand, the conventional use of DNA does not open the door to the huge volume of deceased’s and others’ data. We thus consider if there is a need for policies that would limit the use of these methods and provide support for investigators.

investigations, policing, forensics, data, deceased, post-mortem privacy
DO POLICE IDENTITY CHECKS MEET THEIR STATED GOALS IN SPAIN?

Police identity check (ID check) is an under-researched topic in Spain, as it is policing in general. Despite its international relevance, its controversial nature and its quantitative weight (only Guardia Civil and Cuerpo Nacional de Policía conducted 6,582,584 ID checks in 2015), Spanish criminology has not paid attention to this police power. The only notable exceptions are mainly concerned about the use of ethnic profiling.

One of the main topics about police stops in the comparative literature is if they meet their stated goals. In Spain, the law provides the aims of police ID checks are: i) discovery of (criminal and administrative) infractions; ii) deterrence of crimes. My research (in progress) aims to assess the degree in which these stated goals are met. To do so, I analyze longitudinal data of ID checks, crime and other variables from Catalan Regional Police using fixed effects regression models with and without lagged effects.

The preliminary analysis of the data suggests ID checks are not meeting some of their stated goals and the effect is marginal when they do. Although ID checks have some small effects in some crime rates in specific cases, one would expect to find higher effects due to the extension in the use of this police power. Considering its relative ineffectiveness in the detection and deterrence of crimes other purposes are considered in the use of this power: ID check not as a tool of crime control but as a general social control tool.

Policing; police ID checks; crime detection; deterrence

“POLICE CONTROL ROOM PRACTICES IN A TIME OF PREPAREDNESS”

I will present some findings from my ongoing PhD-project, “Knowledge during crisis: the police control rooms’ construction and use of knowledge in event driven policing”. The project aims to explore the operational level of policing and the decision making processes carried out within the control rooms. When a call is received the control room and its staff has to make decisions concerning police response within a short period of time. Early information can be comprehensive and clear, but is often deficient and unclear. Within a framework of actor-network theory, my project looks at what shapes and prerequisites the interpretations, decisions, and assessments made by staff in police control rooms.

I have conducted a long term ethnographic field work in the largest control room in the Norwegian police, as well as short term visits to two Norwegian medium-sized control rooms, as well as one control room/ service center in Police Scotland. I will present some findings focusing on how the staff deals with incoming calls, how they make use of knowledge from various
sources, as well as the interactions taking place within the control room. The presentation will focus on call handling and sense-making in the initial phase of an event and on how contemporary discourses on preparedness manifest themselves within the control rooms every day practices. I will also highlight some differences between the Norwegian Police and Police Scotland, when it comes to these matters.

policing, police control rooms, preparedness, ethnography

Axel Francisco Orozco Torres Universidad de Guadalajara/Centro Universitario de los Valles

SOME PERSPECTIVES ON THE MEXICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Mexican criminal justice system was reformed on 2008. Those reforms caused the transition from the inquisitorial system to the adversarial criminal justice system. The new system became into effect since June 2016. The new criminal justice system is thought to make a deep transformation that allow to solve the committed crimes, to solve the pervasive corruption and the serious impunity that was all over the places and levels. It was also thought to solve the victims’ damages and injuries with a fair payment and by receiving legal, medical and psychological treatments, and much more. The main characteristic of this justice system are the oral procedures. The subjects that become with the adversarial system includes everyone, not only those involved, even the society and the mass media. In this two years of the Mexican criminal justice system application, are plenty opposite voices against it, but these speeches comes from the people that really don’t know how the new ways are to get to a real justice, those who feel comfort by living in a corrupted scenario.

Criminal Justice System
Juan Antonio Luque Peregrín Utrecht University

PROTECTORS OF SLOVAKIA: ETHNOGRAPHY ON PARAMILITARISM IN EASTERN EUROPE

The case study of this paper is the singularity that Slovenskí Branci (Slovak Recruits) represents in the international paramilitary scene. Slovenskí Branci is a paramilitary organization that originated in 2012 and defines itself as a “non-profit and apolitical organization, with the auto-imposed task of developing the love for the country, respect towards nature and cultural heritage through different kinds of actions, such as ecoactions, helping people in need and military training for children”. They present themselves as a national, volunteer and civic militia. Slovenskí Branci consists of seventeen units throughout Slovakia, with approximately two hundred members in total. The research focuses on organizational aspects, motivations of the recruits, vigilante activities conducted by the group and, finally, it addresses the role of the unit in the Slovak state in relation with its politics and social environment. The paper argues that Slovenskí Branci is mainly motivated by a certain view of patriotism regarding Slovakia and the Slavic countries. These patriotic motives led them to conduct a variety of actions among which ‘patrolling’ of a refugee camp is outstanding. Finally, Slovenskí Branci appears to be a product of the Slovak society and politics, rejected and legitimized by the system. They can be framed as a reaction to a “perceived crime”, inasmuch as the refugee crisis was seen as a threat to Slovakia and its traditions.


Urška Pirnat Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor
Gorazd Meško Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

CRIME IN URBAN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Urban local communities are characterised by specific social processes such as population density, heterogeneity of social groups, anonymity, weak informal social control and weak social ties, high rates of crime, and feelings of insecurity. The aim of the study was to examine crime in urban local communities, identifying causes of crime and forms of victimisation, and responses to crime in the form of crime prevention. An extensive literature review on studies on crime in urban areas was done to provide a theoretical framework for the further empirical research of crime in urban areas. The findings of the study are focused on: 1) criminological theories that explain crime in urban areas, 2) identifying common forms of crime and other sources of threats in the neighbourhoods, 3) residents’ perception of crime and sources of threat, 4) residents’ perception of quality of life and social cohesion, and 5) perception of police in urban local communities. The results highlighted the importance of the residents’ perception of crime, neighbourhood disorder, and social cohesion that have an influence on the perception of police which is seen as the main authority responsible for crime reduction and crime prevention. The findings suggested following: 1) residents’ perception of crime and neighbourhood disorder is independent of the actual safety situation, and 2) residents’ perception of crime and neighbourhood disorder influence various factors on the perception of the police.

crime, safety and security, urban local communities, perception
DISABLING CRIMINALISATION

The impact of the sustained expansion of the penal estate and the attendant proliferation of criminal laws and processes of criminalisation in most western societies from the mid 1980s onwards on marginalised and vulnerable groups has been well examined and theorised by critical criminologists. This work has revealed, for example, the disproportionate and discriminatory effects of processes of criminalisation on racialised groups, women, those with mental health disorders and those using drugs. What has not been well explored, or even recognised until recently, is the effects of processes of criminalisation on a group of people who are significantly overrepresented in criminal justice systems across western societies: people with cognitive disability, the vast majority of whom have co-occurring mental illness.

This paper discusses the cumulative and compounding effect of key factors that are emerging in a critical criminological examination of this concern. These include poverty and social disadvantage, the effects of deinstitutionalisation of persons with mental health disorders and cognitive disability, the ‘war on drugs’, the lack of understanding of the nature of cognitive disability and lack of appreciation of its effects, the punitive and risk averse turn in criminal justice, racism, and the influence of neo-liberalism.

Criminalisation; Disability

 Lucie Špráchalová Charles University

LEGITIMACY OF CONSENSUAL SEXUAL VIOLENCE: THE VIEW OF THE CZECH PUBLIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS

This paper presents a part of data from a representative survey of the Czech population with a focus on the issue of attitudes towards violence. The Czech public distinguishes several forms of violence — especially consensual and non-consensual. Notably, there are groups of respondents who do not reject any of them. Our data allow us to confirm results from previous research, which show the Czech population is more tolerant towards violence in comparison to other countries. Social determination or psychological background do not have an obvious impact on the attitude towards violence. The cultural pattern legitimizing many forms of violence, albeit at varying degrees, is supposed to be relatively general. We seek to answer the question regarding the extent to which consensual sexual violence is a personal, social or legal issue.

partner violence, violent sex, cultural pattern, legitimacy
CHILDREN AT RISK IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM PERSPECTIVE OF CONTROL THEORIES IN CRIMINOLOGY

While Self-Control Theory (Gottfredson and Hirschi 1900) and Social Bond Theory (Hirschi 1960) have been the most frequently tested and supported by many studies, their direct application in crime prevention is still at an early stage. The overall objective of this study is to explore predictive power of these theories, by combining their dimensions. Self-report data were collected in 47 Bosnian schools, from 2149 students, aged between 11 and 16 years. In accordance with theoretical approach, this work recognizes and discuss four groups of students: 1) Students with high level of self-control and high level of social control, 2) students with high level of self-control and low level of social control, 3) students with low level of self-control and high level of social control, and finally 4) students with low level of self-control and low level of social control. Among the students from the first group of respondents, descriptive statistics have identified 3.1% of students who declare that they have committed a delinquent behavior, while there are almost two-thirds of them (65.3%) in the fourth group. The results of inferential statistics, among others, suggest that the effects of social factors and factors of self-control significantly influence the individual’s decision to offend or not to offend. Therefore, combination of self-control and social factor might be a strong mechanism of prediction in delinquent behavior.

Self-Control Theory, Social Bond Theory, Children at risk

INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF COLLECTIVE GRIEVANCE IN YOUNG MEN’S ENGAGEMENT IN POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

Various forms of politically motivated violence (PMV) are a growing source of preoccupation in today’s societies. Whether it is joining an armed rebel faction or a guerrilla like movement, engaging in armed resistance, staging an armed attack on a civilian target — young men from very different backgrounds and contexts all over the world have resorted to PMV. The focus of the recent trends in this form of violence have been the conflicts in the Arab world, namely in Syria, Iraq and Palestine, that are not only a physical source of attraction for young men, but also an emotional source of inspiration to mobilise for combat, whether locally or elsewhere. The objective of this research is to gain a greater understanding of why young men become so frustrated and angry that resorting to violent means becomes a justifiable line of action. What role do the three major conflicts in the Arab world in recent years play therein? How does their resentment or grievance eventually translate into action? Is the attitude that gradually justifies resorting to violent action based on pro-social or anti-social sentiments? These
questions will be investigated through in-depth interviews with young men from three different contexts: Central Europe, the Arab Mashreq and North America and documentary analysis of online and offline data. The respondent population will consist of three groups: a) young men that are engaged, b) have disengaged from and c) have never engaged in acts of PMV.

collective, strain, political, grievance, PMV, politically, motivated, violence, terrorism, radicalisation, radicalization, foreign, fighters, extremism

Kevin Albertson Manchester Metropolitan University  
Chris Fox Manchester Metropolitan University  
Chris O’Leary Manchester Metropolitan University

PAYMENT BY RESULTS AND PAY FOR SUCCESS: WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE?

Governments in some of the world’s richest nations appear to be caught in a double challenge of increasing social needs and declining social budgets. In this context outcomes-based commissioning has been suggested as one way in which “more” social security can be provided for “less” resource. In this paper, we examine the theoretical justification of two forms of outcomes based commissioning: Payment by Results, PbR, and Pay for Success, PFS. We also present the results of a recent global census of Payment by Results and Pay for Success schemes. Although PbR and PFS appear at first sight to be similar policy interventions, we argue, and demonstrate, that the motivational philosophy differs between nations. Taking the nations where these schemes have most widely been employed, the UK and the USA as examples, we contrast the extent to which innovations are state – or privately – initiated. In general, the UK approach to PbR has a greater emphasis on public sector tendering or subcontracting for particular social provision, often supposedly to improve efficiency. This approach is often characterised as marketisation. By contrast, in the USA, the PFS motivation is more likely to arise, not from the state, but from philanthropists initiating social provision and seeking public funds to continue or to expand such interventions. This is an important distinction as it limits the inferences we may draw on one nation’s experience on the basis of that of the other.

PbR, Payment by Results, PFS, Pay for Success, Marketisation
Caroline Stappers National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology/ Ku Leuven

**FORENSIC DNA: AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE IN A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**

DNA traces are often gathered at the crime scene during a criminal investigation. However, only a small percentage of the collected traces is analysed and therefore used during this investigation. In this study, we aim to map the decision-making process concerning DNA-traces and to study how useful DNA can be for a criminal investigation. We studied robbery cases, manslaughter, and murder cases in three judicial districts in Belgium during a 2-year period to define the factors that influence the decision to analyse a DNA-trace and formulate guidelines regarding the circumstances in which DNA-traces should be used to affect the case outcome. We also studied how the analysis of the trace influenced the case. What is the added value of the trace for the criminal investigation? The decision to analyse a trace (or not) is very complex and depending on various factors. In our research, our aim is to model these factors in order to guide the decision-making process and to increase the usefulness of DNA in the criminal investigation.

*Forensic DNA, Criminal investigation,*

Benbouzid Bilel Université Paris Est Marne la Vallée

**HOW TO DELEGATE THE POWER TO MACHINE: PREDICTIVE POLICING, BETWEEN SCIENCE, ADMINISTRATION AND LAW.**

In this presentation, we observe how predictive policing algorithms come to exist in science, administration, and jurisprudence. Predictive policing thus appears as a moral technology of government judged according to logics specific to each of these three fields: In science, it breaks with the requirement for accurate models, promoting the precision of risk scores; in police organization, it integrates management reform issues, integrating weighting metrics by monetary equivalence of police resources; in law, if it is not prohibited, predictive policing exists in the form of a metric of acceptable police nuisances (hassle rate or modeling policing harms), enabling calculus rather than the legal principle and the rule of law. Through these three algorithm trajectories, we will follow the moral economies in tension of predictive policing. It will also be a way of understanding the world to which and through which humans hold when they delegate power to machines.

*predictive policing*
Organized groups have been viewed as integral participants in political decision-making in Germany and the United States. However, in criminal copyright policy, critics claim that corporate interests groups, representing the “copyright industry,” have exerted an excessive amount of influence on state actors in both nations and globally. On a very basic level, these groups represent the victims of copyright infringement and their influence intervenes, both directly and indirectly, from legislation to sentencing. This is where the controversy lies. Political pressure by corporate actors on foreign state actors during criminal proceedings reflects criticism of the “long arm of American criminal justice”. For instance, the “corporate advantage” for American corporate victims of crime can lead to harsher punishment of foreign defendants. The means and methods of prosecuting suspects are viewed as disproportional to the severity of the crime of piracy, threatening to fundamental rights, and not furthering legitimate interests of these groups. The focus of this study is to examine systematically which corporate actors attempt to influence criminal copyright proceedings in Germany and the US, at which points in the process, and using which strategies. Applied to recent cases, the project will examine the involvement of interest representation in the application of criminal copyright policy, specifically, and criminal justice policy in general.

intellectual property, criminal law policy, criminal copyright law

Security has always been present in political speeches. However, in the last decades, the use of fear for political purposes has taken over the kingdom of politics in a quite generalised way. That’s very clear in the USA (Simon, 2007) and some argue that is behind the war against drugs trafficking in Mexico (Barron, 2012) and is a usual element of political landscape in Western Europe too. What is the point in doing that? Hard political speeches attempt to concretise the wide array of citizens’ anxieties in a particular target: crime or Insecurity. It is even good, because people can explain and identify it (what precisely reduces anxiety). Victims are a quite easy prey. They need some recognition and, usually, are willing for revenge and a hard speech on crime and criminals to compensate victims and to prevent future ones it sounds great and simple. Legislation reforms in order to establish new offences and harder penalties are not expensive at all. If the scenario has been properly fed the people will be ready to accept restrictions to their rights, restrictions that will usually be considered as exceptional and only to fight a particular situation. However, once the problem is over, they will remain there to be used in other cases. Furthermore, Fighting insecurity or crime concentrates the attention of the public and other issues, unemployment, health services, education, go to a second row (even political corruption tends to be postponed).

fear, criminal policies, restriction of liberties
PERICLES PROJECT: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RADICALISATION IN IRELAND AND BOSNIA

The phenomena of radicalisation has been developing recently at a high speed ranging from prevention strategies to repression approaches. Understanding the different faces of radicalisation and extremism and the latest new developments is a challenge for academics, professionals and policy makers. The aim of the PERICLES project (Policy recommendation and improved communication tools for law enforcement and security agencies preventing violent radicalisation) is to develop a comprehensive approach to prevent and counter violent radicalisation and extremism. To meet that aim the project will deliver advanced counter-propaganda techniques that are target-group-specific. These will include four tools. An updated cyber-space detection system capable of identifying online extremist activities by navigating the Dark Web. An interactive visualisation tool mapping the relevant actors in the radicalisation domain. A multi-agency vulnerability tool that combines a variety of risk indicators. Finally, the project will have a dedicated family care package which will serve as a useful instrument to support, inform and advice families. This paper is based on the project. It will be divided into two parts. The first part will provide detailed information about the project as well as situate the project among other such projects currently operating in the EU. Second part of the paper will provide some preliminary results from data collected in Ireland and Bosnia.

radicalisation, violent extremism, deradicalisation

“SOCIAL SECURITY”: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF WELFARE CLAIMANTS’ INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME IN THE 1980S.

Socio-economic policies of British neoliberal governments in the 1980s have been linked with upsurges in crime. In particular, Jennings et al, 2012 found that reductions in welfare spending were associated with a rise in the national rate of property crime. However, does this trend remain constant when we test the relationship at the level of the individual? Using one of the UK’s most detailed cohort studies (the British Cohort Study - a longitudinal investigation of 17,000 people born in 1970) we explore the extent to which reductions in welfare benefits paid to claimants in the 1980s were associated with their subsequent engagement in the criminal justice system (or not). This paper evaluates i) how neoliberal welfare policies can be held to have unintended consequences for those individuals who depended on social security in the 1980s and ii) the methodological interplay between micro and macro longitudinal analysis.

Political generations; Austerity; Crime trends; Politics; Welfare; Cohort Analysis; Longitudinal Analysis.
HUMAN AS A FACTOR IN DEFENDING AGAINST CYBERCRIME

The rise of cybersecurity is carried out by understanding the perception of the cyberspace by users, measures to protect information assets from threats in cyberspace. By using descriptive methods, analysis of data questionnaires and synthesis of findings we present the state of users’ cybersecurity. Knowing the understanding of cyberspace and threats to users cybersecurity and their awareness, guidelines for ensuring greater security for users who connect from the local environment to the global cyberspace are presented. The research is limited and can be only partially extended to the entire population. The results are an upgrade of the state of affairs in Slovenia. By understanding users behaviour, measures are being presented to improve the state of cybersecurity.

Cyberspace, Cybersecurity, Defence, Measures, User

LEVEL UP: INCREASING KNOWLEDGE ON DIGITAL ASPECTS OF POLICE WORK

The police have an important role in tackling crime. This also counts for crimes with digital aspects and crimes that use technology and target technology, i.e., cybercrimes. As far back as twenty years ago, researchers addressed the lack of sufficient knowledge on digital aspects of police work by the Dutch police force. Recent studies address that this knowledge is present with specialists, but is lacking in the full breadth of the organization. That is undesirable, because the entire police organization operates in a society that is digitizing rapidly. Although the knowledge shortage has been observed for some time, it has yet to be shown what this shortage exactly entails and where it occurs in the organization. Without these insights, the knowledge deficit cannot be adequately tackled. Therefore, this study aims to (a) clarify the knowledge deficit and (b) propose an instrument to increase the level of knowledge on digital aspects of police work. In May-June 2018, five
target groups from the Dutch police force filled out an online survey to determine the level of knowledge on digital aspects of police work. These groups are: employees of the intake and service department, police officers in uniform service, and police detectives at three organizational levels (i.e., local, district, regional). Participants were randomly selected from four police units in the Netherlands. The presentation will include the first results from this survey and some preliminary conclusions.

*Police work, digital aspects, knowledge deficit, tackling cybercrime*

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**Kerstens Joyce Research Group Cyber Safety / NHL-Police Academy**

**BODY WORN CAMERAS: EFFECTS ON POLICE WORK**

In 30 investigational settings, the Dutch police are experimenting with body-worn cameras. Bodycams can be used in various types of police work, for example during the surveillance of large-scale events. An important goal is to prevent or de-escalate violence and to promote norm-compliant behaviour. To monitor the effects of these cameras on police activities and their outcomes, we conducted a literature study, a quick scan amongst project managers and an online survey amongst users. In addition, we organized focus groups. This study was meant to identify positive effects and good practices as well as possible unintended side effects. The goal is to identify what works and to find out which preliminary conditions are necessary for specific contexts. During the lecture, the main research results will be discussed. The future deployment of new technologies by the police will also be debated. This set in the broader perspective of further digitization of society and the increasing use of cameras, by citizens as well as by the police.

*Policing a Digital Society, Body worn cameras*
FAKE NEWS, HOAXES AND DISSEMINATION OF FALSE INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET – CRIMINAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Nowadays, fake news and hoaxes play a very important role in multiple aspects of life, concerning politics, economy, safety and security, legal enforcement and they can intensively affect and mislead public discourse and public opinion, often also causing fear and insecurity. This function of hoaxes and fake news is quite intensified by the use of the Internet and social media platforms. The unchecked proliferation of misinformation online has recently become a hot topic regarding the development of relevant legal policy and this was also reflected in the decision of the European Commission to request a report of the independent High level Group on fake news and online misinformation in January 2018.

The presentation will discuss relevant criminological views that are applicable to the phenomenon, especially concerning the act and impact of disseminating false information on social media. Moreover, the discussion will focus on the challenges that have arisen for criminal law, taking into account the potential need for a multi-national approach required in order to mitigate the extent and negative impact of the fake news phenomenon. Finally, the analysis will close with a discussion on the potential usefulness of non-legal modalities of regulation, such as content provider policies and filtering mechanisms.

cybercrime, hoaxes, fake news, social media

COUNTERACTING ‘HACKING’ IN A TRANSITIONAL SOCIETY: THE EXAMPLE OF UKRAINE

Effectively counteracting cybercrimes is a complex endeavor even for states with the most developed justice systems. For transitional societies, such a task proves to be much more challenging. The presentation introduces a case study of Ukraine, where cybercrimes (particularly ‘hacking’ – illegal interference with the operations of computers and networks) are a
particular relevant phenomenon. Apart from a generally widespread occurrence of these acts, Ukraine has fallen victim to several well-known high-profile incidents. The principal aim of the project is the evaluation of the system of measures taken to counteract this criminal activity. Such a system involves coordinated actions of various actors, where law-enforcement, although performing a key function, is restricted to its niche. A further focal point of the research, driven by Ukraine’s efforts to further integrate into the international community and the EU, is assessment of the consistency of measures with international and EU instruments. The research is based on a study of a variety of legal publications, foreign and international legal instruments, media analysis, analysis of legislative and other normative acts, a selection of criminal cases, data from the Ukrainian judiciary, law-enforcement bodies and other sources. As a result, improvements to Ukraine’s policy are to be proposed and certain generalizations in regards to undertaking this type of policy for transitional societies are to be established.

Cybercrime, cybersecurity, hacking, transitional society, transitional state, Post-soviet state, Ukraine

Isak Ladegaard Boston College

HOW DISRUPTIVE SHOCKS ADVANCE DIGITAL DRUG MARKETS

Silk Road, a thriving e-commerce markets for illegal drugs, was shut down by the FBI in October 2013. In response to the disruptive event, buyers and sellers adopted an identity verification method that enabled mass-migration to other markets, and several websites for practical information, “information centers,” were created to assuage post-shock uncertainties. These developments produced three notable consequences: 1) the digital drug economy decentralized, 2) actors acquired new capabilities and overcame further shocks, and 3) sellers started operating across multiple markets and spurred trade to new peaks. Drawing on these empirical findings, the author argues that shocks stimulate innovative reactions that can ultimately advance a market. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected in the period 2013-2017 and cover nearly one million transactions from three illicit e-commerce markets, five million messages from eight discussion forums, and website traffic from two market-independent websites.

Economic Sociology, Illegal Markets, Crime Control
Mariya Karayotova Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

CARDING UNIVERSITY: DARKNET FORUMS AND MARKETS AS LEARNING PLATFORMS

The increased use of online payments and banking have turned financial institutions and their products into cybercriminals’ main target. Cryptomarkets and their forums facilitate both the sale of personal financial data and the perpetration of attacks against customers and financial institutions. The darknet forums have turned into platforms where users can exchange knowledge on efficient methods to carry out credit card fraud. This knowledge exchange and the availability of hacking services could cause an increase of the volume of carding-related offences and their perpetrators. The current study explores the learning process on darknet forums by focusing on one of the most common forms of cybercrime — carding. It adopts social learning theory to describe the learning interactions of individuals on cryptoforums and their significance in the evolvement of users’ activity. A content analysis of forums’ discussions and an online survey provide insights into the online learning mechanisms and the extent to which they affect users’ behaviour. This improves the understanding of one of the ways cryptomarkets and their forums contribute to the increase in credit card fraud. The study also aims to explore the relevance of applying social learning theory to the online environment.

cybercrime; carding; social learning theory

Elena Martellozzo Middlesex University
Jeffrey DeMarco Middlesex University

EXPLORING THE PROCESSES OF REMOVING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL ONLINE. THE CASE STUDY OF THE INTERNET WATCH FOUNDATION

As child sexual abuse material saturate the internet, new and original partnerships have developed in combatting these crimes. As promising as many of these joined up strategies can be, there is a need for appropriate measurement, monitoring and targeting of resources to ensure that society effectively deals with illegal child content. The aim of this paper is to present recent research funded by the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), an organisation who acts as a champion both nationally, in the United Kingdom, and internationally in the removal of online indecent images of children and in raising industry awareness about the issue. Through the use of mixed methodological approaches, using qualitative interviews and focus groups and survey data, data have been collected to explore the IWF’s effectiveness. Specifically, the paper explores the links between the IWFs primary provisions, including Notice and Takedown (NTD) requests; the management and evolution of a URL black list; and IWFs effectiveness in and the provision of support to multi-stakeholders in securing and implementing a safe cyberspace.

Child Abuse Material, Internet Watch Foundation
Theoni Spathi National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

CYBERBULLYING: A NEW TYPE OF VIOLENCE AMONGST US

Cyberbullying over the Internet is a form of online criminal behavior where repeated acts of intimidation, aggression, harassment, terrorism, threatening or autocratic behavior occur using digital communication devices. The direct and simultaneous victimization of Internet users within their personal space, the cruelty of which is reinforced both by the anonymity of the perpetrator and by the lack of personal contact with the victim, are some of the characteristics of differentiating the digital from the traditional bullying. E-mails, text messages, chat rooms, blogs, online games, and social media are the most common means of promoting such behaviors, with the latter displaying the highest rates of victimization.

This presentation will set out the main characteristics of this phenomenon, underlining the importance of the influence of social relations, of the legal system, of the criminal justice system, as well as of the subculture and the strength of the formal and informal sub-systems that produce and reproduce crime. The key points of the offending behavior will be thoroughly presented, with reference to the specific characteristics of the bullies and the victims, discussing simultaneously further statistical facts and figures from several scientific studies worldwide. Finally, through a critical assessment specific proposals will be made to prevent and address this criminal phenomenon.

Cyberbullying, Cybercrime, Online Victimization,

Moreels Tine Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Christiaens Jenneke Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Nuysts An Vrije Universiteit Brussel

CONFLICTS IN CYBERSPACE. AN EXPLORATIVE AND (N) ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INTO THE ONLINE SOCIAL WORLD OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

The aim of this research is to gain more inside in the online world of Flemish youth and their perception and experience of conflicts in the virtual space. With the upcoming and continuously evolving technology, social media became part of the social environment of young people. They use it to maintain old friendships, build new ones or just to stay connected with their offline worlds. Because of the embedding of digitization in their lives, conflicts are no longer only experienced offline. For example with sexting, youngsters may experience online conflicts when private, sexual images or texts with a sexual connotation are distributed without their consent. This study wants to give voice to youth in order to attain deeper knowledge or a clearer perception of an online conflict. Through online focus groups, data will be collected from youngsters on how
they experience and deal with online conflicts. Research has shown that this innovative method of data collection is very promising for child-centered research. However, it also contains many challenges. Throughout the presentation I will present this research and discuss the challenges that go with it.

Youth, online conflicts, sexting, online focus groups

Diana Miranda Keele University

CRIMINAL BODIES UNDER INVESTIGATION

Drawing on a qualitative study with police inspectors, this presentation aims to explore how these actors from the Portuguese criminal justice system reproduce cultural assumptions about criminal bodies. These bodies are perceived as having certain tendencies, physical characteristics, and behavioral traits that are seen as a guide for seeking signs of a predisposition to crime. Indeed, the narratives of our participants not only associate such bodies to a record of a criminal past but also highlight their role in the prediction of a criminal future. This presentation will examine such narratives in light of studies and disciplines that considered criminality as being physically manifested in the body (such as phrenology, physiognomy and criminal anthropology). We will also consider the renewed scientific and academic interest in biological explanations of criminal behavior. We will argue that the ideas that guide such studies and the theories of the criminal by nature also circulate and are conveyed by police inspectors.

police; criminal investigation; body

Diana Miranda Keele University
Lachlan Urquhart University of Nottingham

POLICING AND THE INTERNET OF THINGS: MAKING DAILY LIFE VISIBLE TO JUSTICE?

Recent high-profile news stories of the police seeking access to domestic Internet of Things (IoT) data surfaces concerns about the role of ambient interactive systems in the administration of justice. If there is a demand for access to domestic IoT data by police forces, how can this be done in an ethical manner and how might it be used in practice? Police use of traditional IT devices in criminal investigations demonstrate procedural challenges of computer forensics processes, legal admissibility of evidence and risk of self-incrimination e.g. users sharing device passwords. The growth of consumer IoT involves arrays of devices and services embedded in daily life making intimate details of everyday living visible. The
relationships between users, devices, service providers and law enforcement are spatially, temporally and socially complex, shaped by ambient data collection, temporally fragmented interactions and an ecosystem of concealed actors. We will explore how IoT intersects with policing practices, particularly social, legal and ethical issues.

*p-*police; *ioT; *data

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Wei-Teh Mon
Department of Foreign Affairs Police, Central Police University

**LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION AND CROSS-BORDER CRIME PREVENTION BETWEEN TAIWAN AND CHINA**

Official and media data show that there are diverse types of cross-border crime occurred between Taiwan and Mainland China. These crimes have caused many victims’ serious damage and imposed enormous pressure on authorities of both parties. Authorities in Taiwan area and Mainland China area signed the “Cross-Strait Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement” in 2009. Compared to the former relevant instrument, the Kinmen Agreement, signed in 1990, it incorporated more specific contents like the scope of the mutual cooperation and specific contact process and channels. In the agreement, the cooperation items include joint crime-fighting, delivery of documents, investigation and collection of evidence, recognition and enforcement of civil judgments and arbitration awards, apprehension and return of persons and other items of cooperation agreed to by the Parties. Since the signing of the agreement, law enforcement administrations in both areas have made some achievements, and statistically it did help controlling cross-border crimes involved in both areas. However, in the process of cooperating, some difficulties reveal and need to be solved. This paper intends to examine the agreement’s function and explore the contextual factors that affect its overall success.

*Cross-border Crime, Transnational Crime, Law Enforcement Cooperation*

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Samuel Moreira
School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Carla Cardoso
School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

**YOUNG PEOPLE’S SATISFACTION, TRUST AND PERCEIVED LEGITIMACY REGARDING PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS**

In recent decades there has been a sharp increase of private security worldwide, and Portugal has not been an exception to this trend. Private security guards have become pervasively present in contexts where much of young people’s life takes place, especially in large urban centres. The contemporary context of plural policing represents a partial shift in social control
away from the state and mainly towards private security institutions, becoming these realms of power and authority across civil society. However, criminological research has mainly focused on police and other criminal justice agencies. Through the administration of questionnaires in eleven public high schools in the two major metropolitan areas of Portugal – Porto and Lisbon – this study assesses youths’ satisfaction, trust and perceived legitimacy concerning private security guards and what factors predict that. The study tests the procedural justice model which has been applied to a wide range of authorities but scarcely tested in private security. The paper presents preliminary results from the ongoing research.

Plural policing, private security, satisfaction, trust, legitimacy, procedural justice

Megan O’Neill University of Dundee
Elizabeth Aston Edinburgh Napier University
Yvonne Hail Edinburgh Napier University

COMMUNITY POLICING AND DIVERSE COMMUNITIES: FINDINGS FROM THE UNITY HORIZON 2020 PROJECT

Community Policing, seen as good practice in many countries and policing jurisdictions, has often struggled to engage with diverse populations. While the police aim to work with all communities their local areas, not all community policing methods will be welcomed by all members of the public. Funded by the European Commission’s Horizon 2020 programme, the ‘Unity’ consortium recently completed a three-year project on community policing in Europe (2015-2018). Unity was a collaboration of researchers, practitioners and other partners from 15 organisations across 10 European countries. Our goals included embedding elements of community policing good practice in training materials and facilitating communication between police officers, the public and partner agencies through the development of technological tools. The data presented here comes from a database of 323 interviews with participants from nine countries. In this paper, we will consider the views of police officers, members of minority communities and their advocates about the extent to which the local police have engaged with minority groups in a community policing capacity. We will explore the reasons given as to why this may not have been successful and propose an asset-based engagement approach instead. This would move the focus of policing and other public sector bodies from seeing communities as having ‘needs’ which should be filled to having assets which can be harnessed through facilitated community leadership.

Community policing, diversity, asset-based community engagement, policing, partnerships
VIOLENCE INVOLVING PRIVATE SECURITY OFFICERS AS VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS – ANALYSIS OF LEVELS, TRENDS AND INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL CORRELATES USING POLICE-RECORDED DATA FROM FINLAND

People working in protective service occupations have an elevated risk of violence, and prior research has examined their involvement in violent incidents as both victims and offenders. Unlike most prior studies that have focused on violence involving the police, the aim of the current study is to analyze rates of violent victimization and offending by private security officers by using data on police-recorded crime in Finland. The first part of the analysis looks at trends in violence against security officers from the years 2000–2015, and analyzes the individual-level risk factors associated with such crimes using a register-based random sample of the general population (n=69,635). Given that there is no separate penal code for violent acts where security officers are the suspects, the second part of the analysis uses random samples of violent offences from the years 2005, 2009 and 2013 to examine the numbers of violent incidents involving security officers as offenders.

Private security officers, violence

PROPOSING A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CRIMES

Regardless of the lack of agreement in the scale and scope of Human Trafficking (HT), what does appear is a collective consensus among the anti-trafficking community of the problem that HT represents and the need for an effective criminal justice response. However, to date, little research has been conducted concerning what occurs during HT criminal investigations. The present study, through interviewing the most experienced and senior professionals from law enforcement agencies in the UK, conceptualises HT investigations under a common framework that underpins a model for the investigation of these crimes. An examination of the theoretical framework will be provided before proceeding to discuss how the model is currently being implemented by some UK police forces in order to proactively identify trafficked victims and bring offenders to justice. Reflections for the need to join empirical evidence and professional expertise to achieve successful responses to HT crimes will be provided.

Human Trafficking, criminal investigation, policing, Modern Slavery
DOING MORE FOR LESS IN CHANGING TIMES? THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN POLICING

Police Support Volunteers (PSVs) - citizens who give their time freely to perform tasks that complement the duties of police officers and staff - are a relatively new addition to an established police volunteer history. Against a backdrop of reducing budgets, a pluralising workforce, and recent legislative changes enabling chief officers to confer a wider range of powers, it is likely that PSVs will become an increasingly prominent feature of policing in England and Wales. However, little is known about PSVs: who volunteers, what is their contribution to policing, and what are their experiences within an organisation that is traditionally characterised by danger, suspicion, social isolation and group loyalty, and a resistance towards tasks that do not conform to a tough ‘crime fighter’ image — compounded by a general sense of apathy towards ‘others’? Drawing on empirical research conducted within London’s Metropolitan Police Service, this paper explores these issues through the voices of ‘on the ground’ volunteers themselves, at a time when politicians, policy makers and practitioners are exploring methods for delivering policing services in an ever changing terrain.

Policing/Volunteers/Community Engagement

POLICE RISK ASSESSMENT AND OUTCOMES FOR MISSING PERSONS

The number of missing person reports made to police forces in England and Wales and the proportion of those that are repeats is increasing (UK Missing Persons Bureau, 2017). Whilst the majority of these cases will be solved quickly and without harm, a small and complex proportion will reach severe and fatal outcomes. Under the constraints of funding challenges, police forces are faced with the task of identifying complex cases and appropriately allocating resources. Response is currently directed by the risk assessment tool given by the College of Policing (2017). Using data taken directly from one English police force’s information systems, this research presents a statistical analysis into the appropriateness of missing persons risk assessment. Regression models were built on individual risk factors to determine the key elements of a high risk case, and to understand the role of professional judgement in risk decision making. Survival analysis methods were applied to all case data to predict the probability of a case being resolved at any given time point. Key findings demonstrate that aspects of the risk assessment tool are redundant, new procedures for handling different missing person reports are needed, and the causes of repeat runaways need further investigation.

Policing, risk assessment, missing persons, missing from home, police data
FEAR AND LEGITIMACY IN SAO PAULO: DOES POLICE LEGITIMACY PREDICT COMPLIANCE IN LOW TRUST, HIGH FEAR CONTEXTS?

Do people's sentiments regarding the legitimacy of the police increase their willingness to comply with the law in countries with predatory policing? In this paper, we contribute to the criminological literature on police legitimacy and legal compliance in two ways. First, we suggest a new measurement model of police legitimacy which is capable of tackling the complexity of (both) coercive and consensual police-citizen relations. Second, we bring the discussion to Brazil, a low trust and high fear environment. Drawing on data from a representative survey of adults in Sao Paulo, our analytical strategy involves three steps: (1) content analysis of the answers to an open-ended question on why one should (not) obey the police even when they disagree with them; (2) latent trait analysis to measure police legitimacy using the answers from the content analysis and commonly used survey questions on trust in, moral alignment with, and fear of the police; (3) ordinal regression model predicting legal compliance. Our analysis shows that the derived latent trait outperforms both the single-item measurement of duty to obey and the content analysis categories in its predictive power of legal compliance. Our paper shows how to overcome the difficulties of measurement in contexts such as Brazil where the rule of law and police legitimacy are often perceived to be threatened. Moreover, the results also signal that normative considerations do play a role even in hostile policing environments.

Police legitimacy, Measurement, Brazil, Fear of police, Legal compliance

POLICE COMMUNICATION USING SOCIAL MEDIA: FINDINGS FROM AN IN-DEPTH STUDY IN SCOTLAND

The growth of the internet and mobile technology in the last decade has underlined for the police, a need to be on social media. In turn, police forces globally have spent more time and resources on communicating with citizens using digital platforms. At the same time, research has attempted to better understand why and how social media is used in policing. However, little is known about how social media is embedded within everyday policing or about the police audience on social
media. This is explored in this paper. This draws on current research on communication between the police and citizens via social media in Scotland. Fieldwork was carried out between November 2016 and August 2017 across two case study locations. Altogether, 41 semi-structured interviews and 120 hours participant observation were conducted with police officers and officials. In addition, 4 focus groups were carried out with citizens. Finally, analysis of several police Facebook and Twitter accounts captured engagement between the police and users online. Findings from this study reveal how police use of social media ties in with everyday policing and in particular community and local policing. This includes an appreciation of people’s perceptions, needs and expectations of policing. Overall, this points to the opportunities and challenges for the police using social media.

Policing, Technology, Social Media, Legitimacy, Public Confidence

Arthur Rizer University College London / Visiting Lecturer; Oxford University / DPhil Candidate

EQUIP POLICE MORE LIKE BATMAN AND LESS LIKE G.I. JOE

The proliferation of certain military equipment (specifically assault rifles) among police departments has had adverse effects on the mission of policing. These items were designed for the context of war and they have little policing utility and often substitute for more appropriate tools from an officer’s equipment belt. This research tries to explain why this type equipment is bad for the police mission and why it actually makes it harder for the police to do their jobs.

More troubling, “Maslow’s Law”—that when one is using a hammer, everything looks like a nail—has increased violent interactions between civilians and police and made officers’ jobs more difficult. And although the police mission sometimes requires the blunt force of the dispassionate hammer, law enforcement professionals are peace officers—not soldiers—and thus they should be equipped for the enormous and diverse set of roles they play in their communities. They are social workers, peace keepers, and law enforcement officers all wrapped up into one. Indeed, as Sir Robert Peel, who was instrumental in helping create modern policing, mused: “the police are the people and the people are the police.”

What police do need to face the challenges going forward are better, more emotionally and intellectually equipped colleagues, better training and professional development opportunities, and a more efficacious and responsible policy with respect to resource sharing between the military and police.

Police, Militarization, Police Equipment
Teresa Silva Mid Sweden University

A SWEDISH EXPERIENCE ON PLANNING INTERVENTION FOR AN OPEN-AIR DRUG MARKET: THE “NAVET” PROJECT

Police arrests and seizures are the most common procedures to decrease the amount of drug traffickers and users and eventually shut down drug markets. However, rely solely on police intervention is not efficient and has repeatedly proven to be an unsuccessful strategy to deal with drug markets. In Sundsvall — a medium-sized city in the center-north of Sweden — we have comprehensively evaluated an open-air drug market using a crime prevention perspective and the 5Is model of intervention management. We collected quantitative data from police, customs, pharmacy and death registers and surveys from general population and adolescents in schools. Qualitative data was collected through ethnographic work, individual interviews and focus groups interviews. Furthermore, we evaluated factors of the physical environment that facilitate the drug dealing. Results highlighted the ‘local’ characteristics of the market and identified three main groups of users with different individual and social needs, which would require intervention at social and individual level besides specific situational prevention. The analysis of different components of the market (i.e. providers, clients, merchandise, and the place where the exchanges occur) provided us essential knowledge to develop a tailored extensive problem-solving strategy beyond specific policing. Additionally, the environmental design analysis raises discussions about CPTED in public spaces in special varying weather conditions.

Problem oriented policing, 5Is model, drug market, Crime prevention, Sweden

Silvia Staubli University of Fribourg

The Police and Private Security Companies in the Eyes of the Swiss Population

Research on trust in the police emphasizes the role of contact between the public and the police. The underlying procedural justice approach argues that a fair and neutral treatment by the police such as in a traffic control has a positive impact on peoples’ trust in them. As a result, the police are viewed as a legitimate force. In Swiss surveys, population regularly reports a very high trust in the institution police which makes them ranking among the top trust-in-the-police-countries in Western Europe. However, changing requirements lead to a specialization and diversification within the police. In addition, the private security industry has grown, with multiple players entering the field. As a consequence, it is getting more difficult for the population to know who is responsible for what. This paper builds on this context and asks whether peoples’ trust in private security companies is shaped by the same known aspects as trust in the police. Furthermore, Swiss citizens’ perceptions of the roles and duties of the police are compared with those of private security companies. Empirical analyses are based on data of the Studie Sicherheit 2017.

Police, private security companies, trust, Switzerland, encounter
POLICE BODY-WORN CAMERAS: OPERATION AND REGULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Police officers across England and Wales currently use an estimated 60,000 body-worn cameras (BWC). Despite the huge investment of public funds, there remains very little awareness of how they are being deployed and the impact that this new wave of visibility is having on policing practices. Building on the author’s prior research in this area, this paper reports preliminary findings from an analysis of the regulatory frameworks, training, and policy guidelines that the 43 police forces in England and Wales have developed to govern the use of BWC. The findings are situated in a broader consideration of digital evidence and its regulation at national level.

Body-worn cameras; Police; Surveillance; Regulation; Accountability

VIGILANTISM AGAINST MIGRANTS AND MINORITIES: A TYPOLOGY OF MODES OF OPERATION

Vigilantism is a challenge to the state’s monopoly on the legitimate use of force. It also represents a lack of trust among some groups in society in the ability or will of the police (or other state agencies) to maintain public safety, law and order, or to control state borders. An international comparative research project with 17 case studies from all over the world has covered a wide variety of vigilante groups and activities against migrants and minorities, ranging from Ku Klux Klan lynchings to anti-Roma militias in Central and Eastern Europe, and vigilante street patrols against alleged criminal migrants. Based on these diverse cases, four main types of modes of operation can be identified: 1) vigilante terrorism/pogroms/lynchings; 2) paramilitary militia movements; 3) vigilante border patrols to stop “illegal migrants”; 4) vigilante street patrols. The paper will describe these various types of vigilante activities and analyze the circumstances under which the different types of groups flourish or fail.

Vigilantism, private patrols, policing
Maayan Nagar Bar Ilan University
Aron Weller Bar Ilan University
Sharon Rabinovitz Haifa University

“THE MEAN DRUNK”: ALCOHOL AND AGGRESSION – IS IT REALLY WHAT WE THOUGHT?

Studies over the years have documented the relationship of alcohol and criminal behavior. Specifically, field studies show that many violent criminals were under the influence of alcohol when committing offenses. Moreover, heavy drinkers were found to be more likely to be involved in violent incidences. Laboratory studies examining the effects of acute alcohol consumption and aggression have shown that an increase in blood alcohol levels lead to increased aggression, but they focused mainly on social drinkers. Alcohol’s effects include reducing one’s ability to process information alongside damaging one’s ability to inhibit behavior. In this way, as provocative stimuli become more salient the individual’s ability to prevent a reaction and consider the consequences of responses decreases. The present study examined changes in aggressive behavior following cumulative acute alcohol consumption among social and heavy drinkers in a double-blind placebo-controlled design. Overall, the study shows a linear increase in aggression with increased alcohol levels. However, a close examination reveals that while among social drinkers increasing alcohol levels resulted in elevated aggression response, among heavy drinkers the effect was moderate. The study emphasizes the importance of the body-substance interaction. The contribution of the research findings to understanding mechanisms of alcohol effects, as well as possible implications to legislators and policymakers, are discussed.

alcohol, aggression, addiction and crime, violence, drinking patterns

Franciele Silva Cardoso Universidade Federal de Goiás

THE ISSUE OF DRUGS IN PUBLIC SECURITY POLICIES IN BRAZIL: A LOOK FROM THE PREVENTIVE CRIMINOLOGY OF E. ZAFFARONI

The present work criticized, through Zaffaroni’s Preventive Criminology standards, the public security system and drug policy adopted in Brazil. We exposed the contrast between the public security model established by the 1988 Federal Constitution and the contemporary security policies by addressing the inconsistencies between the constitutional text and the criminal justice system praxis. It is necessary to change the repressive paradigm due to the consistent offense against human rights, punitive selectivity and veiled violence of the social control apparatus. The “war on drugs” agenda, with a presumed damage reduction official discourse, is predominant in the country. However, prejudice, ignorance and stigma - in addition to the dispute over information on the real dimension of control strategies of the production, circulation, and use of these substances - are obstacles to an effective drug risk reduction policy and thus objects of analysis. To counteract this
In the discipline of psychology conducting experiments on university students used to be an established method. Not so in criminology - but since my research focuses on the drug dealing career of university students, I had to. The main goal of my PhD dissertation is to understand why students, who have a stable middle class background and a sufficient, law-abiding upbringing, become interested in for-profit drug dealing. What are the fundamental push and pull factors determining this phenomena? The field and its population’s examination requires intense semi-ethnographic qualitative methods, with its own theme-specific ethical questions:

- How would the university, and mostly, its bureaucratic wing, react to my research, which can be read as the ‘criminalization of the academic scene’?
- My research could be interpreted as scientific evidence that universities are the hotbeds of hedonistic drug consumption.
- How can I establish my researcher identity and gain field sensitivity, if I bear the same socio-demographic specifics as my research subjects?
- Could the interviews themselves reinforce, or even construct the ‘dealer identity’?
- Could this lead to (self?)stigmatization, or more reckless distributive activity, with a higher risk of getting arrested?
- The social suppliers and dealers whom I interviewed are not really aware of the possible serious legal consequences. (Hungary has the most strict drug laws and penalties in the region.) Is it my moral and ethical obligation to clarify the possibilities of their transgression? Could factual knowledge facilitate more harm for them? (i.e. higher stress levels, risk of panic, or even stigmatization.)

In my presentation I am going to address these challenges and their possible solutions, first and foremost focusing on the protection of my sources, minimalizing all the risks and harms of participating in my research.

drug dealing, university, ethical challenges, social supply
CRIMES AGAINST HUMANS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY: ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING TRIALS AT TRIBUNALS AFTER THE WAR IN NORTH-WEST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The aim of the study is to analyse documents produced during trials at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Section for War Crimes of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the 1992 war in north-west Bosnia and Herzegovina. The documents construct and reconstruct the categories of victim and perpetrator at a symbolic level. Punishing the offenders for war crimes is a means by which local and international courts attempt to eliminate the ideology on which the atrocities were based. The study interprets the documents as rhetorical warnings to future belligerents. Warfare that targets civilians and lack of respect for human rights are construed as unacceptable. In revealing the scope of war crimes committed during the period, the documents represent an attempt to influence the local and international community. They implicitly define the categories of victim and perpetrator, highlighting the individual and visible punishment to which the latter are subject while implying that their ideology has thereby been eliminated. The documents emphasize the role of individual responsibility in future wars. The presumption is that peer pressure is no excuse for war crimes and that civilians are never to be targeted.

War crime, victim, perpetrator, ideology, rhetoric, warfare, social construction, punishment, individual responsibility, war

MY LIFE IN-BETWEEN PROBATION

I am working for almost a year as probation counselor, in a local probation service from Romania (Vâlcea County). Although it seems a short period of time, I have a significant experience in probation, because I was one of the probationers registered in the same probation service, for five years (2011-2016). Briefly, this is my story I could tell you, as one of the authors of this paper. Together with Prof. Dobrică we choose to tell you not necessarily about my experience, as probationer, nor in particular about my experience, as probation counselor, even if each of the two types of experiences is relevant in everyday life details, as well as academically. We choose to analyze two important aspects: the interplay between my consecutive roles, the role of probationer and the role of probation counselor, respectively the social interactions that I have experienced between the end of my supervision period (2016) and the beginning of my activity as probation counselor (2017). In a Goffmanian frame, as case manager I am experiencing a type of discrepant role, the ‘go-between’ or ‘mediator’ role, trying to understand and use
the most appropriate resources, in my relation with a probationer of the same age with me, who was convicted for the same offense as mine, for instance. After my supervision period, I decided to compete for a probation counselor job. It wasn’t a simple, rationale decision, but a result of a sensitive interaction between public and private elements of my life.

probationer; probation counselor; go-between role; discrepant roles; E. Goffman

Martina Feilzer Bangor University
Marta Eichsteller Bangor University

BUILDING TRUST IN JUSTICE - UNDERSTANDING PERSONAL NARRATIVES OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

This paper is situated in the area of transitional justice. The subject of transitional justice — the transition from a society’s past dominated by large scale abuses and illegitimacy to a legitimate and peaceful future society — has gained traction in a number of disciplines over the past few decades. The interest of transitional justice scholars has been in establishing and assessing the effects of court proceedings against the main perpetrators of abuses — through the International Criminal Court or Criminal Tribunals; the impact of reparation and reconciliation programmes on victims of past abuses (truths commissions); and the effectiveness of rule of law programmes with a focus on institutional and structural reforms. This paper explores the existing literature and the potential for research on the narratives of individuals who symbolise aspects of justice - police officers and judges. It argues that the narratives of those who were seen as part of the apparatus that perpetrated oppression, injustice, and abuse but then became part of a system of democratic and legitimate governance can offer important insights into how societies process their transition. How do individuals narrate their own transition? What problems do they identify? How do they (re-)construct their legitimacy as police officers and judges?

This is an important consideration for transitional justice as nation and institution building is only one aspect of building legitimacy in justice and governance.

transitional justice, criminal justice, narratives
NARRATIVES OF FEAR? UNTANGLING COMPLEX PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

Despite 50 years of fear of crime research there is still debate within and beyond criminology about how to best conceptualise, measure, and present public perceptions of crime. While qualitative research has made some impact on the field — notably with a qualitative turn of the later 1990s early 2000s — quantitative methodologies still largely dominate. Even where quantitative research has been introduced, it has tended to be treated as a secondary data source or has been used out of its narrative context as excerpts. This paper explores perceptions of crime stories as narratives linked to broader moral, cultural, and social forces. It explores how these stories reflect particular individual values and identities. In doing so it attempts to challenge the quantification of fear by reinserting ‘real’ respondents back into this field of research.

Fear of Crime; Perceptions of Crime; Crime Stories; Crime, Place, Space

A POSITIVE ASPECT AND A NEGATIVE ASPECT OF DESISTANCE: THROUGH ONE QUALITATIVE STUDY IN JAPAN

1. Aim
Recently, the importance of empirical research on desistance from crime / juvenile delinquent is recognized in criminology. It is also the same situation in Japan. However, there are not so many studies on the process of desistance focused on narrative. Therefore, the aim of this presentation is to discuss the process of desistance through one qualitative study in Japan.

2. Data and Methods
I conducted semi-structured interviews with nine residents of an offenders rehabilitation facility. The interviews lasted between 45 and 120min. In Japan, there are 103 offenders rehabilitation facilities. These facilities provide temporal accommodation and meals to released inmates for their rehabilitation. Expertise treatment for them to prevent re-offending is also conducted (Ex, Treatment to improve problems with drinking or drugs, Social Skills Training).

3. Results
Most of the interviewees had constructed “redemption script”(Maruna 2001). And they were trying to achieve “making good”. However, at the same they had also experienced “the pains of desistance”(Nugent & Schinkel 2016). Finally, I would like to discuss sociologically why such a positive aspect and a negative aspect are compatible.

References

narrative, desistance, redemption script, The pains of desistance, Japan
Juul Gooren The Hague University of Applied Sciences

THE EMBRACEMENT OF RISKS. HOW TO MAKE SENSE OF ‘RESILIENCE’ FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT?

In this paper the notion of resilience will be explored and linked to the management of safety and security. The distinct worlds of international security, industrial safety and public safety have distinct risks as well as distinct ‘core purposes and integrities’ as understood by resilience scholars. In dealing with risks one could argue there are three approaches: cost-benefit analysis, precaution and resilience. In order to distinguish the more recent approach of resilience, mitigation is contrasted with adaptation. First a general outline will be provided of what resilience implies as a spirit to ‘survive and thrive’ in the face of ‘adversity’. It will then be argued that resilience is about tolerating a certain degree of risk that comes with living in an open democracy (international security), running a factory (industrial safety) and living in a diverse neighborhood (public safety). Moreover, the logic of resilience implies one can learn from disturbances in that one needs to politicize conflicts over scarce resources (human security), learn from mistakes whenever performing tasks (resilience engineering) and value interpersonal conflicts (positive criminology). It urges safety and security managers to broaden their scope and be attentive to the ‘core purpose and integrity’ which can be compromised by too much safety and security.

Resilience - Risk - Social theory - Public safety

Laura Naegler University of Liverpool
Joe Greener University of Liverpool

RIOTS, CAT KILLERS AND REGULATED VICES: COLLECTIVE ANXIETY AND THE MANAGEMENT OF DANGER IN TWO NEIGHBOURHOODS IN SINGAPORE

Based on ethnographic research in Singapore, this paper explores how political, media and public debate construct certain neighbourhoods as ‘high-crime’ and dangerous. This underpins material and concrete interventions by state authorities such as heavy investment in security technologies and on-the-street surveillance. Geylang has a high influx of migrant workers and is known as the city’s main area for illegal and vice activity including sex work, illegal gambling and trade in counterfeit pharmaceuticals. Considerable effort by authorities goes into regulating criminal and vice activity in the area. However, there is a strongly performative aspect to this control and surveillance which is aimed at permitting and containing vices, rather than halting them altogether. Yishun is a low-income neighbourhood with relatively low crime rates. A number of media reports on cases of, for example, animal abuse, a blog claiming the neighbourhood being ‘cursed’ and several social media memes playing on this image led to a perception of Yishun as a high crime area. Both case studies, we argue, are expressions of collective anxieties about security, crime and danger in the city state. These collective anxieties are driven by
the ambivalences of life and politics in Singapore, such as the state’s need to maintain the image of a low-crime crime nation while at the same time making it appear that the threat of crime is ever present, and the downplaying of actual existing social problems.

Cultural criminology, critical criminology, South East Asia, space

Inger-Lise Lien NKVTS (Norwegian Center for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies)

CASES OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING (FGM/C) WITHIN THE SYSTEM OF LAW IN NORWAY

Female genital mutilation is a crime act that is punishable within European countries. Fifty three cases of FGM/C have been reported to the Norwegian police during the last ten years. None of them has resulted in a conviction. In the study reported here, 20 out of 53 documented cases in the Norwegian police register have been analyzed, and 20 policemen have been interviewed as well as five doctors. The analysis is based on Luhmann’s understanding of law as a communication system around the dichotomy legal/illegal. Within a wide conception of law as defined by Luhmann, there is the medical system, the Child Protection Services as well as the Police. The study finds that there are many obstacles for police work when it comes to producing evidence that can be strong enough for building a case for the courts. Reporting a case to the police will bring in the child protection services. The processes of investigation and action taken from both these two systems will be stressful and create pain for the families that can be experienced as punishment by both guilty and non-guilty parents. The processes themselves can have effects as the prospect of being investigated and punished can deter the practice and/or lead people to abandon FGM/C. The study demonstrates the dilemmas that the police is faced with when investigating and building a case for the courts.

Female genital mutilation, policing, law, child abuse

Jianhong Liu University of Macau

A THEORY OF RELATIONISM: A CROSS CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Culture has not been in the center of criminology theories. However, in comparative criminology, cultural differences is a major explanatory variable. This paper outlines a theory of relationism that put culture at the center of the theory to explain criminal behavior and responses of criminal justice across different cultures. In such a theory, the cross-cultural comparison is integrated into the theory, rather than assume a “universality” of a theory like in most existing criminological
theories. The theory also integrates the explanation of criminal behavior with the cultural explanation of differences in criminal justice particularly between Western and East, extending the theory of Asian Paradigm and relationism theory (Liu 2016, 2017).

Culture; Theory; Asia, relationism

Moran Benisty Bar Ilan University
Natti Ronel Bar Ilan University
Moshe Ben Simon Bar Ilan University

AN OFFSPRING’S INCARCERATION AS A FAMILY CRISIS

In the context of criminal acts, the family is described in the existing literature as significant within rehabilitation processes and in its members’ successful reintroduction into the general society. The core assumption of the current study is that parents and siblings of inmates experience crisis situations individually as well as collectively, which stem from having to cope with social norms, stigmas and demands, financial hardships, mental stress and so forth. These crisis-based struggles are in fact parallel to the crisis the inmate is experiencing throughout his incarceration and after his release. The aim of the study is to examine the ways in which parents and siblings perceive one of the family’s offspring’s arrest and/or incarceration. The offered study is therefore based on the phenomenological approach, aiming to comprehend the different perspectives and meanings of the family members as individuals and as a unit regarding the incarceration. Moreover, the study strives to analyze the possible contribution of these perspectives to reducing recidivism through a balanced reintegration of the inmate back into his family and community, and strengthening family resources.

Incarceration, families of prisoners, crisis, resilience

Jessica Bird University of Illinois at Chicago

DIGNITY THROUGH DIRTY PROTESTS?

The aim of this paper is twofold. First, to offer an account of dirty protests within segregated spaces, drawn from a range of testimonial writings by Scottish prisoners (1960s-1980s). Secondly, to propose a framework for thinking about dignity in the context of such environments and through the lens of this specific phenomenon. From a range of first person sources, a number of analytical threads emerge: dirty protests are a complex phenomenon constituting multiple behavioral forms; they manifest in a variety of settings; and, they serve myriad purposes. Therefore, examining in isolation the ‘reasons’ for dirty protests — typically understood as either political dissent, mental illness, or basic intransigence - is conceptually inadequate
and also neglects the material distinctions of such acts. The central argument is that the intersecting point between different narratives of dirty protests, those which ascribe a reductive ‘animal’; ‘hero’ and/or ‘victim’ status to the prisoners who use them (either self- or externally imposed), is the concept of dignity. With respect to this contested concept, the question mark in the title is significant, and so too is the precise wording. It is dignity ‘through’ dirty protests and not the dignity ‘of’ dirty protests in order to denote the processes of expressing, maintaining or acquiring whatever components may be said to constitute the ‘having’ of dignity, rather than making claims about whether dirty acts are in themselves dignified.

Dignity, Dirty Protests, Segregation Units, Prison Ethics

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Andréia Castro Rodrigues CIPsi-University of Minho
Ana Cruz CIPsi-University of Minho
Olga Cunha University Lusíada (Porto)
Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves CIPsi-University of Minho

PENAL SANCTIONS EXPERIENCES AND PERCEIVED EFFECTS: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN JUDICIAL PURPOSES AND THE EFFECTS OF PENALTIES

Worldwide, a considerable (although variable) number of people are serving penal sanctions. Criminological research has been discussing the positive and negative effects of custodial versus non-custodial sanctions. Several studies assert that prison does not reduce reoffending more than noncustodial sanctions (Cochran, Mears & Bales, 2014; Cullen, Jonson & Nagin, 2011), considering all crimes and all kinds of offenders (Ritchie, 2011). The perspective of people actually serving penal sanctions is not commonly found in the literature, although it is essential to be added to this discussion and to bridging the gap between judicial purposes and the practical effects of penalties. This paper presents the results of a questionnaire addressing penal sanctions experiences and its perceived effects on 407 male (N=265) and female individuals, serving custodial and non-custodial sanctions, in Portugal. It specifically includes the issues of: perceptions towards the imposed penalty; characterization of the routine while serving the sentence; implications of the sanction on perceptions towards society; perceived effects of alternative sanctions; perceptions towards the certainty of punishment; perceptions towards the judicial purposes of the penalties. We will focus on descriptive and inferential statistics, namely analyzing if there are differences between sex, sanction type and length, type of crime, penal situation (recidivist or not), and marital and parental status.

Penal sanctions experiences, perceived effects of penalties, custodial sanctions, non-custodial sanctions
MENTAL HEALTH IN SPANISH PRISONS

As in many countries, there is a high rate of mental disorders among prisoners in Spain. An important difference is that even those people found not guilty by reason of insanity are detained in prison. A records review of all 51 men held under the insanity detention order (Criminal Code 20:1) in one prison in the seven years August 2007-October 2014. Over a third of these men had a psychotic illness, about a quarter had personality disorder and smaller percentages had other conditions. About a third had more than one illness diagnosis; two-thirds were also alcohol or other drug misusers. About one half were eventually admitted to one of the prison hospitals but the rest of these complex cases had to be managed within the confines of the regular prison environment. Two-thirds had a record of previous offending. Among those who did not, over 80% had committed a homicide. The high rate of potentially treatable mental illness was unsurprising in such a group, failure to get more than half of them even into a prison hospital in the time available is of concern. Their high rates of recidivism suggest that their needs were not met in previous imprisonments, while the high rate of homicide in the never previously imprisoned suggests that regular health services are failing them too.

mental health, prison, psychiatric penitentiary hospitals

(De-)RADICALIZATION IN GERMAN PRISONS

Former studies have suggested that prison conditions and management have a significant influence on risks of radicalization (cf. Hamm 2013). Moreover, prisons have entered the political and media spotlight as ‘breeding grounds’ of radicalization. Hence, it is crucial to analyze programmes and practical approaches across borders. The ‘Prison Radicalization Project’ is executed in cooperation with the European Prison Observatory and carried out in seven countries. The European Commission finances the two-year project. The objective of this project is to identify prevention and deradicalization programmes, specialized staff training modules as well as risk assessment instruments in prisons across Europe. The project’s emphasis is on the practices and tools in use to detect, deter and disrupt efforts of radicalization and their influences on the situations and rights of prisoners. Approaches to risk detection and prevention can take various forms; nevertheless, they all affect the prison environment and individual’s development. This presentation will outline first results of the research in Germany and will examine the strategies and tools of assessing the risk of radicalization and their various implications for prisoners’ rights and, thereby, for the impact of deradicalization programmes.

Deradicalization; Prison; Risk Assessment
THERE IS NO SINCERER LOVE THAN THE LOVE OF FOOD’ (GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, 1903): THE MEANING OF FOOD AND ITS USES IN PRISON SUBCULTURE

This study examines the ways in which the prison service handles food and analyses the uses and meanings of food in prison subculture. Main findings: (a) the Israeli Prison Service (IPS) makes manipulative and abusive use of food in order to perpetuate its power; and (b) food serves as a means to determine the relationship between prisoners and staff, govern social status or rejection in the prison subculture, or pass the time. Main conclusions: (a) the IPS nutrition policy differentiates and discriminates among prisoners and clearly violates the basic human rights of prisoners, thus suggesting an abuse of power; (b) The IPS’s use of food as a tool for punishing or rewarding introduces and perpetuates inequalities and encourages the illegal prison trade in food and food products; (c) Cooking in prison, especially in light of its illegality, constitutes a symbolic expression of resistance to the institution and a meaningful way of coping with boredom; (d) Food and its possession in prison serve as very powerful tools for constructing and perpetuating exploitation and unequal power relations among prisoners.

Food, power, prison subculture, clandestine economy

SEX AND VIOLENCE IN HOLIDAY CAMP PRISONS: EXPLORING HYPERREALITY, FAKE NEWS AND THE PRISON EXPERIENCE

This paper seeks to demonstrate the viscous connections between different forms of discourse and the prison experience. Informed by a Baudrillardian theoretical framework, which recognizes the symbiotic relationship between ‘facts’ and ‘fictions’ the space is opened up to not only more fully engage with a diverse variety of ‘data’ about imprisonment, but also to recognize that ‘facts’ may be less relevant or influential than appeals based on ideology or emotion. Moreover, we can better understand the blurring of these boundaries as representations of prison not only become ‘real’ but produce a sense of reality that both precede and produce the prison experience. A complex patterning of influences, of fictions and illusions shape and distort understandings about prisoners and prisons, including understandings of the prisoner-self. And it is in this, Baudrillardian world, that the hyperreal prison is realized. Weaving the life stories of 15 men who had been in prison into analysis of representations of prison this paper explores a number of simulations that help to produce the hyperreal prison and the role this plays in all our lives.

Prison, media, discourse
Jehaes Esther Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Research Group Crime & Society (CRiS)

WHY FOOD MATTERS: FEMALE PRISONERS’ EXPERIENCES WITH FOOD IN BELGIAN PRISONS

Food holds an important symbolic, cultural and emotional value in our lives, especially in the lives of people who are deprived of their liberty and eating habits from outside. Vanhouche’s (2017) research in Belgium, Tilburg (the Netherlands) and Denmark shows the importance of food practices for the prison experience of male prisoners. To increase understandings of the experience of daily prison life of female prisoners we conducted a small scale qualitative empirical research in two Belgian prisons, that is a prison with an open regime and a prison with a mother-child section and a closed regime, known for its disciplinary regime. We carried out participant observations and 24 semi-structured interviews. Interestingly, most of the women in the open regime prison had voluntarily been transferred from the prison with the closed regime, which made it possible to compare the experiences in both prisons. This paper will particularly focus on the different methodological challenges, difficulties and opportunities of doing research in an open and closed prison setting, and the possible impact on the collected data.

Prison food, female prisoners, open prison regime, closed prison regime

Patricia Gray University of Plymouth

IMAGINARY REHABILITATIVE IMPRISONMENT IN NEOLIBERAL TIMES

This paper arises from an interest in interrogating the micro dynamics of penality in action in neoliberal times. Despite rising rates of imprisonment and severe criticisms from the Inspectorate of Prisons because of high levels of violence and self-harm, the current UK government claim to be transforming the prison into a site of rehabilitation, not punishment or warehousing. This paper is informed by data from a recently completed research in an adult male prison in the southwest of England. The research explores how prisoners experience prison life, specifically focusing on the type of interpersonal conflicts and tensions that they encounter in their daily lives and how these are informally and formally dealt with. Initial analysis of the data shows that the concept of rehabilitation is something of a myth or an ‘imaginary penality’ (Carlen, 2008) as conflict resolution strategies inside the prison preclude the possibility of a climate conducive to rehabilitation emerging. Instead the dominant rehabilitation discourse is guided by the neoliberal soundbite of responsibilisation, whereby despite the odds prisoners are expected to take responsibility to negotiate their own journey away from crime framed as an individual moral endeavour.

penality; neoliberal; imprisonment; responsibilisation; rehabilitation
THE PRISONER CELL AS A MULTIFUNCTIONAL PLACE.

The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) are ingrained in the way of living of modern societies. These technologies found their way in the penitentiary systems, adding a new digital dimension. In 2014, the Belgian Prison Service introduced the digital platform PrisonCloud, providing in-cell access to a variety of facilities. The relocation of the accessibility of facilities to the prisoner cell, adds to the idea of the prisoner cell as a multifunctional place. The findings discussed in this paper, are drawn upon the data collected by both participant observations and interviews with prisoners and prison staff, which was done in the framework of an ongoing doctoral research. This paper will discuss the prisoner cell as a multifunctional place by elaborating more on the digital dimension. It will firstly give a brief introduction on the features of PrisonCloud. Next, the function of PrisonCloud as part of the multifunctional place will be discussed. We will hereby focus on the experiences of both prisoners and prison staff.

Digitalisation, prison, cell

YOUNG MUSLIMS IN PRISON

By German law, every prison inmate has the right to practice their religion. Therefore, spiritual counseling as part of religious practice is well-established in German prisons. So far it is mainly represented by the two national Christian churches — Catholic and Protestant church. However, the number of inmates affiliated to Islamic beliefs is growing, especially the group of juvenile inmates who identify as Muslim. To analyze the current situation of young Muslims in prison we launched a project which is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research. It builds on results we found in an explorative study in 2016 which focused on the needs and special conditions of Muslims in prison. In this new study, we want to evaluate the current state of and possible improvements to Islamic spiritual counseling in German youth prisons. On the one hand, we will focus on the challenges caused by the increasing number of Muslim inmates. On the other hand, we hope to find new possible approaches for Islamic spiritual counseling as a preventive measure against radicalization and further criminal behavior.

Spiritual Counseling in Prison, Prevention of Radicalization
Iolo Madoc-Jones Wrexham Glyndwr University

PRISON LEAVERS AND HOMELESSNESS: THE EXPERIENCE OF ADOPTING A PREVENTATIVE APPROACH

Increasingly divergent approaches to addressing homelessness among prison leavers has become the norm in the UK. In Wales from 2015, ‘The Housing (Wales) Act’ removed the priority need status for housing ‘after release’ previously afforded to all prison leavers and replaced it with new ‘preventative’ duties on local authorities to take ‘reasonable steps’ to prevent or relieve homelessness before prisoners were released. A new process for assessing and addressing homelessness among prison leavers was introduced. The ‘National Pathway for the Provision of Homelessness Services to Adults in the Secure Estate’ sought to coordinate the activities of agencies involved in meeting the accommodation needs of those entering and leaving custody. Based on interviews with 75 prison leavers and 114 professionals, this paper explores the experience of adopting new preventative approaches to addressing homelessness among prison leavers in Wales. The paper provides important insights to innovative policy and practices and also considers the strategic and operational implications for policy makers and practitioners beyond Wales. This is because in England, by dint of the Homelessness Reduction Act, and elsewhere in Europe as a result of similar measures, preventing homelessness among prison leavers is increasingly preferred to managing its effects in the community. This paper identifies the challenges and the areas of good practice that have emerged in one context.

Homelessness; prison leavers; prevention; accommodation; Housing

Lauren Mumby University of Lincoln
Todd Hogue University of Lincoln

SUPPORTING PEOPLE AFTER REMAND OR CONVICTION (SPARC): AN INNOVATION IN PRE-CUSTODY CARE

The journey through the criminal justice system is often characterised by family breakdown and poor health outcomes. Bradley (2009) presented an extensive plan to reduce reoffending and improve public health by ending the ‘revolving door’ to custody for mentally ill and learning disabled offenders. Part of the plan was to improve screening and the provision of support for prisoners entering custody to ensure the right services are available. The Supporting People After Remand or Conviction (SPARC) intervention was set up to meet these recommendations. Operating as a service fully integrated into the court and prison delivery settings, SPARC aims to support the needs of men and women during their transition and early days in custody. Results from research using mixed methods indicated that people entering prison custody from court have a high and diverse level of need across learning, language, physical health, mental health, and substance misuse. Men who had received the SPARC intervention displayed significantly higher levels of wellbeing than those who had not received the intervention. SPARC had immediate and long term positive impact. SPARC is an effective, sustainable way in which the
specific needs of prisoners entering prison custody are assessed and addressed. This lends itself to better engagement in sentence plans, improved functioning in prison, improved opportunity to address offending behaviour, and hopefully improved reintegration into the community.

prisons, courts, suicide, self-harm, mental health

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**PRISONS, REHABILITATION AND THE SCOPE OF MONITORING UNDER INTERNATIONAL ‘TORTURE’ TREATIES**

The purposes of imprisonment are perennially debated – to deter; to protect the community; to prevent reoffending. But international treaties and standards, including the ICCPR, the UN Standard Minimum Rules (the ‘Mandela Rules’) and the European Prison Rules, state clearly that the preparation of a person for reintegration into society is a fundamental goal of a prison system. According to the ICCPR, for example, ‘The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation’ (art 10(3)). This paper asks: to what extent can international and regional prison monitoring regimes, established under treaties prohibiting torture and inhuman treatment, enhance the rehabilitative role of the prison? At this stage 87 countries, including those in Europe and Scandinavia, and recently Australia, have ratified the UN OPCAT since it came into force in 2006. OPCAT requires ratifying states to establish National Preventive Mechanisms, monitoring bodies to prevent ‘torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment’ in places of detention. It also requires ratifying states to receive monitoring visits from the SPT (the UN Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture). OPCAT will be the focus of this paper, which will examine the scope of monitoring under the treaty, considering whether and how its mandate to protect against ill-treatment extends to facilitating the rehabilitative role of the prison.

Prisons; human rights; rehabilitation; monitoring; OPCAT
EMPLOYED PRISONERS’ PERCEPTION OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON

The research is aimed at examining the perceptions of prisoners employed in enterprises in prison vis-à-vis employment and deriving conclusions regarding the impact of employment on the lives of prisoners in prison and on their rehabilitation.

Programs have been developed in prisons in many countries, to mitigate pains of imprisonment and at the same time reduce recidivism following release. A key such program is employment in enterprises within the prison walls, including training of prisoners in a variety of professions. In the framework of the present qualitative research 20 prisoners employed in enterprises in Israeli prisons were interviewed, and these aired their perceptions regarding employment and its effects. Three main themes and 18 sub-themes defining the attitudes of the prisoners to the issue emerged from the interviews. The first two themes are: employment provides benefits and alleviates the pains of imprisonment; and employment helps prisoners’ rehabilitation. The third theme emerging from the statements of an isolated number of prisoners is: employment is an act of exploitation on the part of the Prison Service and serves no useful purpose. The overall conclusion of the study is that employment in enterprises in prison is generally perceived by the prisoners as positive and contributory, in terms of both reducing the damage caused by imprisonment and raising the likelihood of the prisoner being rehabilitated through employment following his release.

Rehabilitation, employment programs, pains of imprisonment, employment in prison

COERCION THROUGH SPACE-TIME REGIMES: AN EXAMPLE FROM SWISS PRISONS

Since Goffman’s seminal work on the prison as a total institution, many studies have shown how such institutions exert their function and structure the lives of people inhabiting and working in them. Thereby, these studies have also questioned the assumption of «totality». In order to deepen our understanding of institutions such as prisons, we propose two points of departure. One, as Moran has rightly pointed out, most studies on prisons and comparable institutions have either focused on the temporal (e.g. duration of sentences and its effects on prisoners and prisoners’ adjustment to incarceration over time) or on the spatial (e.g. prison architecture, personalization of space). As space and time are interlinked concepts, there is a need to
understand the prison as an institution that effectively uses a space-time regime to manage the people within. Two, the people within the prison (prisoners and staff) are described by Goffman in an antagonistic way. We propose to challenge this notion by acknowledging their mutual co-construction of a particular space-time regime. We aim at presenting a conceptualization of space-time regimes, their variation and coercive functioning as well as how and by whom they are contested. Contestations refer to the underlying question of legitimacy of such regimes, which is linked to the perspective of actors and societal frames of reference. To exemplify this discussion, we will use data from our research on prisons in Switzerland.

Prison; space-time regime; coercion; legitimacy

Ahmet Gumusbas Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven

“THE IMPORTANCE OF DOCUMENTING PROPERTY RIGHTS AMID ONGOING CONFLICT: TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE LESSONS FROM BOSNIA FOR SYRIA” SPONSORED BY THE EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY GROUP ON ATROCITY CRIMES AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE (ECACTJ)

In the transitional justice setting, there is a growing recognition of the significance of extending reparation to displaced persons as means of addressing housing, land and property (HLP) violations. In Syria, the future repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, whose properties have been destroyed or illegally occupied, is likely to result in a high number of competing restitution and compensation claims owing to disputed ownership and lost or damaged property documents. This study intends to point out the importance of documentation initiatives designed to preserve justice elements while a conflict is still ongoing. It mainly discusses how protecting HLP documents and collecting evidence of occupancy during a conflict contribute to reparation processes. In order to provide a roadmap for the Syrian crisis, important lessons are drawn from the Bosnian case where the protracted armed conflict caused displacement and HLP rights violations subsequently addressed by transitional justice mechanisms. The paper identifies the documentation efforts between 1992 and 1995 that later supported verification and decision-making processes particularly at the Property Commission and the Human Rights Chamber. It also demonstrates the numerous evidentiary challenges stemming from inadequate documentation during the war. The study finally presents the current practices in Syria and suggests further measures relying on the body of knowledge obtained in Bosnia.

Transitional Justice, Displacement, Property Rights, Documentation, ECACTJ
**“IN-CONFLICT-JUSTICE”: THE CONFLICT IN AFGHANISTAN, TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND THE USE OF TRADITIONAL LAW**

Afghanistan is a country torn apart by over four decades of armed conflict and a legacy of mass atrocity crimes. Afghanistan’s approach to past atrocity crimes has not been led by a coherent transitional justice strategy. Not addressing transitional justice and accountability for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the past was very much in the interest of the Afghan representatives who mostly were former Mujahedin commanders and responsible for those crimes. The fact that many former leaders and well known war criminals continue to be in power, diminishes the trust both in the government and the international community who have failed to come up with a clear policy to address injustice. In 2009, the Afghan Parliament adopted the Law on National Reconciliation, General Amnesty and National Stability and granted itself a blanket amnesty for past and future atrocity crimes. The President office added a paragraph to the bill upholding the rights of individuals to claim against individuals based up on Haqullabd (rights of people) and criminal offences in respect of individual crimes according to Sharia law. The paper will discuss the ideas of “in-conflict”-justice for Afghanistan by using theories of Transitional Justice. Furthermore, it will discuss the (general) amnesties from a public international law, international criminal law and Islamic law perspective and will integrate those findings into the above-mentioned ideas of “in-conflict”-justice.

Afghanistan, Atrocity Crimes, Transitional Justice, ECAT, Islamic Law

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**DIVIDED BRIDGES: PEACEBUILDING POTENTIALS AND LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS, THE CASE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Religious leaders are often seen as individuals who, thanks to their moral authority and continuous engagement in their communities, can positively influence peacebuilding processes after violent conflicts. The primary focus of their activities are often areas closely related to the concept of Transitional Justice: truth, commemoration, and reconciliation. Referring to pro-social elements in their traditions, they can promote rapprochement between former adversaries, act as advocates, brokers, and mediators, and work on inclusive views on human tragedies. In that sense, they are often seen as “bridges” between communities. Aside from these positive potentials, religious leaders can equally deepen existing divisions, make negotiations and settlements more difficult, and catalyze violence. Starting with the metaphor of divided bridges, this presentation inquiries not only about positive potentials of religious leaders but also about the inner inhibitions and limits
that they face in post-conflict settings. The paper introduces the concept of “theological dissonance” to explain the mismatch between ‘universal’ religious principles and practical limitations related to religiously-inspired peacebuilding. The presentation is based on empirical data collected in 2015 and 2016, during two waves of interviews with Christian and Muslim religious leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

religion, transitional justice, peacebuilding, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Maartje Weerdesteijn VU University Amsterdam

THE ICC AND R2P FROM A GLOBAL GOVERNANCE PERSPECTIVE

In 2005 the international community accepted the responsibility to protect (R2P) populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is often referred to as a “tool in the toolbox” of the responsibility to protect. It is not clear, however, how the ICC functions as a tool for the implementation of R2P. While some scholars argue that the relationship between the two is strained, others note that they complement each other and each fills a gap that is necessary for the international community to safeguard populations from atrocity crimes. It will be argued here that the relationship between the two mechanisms can be usefully analysed from a global governance perspective in order to set out how formal and informal norms and institutions interact when mass atrocities are addressed. The aim is to assess the extent to which each can be considered part of a global governance regime that facilitates the protection of populations from atrocity crimes.

Responsibility to protect, international criminal court, global governance

Nandor Knust Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

ORGANIZED CRIME, CORRUPTION AND GREED – THE LINKAGE TO INTERNATIONAL AND ATROCITY CRIMES.

In the recent years, a plurality of new models of international, regional, transnational and hybrid models of law enforcement were developed. Their main focus and jurisdiction is on international crimes and atrocity crimes. Those new models are established in all parts of the world – Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, etc. – to investigate and prosecute those atrocity crimes. Beside their focus on atrocity crimes it is observable that those new models also focus on corruption and organized crime. Corruption and greed play in most current atrocity crime a major role therefore the value of investigating money flows becomes a fixed part of atrocity investigations. The recognition that massive violation and abuse of the political
and economic system destabilize nations and regions directly triggered those new law enforcement and prosecution models to use criminal justice to re-stabilize those regimes and regions. The paper will present different models of international and transnational law enforcement and discuss the interaction of those new institutions with other key players such as international and regional organizations as well as national institutions in particular Asset Forfeiture Money Laundering Sections and Kleptocracy Units.


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Federico Carmelo La Vattiata The Public Prosecutor’s Office of Milan

THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE “MENS REA”.

The definition of genocide established in the 1948 UN Convention has been totally adopted by the international lawmakers when formulating the corresponding provisions of the “Ad Hoc” Tribunals’ Statutes, and, more recently, also article 6 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. In my oral presentation, I will try to address the topic of the genocidal specific intent. The theme of the genocidal “dolus specialis” is certainly among the most debated, not only because it is relevant to the crime itself, but also because it can well represent the occasion for the emergence of the various opinions concerning, upstream, the reconstruction of a theory of guilt in international criminal law (and, more specifically, in the ICC Statute’s system). Moreover, pursuant to a rigorous approach, I will try to rebut Professor William Schabas’ thesis, according to which the genocidal mental element can also be fulfilled by two psychological standards which are, in my opinion, wrong: i.e. the recklessness and the wilful blindness. Such a contradiction is generated by a misunderstanding of the normative provision: indeed, it is caused by a separate analysis of the two components (knowledge and intent) which constitute, as a whole, the standard provided for by article 30 of the Rome Statute. The scholar, concentrating all his efforts on the binomial knowledge-intent, completely loses sight of the (previous in the text) clause <<unless otherwise provided>>.

GENOCIDE PROCESS THEORY & THE ROHINGYA CRISIS

Genocide is a category of (international) crimes, and also a process. Process theories have been presented by scholars such as Stanton, Rosenberg and Straus. Throughout the genocide process, many human rights violations occur on a mass scale. The process begins with violations such as restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of movement, escalating through to violations of the right to family and right to health, before finally intensifying to violations of the right to freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and of course the right to life.

This paper will present a new paradigmatic theory of genocide process, where that process is analysed through human rights violations, determined from extensive research into the comparative case studies of the Armenian genocide, the Holocaust and the Cambodian genocide. This process theory has implications for modern criminology by contributing to development of the definition of genocide, a crucial consideration at international level when debates rage over the definition of current mass atrocity situations such as the Rohingya crisis; definitions which have significant ramifications for violence prevention and punishment. This paper will conclude by applying the human rights genocide process theory to the Rohingya crisis.

Genocide, Rohingya, international criminal law

RESTORING THE COMMUNITY: THE CHALLENGES OF USING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN DIVIDED POST-CONFLICT COMMUNITIES

Aiming to critically examine the use of restorative tools after violent conflict, the article exposes inherent traits of restorative justice and assesses whether these qualities are present in post-conflict transitional circumstances. By focusing on the example of former Yugoslavia, the article examines four such traits: the nature of relations between stakeholders in the restorative process; the integrative capacity of the community; the offender’s capacity to be reintegrated; and the characteristics of the restorative process. Having established significant discrepancy between the fundamental traits of restorative justice and transitional circumstances in divided post-conflict communities, the article concludes by discussing two further issues. The first suggests reasons for which transitional justice is difficult to achieve in former Yugoslavia. The second points out to the core of the theoretical problem and suggests possible ways to overcome it.

Restorative justice, transitional justice, Yugoslavia, mass atrocity, ICTY, truth, reconciliation, community
BEYOND THE STATE – TOWARDS A NEW CONCEPTUALISATION OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC RELATIONS IN INVESTIGATIONS

How can we shed light on the relationships between private corporate investigators and the criminal justice system? A ‘traditional’ approach would be to see private investigators as junior partners to or, alternatively, competitors of law enforcement officials. In such a view, the state is, in principle, taken as the point of departure. This is, however, not a fruitful starting point for public/private relationships in the context of corporate investigations into internal norm violations. Qualitative research shows that the state is largely absent here. Ad hoc coexistence-type of relationships seem to exist but actual cooperation is rare. This presentation uses the concept of coexistence to describe public/private relationships: a typology, derived from fieldwork in the Netherlands, is presented. Most instances of ‘contact’ remain at the level of private investigators delivering information to the criminal justice system by officially reporting a crime. Both public and private actors have expressed the wish to cooperate more and to make better use of each other’s capabilities and information. For an important part, this revolves around the use of corporate investigation reports in the criminal prosecution of the involved person. Although allowed by Dutch law, it seems difficult in practice. Reasons for these difficulties in actual cooperation and thorough information sharing are discussed, along with some suggestions to streamline the process.

public/private relationships; employee deviance; corporate investigations; cooperation and coexistence

THE SOCIALISATION EFFECTS OF CORPORATE CULTURE – COMPARISON OF CHINA, RUSSIA, INDIA, AND GERMANY

Based on a standardised computer-assisted telephone interview with about 2,000 employees of at least the lower hierarchy level of private companies in China, India, Russia, and Germany, we analyse the effectiveness of anti-corruption programmes.

To determine the strength of socialisation of the corporate culture and how well the compliance management system is implemented, we address the following two research questions in our empirical study:

1. How successfully can a company immunize its employees against corruption in other cultures and provide sustained support to its own anti-corruption programme?
2. How does local culture influence the acceptance of a company’s own anti-corruption programme, attitudes towards corrupt business practices, the willingness of employees to exercise informal social control over their colleagues, and their readiness to use a whistleblowing system?

compliance management system; corporate culture; national culture
Saskia Hufnagel Queen Mary University of London

INTERACTIONS OF LAW AND PRACTICE: THE INFLUENCE OF LEGAL HARMONISATION ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE COOPERATION

Harmonisation of human rights standards, criminal laws and procedure is an important facilitator of international criminal justice cooperation. It could be claimed that the close cooperation existing today in the European Union, would not be possible without harmonisation of, in particular human rights standards in this region of the world. However, it could also be claimed that criminal justice cooperation has helped harmonise criminal laws and procedure, as only in the actual practice of cooperation the need for harmonisation becomes evident. The present paper will look at both types of interactions between the harmonisation of laws and criminal justice cooperation practice. A focus will be on international cooperation from the 19th century onward, but also include regional cooperation frameworks and harmonisation in, for example, the European Union. It will be shown that without harmonisation close cooperation would not be possible and that the regions cooperating most closely also aim for harmonisation of at least human rights standards, if not criminal law and procedure.

Key terms: legal harmonisation, criminal justice cooperation, international policing

Anna Di Ronco University of Essex
Fiamma Terenghi eCrime, University of Trento
Alice Rizzuti University of Essex

FOOD FRAUD IN ITALY: AN EXPLORATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANISED AND CORPORATE CRIME

Due to its illegal nature and its possible impact on the health of people, food fraud has recently gained media and institutional attention in many European countries, where it has mostly been framed as an organised crime activity. A part of the criminological literature (Lord et al., 2017), however, questions this public social construction and suggests that food fraud involves an interplay between legal and illegal actors within the supply chain and their social/criminal networks, which is said to produce the most fraudulent and profitable opportunities. The paper presents an explorative and comparative analysis of newspapers articles and case law for the period 2007-2017 in Italy. This country has been selected for its food tradition and culture (whose typical products can be — and have been — easily adulterated), and for the rooted presence of native organised crime groups. The results allow to better understand and disentangle the relationship between organised and corporate crime, and suggest more efficient approaches to tackle food fraud.

Key terms: food fraud, corporate crime, organised crime, media analysis, case law
ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FALSIFIED MEDICINES IN POLAND. OUTLINE OF THE PROBLEM.

Pharmaceutical crime has become a global phenomenon, an element of organized global crime, alongside drug and arms trafficking. This results not only from the geographical scope, but also from the areas of danger, which include: 1) smuggling of counterfeit products, 2) production of counterfeit products, 3) placing counterfeit/falsified products on the market, 4) trading in prohibited products or against the required permit. Therefore, in order to combat this issue, there is a need of co-operation of a number of factors such as: the legal system, its proper use, cooperation of entities obliged to combat crime (not only national but also international), appropriate social campaign. This paper refers to the aforementioned issues. It presents examples of actions of the Polish police in the fight against pharmaceutical crime as a form of organized crime. The article discusses the problems of organized criminal groups in the production and distribution of falsified medicines in Poland. It is addressed to specialists in combating crime, to officers of formations responsible for security and public order, as well as to students of the following faculties: internal security, law, accounting and taxes. The article has been prepared within the frames of realizing a research project called “Understand the Dimensions of Organized Crime and Terrorist Networks for Developing Effective and Efficient Security Solutions for First-line-practitioners and Professionals” (Project: TAKEDOWN, H2020-FCT-2015, No: 700688).

pharmaceutical crime, organized crime, medicines

Tiggey May Institute for Criminal Policy Research, Birkbeck, University of London
Bina Bhardwa Institute for Criminal Policy Research, Birkbeck, University of London

ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS INVOLVED IN FRAUD

Through analysis of data held by the National Crime Agency (UK) on organised crime groups, in-depth analysis of 31 qualitative interviews with convicted organised fraudsters and 40 interviews with enforcement professionals, this paper will present a detailed analysis of UK-based organised crime groups involved in fraud. In particular, the paper will examine routes into organised fraud, the structure of organised fraud groups operating in the UK and the ease with which organised fraudsters are able to commit fraud. This perspective will be juxtaposed with the view from enforcement professionals on the complexities and challenges faced by enforcement professionals mounting investigations against organised fraud groups.

Organised Crime, Fraud
**THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF SECRECY IN RESEARCH ON ORGANIZED CRIME**

The goal of our paper is to critically review how secrecy is discussed and conceptualized in the literature on organized crime (OC). We review OC literature in terms of how it analyses and defines the organizational functions and mechanisms of secrecy. Based on our findings, we argue that OC literature overlooks the extent to which secrecy is not merely a binary attribute of OC, something that groups attain or do not through organizational strategies. Secrecy is also co-constituted and reinforced in the relational dynamics between OC “insiders” and “outsiders” including police, journalists, researchers and lay publics.

*secrecy, organized crime, extra-legal governance, organizational behaviour*

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**OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANG - RELATED CRIME IN GERMANY: PROHIBITION OF BIKER JACKETS AND CLUBS AS APPROACHES TO PREVENTION**

On March 16th 2017, the law concerning associations has changed. Ever since, the members of outlaw motorcycle gangs are not allowed to wear biker jackets in public if one chapter of their club has been banned. In addition to that, members are not allowed to use their symbols at clubhouses or on webpages. Up to now, it was possible that club members could still wear biker jackets with the symbols of their club so long as it was not from a forbidden chapter. The amendment is an approach to the prevention against OMCG crime in Germany. Another approach to its prevention in Europe is the banning of whole motorcycle gangs or individual chapters. To ban a club, prosecution must prove that it poses a danger to public order and of social disruption. The consequences of a ban include the closure of clubhouses and members not being permitted to wear club clothing. In January 2017, the Criminological Institute of Lower Saxony started a research project, investigating OMCG – related crime. The presentation informs about the results of interviews with experts and an analysis of criminal court files. It will illustrate how experts experience the prohibition of biker jackets, which effects it has on their work and the difficulties that have emerged. In addition, the presentation examines the prohibition of motorcycle gangs and its preconditions. Moreover, it evaluates the consequences of introducing bans from the perspective of gang members and experts.

*Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs; organized Crime; Prevention*
Carlotta Carbone Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

TOO-CLOSE-FOR-COMFORT? A SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS OF COLLABORATION IN THE ITALIAN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Bid-rigging causes great harm to economy and society. Existing collusion detection models screen price irregularities across tenders and anomalous behaviors of bidders. Whereas, there is little research on interactions between companies. The network dimension plays a pivotal role in this kind of crime, occurring through the establishment, enforcement and fulfillment of agreements among different companies. This study, focusing on such interactions, aims to predict co-membership of companies in the same cartel. Specifically, it assesses the degree to which similarities among companies regarding their characteristics (e.g. sharing ownership structure) and bidding behavior (e.g. frequently co-bidding) uncover a coordinated strategy to rig public tenders. The study, combining administrative data on the Italian public procurement and company information, builds a model to detect collusive ties. The model is built, through regression and social network analysis techniques, on a dataset in which bid-rigging has been judicially proved. Then, it is tested on auctions without any prior information on collusion. Finally, the potential groups of colluders detected by the analysis are compared with those identified by the contracting authority. This study contributes to a better understanding of collusive agreements and their detection, by providing insights into the structure of cartels and their functioning. The presentation introduces the research design and preliminary findings.

bid-rigging; social network analysis; risk assessment; public procurement

Bas van Stokkom Radboud University

THE ANOMIE OF POWER ILLUSIONS. GRANDIOSE AMBITIONS IN THE ‘RISK AND WIN’-CORPORATE WORLD

Generally, large listed companies and banks immersed in a ‘risk and win’-culture do not have to deal with ‘deprivation of resources’ which may trigger violations of the law. Merton’s anomie-theory does not seem to fit in this context. It is more obvious that the pressure to realize lofty ambitions is the trigger for potential violations of the law. Therefore a ‘post-Mertonian’ anomie-concept of power illusions seems to make more sense in this context of corporate crime. The central question is: which anomic attitudes prevail in an over-ambitious corporate culture and which aspirations and rationalizations can be distinguished in this culture? It is argued that an approach focused on CEO-personality traits — over-confidence; desire to control — has its limitations and that sociological approaches offer more points of departure to construct a plausible anomie-theory. The dimensions of this theory have been taken from studies which focus at two criminogenic norm-systems: an ‘ethos of winning at any price’ and an ‘ethos of entitlement’.

corporate crime, anomie, power illusions, ethos of entitlement
Matt Bowden Dublin Institute of Technology

THE URBAN SECURITY DOXA IN A LOW RISK CONTEXT

Forms of urban security governance have been well documented over recent years and seen as part of the emergence of intersecting security fields, pluralized or ‘nodal security’ governance and an emerging new securitization of society. In this context the paper presents data from a city with a relatively low terror threat. Data from a qualitative study of the security field reveals a changing police habitus that views urban security and public safety issues as relating to distinct classes of client each demanding a different service output from police. The main threat in this context are the complicating factors associated with drug supply and consumption in the city centre as it creates effects the various ‘clients’. In this case, local marginal groups of homeless, drug users and beggars become the ‘targets’ of urban security actors interested in an effort to cleanse the streets to allow for flows of consumers to be secured and retained. The paper presents analysis of the common understandings between distinct actors and discusses whether this mode of securitization is based upon a shared doxa between actors in an urban security network. Finally the paper discusses the ways in which this commonsense links to a wider habitus within a security field. Initial observations suggest that while there has been an effective emergence of a more pluralized model of policing, the dominant habitus is still police led.

Urban security, security field, crime prevention, community safety

Stefano Caneppele Université de Lausanne
Julien Chopin Université de Lausanne

THE MOBILITY CRIME TRIANGLE FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

This study—based on a national dataset (N=1,447)—focuses on extra-familial sexual assaults and their mobility. Spatial information about the offender’s house, the victim’s house, and the crime scene was combined in mobility crime triangles. The findings reveal that most of the assaults fall in the categories of total mobility (42.78%) and offender mobility (33.10%). Our results also show the validity of the distance decay function with over 50% of aggressions occurring within 3 km of the offender’s house. The analysis did not reveal the existence of buffer zones, probably due to the acquaintance between some of the offenders and their victims. The evidence suggests that environmental risk factors are more significant than individual ones when it comes to explaining the variation among mobility patterns in sexual assaults. Offenders appear to adapt their mobility patterns and modus operandi according to the environmental constraints. Often, offenders choose their own or their victim’s house as a safe environment for sexual intercourse.

sexual crimes, mobility, crime triangle, journey to crime, environmental factors
Bonnet Francois CNRS - University of Grenoble Alpes

THE FUNCTIONS OF SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION: A COMPARATIVE OUTLOOK

Situation crime prevention’s significance in the landscape of contemporary crime control is often overlooked, in spite of studies suggesting its massive role in the recent crime drop in Western Europe and the United States. Drawing on academic literature and observations from fieldwork in France, the Netherlands and the United States, the communication discusses the mechanisms (target hardening, anticipatory conformity, the management of flows and accesses) and the functions of situational crime prevention, such as anticipating accusations of racism through the use of impersonal technical devices. It explores the tension between situational prevention devices which subtly induce compliance, versus overtly coercive devices. Through a discussion of common critiques, the communication argues that situational crime prevention is best understood as a combination of society-wide, private-led efforts to adapt to a given level of criminal threat: the shape and extent of situational crime prevention in a given society is a function of inequality and conflict in that society.

Situational crime prevention, passive security, inequality

Francesco Caccetta Inwa Italian Neighbourhood Watch Association

CRIME PREVENTION TO COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES: AN EXPLORATIVE RESEARCH.

The great number of illegal act against commercial activities, developed especially in the cities and in rural areas, is linked either with the great criminal aggressiveness and a deconstruction between citizens relation, especially because there is a continue loss of belonging sense to own city. Minor vulnerability to crimes is link to diffusion of common practices against crimes, where the citizens use to meet each other in an assembly. This study analyzes crime phenomenon to commercial activities and crime perspective from victims point of view. To do it, has been used different research instruments. It has been made a survey randomly to some Italian trader to verify if they are worried to suffer a crime and how much they know technical defense. At the same time has been achieved a detailed analysis of crime to traders. It has been described and classified using a specific grid considering thefts, robberies and frauds as first categories of crime. The main purpose of this study is to obtain an acknowledge base important to support the method of shared security, especially applied to prevent crimes to commercial activities.

Neighbourhood Watch, crime, community policing
FROM PERCEPTION TO FACTS. ASYLUM SEEKERS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME

The establishment of asylum seekers’ reception centres is frequently accompanied by protests from local residents fearing an increase in crime. Such worries have prompted research in the Netherlands before. This study answers two unanswered questions: 1 To what extent are the type and level of crime among the current groups of asylum seekers comparable to the patterns among those who applied for asylum in the past? 2 To what extent does the presence of a COA location in a neighbourhood affect the degree to which regular local residents and other regular users of the neighbourhood (passers-by and businesses) become crime victims? The analyses pertain to 2005 and the period 2010-2015. Using micro-data we find that asylum seekers are overrepresented among crime suspects. It also turns out that their overrepresentation is largely due to their differing age and sex composition: most asylum seekers are young men. Further contributing factors are their weak socio-economic position and a larger percentage of asylum seekers living outside of a family. Asylum seekers are suspected of crimes less frequently than members of the regular population with comparable demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Asylum seekers from ‘safe’ countries become crime suspects more often than asylum seekers from ‘unsafe’ countries. The presence of an asylum seeker centre was not found to have a demonstrable effect on local crime rates and the individual propensity to become a crime victim.

asylum seekers; crime suspects; neighbourhood criminal victimization; perceived threat

FEMALE PERPETRATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Female offenders are seldom studied by criminological scholars. This is certainly the case regarding offenses like human trafficking and sexual exploitation. However, the number of women suspected of being a perpetrator of human trafficking should not be underestimated. Worldwide, 38% of the suspected perpetrators is female and perpetrators who have their origins in Central Europe and Eastern Asia are even twice as much (68%) a suspect of human trafficking than their male counterparts (32%) (UNODC, 2014). In this paper we present the results of a study on female perpetrators of human trafficking. We have analyzed the court-files of 150 women who have been convicted for human trafficking. We present offender, offense and victim characteristics and we will discuss the differences between offenders who have been sexually exploited themselves, and offenders who have not been exploited. This paper concludes by discussing implications for criminal justice authorities, policy and research.

human trafficking; sexual exploitation; female perpetrators
HOW PROTECTIVE IS CUSTODY FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS IN GREECE? DETENTION THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHILD, UNDER THE SCOPE OF THE UNCRC

Numbers of Unaccompanied Minors (UAM) are increasing significantly on a European level and Greece is often considered to be the first step towards Europe by those asylum-seeking individuals. However, due to the lack of appropriate shelters and safe zones, these minors, after irregularly entering the country, are in most cases put in detention centers, as form of protective custody, until further addressed to special hosting facilities. However, this procedure raises important issues regarding immigration control and possible violation of human rights, as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). This qualitative study, grounded in Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), provides a social and legal policy overview on UAM detention as form of protective custody, in Greece, under the scope of the UNCRC provisions. Through giving voice both to UAM and professionals in the field, this project aims to explore the ways in which UAM perceive the support and rights available to them while in detention; to differentiate and further explain the terms ‘protective custody’ and ‘detention’, along with a critical analysis of the implementation of the UNCRC within the Greek legal framework with a view to UAM; to focus on phenomena of victimisation; to examine the possibility of alternatives to detention for UAM seeking asylum in Europe; to explore the humanitarian issues that arise and the tension between human rights and immigration policing.

unaccompanied minors, juvenile migration, detention, protective custody, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Greece, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, migration, victimisation, human rights, immigration control, immigration policing

MIGRANTS ARE NOT THE PROBLEM, BUT MIGRATION REMAINS A CHALLENGE. COMPARING JUVENILES IN SWITZERLAND AND EX-YUGOSLAVIA

In this paper, we compare self-reported delinquency and victimization (including through parental violence) among more than 10,000 juveniles with and without foreign origin in Switzerland with the same experiences among their peers in ex-Yugoslavia. Our findings are based on the results of the Third International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3)
in Switzerland, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia. The findings suggest that migrants do not “import” problems from their countries of origin, but that migration remains a stressful experience both for juveniles and their parents. Further, substantial differences exist across family constellations.

juvenile delinquency, foreign origin, family constellations, self-report delinquency study

Daniel Quinteros Universidad Arturo Prat
Roberto Dufraix Universidad Arturo Prat
Romina Ramos Universidad Arturo Prat

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON AN INVISIBLE CRIME IN TARAPACÁ - CHILE

The internationalisation of the Chilean economy have prompted a process of resignification of the territory, which is deeply influenced by the lexicon of border securitisation. In this sense, the Chilean border management policies concomitantly adopt open borders rationales that are aimed at easing capital flows, and closed borders rationales that are geared towards hampering irregular migration flows. As a result, whilst economic globalisation is promoted and protected, many foreigners residing in Tarapacá have been deported in recent years, mainly due to their irregular status. Moreover, from 2011 to 2016, the Chilean criminal justice system has investigated 29 cases of human trafficking. Yet, there has not been a single case in Tarapacá — the Chilean region with the highest percentage of foreign population. This article critically reflects on the complete absence of human trafficking cases in this border area, addressing some of the possible causes and factors that fuel the invisibility of this criminal phenomenon. Then, by taking into account this failed state protection against criminal networks, this paper elaborates an exploration of the relationship between the sovereign State and non-citizens. Finally, it is argued that the processes of border securitisation under a national security culture have a negative impact on the visibilization of human trafficking and therefore prevent the criminal justice system from providing adequate remedies against these criminal acts.

human trafficking, chile, tarapaca, securitisation, border
AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION DETENTION: EXPLORING ITS DEPTH, WEIGHT, TIGHTNESS AND BREADTH AS EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN DETAINEES

Immigration detention has ignited vigorous debate in political, public and academic forums both in Australia and Europe. Questions arise in relation to human rights and international law, the ethics and efficacy of this policy approach, how it works as a means of border control and how it impacts on immigration detainees. This study explores and provides an in-depth examination of the experiences of women detainees in long-term immigration detention in Australia. It examines the effects of immigration detention on their mental, physical and social well-being by combining both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data publicly available from the Commonwealth Ombudsman are complemented by interviews with women previously held in immigration detention and immigration detention service providers. This study then describes how Crewe's framework, that focuses on the individual and collective experiences of imprisonment, can help shed light on the lived experiences of women who have been held in Australian immigration detention. In conclusion, lessons for European detention policies are drawn from the Australian policy experience.

Immigration, Detention, Women, Australia, Mental Health, Border Control

PERCEIVED THREAT AND PUNITIVENESS IN INTER-GROUP CRIME: THE ROLE OF VICTIM ETHNICITY AND BLAMING ATTRIBUTION

According to Integrated Threat Theory (ITT; Stephan & Stephan, 2000), people are more likely to support harsh punitive sanctions toward out-group than in-group members. In the field of inter-group relations in criminology, little research has focused on the ethnicity of the victim and blaming attribution in predicting punitive attitudes toward out-group perpetrators. To fill this gap, the current study examines a conceptual model examining the relationship between perceived threat and punitiveness toward Israeli-Arab offenders involved in an intra/inter-group offence with an examination of victim ethnicity and blaming attribution as moderator and mediator variables respectively. The study included 230 Israeli-Jewish participants, who received a vignette describing an Israeli-Arab perpetrator of crime and either an Israeli-Jewish or Israeli-Arab victim. Participants answered questions regarding perpetrator blame and the deserved punitive sanction. Findings showed that blaming attribution toward the perpetrator partially mediated the relationship between threat perceptions and
support for harsh punitive sanctions. Furthermore, results showed that ethnic similarity between the observer and victim moderated the relationship between threat perceptions and punitiveness. Our results suggest the importance of highlighting understandings of majority-minority relations in the field of criminology.

Eszter Sárik Sárik National Institute of Criminology
Dr. Szilveszter Póczik Póczik National Institute of Criminology

POMIGRA - POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIME IN THE LIGHT OF CURRENT MIGRATION FLOWS INTRODUCING A COMPREHENSIVE EUROPEAN RESEARCH-PROJECT

The presentation intends to describe an international project, the so called PoMigra – “Politically motivated crime in the light of current migration flows” which is a separate project group of the European Expert Network on Terrorism Issues (EENeT) – a European expert community dedicated to multidisciplinary and multi-agency analysis and research, providing comprehensive insights into the phenomenon of terrorism. The PoMigra project is an international cooperation project funded by the International Security Fund (ISF) of the Terrorism/Extremism Research Unit at the German Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) and managed by the latter organization. PoMigra intends to support the prevention of extremism and de-radicalization, as well as to improve the protection of people from politically motivated crime. The 8 countries participating are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Hungary. The project contains five particular research fields: a) comparative analysis of immigration and emigration, b) migration-oriented concepts by the political parties, c) interpretation of migration by public and social media and d) comparative examination of migration-related criminal data. The outcome should be a comparable overview based on the final country reports that allows general conclusions on migration in terms of the European political atmosphere and politically influenced criminality.

migration, criminality, hate crimes, media representation
Eszter Sárik Sárik National Institute of Criminology
Szilveszter Póczik Póczik National Institute of Criminology

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE POMIGRA PROJECT

The presentation intends to describe an international project, the so-called PoMigra — “Politically motivated crime in the light of current migration flows” which is a separate project group of the European Expert Network on Terrorism Issues (EENeT) — a European expert community dedicated to multidisciplinary and multi-agency analysis and research, providing comprehensive insights into the phenomenon of terrorism. The PoMigra project is an international cooperation project funded by the International Security Fund (ISF) of the Terrorism/Extremism Research Unit at the German Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) and managed by the latter organization. PoMigra intends to support the prevention of extremism and de-radicalization, as well as to improve the protection of people from politically motivated crime. The 8 countries participating are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Hungary. The project contains five particular research fields: a) comparative analysis of immigration and emigration, b) migration-oriented concepts by the political parties, c) interpretation of migration by public and social media and d) comparative examination of migration-related criminal data. The outcome should be a comparable overview based on the final country reports that allows general conclusions on migration in terms of the European political atmosphere and politically influenced criminality.

politically motivated crimes, migration

Randi Solhjell The Norwegian Police University College
Marit Egge The Norwegian Police University College

WESTERN DISCOURSES OF ‘PARALLEL SOCIETIES’: IMMIGRATION, CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIAL COHESION

In this paper, we discuss ‘parallel societies’; a term often problematized in broader debates about immigration to Western societies. We argue that parallel societies are situations where there is a lack of national social cohesion and where the state lacks ability and/or willingness to handle social diversity. We offer an analytical model that defines four positions to understand both the interactions and tensions regarding the legitimacy of majority society and the loyalty of different groups, namely ‘Cohesion,’ ‘Exclusion,’ ‘Subcultures’ and ‘Parallel Societies.’ The position ‘Parallel societies’ are reserved for the description of a social structure in which there is both low political will and/or low capacity to ensure basic services and rights to all citizens and opposition among minority groups to participate in the majority society. We conclude by pointing out how the police, together with other community-based institutions, have an inclusive and trust-building potential.

Parallel societies, immigration, majority, minority, citizenship
RADICALIZATION, CONFLICT AND IDENTITY: A JANUS-FACED VIEW ON TURKISH TRANSNATIONAL IDENTITIES

Based on qualitative research in the period 2014-2016 among 150 youngsters from Turkish descent living in the Netherlands, the authors describe how these youngsters are catching up with their disadvantaged socioeconomic position in the areas of education and labour. In the sociocultural domain of incorporation, these Turkish-Dutch youngsters are very diverse, yet simultaneously very much focussed on their own ethnic group. Although many common academic explanations for radicalization and extremism such as deprivation, exclusion and a strong internal orientation are present among these Turkish-Dutch youngsters, they are not attracted to Islamic radicalism nor extremism. The authors explain this through the opportunities for political participation within their communities and the specific Turkish secular Islam that offers room for a more individualized religious interpretation. In addition, these youngsters’ strong internal focus on Turkish transnational immigrant groups as well as the solidarity within the different Turkish communities offer them a strong, positive identity and feelings of belonging that act as a buffer against extremism. However, the same strong Turkish, transnational identity creates strain and conflicts between youngsters identifying with different Turkish religious and/or political groups.

Islamic radicalization, extremism, Turkish-Dutch youth, transnationalism, Netherlands

IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND CITIZENSHIP – AN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE

Australia is in a unique and very interesting position regarding “Immigration, Crime and Citizenship” mainly thanks to the combined efforts of the police, the criminal justice system, immigrant communities, human rights organisations and the accredited translation and interpreter agencies. When all goes well these bodies all work constructively and very successfully together in a country where organised crime is often organised from outside the country and where it is the foot-soldiers on the ground recruited or sent in by organised criminal groups or gangs who prove to be the weakest links in the conspiracies. I believe there are strategies and approaches being used in Australia which are worth looking at in the European situation. In this paper I discuss the critical importance of the involvement of the immigrant community or diaspora in the investigation and prosecution of foreign based criminal or terrorist conspiracies, the need to have dialogue with human rights groups (and particularly those who on the one extreme do not understand the implications of a free-for-all in the acceptance of migrants and refugees, or who on the other hand want to deport every Muslim in the country), and the absolute necessity of having a properly funded Translator and Interpreter body, such as the TIS in Australia, which can carry out testing and subsequently qualify people for roles in police, defence and court work.

investigation, conspiracy, drug trafficking, interpreter role, organised crime
Monika Szulecka

Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

IDENTIFICATION OF AND REACTING TO THE FACILITATION OF UNAUTHORISED RESIDENCE IN POLAND - SELECTED RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF COURT FILES

Taking into account crimmigration perspective, as well as changing political approach toward immigrants in Poland, studying the process of criminalising migration-related behaviours along with the formal reaction to detection of such behaviours becomes an important research task. The proposed paper seeks to present more in-depth picture of one category of such behaviours, namely facilitating or enabling unauthorised stay of a foreigner on the territory of Poland and gaining profits from this (article 264a of the Polish Penal Code). The paper will refer to selected results of the ongoing analysis of court cases covering the mentioned offence, processed by the Polish courts between 2005 and 2017 (approx. 250 cases). It will address the following questions: 1/ what behaviours (forms) are identified as facilitation of unlawful stay and brought to the courts, 2/ what are the profits and how they are interpreted by the court, 3/ who facilitates and whose unlawful residence is facilitated; 4/ what sanctions are applied, and last but not least 5/ whether and what trends may be observed over the years covered by the study. Such data contribute to more general discussion on crimmigration, which in Poland's context may be seen as rather emerging than developed. However, due to largely increased inflow of immigrants to Poland and intensive attempts to reshape migration policy, selected laws and practices, such informed discussion becomes necessary.

immigration, facilitation of unlawful residence, court's reaction, analysis of court files

Sarah Turnbull

University of London

VULNERABILITY, IMMIGRATION DETENTION, AND (PENAL) REFORM

This paper examines the British government's recent concern around 'vulnerable detainees' and reforms to policies and practices of immigration detention. It critically explores the notion of 'vulnerability' and the production of the 'vulnerable detainee' as a certain kind of (penal) subject who is constituted as less deserving of detention. This 'making up' of subjects occurs vis-à-vis other detainees whose confinement is at risk of being normalised and occurs within a broader political and social climate that is increasingly divisive, exclusionary, and punitive towards 'outsiders.' Drawing on recent governmental, non-governmental, and parliamentary reports and policies on immigration detention in the United Kingdom (UK), the paper considers what the lessons learned from complex histories of penal reform can offer the current immigration detention reform movement. By thinking through and unpacking the notion of the ‘vulnerable detainee,’ it encourages critical reflection on the potential limitations of reform efforts and how seemingly good intentions can be co-opted by the state to further solidify the power to deprive noncitizens of their liberty.

immigration detention; vulnerability; penal reform; United Kingdom
TYPES OF GIVEN FREEDOM AND THEIR EFFECT ON MOTIVATION TO TERROR INVOLVEMENT IN THE EYES OF MINORITY AND MAJORITY MEMBERS IN ISRAEL

Fighting terror has been widely studied and practiced by many nations and security agencies around the world. Yet terror continues to hit and harm civilians of the free world. Surprisingly, some of the perpetrators are local citizens or inhabitants residing in the country they choose to attack. This study aims to reveal what motivates terror involvement among citizens from western countries that belong to the Muslim minority, by examining two factors that were suspected to have an influence on such motivation; the first is the level of given freedom of self-fulfillment (occupational and academic) to a minority member by the majority and the second factor is the level of given freedom in terms of expressing ethnical-religious identity. Those estimates were collected among majority members in Israel and among minority members. Results indicate a more optimistic predictions regarding less terror involvement in the eyes of the Muslim minority comparing to a more pessimistic perception among the Jewish majority. While the Muslims describe a weakened motivation to terror involvement when personal academic and professional freedom is given the Jewish participants predict higher motivation of a possible harm that might be caused under the same conditions by the minority. An additional interesting finding show that what matters more to reduced motivation to terror is personal academic and occupational freedom while ethnic oriented freedom matters less in that sense.

terror involvement, minority-majority interaction, violence reduction

THE MULTIPLE WAYS TO REACH “SHAHADAH” ?: UNCOVERING DIFFERENT TRENDS IN THE GLOBAL JIHADIST MOBILIZATION DISCOURSE.

Drawing on social movement theory, this presentation demonstrates how the evolution of the global jihadist movement’s communicative action repertoire has evolved over the last decades, showing that it is no longer relying on the only work of a specific branch of the organization or to its high-ranking officials. Various types of actors are now engaged in different communications production for the jihadist movement, which has allow a clear diversification in the framing of its mobilization discourse. Even if this constitutes an important concern for the Western security agencies, we still know very little about the diversity of the jihadist discourse, as well as the persuasion techniques they use. In order to shed light on this
heterogeneous discourse, this presentation analyses a series of 205 English-language jihadist propaganda videos intended for a Western audience. By using a mixed method of discourse and clustering analysis, it underlines the relationships between the organizations’ communicative action repertoire, the framing of their mobilization discourse, and the persuasion techniques they use. In the end, it shows different types of jihadist discourse that are crucial to understand in order to implement specific prevention strategies based on the main pull-factors that are associated with each of them.

Terrorism, Jihadism, Propaganda, Social Movement

Olga Cunha Universidade Lusíada - Norte (Porto)
Andreia de Castro Rodrigues Universidade do Minho
Ana Rita Cruz Universidade do Minho
Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves Universidade do Minho

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOPATHY IN THE CHILD MALTREATMENT-INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE LINK

Child maltreatment is associated with several health-compromising outcomes (e.g., Wilson & Widom, 2008), including juvenile delinquency and adult crime (e.g., Mersky & Reynolds, 2007). Social learning theories point that children who experience violence are at a highest risk to engage in violence in adult relationships (Stith et al., 2000). Studies also revealed that offenders with psychopathy reported significantly more severe childhood physical abuse than offenders without psychopathy and nonoffenders (Kolla et al., 2013). Moreover, research indicates that men with psychopathic and antisocial traits commit a disproportional amount of IPV (e.g., Swogger et al., 2007). In this study, we aimed to understand the role of psychopathy in the link between child maltreatment and IPV frequency. 152 IPV perpetrators from Portugal completed the Psychopathy Checklist—Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 1991, 2003); the Marital Violence Inventory (IVC; Machado, Gonçalves, & Matos, 2007); and a self-report measure about childhood physical maltreatment. A linear regression analysis was conducted and results reveal that only PCL-R scores were associated with IPV frequency, while childhood physical abuse was not. These results are in accordance with previous studies that point to a relationship between psychopathy and IPV (e.g., Cunha, Braga, & Gonçalves, 2018; Grann & Wedin, 2002) and support the inclusion of psychopathy in risk assessments and treatment of IPV perpetrators.

Psychopathy, PCL-R, intimate partner violence, child maltreatment
CURRENT DRUG POLICIES IN JAPAN: HARSH PUNISHMENT, DIVERSION WITH TREATMENT OR HARM REDUCTION

Prof. David Wexler said in XXXVth Congress by International Congress on Law and Mental Health(IALMH) 2015, Vienna, that we would introduce new ideas of Therapeutic Jurisprudence/Therapeutic Justice (TJ) into traditional judicial systems much more, as we could put new wine into a old bottle. A new judicial system, “partial suspension of imprisonment: PSI”, was introduced since June 2016. A judge should decide a total term of imprisonment, and simultaneously sentence some partial term of incarceration and suspend longer term than the rest of the imprisonment term. For example, a judge could decide three years’ imprisonment, meanwhile sentence to incarcerate two years and suspend the rest of one year for three years with probation. We can classify three drug policies: harsh punishment(HP), diversion with treatment(DT) and harm reduction(HR). Is it a sign of changing drug policies from punitive one to diversion or harm reduction? I’m sure that we should lead it toward to reform our criminal justice system according to TJ scheme. I will introduce two projects, “Implementation of Recovery Cirlce in Japanese Society for a Variety of Addiction Behaviors”. (JST/RISTEX) by ATA-net (https://ata-net.jp/) and “The Trans-disciplinary Integration and Systematization of Knowledge concerning Crime and Criminals” (MEXT) by CrimRC (http://crimrc.ryukoku.ac.jp/).

drug policy, harsh punishment, diversion harm reduction, therapeutic jurisprudence(TJ)

DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED OF SEXUAL OFFENSES AFTER BEING HELD IN PRE-TRIAL DETENTION: AN ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TRENDS IN GERMANY

A project group at the University of Tübingen’s Institute of Criminology analyzed a number of proceedings in which courts held defendants in pre-trial detention, then later determined the defendants to be not guilty. The empirical basis of this analysis was conducted in three steps. First, federal criminal prosecution statistics were examined on both a longitudinal and cross-sectional basis. Second, court files nationwide were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Third, interviews were conducted with subject matter experts such as judges and prosecutors. This presentation shows not only that rate of acquittal for sexual offenses is quite high, relative to other criminal charges in Germany, but that this acquittal rate has risen during recent years. A primary aim of the interviews, the group’s third analytical step, was to determine an explanation for this trend.
An in-depth analysis was performed upon the files of 55 criminal cases in which defendants were acquitted after having spent a certain amount of time in pre-trial detention. This lecture attempts to determine the methodology and reasoning behind the courts’ apparent changes of opinion between the decision to detain and the conclusion of criminal proceedings. In this context, the principle of in dubio pro reo is of crucial importance.

*Acquittals; sexual offenses; pre-trial detention*

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**Joanna Klimczak**
Institute of Justice, University of Warsaw

**CONTEMPORARY THIEVES IN POLAND - THEIR CRIME AND PUNISHMENT**

Theft is one of the oldest and clearly condemned crime in history. It takes a significant part in the crime structure in Poland. Nevertheless, it seems to be a forgotten and uninteresting subject among modern criminological research. In public opinion, theft invariably causes indignation, and the way of punishing thieves is a field of interest for both public opinion and politicians. In Poland, theft is a crime that can either be prosecuted as a misdemeanor or a felony — it depends on the value of the property stolen. Therefore, legal penalties for crime related to theft may vary considerably. It is precisely this line between misdemeanor and felony that is currently being discussed in Poland. To talk about changes concerning the punishment of thieves, one should first check what is the current state of the criminal policy in this regard. Therefore, I want to present the results of the research, which I carried out at the Institute of Justice in 2017. I examined randomly selected court files of two above mention categories of theft, which ended validly and in which the enforcement proceedings ended in 2016. The research was conducted on 420 cases (including 233 misdemeanor and 187 felony cases). On the basis of the collected material emerges the image of the criminal policy against thieves who stood before the court, which gives the opportunity to consider whether and what changes in the law can be predicted against the perpetrators of the simple theft.

*theft, larceny, thief, shoplifting, penal policy*

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**M. Alejandra Pastrana Sánchez**
Universidad de Cádiz

**CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND TERRORISM: BOKO HARAM CASE**

Boko Haram is known as a terrorist organization that is primarily active in North East Nigeria, north Cameroon, southwest Chad and southeast Niger. Since 2013, the International Criminal Court, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations have labelled the situation as a non-international armed conflict, between Nigerian Armed Forces...
and the rest of the armed groups in this country. In 2016, the United Nations expressed its concerns about its actions, which could have conformed crimes against humanity and war crimes. Nevertheless, at the same time, the United Nations and other international organizations, as the African Union, have spoken about terrorism when they talked about the attacks of Boko Haram. The classification of the acts is not a trivial issue: if they are considered crimes against humanity, the International Criminal Court would have jurisdiction over the case. And that is not the only problem: a great number of countries have special measures to be adopted when facing a terrorism case; crimes against humanity used to be treated as an imprescriptible crime, etc. This paper studies this controversial issue in order to separate both crimes and provide a better political-criminal response.

terrorism; crimes against humanity; Boko Haram;

Katharina Stelzel University of Tübingen, Institute of Criminology

CRIMES AGAINST ANIMALS

Everything that man does to animals comes back to man” is a well-known quote from Pythagoras. Yet there is a huge double-standard in how animals are being treated in our society today. Some are beloved pets while others are laboratory or farm animals or belong to the wildlife. All of them have a different status in society and in law. Philosophers of all times, of Ancient Greece (Pythagoras, Aristotle), the Age of Enlightenment (Kant, Schopenhauer) as well as of today (Singer, Midgley), are discussing the relationship between humans and animals and the behavior of humans towards animals. The ongoing process of finding an appropriate treatment of non-human beings is visible in society and politics, e.g. in the rising amount of vegetarians and vegans or in the work of the European Commission on animal welfare. In terms of research, a remarkable amount of Anglo-American studies is investigating the relationship between animal abuse and violent crimes against other humans, but little is known about the prosecution of animal cruelty. In Germany, animals are protected by the Protection of Animals Act and animal welfare is a national objective in the constitution. Nevertheless, there is little (but lately increasing) research on this topic in German criminology. The presentation aims to highlight newer developments in research, politics and society, and gives an overview on the prosecution and punishment of crimes against animals in Germany during the last decade.

animal cruelty, prosecution, punishment, society, politics
A GLIMPSE TO THE WORLD OF STREET LEVEL DRUG DEALERS IN ADANA, TURKEY

A considerable amount of research enables to a rich picture of the organization of the drug market and social and cultural norms of the dealers in other countries. However, the street level dealers were not the subject of many research in Turkish context. Some of the studies have concentrated on the socio-demographic characteristic of dealers by using criminal justice statics (Ünlü & Demir, 2012; Karakaya, 2013) while some of them have tried to shed light on the habitus of drug dealers (Macit, 2017, 2018). The world of Turkish street level drug dealers remains to be in the dark. There are various questions waiting to be answered. What is the motivation to deal? Are there any rules to deal? What is the role of the social networks such as friendship or kinship ties in this business? Therefore, the aim of this study is trying to find out some answers for these kinds of questions. In this study, we interviewed with 11 street level drug dealers in one of the neighborhoods which was mostly known for marijuana dealing in Adana. The findings revealed that our participants were first users then became dealers due to economic troubles. There were strict rules in the organization of dealing business and the dealers are socially bounded with other dealers in various ways. The social ties which dealers are affiliated with work as a protective factor against the police surveillance.

drug dealers, marijuana, structure of dealing, social ties, avoiding strategies

FIREARM CRIMES: NEW CATEGORIES TOWARDS A REDUCTION OF ILLICIT ARMS FLOWS

Agenda 2030 makes a clear linkage between illicit proliferation of firearms, security and development. This has become an important opportunity to advance strategies for arms control, reducing and preventing armed violence, within the framework of promoting sustainable development (SDG Goal 16 - Peaceful and inclusive societies). Goal 16, however, is the poorest of the Agenda as regards data availability. Many of its global indicators lack an established methodology and are still far from being ready for regular monitoring.

Two targets are particularly relevant (16.4, aiming at — among others — a significant reduction of illicit arms flows, and 16.1, aiming at reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere). The global indicators adopted (16.4.2, 16.1.1 ad 16.1.2 in particular) will need technical assistance and extensive methodological work to align capacity to report worldwide. Plus, the international community needs a much broader range of indicators to measure firearm crimes. There is no standard definition of “firearm crimes”: these can include crimes committed with firearms (homicides, assaults, robberies), but also
illegal detention, illicit trafficking, and specific crimes related to breaches of relevant international norms. The presentation will discuss an overview of possible categories of firearm crimes currently being developed by the Small Arms Survey and their relevance at the regional and international levels.

Firearms; Homicide; Sustainable Development Goals

Dagmara Wozniakowska-Fajst University of Warsaw, Polish Academy of Sciences

STALKING IN POLAND - OFFENDERS, VICTIMS, REACTION

The research of court files done in 2018 based on all-Poland sample allows to describe the profile of the offender and the victim of stalking, their connections, types of stalking and finally the penal reaction to the harrassment.

stalking, victimisation

Yakov Gilinskiy Russian State University of Education

VIOLENCE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Violence is widespread in society. Millions of people suffer from violence. Violence is an integral part, element of social being. Each state, every epoch is murders, wars, violence. These are torture, executions, prisons. These are insurrections, revolutions and their bloody suppression or the terror of the victors. Aggressiveness, rooted in biology and “subordinate” to biological patterns, now appears in the form of social violence. The biological “struggle for existence” grows into a social “super fight for a better existence”. Criminal violence is the most well-known. In the postmodern society, two opposite tendencies occur: a reduction in the level (per 100,000 population) of violent crimes around the world and the growth of previously unknown cybercrime. Terrible economic inequality, ruined entrepreneurs, poor middle class, beggars, unemployed, suicides due to poverty. This is economic violence and its result. There is no more terrible subject of violence than the state and government bodies. States are waging wars that are destroying millions of people. States send their citizens to the gallows and to prisons. There is educational violence, religious violence, sports violence too. The historical task of the contemporary mankind is to reduce the level of violence.

violence, postmodern world
VETERANS AND VIOLENCE: AN EXPLORATION OF PRE-ENLISTMENT, MILITARY AND POST-SERVICE LIFE

Despite growing criminological interest in the many ex-service personnel mired within the UK’s criminal justice system, there remains a paucity of qualitative research studies examining the (violent) veteran offender. In response, this paper mobilises the voices of veterans to explore the key life events that can shape their offending behaviour. Countering reductionist explanations of violent crime committed by ex-service personnel, we contend that veterans’ violence may be rooted within personal biographies and psyches, conditioned by military experiences and represent the psychosocial consequences of the socio-economic transformations of advanced capitalism.

Violence; veterans; narrative criminology

RESISTANCE, MEMORY AND HUMAN RIGHTS: UNDERSTANDING KIDNAPPING IN COLOMBIA

This paper examines the dynamics and types of kidnapping —and kidnapping response— in Colombia. Adopting a ‘communicative citizenship’ perspective, it analyses how kidnap victims (and their relatives) have developed processes of civil resistance, cultural memory and claimed human rights through collective action in the face of this threat. The paper first presents a chronology of the kidnapping phenomenon in Colombia since the 1970s. This focuses on how diverse victims have created ‘memory communities’ in order to distance themselves from official narratives regarding causation and motives. The main argument of this paper is that by helping to establish commissions of truth and reconciliation for the country, these victims’ groups —and their communicative citizenship actions, in particular— are part of a power struggle which challenges collective construction and (re)construction of the horrors of kidnapping in Colombia. Addressing specific case-studies of victims’ communicative citizenship actions, the paper further demonstrates how initiatives such as the Adopt a Kidnap Victim Project, the Cartography of Mass Graves Project (a method to systematise victims’ and perpetrators’ narratives to create maps to find the bodies of kidnapped persons), and the radio show ‘Voices of Kidnapping’ have affected the construction of social frameworks of resistance against kidnapping in Colombia, as well as the practices by which these communities have been building their shared past.

Kidnapping, Latin America, Transitional Justice, Victims, Colombia
THE NOCE PROJECT – NOI AL CENTRO. BULLYING, CYBERBULLYING, SCHOOL AND SOCIAL DISCOMFORT IN A TUSCAN SCHOOL

The NoCe Project - Noi al Centro (Us at the Centre) is an integrated project addressing bullying, cyberbullying, school and social discomfort, early use of substances as drugs and alcohol, vandalism and petty crimes in a school in Tuscany, involving two municipalities in the province of Florence. The project started on 1 December 2017, will be concluded at the beginning of May 2018, and is financed autonomously by the school, relying partly on public funds and mainly on funds collected by the children’s families. The Parents Council has identified the need of such a project during 2017, owing to a series of serious events happened in the school, as an attempted suicide. The school includes Primary and Lower Secondary school children in two nearby municipalities in the Chianti area. The emerging aspects connected to those kind of phenomena are quite new for this area, nearby to the city of Florence but still characterized by agricultural activities, small villages, traditional culture. The project involves activities with parents, teachers, school personnel (as the school bus drivers and the janitors) and with the students. It has been tailored to the dimension, needs, resources and characteristics of the specific school. Its outcomes are presented along with the analysis of the local situation and the conclusions regarding the project.

Bullying, cyberbullying, school discomfort, early use of drugs, vandalism, petty crimes.

MEN’S DESCRIPTIONS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AND TREATMENT EXPERIENCES: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON CONVICTED AND SELF-REFERRED PERPETRATORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

With the aim of preventing intimate partner violence (IPV), there is a need to shift focus from the consequences to the causes of IPV. In other words, more focus on the perpetrators (as opposed to the victims) is needed within research and research, as highlighted in the Istanbul convention. To date, qualitative research on male perpetrators’ experiences of IPV perpetration and treatment is limited. The current study is part of a Swedish governmental investigation addressing prevention and intervention efforts aimed towards domestic violence perpetrators. The objective is to explore how male IPV perpetrators (convicted and self-referred) make sense of their aggression and IPV perpetration. Moreover, the aim is to explore how they experience domestic violence treatment interventions. Semi-structured face-to-face interviews were
conducted with 13 convicted men from the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, and seven self-referred men from a men’s crisis centre. The interviews were transcribed and analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Main themes will be discussed and illustrated with quotes drawn from the transcripts. Also, directions for criminal justice and therapeutic interventions will be highlighted.

: Intimate Partner Violence; Perpetration; Partner Abuse; Qualitative Analysis

Alexandra M. Uibariu University of Portsmouth

RE-CONSIDERING CONTEMPORARY STATE CRIMINALITY: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF STATE CRIMES AGAINST DEMOCRACY (SCADS)

With an acknowledgement that state criminality extends beyond the actions of authoritarian regimes in feeble political systems, this paper calls for a re-consideration of political deviance under an inter-disciplinary framework which allows for a theorisation of State Crimes Against Democracy (SCADs). Formulated on the basis of the academic thought stemming from public administration, political science and criminology, the definition and (budding) theory of SCADs lays the case for a review of the critical criminological agenda to consider the harmful (and often criminal) actions and inactions of democratic governments in their efforts to undermine popular sovereignty. SCADs are constructed as crimes of omission or commission which encompass electoral manipulation and incapacitation, political unaccountability, and breaches of human, civil and political rights, and which often result in the destabilisation of the rule of law and economic development, the undermining of broader social norms, moral values and public trust in democratic institutions, and the promotion of various other types of criminality.

state crime, state crimes against democracy, critical criminology, theoretical criminology

Beata Gruszczyńska University of Warsaw

NEW WAVE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SURVEYS IN EUROPE – METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

Surveys on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) are important tools for assessing the scale of crime, especially of violence against person. The first IVAWS (International Violence Against Women Survey) was a challenge for researchers, law enforcement agencies and NGOs. IVAWS was followed by surveys on violence against women conducted by FRA (Fundamental Right
Agency). Today, more comprehensive GBV research stands before new methodological challenges. GBV studies include various forms of violence, from domestic violence to violence at work, in the network, mobbing etc. GBV is understood as violence against women by women and men. Also, GBV includes violence against men by women and men. New large study on GBV is nowadays inspired, organized and financed by Eurostat (major survey in 2020). Research questions may concern intensity of forms and types of violence against women and men. Also, there may be differences in the perception of violence by victims, as well as differences in reporting. Differences are also in the causes, forms and consequences of violence. How to properly assess the research problems which are associated with differences in violence in gender framework? Presentation concentrates on explaining research questions, as well on the research methodology. Examples from pre-test exercises for Eurostat survey in Poland serve as the illustration of research problems.

gender-based violence survey, violence against women, domestic violence, mobbing

Josep Tamarit Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Irene Montiel Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Carme Guirao Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

VIOLENCE IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: EFFECTS ON VICTIMS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

We present the first results of a survey carried out on two samples of university students, 350 of them from conventional centers and 350 from an online university. The two samples have differences in age and other sociodemographic circumstances, but in both of them we found relevant rates of physical and psychological violence, both bidirectional and unidirectional, in family and partner relationships. We studied how victimization suffered in childhood and other variables influence the risk, the effects of violence and the victims’ behavior, as well as the support that they have received.

intimate partner violence family violence victimisation victimology
“THE TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES LIVED BY ASYLUM-SEEKERS; VICTIMOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

This project aims to investigate the traumatic experiences lived by asylum-seekers migrating to Europe/Italy through the Balkan route and has the objective of obtaining information about specific risk of victimization connected to the migration process and the challenges refugees have to face along their journey. The post-migratory psychopathological risk factors identified during our research will be utilized for the analysis of potentially psychotraumatogenic components in the migration process. Indeed numerous researches show the existing correlation between the victimization processes experienced during the journey and the manifestation (and/or exacerbation) of psychopathological symptoms. The results will be analyzed through the use of LiMES (List of Migration Experience), an instrument conceived for the evaluation of traumatic experiences and struggles suffered in migratory contexts. We will then expand upon the research through qualified and targeted socio-anthropological interviews. The target of our study will be between 30 and 50 adults male refugees hosted in governmental first reception centres located in the Bergamo area. The ultimate aim of the project is to offer a contribution towards the improvement of the overall management of issues related to traumatic experiences lived by those who seek asylum and the implementation of suitable initiatives to protect human rights of refugees and their integration in society.

RISK FACTORS FOR YOUTH CRIME VICTIMIZATION: RESULTS FROM A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF KOREAN MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS

Previous studies to understand the risk factors for youth crime victimization have primarily utilized various concepts of opportunity factors from routine activities theory or lifestyle exposure theory, as well as some individual factors such as self-esteem, low self-control and other social bond variables. In this paper, we argue that personal characteristics and individual factors put adolescents at risk when they experience lifestyles more vulnerable to crime victimization. Using data...
gathered from a national representative sample of 7,109 South Korean middle (8th and 9th graders) and high school (10th and 11th graders) adolescents, this study examines risk factors for youth victimization and interaction effects of individual and opportunity variables on victimization. It is found that low self-control is a strong predictor for all types of crime victimization except for property crime among adolescents. Theoretical implications of the findings including the significant interactions between individual and opportunity variables are discussed.

youth crime, victimization, risk factors, and low-self control

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Michael R. Gottfredson University of California

CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY AND THE PREVENTION OF HARM

Basic theories of crime were once used to describe the connection between the causes of delinquent and criminal behavior and the utility of the state response designed to limit harms. As is well known, the classical theory of crime helped describe both a mechanism for limiting the crime rate and for limiting the justifiable use of punishment by the state. Today, systematic research about the causes of delinquency and crime demonstrate the strong role of early childhood environments and question major aspects of the role of criminal justice sanctions, as a principal cause of crime and analogous harms to others. Theory based on research from around the world suggest a return to the tradition of connecting basic theory to governmental efforts to control crime, but now clearly demonstrate the limits of criminal sanctions and the benefit of enhancements to the environments of children.

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Marianne L. Wade University of Birmingham

DEALS, DISREGARD AND DESTITUTION: HOW OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS ADDRESS DEVIANCE AND THE CRIMES WE IGNORE.

The criminal trial in its classic form is an endangered species. In her presentation, Marianne L. Wade will highlight the alternatives used and mutating our notion (or at least the reality) of criminal justice across Europe. In so doing, she will address the longer and broader tradition of criminal justice systems failing to tackle certain categories of crime.
Verneuer Lena Maria University of Bielefeld

VIOLENCE AND JUSTICE SENSITIVITY - AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO EXPLAIN VIOLENCE AS A SANCTIONING ACTION

In this talk, the link between violent behavior and the individual disposition to perceive and react to injustice will be presented. Drawing upon the combination of the Model of Frame-Selection (Kroneberg, 2014) with the social-psychological construct Justice Sensitivity (Baumert/Schmitt, 2016) an interdisciplinary approach to explain violence as a sanctioning (re)action is developed. After establishing the theoretical model, hypotheses will be tested with data from the German criminological self-report study ‘Crime in the modern City’ (www.crimoc.org). In the context of structural equation modelling (SEM) the analysis will be conducted for the cross-sectional data of 2015. Besides the classical self-report data, an indirect and situational measurement (Scenario-Technique) is part of the empirical application. Baumert, Anna; Schmitt, Manfred (2016): Justice Sensitivity. In: Sabbagh, Clara; Schmitt, Manfred (ed.): Handbook of Social Justice Research. Springer New York: pp. 161-180. Kroneberg, Clemens (2014): Frames, Scripts, and Variable Rationality: An Integrative Theory of Action. In: Gianluca Manzo (ed.): Analytical Sociology: Actions and Networks. John Wiley & Sons, pp. 97-123.

violent behavior; justice sensitivity;

Alida Merlo Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Alida Merlo Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Peter Benekos Mercyhurst University

TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACHES AND JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

In the context of progressive reforms in U. S. juvenile justice policy, this paper reviews the reaffirmation of treatment for justice involved youth. The authors consider programs and interventions that recognize the effects of childhood victimization and the cycle of abuse and violence. The focus is on traumatology and trauma-informed care including police officer intervention with children and families exposed to violence as well as residential treatment based on the sanctuary model. Evidence-based strategies for helping youth overcome traumatic events and develop effective coping skills are also presented. In addition, the authors examine therapeutic arts that are designed to provide youth with opportunities for nonverbal expression of trauma and emotional memories. In conclusion, the authors consider the prospects for a trauma-informed juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Offender Treatment, Trauma Informed Care, Evidence Based Policy
THE TREATMENT OF THE GENDER CRIMES IN THE NEW MEXICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The actual Mexican criminal justice system started its application on June 2016, and has brought different ways to access to justice; with this system that turned from an inquisitorial to an adversarial justice system. This new criminal justice system has brought a really interest, a really care on the victims that are now listened and with it, comes the victims of Gender crimes. The victims of Gender crimes now, with the actual adversarial system receive a true support, now the women and their children are sent to places where they receive medical, psychological and legal support; places that makes these victims feel secure. The exposition of this research will permit some of the before and after in the treatment of the Gender crimes victims.

Péter Attila Pusztai Eötvös Lóránd University - Faculty of Law

LOST IN TRANSLATION - HUNGARY’S LATE ATTEMPT TO RIGHT THE WRONGS OF IT’S OWN HISTORY

In 2011 Ádám Gellért, a lawyer specialising in international law sent a 16 page recommendation to the Hungarian National Bureau of Investigation, on how it could deal with people responsible for the criminal acts of the communist regime of Hungary. The timing wasn’t random: an interview with former Minister for Internal Affairs, Béla Biszku – whose responsibility in the killing of dozens of civilians immediately after the 1956 revolution seemed obvious – had just been published, and the hungarian public was livid, as he tried to justify his actions and denied any wrongdoing. The Bureau treated his recommendation as an official complaint and started an investigation, however it was later revealed that they will not, or rather, cannot pursue the case. Their decision brought into light a serious flaw in the hungarian implementation of international law: thanks to a mistake the hungarian translation of “crimes against humanity” in the Criminal Code was not applicable as intended in the international interpretation. What kind of answer did the Orbán government give to this problem, whose one-sided view on history proved problematic many times before? How come, that after all this time Hungary still did not manage to provide justice to the victims and their families? What kind of problems arose from ignoring the victims? Can anything be done, after such a long time has passed? These are just some of the questions I will try to answer in my presentation.

communism, crimes against humanity, international law, Hungary, victims
El Guendi Sarah University of Liege

A CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON EMOTIONS IN THE JUDICIARY: VICTIM ADVOCACY

Criminal justice is an emotion place where victim advocates use emotional persuasion and emotion words in their argument. The study examines how victim advocates use emotion to persuade the jury in domestic violence cases. As on the theatre stage, a criminal domestic violence case is a space for many kinds of drama, human conflicts with strong emotions. We try to understand the rhetorical strategies that can strengthen or weaken an argument in criminal proceedings. More specifically, the study discusses how sadness, fear, hate, pity, anger and shame affect and influence the judge’s decision-making.

Tully O’Neill RMIT University

‘I JUST WANTED TO TELL MY STORY...’: EXAMINING VICTIM-SURVIVOR NARRATIVES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN DIGITAL SOCIETY

Feminist scholars have long suggested that sexual violence victim-survivors’ need to be heard, believed and have their experience validated, and that these needs are rarely met by traditional criminal justice system responses. Digital platforms, including Twitter, Facebook and reddit, allow victim-survivors to share their experiences of sexual violence for varying purposes; be it to raise awareness, to seek support, to tell their story, or to disclose for the first time. Notably, online rape survivor communities may facilitate unique contexts in which victim-survivors’ can be heard by a community of peers. Digital storytelling of sexual victimisation has previously been identified as a potentially therapeutic process and an example of informal justice seeking.

Yet online disclosures should not be understood as simply an unrestricted and consequence-free opportunity to tell one’s story. Drawing on content analysis of an online rape survivor community and interviews with victim-survivors, this paper illustrates that digital narratives of sexual violence represent complex technosocial processes of storytelling. These processes are socially situated, embedded within larger socio-cultural narratives of rape and victimisation; and present inherent contradictions for victim-survivors’ themselves. In this paper, narrative criminology and digital criminology, are used to explore the complexities and implications of socio-cultural narratives of sexual violence in digital society.

sexual violence, victim experiences, digital criminology, narrative criminology, online disclosures, feminist criminology
VICTIMS AND CORPORATIONS - ASSESSING THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF CORPORATE VIOLENCE

The rights of victims of crime have been significantly strengthened over the last years, both on national and supranational levels. Directive 2012/29/EU, one of the recent instruments promoting this development, establishes minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. However, special emphasis of this and other legal instruments frequently lies upon certain groups of victims which are considered to be especially vulnerable, at the same time, not including victims of corporate crime and corporate violence.

Therefore, the project’s objective is to assess the implementation of Directive 2012/29/EU for victims of corporate crime and corporate violence. The analysis is based on select legal cases in the participating countries, namely Belgium, Italy and Germany and an explorative interview study with victims and professionals. Focusing on the findings of the analysis of qualitative interviews in Germany, the presentation outlines the main problems and needs of the affected persons. Conclusions for professionals in relevant areas, such as law enforcement, victim support and regulatory bodies are drawn.

victims, corporate violence, qualitative analysis, Directive 2012/29/EU

RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF WARTIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CROATIA - RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Croatia is a post-conflict, transitional society which is still dealing with many issues arising from the 1991-1995 war. Among many unresolved legacies are the status and rights of various categories of civil victims of this conflict. Following a strong campaign of several NGOs, backed up by support of international community and increased sensitivity towards suppression of gender violence in armed conflicts, voices of victims of wartime sexual violence have finally gained recognition. In 2015 Croatian government enacted a new law granting compensation to these rape victims - an “Act on the Rights of Victims of Sexual Violence during the Military Aggression against Republic of Croatia in the Homeland War”. According to this law, the victims are entitled to receive a one-off payment of 100,000 kuna and a monthly allowance of 2,500 kuna. They are also eligible to free counselling, legal and medical aid. First reports indicate that over 200 victims have applied for reparations under this scheme, but more than a quarter of all applications was unsuccessful. Whereas the enactment of this law is surely a
positive development, which will hopefully serve as a model for the region, some solutions deserve criticism. This presentation will critically analyse the most relevant provisions of this Law and then focus on problems identified in its implementation in practice, including allegations of ethnic bias.

victims of wartime sexual violence; reparations; legislative model; empirical research

Kirsten Campbell Goldsmiths College

GENDERING INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: THE CASE OF CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE

What are the implications of a gender analysis for how we understand crimes against humans and crimes against humanity? This paper explores this question through the case of conflict-related sexual violence. Despite the increasing visibility of conflict-related sexual violence, it is clear that ‘the limitations in what has been made visible should refocus our attention on what we know, how we know, who knows, and what we still need to know about women, conflict and sexual violence’ (Buss 2014: 15). To explore this question, the paper draws on the four year European Research Council project, ‘The Gender of Justice’, which studied formal and informal justice mechanisms and practices seeking to address conflict-related sexual violence in the former Yugoslavia. The paper examines two key theoretical and political problems in this field: (1) the ‘gender harm’ of conflict-related sexual violence; and (2) ‘gender justice’ for these harms. The paper argues for the importance of including ‘gender’ as an analytic category in our understanding of these crimes, but also points to the challenges of doing so.

Gender, Justice, International Crimes, Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, former Yugoslavia

Furtuna Sheremeti KU Leuven - Institute of Criminology
Letizia Paoli KU Leuven - Institute of Criminology

STATE CRIME, HARM, VICTIMS’ NEEDS AND REPARATIONS: WHAT ARE AND SHOULD BE THE LINKS?

This paper focuses on the links between state crime, harm, victims’ needs and reparations in a post-conflict town, relying on several months of fieldwork conducted in the capital of Kosovo, Prishtina including 14 interviews with victims of state crimes. The paper is divided in three parts. First, we consider how victims understand the notion of state crime. Second, we reconstruct and examine the victims’ assessments of the harms associated with state crime. For the conceptualization of
harm, we rely on Greenfield and Paoli’s (2013) Harm Assessment Framework. This accommodates the possibility of harms to four classes of bearers—individuals, private and public sector entities, and the social and physical environment—and four interest dimensions, consisting of functional integrity, material support, reputation, and privacy and autonomy. Third, we map the victims’ needs and link such needs both to the harms of state crime, as assessed by the victims, and to the reparations the victims’ request. For the conceptualization of reparation, we use the 2006 UN Resolution. In investigating such links, we also consider the impact of time. We distinguish between the needs that the victims had right after the perpetration of state crime during Kosovo’s civil war and their needs nowadays and thus consider what effective reparation 19 years after the end of the war might look like.

State crime, harm, victims, victims’ needs, war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, reparations, Kosovo, ECACTJ

Valeria Vegh Weis Buenos Aires University, Freie Univesitat Berlin, New York University

A VICTIM-DRIVEN APPROACH IN TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Exploring how to deal with state crimes in transitional justice processes, the experience of the Grandmothers the Plaza de Mayo in Argentina appears as an example of a successful strategy conducted by the victims of massive human rights violations. Based on this case, I propose the notion of a victim-driven approach by exploring those elements of the Grandmothers’ successful struggle that might be useful to enhance victims’ organizations that are struggling with crimes of the state in other parts of the globe. The case of the Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo has been extensively discussed but most commentators have focused on two aspects: its “uniqueness” and its “meaningful participation” in the transitional justice process. I challenge the traditional commentary by concentrating on the complexity and challenges of the Grandmother’s experience and its potential to be replicated. I also propose replacing the traditional goal of ‘meaningful participation’ — focused on a victim-centered or victim-oriented perspective - by means of a victim-driven approach. To do this, I analyze the achievements of the Grandmothers by showing their independent work during a variety of political circumstances at the national level and how they did not “took part” in a governmental or internationally-conducted transitional justice process but they faced, conducted and challenged the crimes of the powerful through an independent work.

transitional justice - victims - leadership - Argentina- Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo
Estelle Zinsstag LINC / University of Leuven

THE POSSIBILITIES OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE WITHIN TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE FOR WARTIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, AGENCY AND REDRESS

Sexual violence is a widespread and recurring crime in countries and regions undergoing armed conflicts or transitioning out of conflict. The common characteristic among all these places and persons is the lack of a ‘just’, appropriate and consistent response after the commission of such a crime. Restorative justice, in its maximalist approach, may be able or is already offering a number of responses for this specific crime, which the conventional criminal justice system simply does not cater for consistently (at least not on its own). A series of mechanisms commonly referred to as ‘transitional justice’ may assist a country in departing from its violent past. Several of these mechanisms have restorative characteristics which have the potential to respond more appropriately to sexual violence. The paper will discuss some results of a study on the views of a variety of experts and stakeholders on the potential of such an approach. The paper will also examine some of the restorative justice mechanisms which are currently available to respond to victims of sexual violence after an armed conflict or in fragile states. Therefore only restorative mechanisms, which are directly relevant, or may become so, for sexual violence survivors will be examined and discussed. The presentation will conclude with some ideas on further possible improvements to such an approach.

wartime sexual violence, restorative justice, transitional justice

Lisa White University of Lincoln

EXPERIENCING THE STUDY OF ATROCITY - AN EXPLORATORY PROJECT

The paper explores the lived experience of the study of atrocity, as observed in the narratives of Undergraduate students at the University of Lincoln, UK. Each year, University of Lincoln students from programmes in Criminology, Politics, International Relations and Sociology are offered the chance to explore international crimes through a twelve-week inter-disciplinary Module. This course introduces students to the definitional debates which surround the language of genocide, features in-depth discussions of a selection of case studies and closes in the spring term with an exploration of the theory and practice of both intervention and prevention. Using data drawn from interactions with students themselves, the paper explores what it feels like to study atrocity as an Undergraduate student. The paper examines students’ own perceptions of their previous levels of knowledge about the existence of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and comments upon the space given to these topics prior to the student’s engagement with University and higher education. The paper also illustrates ways in which the study of atrocity impacts upon the world views and emotional lives of students and asks how programmes tasked with analysing atrocities might become sensitive to these
impacts. The paper hopes to amplify student voices in order show their significance for future curriculum design around war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide studies.

Teaching and Learning; Atrocity Studies; Genocide; War and Conflict; Criminology; International Relations; Pedagogy

Laurence Armand French University of New Hampshire

ASSESSING THE ICT-Y AND ITS ADVERSARIAL PROCESS

A major problem with the adversarial process, especially regarding international prosecutorial efforts like the ICT-Y, is that it forces a complex process to be viewed within the simplistic framework of victims and offenders, or in the vernacular – good guys vs bad guys. More problematic is the lasting stigma associated with both the winners and losers whose status, hence stigma, lasts long after cessation of the conflict, allowing this perception to infect future generations making any semblance of restorative social justice or reconciliation a farce. The shortcomings of the adversarial process can best be explained within the Judicial Attribution Bias. The fundamental attribution errors (bias) is the tendency for people to attribute (over value) individual factors for positive outcomes for themselves or members of their group (in-group) while at the same time attributing (over valuing) situations (external) factors in their or members of their group’s failure, hence diminishing personal or intentional causes while placing excessive blame on their enemy (out-group). Any fact finding post-hoc analysis of the ICTY process needs to use objective tools in their assessment of the events that occurred during the heat of collective violence that became the Balkan Wars of 1991-1995/1999-2002 if harmony is to be restored.

restorative justice, reconciliation, genocide, geo-politics

Stephan Parmentier University of Leuven

GUARANTEES OF NON-REPETITION AS FORM OF VICTIM REPARATIONS FOR SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: A NEW PANACEA IN POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS?

When societies are moving from authoritarianism to democracy or from war to peace, many questions come up on how to repair the harm inflicted upon victims of serious human rights violations. The UN Basic Principles and Guidelines for Redress and Reparations (2005) have enumerated several categories of victim reparations, one being the ‘guarantees of non-repetition’. Also coined ‘institutional reforms’, this aspect relates to the efforts undertaken in post-conflict settings to prevent similar violations to occur in the future. While it seems like a new panacea to overcome the legacies of the dark past, this aspect has thus far not been duly conceptualized, let alone developed. In this presentation, I will highlight some of the
conceptual and practical issues in studying the legacy of institutional reforms, with illustrations from several transitional justice contexts in Europe and Latin America.

atrocity crimes - transitional justice – victim reparations - institutional reforms

Lea Babucke University of Hamburg, Faculty of Law Department Criminal Justice and Criminology
Aziz Epik Humboldt University Berlin

THE ‘WAR ON DRUGS’ IN PHILIPPINES - FIGHTING OR COMMITTING CRIMES?

For quite some time allegations of severe human rights abuses, committed in the context of the Philippines’ “war on drugs” were repeatedly raised by various renowned non-governmental organisations, lawyers and others. Especially the accusation of Crimes against Humanity is frequently expressed and the Philippine President Duterte is characterized as one of the possible perpetrators. The developments have now culminated in the announcement of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, that her office will be carrying out a preliminary investigation into the situation in the Philippines. This presentation summarises the allegations against Philippine state officials and others connected to the relevant events on the basis of credible NGO reports and provides a legal assessment of the facts as they stand. It further aims to outline the possible judicial process at the ICC covering the period of investigations into the situation in the Philippines and possible obstacles.

Crimes against Humanity, Prosecution, ICC
MALE-ON-FEMALE SEXUAL HOMICIDES IN SWEDEN 1990 TO 2013: A POPULATION-BASED CONTROLLED STUDY OF INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

To date, systematic studies of sexual homicides from Europe are scarce, in which none have been conducted in Sweden. This study aims to describe male-on-female sexual homicides in Sweden and differentiate from corresponding non-sexual homicides. Unsolved and solved sexual homicide (n=33) cases were identified in a database containing all homicides in Sweden between 1990 and 2013 (N=2,126), and subsequently data from forensic psychiatric evaluations were collected for convicted offenders. Male-on-female sexual homicides constituted 1.6% of all homicides and the clearance rate was 82%, which is comparable to the 83% overall clearance rate but took longer time to solve. Three factors differentiated sexual from non-sexual homicides: strangulation, younger age of the victim and the absence of eyewitnesses. In solved cases, distance from the offender’s home to the crime scene was strongly correlated with time to clearance. A majority of the offenders suffered from personality disorders, while other diagnoses were uncommon.

Sexual homicide; perpetration; victimisation; police investigation

THINKING COLD CASES OUT OF THE BOX: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Despite the advances in new technologies applied to criminal investigations, unsolved crimes in Europe are still lacking a critical in-depth approach. Our proposal is part of a broader research, aimed at analysing cold cases by addressing it from different perspectives, notably the forensic and the criminological ones. If our ultimate goal is to develop a general and transversal model for crime investigations, suitable both for cold and standard cases, our contribution will focus here on the detectives’ point of view. Based on interviews with various actors among a Swiss police force (e.g. detectives, crime scene investigators, managers, etc.), this exploratory study aims at understanding how cold cases are perceived, understood and
investigated “from the inside”. The results provide an in-depth look at criminal investigations (standard as well as exceptional), and a comprehensive appraisal of the strategies adopted, the resources allocated and the challenges encountered while trying to solve a case.

Cold cases, unsolved criminal cases, police investigations,

Olivier Gourdon Observatoire national de la délinquance et des responses pénales / National Observatory on Crime and Criminal Justice

THE WORLD HOMICIDE SURVEY

The World Homicide Survey is a research project that aims to explain the factors of homicide rate’s variations across the world. According to the dynamic theory of violence, a country’s contextual factors (poverty, inequality, numbers of young people, etc.) act on other concepts which have a more direct link to homicides, such as the presence of criminal organizations, corruption, firearms, and the general efficiency of criminal justice agencies. As there are almost no available harmonized variables to characterize these most direct causes of homicide, data have been collected by asking knowledgeable individuals their opinions on the social conditions in their country, the functioning of the criminal justice and the forms and prevalence of violence and homicide, and indicators have been created to measure these factors. This methodology is similar to that employed by Transparency International when creating its Corruption perception index. This paper presents the results for one region, Europe.

Homicide Factors of violence Formal social controls Violence activators

Magdalena Grzyb Jagiellonian University

EXPLORING FEMICIDE RATES IN POLAND

By far there are not reliable studies nor data on female homicide victimization in Poland. The Police or Ministry of Justice did not disaggregated criminal statistics including the gender of the homicide’s victim. Homicide rates for general population in Poland has been graduating decreasing since ten years. However female homicide victimisation is distinct criminological phenomenon, its patterns, dynamics and aetiology are different than those of male homicides. Hence we cannot draw simple analogies. The last EU-wide survey on violence against women published in 2014 by Fundamental Rights Agency showed that Poland has in fact the lowest VAW rates in Poland, which can possibly indicate that female homicide rates would also be lower than in other countries. The Police collect data including gender of the victim since 2012, although in unclear way. It is extremely difficult to extricate from them the femicide rates. Given the definitional issues regarding femicide, I would
like to focus only on intimate partner femicide and identify its rates in Poland. Femicide prevalence is actually a big issue in Polish public debate regarding women’s rights and politics of ultra-conservative government. The aim of my presentation is to find out the female homicide victimisation rates in Poland basing on scarce statistical data. The very limited data indicate that female homicide victimisation rates in any case are not lower then in other European countries.

Vladimir Kudryavtsev Institute for the Rule of Law (EUSP)

“BIRTHDAY BLUES”: DO BIRTHDAYS AFFECT HOMICIDAL BEHAVIOR SIMILAR TO HOLIDAYS?

Birthday blues” phenomenon – excess of deaths surrounding the date of one's birthday – is thoroughly examined for various types of lethality (Lester 1976): natural causes, accidents, suicides, and even victimization by homicides. While said effect had been established in medicine and suicidology one of its aspects was somewhat neglected in criminology - namely the increased probability of committing homicide by birthday celebrants. Given the nature of birthday as a celebratory event it is possible that something similar to well-known holiday homicide nexus (Lester 1979) can exist. I test this assumption empirically with the aid of the statistical approach used in medical science (Ajdacic-Gross et al. 2012) and homicide time series created from the universe decisions of Russian criminal courts in 2009–2011 on homicides (N=50,170). I find that the excess of homicides committed by celebrants on their birthday is present and statistically significant. I also capitalize on rich information regarding offenders’ socio-economic status recorded by courts (Volkov 2016) at sentencing. These data are utilized to tackle possible disparities in the propensity towards lethal violence during birthday between different social groups.

Guido Travaini University Vita-Salute San Raffaele
Isabella Merzagora University of Milan

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ON THREE CASES OF HOMICIDE: ETHNO-RACIAL IMPLICATIONS.

Recent news in Italy have lead us to think about the risk of a return to a certain ethno-centrist thought, also facilitated by an increasingly widespread use of social media. Starting from this data we wanted to evaluate - through the methodology of Social Media Intelligence - the ethnic-racial perception of social media users in relation to three cases of homicide committed in Italy in 2018 and which have received a significant media coverage.
The aim of this communication is to present the first results of this research, which analysed 300 sources and 25,060 posts on Facebook, Twitter and Youtube. The not very reassuring fact emerges that the racial theme is very present and not always related to the characteristics of the fact, as well as a verbal violence towards the other deserving of a criminological reflection.

homicide - ethno racial implication - sentiment analysis

Galma Akdeniz Istanbul Bilgi University

UNTANGLING HOMICIDE RELATED STATISTICS: THE CASE OF TURKEY

Data collected by government agencies are known to offer far from perfect measure of crime trends due to their tendency to reflect administrative and bureaucratic processes, rather than crime levels itself. On the other hand, homicide is considered to be an offence for which official data are likely to be closest to the actual numbers (compared with other offences), as it is less likely to be unreported and therefore undercounted. In this paper, homicide related statistics from different official sources in Turkey have been compared, including cause of death statistics, police statistics, prosecution and court statistics, and prison statistics. It was found that each of those are deeply flawed when taken as a source of information on homicide rates. Changes in what is counted and how render time series redundant; Administrative decisions that determine how data are collected complicate interpretation and reduce the validity of data; Counting units are inconsistent across different sources making cross-checking problematic; and human error reduces reliability. Despite these drawbacks, an attempt is made to unearth what actual homicide trends might be, by critically examining at all these data. Finally, it is argued that while it is an established fact that official statistics are problematic as a source of crime data, they are still extensively used in national and cross-national studies of crime, meaning that those studies have to be critically examined as well.

Homicide, Crime Statistics, Comparative Research
PROBLEMS OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND TOOLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICER’S SKILLS ON CONFLICT PREVENTION MISSIONS. GAP- GAMING FOR PEACE PROJECT.

The tragedy of our times is that new international and national conflicts are still breaking out in spite of close international cooperation of countries. And despite of the high involvement of United Nations, European Union, Council of Europe and other international organisations the world is becoming more and more biased and radicalized. Modern man must also cope many challenges associated with difficult situations resulting from national and international conflicts including the most serious type of crimes — the crimes against humans and humanity. Conflict area are especially in the most exposed to a high crime rate, acts of terrorism and crimes against humanity. Especially law enforcement officers who serve on peacebuilding, peacekeeping or conflict prevention missions have to be good educated and prepared for any situations met on mission. Traditional training must be enhanced by soft skills training. Law enforcement officers should work well with others and achieve their goals with respect of human rights and ethics. Project Gaming for Peace GAP can be very helpful in training of soft skills in education for law enforcement missions. The presentation concerns description an idea of this project and its results.

conflict prevention missions, education of law enforcement officers, international project

CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF THE TALIBAN TARGETED KILLING PROGRAM

This paper examines the deadly impact of the Taliban assassination program on the civilian population in Afghanistan. The paper is divided in two parts. The first part analyzes the criteria used by the Taliban for determining what they believe are legitimate military targets in their assassination campaign. The Taliban leadership broadly defined its targets as “the enemies of Islam and their helpers and supporters,” but it also issued more detailed descriptions of specific categories of civilian targets and the reasons for carrying out assassination attempts against them. The first part of the paper thus examines five categories of civilian targets (e.g. contractors working for US/ISAF forces and the Afghan regime, pro-government religious leaders, judicial officials, teachers, and employees of local and international aid organizations) and the arguments provided by the Taliban to legitimize targeting these groups of civilians. The second part of the paper examines how the too-broad criteria for determining targets, which necessarily caused indiscriminate attacks against civilians, ignored the standard definitions of legitimate military targets (e.g. members of the armed forces, members of pro-government paramilitary groups, and civilians directly participating in hostilities) and, consequently, led to systemic violations of the principle of distinction between civilians and combatants.

Taliban, Afghanistan, targeted killings, civilian victims, indiscriminate attacks, international humanitarian law

According to several scholars, selecting a target is the first step of a terrorist attack. Thus, the choice of the target may influence the characteristics of the attack. Using data from the Global Terrorism Database, this presentation analyses the impact of targets on the modus operandi and on the outcomes of the attack. The modus operandi is analysed according to three variables: the type of weapon, the type of tactic, and the number of terrorists assigned to the attack. The number of victims killed, as well as the claiming responsibility, are part of the outcomes of the attack. Results show that, out of 20,864 targets struck, 75% were directed against hard targets (e.g. military, police). Independently of the target type, explosives, bombs and/or dynamite were the preferred weapon (57%), just as explosion and/or bombing was the tactic more often adopted (52%). Attacks against hard targets tend to require two assigned terrorists (30%), while attacks against soft targets (e.g. private citizens, NGO) are mostly perpetrated by a single actor (31%). Concerning the number of victims, there are usually no lethal victims independently of the type of target, however, the absence of victims is higher for hard targets (76%), than for soft ones (68%). Finally, neither attacks against soft targets, nor attacks against hard ones tend to be claimed by terrorist organizations, even if attacks against hard targets are more often claimed (17%) than attacks against soft targets (15%).

RAPE VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR BLAME AS A FUNCTION OF ALCOHOL PRESENCE AMONG SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFESSIONALS

Childhood and adulthood sexual abuse are associated with adverse psychiatric outcomes including symptoms of depression, PTSD, drug and alcohol abuse behaviors. Sexual assault survivors who use drugs are at increased risk for further victimization, as victims of crime are likely to be victimized repeatedly and approximately half of the sexual assaults of adult women involve alcohol use. Alcohol use is also linked to increased victim self-blame and maladaptive coping, as well as negative social reactions to sexual assault disclosure, which in turn are related to further distress and risk behaviors.
Since substance use professionals are more likely to be the recipient of a disclosure of sexual assault, it is imperative that they remain objective, nonjudgmental and empathic towards all rape victims, regardless of specific case factors such as alcohol consumption. The current talk explore the impact of victim alcohol consumption on substance abuse professionals’ evaluations of an alleged sexual victim responsibility, mental health adversities and rape authenticity while accounting for alcohol coercion, rape myth acceptance and alcohol expectations. The results are discussed in the context of previous victim and perpetrator blaming research with implications for criminal justice systems. Moreover, implications for prevention, assessment, treatment formulation and implementation suggest that more training regarding rape/sexual assault is needed for substance abuse service teams.

Polina Smiragina The University of Sydney and Stockholm University

MIGRANT WORKERS IN RUSSIA: A CASE OF STRUCTURAL VICTIMISATION?

This study examines the recent changes in the Russian migration policy and its effects on the local seasonal migrant worker population. Certain policies make it exceedingly challenging for migrant workers to work legally in Russia. This forces the migrant workers into an illegal labour market, generating opportunities for unlawful profit-making leading to structural victimization. Drawing on data collected through ethnographic fieldwork and documentary analysis, this study investigates the exploitation experiences of migrant workers in Russia. This research reveals the social structures that establish exploitative conditions in a workplace and thereby determines the harms endured by migrant workers. This constitutes an exemplar of structural violence against a social group. Furthermore, the lack of social, cultural and economic capital aggravates the situation, rendering the migrant workers victims of circumstance and compelling the violation of migration law. The act of violating the migration law conceals the exploitation of migrant workers, making their crime a principal concern and rendering their victimhood invisible.

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migration, victimhood, exploitation, crime
Crime Reporting in Russia: Crime Victimization Survey and Police Data

Crime victimization surveys in Russia used to be too insubstantial or based on poor methodology. In particular, these surveys did not provide data for studying crime reporting to the police (too few reported crimes — less than 50 observations per survey). During April 2018 the Institute for the Rule of Law at the European University at St. Petersburg carried out the first big and representative crime victimization survey (more than 3,000 victims). The first part of the paper presents a general description of the reported and non-reported crimes using the crime victimization survey data. The second part compares the survey data about the reported crimes and the universe of officially registered crimes (disaggregated data from the Russian police). The third part tests the classical hypotheses of the impact of different characteristics of the crime, victim, and offender on the reporting behavior using regression models. There are three groups of variables — demographic and social characteristics of the victim (gender, age, social status, education, and others); characteristics of the crime (crime type, crime scene, daylight or nighttime, etc.); and for the crimes where the victim had information about the offender (about 600 observations), the role of the offender characteristics (gender, relations, official status, etc.).

crime victimization survey, victimology, Russia

Valeria Vegh Weis NYU/UBA

VICTIMOLOGY AND STATE CRIME

Exploring how to deal with state crimes, the experience of the Grandmothers the Plaza de Mayo in Argentina appears as an example of a successful strategy conducted by the victims of massive human rights violations. Based on this case, I develop the notion of a victim-driven approach by exploring those elements of the Grandmothers’ successful struggle that might be useful to enhance victims’ organizations that are struggling with crimes of the state in other parts of the globe. The case of the Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo has been extensively discussed but most commentators have focused on two aspects: its “uniqueness” and its “meaningful participation” in the transitional justice process. I challenge the traditional commentary by concentrating on the complexity and challenges of the Grandmother’s experience and its potential to be replicated. I also propose replacing the traditional goal of ‘meaningful participation’ — focused on a victim-centered or victim-oriented perspective - by means of a victim-driven approach. To do this, I analyze the achievements of the Grandmothers by showing their independent work during a variety of political circumstances at the national level and how they did not “took part” in a governmental or internationally-conducted transitional justice process but they faced, conducted and challenged the crimes of the powerful through an independent work.

victimology, state crime, social movements
**IDIOSYCRATIC VOTING IN THE UNGA DEATH PENALTY MORATORIUM RESOLUTIONS**

December 2017 marks the ten year anniversary of the first UN General Assembly resolution calling for a global moratorium on capital punishment: Resolution 62/149. Over the past ten years there have been six such UNGA resolutions passed, each receiving more votes in favour than the last. This research study aims to track UN member states’ voting practices over these six resolutions, to answer the deceptively complex question: why do states vote as they do (by voting in favour, against, by abstaining, or by being absent)? The author’s principal hypothesis is that UN member states’ votes in the moratorium resolutions are a reflection of their existing death penalty laws: voting ‘no’ if a country is an active retentionist, and voting ‘yes’ if a country is abolitionist. However, several member states stand as exceptions. Do counterintuitive voting practices merely foreshadow future domestic developments in abolishing or re-establishing capital punishment, or are the states concerned instead using the resolution to make strategic political statements on the international stage, when the death penalty carries little salience domestically? Alternatively, do small changes in the resolutions’ wording from year to year matter? This research, relying upon the spatial voting model, as well as ‘elite’ interviews with UNGA representatives conducted in New York, aims to identify explanations for UN member states’ idiosyncratic voting patterns in the moratorium resolutions from 2007 to 2016.

**Alejandro Rubio Arnal University of Glasgow**

**IMPROVING POST-PRISON RE/INTEGRATION THROUGH COLLABORATION: A METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION**

As a result of the rise in the number of releases, since the beginning of the XXI century interest in what happens to prisoners after release has widely increased within political (Maruna et al. 2004) and academic circles (Maruna 2001; Petersilia 2003; LeBel & Maruna 2012), non-criminal justice agencies (Maguire 2007) and among the public (Ewald & Uggen 2012). In spite of this, we as a society, have been unable to significantly improve the life of not only those who are released (Padfield & Maruna 2006) but also of their families and communities. My PhD project uses an innovative and sophisticated methodology in order to study this ‘same old problem’ in a new way. I have formed and am facilitating and being a member of a heterogeneous research group whose first purpose is to collaboratively gain a better understanding of post-prison re/integration. Departing from this enhanced understanding, the co-research group will try to fulfil its second aim: to propose ways of improving post-prison re/integration. This paper will explain the reasons behind the choice of this methodology. This will be done through the exploration of matters that are central to social sciences such as a) what is knowledge and how is it produced, b) the role of participants in a research and the reasons behind it or c) the communication dynamics that should be fostered during research.
WHO ARE PRISONERS’ FAMILIES AND WHAT ARE THEY FOR?

Paylor and Smith (1994) asked the question “Who are prisoners’ families?” almost 25 years ago. Their conclusion, that they were not just the partners and children so often focused on, is unlikely to have changed should this article be written again today. Research is still heavily focused on prisoners’ partners and children however, rather than considering wider family groups or even the elected family made up of friends or non-blood relatives. They are also mainly constructed as individuals not within the prison system themselves. Considering the follow-on question, “What are prisoners’ families for?”, Paylor and Smith noted there was a humanitarian aspect to identifying who prisoners’ families are and a need to support those who cared for released prisoners. There was also, however, a focus on the family as a resource, which continues today, there to provide care and support rather than receive it.

This paper is based on PhD research looking at young people’s experiences of having a family member in prison. Research participants were recruited from an arts collective known as KIN, which was itself exploring familial imprisonment, as well as a group who were currently within a Young Offenders Institution. It considers both the above questions in more detail by looking at young people’s experiences of sibling imprisonment and exploring the experience of familial imprisonment where both the young person and their family member are within the prison estate at the same time.

Prison, Family, Young people

HOSTILE POLITICS: A STUDY INTO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUNISHMENT AND POLITICAL ORIENTATION

This paper is based on a pilot study conducted in Spring 2018. It is part of a larger study, which investigates the relationship between diverse biographies, punishment attitudes and shifts in political orientation, particularly in relation to the rise in far-right politics across Europe. It draws on studies that suggest a link between punitive attitudes, identity and political rhetoric. The project examines the process through which punishment and criminal justice rhetoric have intimate links to the politics of race, racism and exclusion, and explores the political as well as personal conditions that frame punitive logics within criminal justice and beyond. The pilot study draws on findings from observations and qualitative interviews that follow three theatrical workshops in Coventry and London, UK. The workshops offer members of the public an opportunity to engage in a fictionalised parliamentary debate on current political issues, including some related to criminal justice, Brexit and attitudes to migration and race relations. Findings focus on how people’s political orientation can express a link between alienation and anxiety, and punitive and hostile attitudes towards others. We argue that a psychosocial theory of hostility, together with a general theory of punishment in society that goes beyond analyses of criminal justice and penal institutions, can offer an important new way of explaining the infiltration of punitive logics into our current socio-political moment.

punitive, punitive, political orientation, racism, hostility, far-right politics, emotions, lived experiences
PROBATION FOR ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

The fact of the matter is that more than 27,000 Romanian probationers are road traffic offenders, and they represent more than 40% of the stock number in 2017. The evolution of this percent is shaped as a plateau situated at the 11% level, between 2010 and 2013, and as an abrupt ascending line, since 2014 (while the percent of detainees convicted for road traffic offences is constant, 4% of the stock number of prisoners registered in the last 7 years). 2014, when the New Penal Code entered into force, with extended responsibilities for the probation counsellors, is a turning point for the Romanian Probation System. Analyzing the specific data regarding this large group of offenders, we are able to outline the profile of the road traffic probationer: is a mature man (only 2% of the road traffic probationers are females, comparing with 9% of the stock number of probationers, in 2017), living in the countryside (46% of the road traffic probationers are living in an urban area, comparing with 51% of the stock number of probationers, in 2017), sanctioned for driving under influence of alcohol or other forbidden substances (53% of the road traffic probationers, in 2017), obliged to perform community service (61% of the road traffic probationers, in 2017) and to attend one or more social reintegration programs (37% of the road traffic probationers, in 2017). Grounded on such details, we are concerning to design specific programs, better adapted methodologically and legally.

Romanian Probation System, traffic offenders, community service work programs

RELEVANT RELATIONSHIPS AND ISSUES FOR LONG-TERM INMATES - WHAT MATTERS IF NOTHING ELSE MATTERS ANYMORE?

Qualitative interviews were conducted with inmates of Swiss penal institutions in addition to a quantitative survey with focus on “value orientation and attitudes to criminal policy within the penal system”. Families, friendships and significant others were described as meaningful by the interviewed inmates. Social bonds to significant others play a different -not just protective- role for them. As a follow up of an empirical typification it is worth taking a closer look at the patterns of attachment and relationships of persons who have a long and severe prison sentence or unspecified penalties like correctional measures. Often, due to the special conditions of the long duration of imprisonment (amongst other things), their contacts to individuals outside prison are minimized and the importance of friendships in prison as well as the “little things” in life are increasing.

penal system, interviews with inmates, relevant relationships and issues for inmates
SELF-LEGITIMACY OF PRISON STAFF IN SLOVENIA

Recent studies pointed to the unstable nature of legitimacy in the prison environment. A study on self-legitimacy of prison workers was implemented in Slovenian prisons. The aim of the study was twofold. Firstly, the applicability of certain theoretical assumptions on the unstable nature of self-legitimacy was researched, and secondly, possible differences between groups of prison workers were explored. Two rounds of surveys were conducted in 2014 and 2016. In 2014, 101 prison officers were surveyed, while in 2016, 243 prison workers were surveyed, out of which 149 were prison officers. Overall, the findings revealed that the quality of relations with colleagues, perception of fairness in supervisors’ decisions, positive perception of audience legitimacy, and age influence self-legitimacy of the prison staff. These findings highlight the unstable nature of self-legitimacy. Moreover, the perceptions of self-legitimacy vary over time, and in different groups of prison workers. The results draw attention to: 1) the need for inclusion of specific characteristics of an individual prison in research of self-legitimacy, as prisons differ by size, regime, prison population, architectural characteristics etc., and 2) the differences in prison workers' perception of self-legitimacy that should be consider in future research.

prison workers, quality of relations, self-legitimacy, Slovenia

EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE-INITIATED DIVERSION FOR YOUTH: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Diversions prior to charge is one of the most widely-used disposal options for low-severity youthful offenders. Diversions can include simple warnings but can also be accompanied by a referral to services. This paper will report on the results of Campbell systematic review that examined the effects of police-initiated diversion programs of youth on delinquent behaviour, compared to traditional system processing of youth. The review synthesises evidence from 19 high-quality studies, including 13 randomised controlled trials and 6 quasi-experimental studies. The paper will describe the overall effectiveness of diversion and the relative effectiveness of simple diversion and diversion with services.

juvenile; diversion; meta-analysis
Heather Panter Liverpool John Moores University

TRANSGENDER COPS: GENDER AND SEXUALITY EXPECTATIONS IN POLICE CULTURES

Following upon the recently published book, Transgender Cops: The Intersection of Gender and Sexuality Expectations in Police Cultures, this presentation will focus specifically on transgender experiences within American and British policing and the recent changes in police cultures. The issues faced by the transgender community within policing will be explored and how gender, and the non-conformity of it, is perceived within police cultures. Moreover, it will provide an on-going critique of the queer (LGBT+) criminology movement and why it is crucial to policing studies, emphasising the specific importance of transgender issues therein. The following research questions will be examined: What are the perceptions of cisgender officers towards transgender officers, and what are the consequences of these perceptions? What are the occupational experiences and perceptions of officers who identify as transgender within policing? And, what are the reported positive and negative administrative issues that transgender individuals face within policing? During the course of this examination empirical, theoretical, and policy contributions of this research will be explored alongside policy recommendations and directions for future research.

police culture, bias, LGBT+ criminology

Kaja Prislan Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor
Branko Lobnikar Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

RESIDENTS PERCEPTION OF POLICE EFFECTIVENESS IN SLOVENIA

In 2013 the Slovenian Police adapted new community policing strategy that focuses on building partnerships with communities and problem-oriented approach. After four years after the implementation, we observed changes in residents’ perceptions on different aspects of daily police activities, which is important because public opinion about police work is a valuable source for measuring the effectiveness of community-oriented police service. By comparing the results of two, subsequent national-wide studies among residents in Slovenia (from 24 different municipalities), one from 2011 (before new policing strategy) and the other from 2017 (4-years after adopting the community policing strategy), we analysed the most significant impacts of the new policing strategy. We measured residents’ opinion on 23 different aspects of police work. The findings were analysed in the light of the criteria set by the police as a performance criterion in this strategic document. The results showed that residents are most satisfied with rescue services and life protection. Their opinion about human rights
treatment, legality and responsiveness improved the most, while they are least satisfied with their effectiveness in drug control and dealing with corporate crime. Findings show that the public perceptions are most in favour of border police, while crime investigation is by public opinion the weakest area of police work.

police work, effectiveness, public opinion, community policing

Kaja Prislan Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor
Branko Lobnikar Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor
Kaja Prislan Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

THE ROLE OF POLICE IN PREVENTING RADICALISATION IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Radicalisation as a precondition for terrorism represents a critical global threat, furthermore in Europe, Balkan countries are considered as one of the significant breeding ground for religious radicals and violent extremism. In these countries radicalisation prevention strategies need to be locally oriented and harmonised on international and interagency level. Traditionally, intelligence agencies are responsible for dealing with violent extremism since they are leading agents in national security and operate with classified information. However nowadays, the police also plays a crucial role in facilitating a preventative multi-agency approach, especially in local settings. The paper presents preliminary findings of a study, conducted on the sample of different stakeholders (e.g. police, NGOs, local governments representatives) responsible for dealing with (de) radicalisation in different Western Balkan states. The data was collected during the training courses, which were carried out within the EU founded First Line Project on preventing radicalization in 2017. The respondents evaluated the effectiveness of different institutions involved in preventing radicalisation.

police, radicalisation, extremism, deradicalization, Balkan, prevention
MAPPING THE POLICING OF WILDLIFE CRIMES IN ENGLAND

This contribution intends to explore different trajectories and reciprocal or opposing relationships between urban and rural in the context of policing. The aim here is not to hit on a univocal definition of what exactly is rural, but rather, to support the claim of the fluidity of the meaning of rurality (Policek, 2017), whereby the mapping of the policing of wildlife crimes, constitutes a stepping stone towards an in-depth analysis of the multiple (often contradictory) academic discourses all capturing the idea that rural regions are inherently exposed to high levels of risk of wildlife crimes but present significant constraints on their ability to mitigate it. Although we suggest that many rural regions may remain vulnerable, despite efforts to mitigate risk and buffer its impacts, we argue that for rural communities, developing a way to achieve greater resilience is both crucial and difficult. We propose an exploration of current and possible crime prevention strategies where resilience has much in common with the concept of risk management, which is pervasive in economics. In particular, we have looked at how farmers and other people living in rural communities in a specific Constabulary in England have supported the creation of a network of diverse interested stakeholders with the aim of sharing crime prevention advice and strategies.

Keywords: policing; wildlife crimes; crime prevention; England

JAIL INMATES AND POLICE INTERROGATION

Surprisingly few studies have examined police interrogation/interviewing strategies from suspects’ perspectives, yet gathering suspects’ views could well provide important insights into how best to interview. However, virtually all the few prior studies were conducted outside the USA, where legal systems and police practices probably differ. This two-part study firstly explored US jail inmates’ (N = 418) perspectives about how police should conduct interrogations/interviews. The results of a factor analysis of 26 survey items pertaining to various interrogation tactics resulted in four factors emerging - Dominance/Control, Humanity/Integrity, Empathy/Perspective-Taking, and Rapport. Respondents most strongly endorsed Rapport strategies and were unsupportive of approaches involving Dominance/Control. Results from this incarcerated sample support the notion that rapport-building strategies may be the best. The second part involves data from a sub-sample of 249 of these USA jail inmates who had recently experienced police interrogations/interviews. Fifty-three respondents said they had fully confessed (21.3%), 58 partially confessed (23.3%), and 126 denied (50.6%). Differences according to demographic factors, criminological factors, and contextual factors were assessed, and these three groups differed most for contextual factors (e.g., perceived strength of evidence, a priori confession decision).

Keywords: Inmates, opinions, interrogation, investigative interviewing
DEMOCRATIZATION OF POLICING IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES — LESSONS LEARNED FROM SERBIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Democratization of the police work plays a crucial role in the police reform in post-conflict societies which face inner conflicts and specific police-related challenges. International actors that initiate the police reform in such countries often treat implementation of community-oriented policing (COP) as one of the ways in which peace and stability can be brought to precarious communities. Nevertheless, the police reform often does not have a sustainable character, and consequently, it does not achieve its goals. In this paper we elaborate on possibilities of bringing social order to the post-conflict societies by means of the police democratization, in specific by COP implementation. The theoretical part of the paper is based on analysis of relevant previous research and scientific discussions. It is followed by the presentation of chosen results of the qualitative research which has been so far conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia within the international project Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform. We describe both ways in which COP has been implemented in those countries as well as experts’ opinions about this process and its results. An implication of the study on COP implementation in the Western Balkans as a specific way of policing democratization should be a broader analysis of the relations between different efforts undertaken during the police reform (and their real influence) to achieve stability in post-conflict communities.

democratization; policing; community policing; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serbia; post-conflict societies

LEARNING TO BECOME A POLICE. UNDERSTANDING LEARNING AND JOB PREFERENCES OF NORWEGIAN POLICE STUDENTS IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE.

Several police educations are now higher educations, and some even providing academic degrees. Inevitably, police education has become more and more academic. Nevertheless, research has shown that police students prefer practical, operational police work to academic curricula, and they have done so since they started doing research on police education. We examine to what extent police students still prefer practice over theory and what their career plans are: Firstly by examining and analyzing quantitative data of student questionnaires from a European longitudinal survey of police recruits
(RECPOL), and secondly by combining these data with qualitative data of Norwegian police students. The data are combined to give a more elaborate interpretation not only to what we find, but also to why. Results show that there is a clear preference for practice over theory and for operational police work. In Norway both preferences for practice and plans for operational careers are the strongest. The qualitative data show positive associations to ‘practical, varied and exciting work’ and negative to ‘theoretical, routine and office work’. This dualistic perception proves to be a comprehensive feature of motivation for becoming police, and it becomes clear that many students see this “practice orientation” as a vital characteristic of themselves as persons. The widespread fear that modern day’s police recruits are too little hands-on and practical is unjustified.

Police education, police students, academisation, theory vs. practice, job preferences, professional identity

Verfaillie Kristof Vrije Universiteit Brussel

POLITICIANS MAKING CHOICES ABOUT CRIME CONTROL: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

In this paper I focus on how politicians make choices about crime control. How do the rules, plans, laws and policies they are expected to develop come about? How do they make policy? These processes were examined in a study of decision-making processes at the cabinet of the Belgian Minister of Justice Marc Verwilghen (1999-2003). Marc Verwilghen held office at a pivotal time, a time of reform and a time in which he came to embody reform. The study shows how political decision-making about crime control is actually experienced and performed by key policymakers. It describes how politicians make policy in practice and achieve desired ends (“what it means to be successful as a politician”).

politics, crime control, choices

Francesca Menichelli University of Surrey

CRIME CONTROL AS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE? CHANGES IN COMMUNITY SAFETY WORK, ALTERNATIVE UNDERSTANDINGS OF CRIME AND OFFENDING, AND POTENTIAL FOR PROGRESSIVE CHANGE

A great deal of attention has recently been paid in criminology to the intersection between policing and public health, with particular emphasis on the increasing role the police are asked to play in the management of people with mental health issues. My own research on the local governance of community safety in England, Wales and Italy confirms that a similar move towards public health is happening in this policy area as well, and is affecting a wider range of institutions that
goes beyond the police and includes local authorities, community safety partnerships and Police and Crime Commissioners. In previous works I have identified some of the repercussions of this shift for the agencies working in community safety and for service users. However, I believe that we should also pay attention to what this movement entails on a theoretical level for our wider understanding of crime and of offending. In this paper I begin to sketch some of the implications of the movement towards public health, identifying three: first, a return to discussions on the social causation of crime; second, emerging new forms of victimisation revolving around issues of ‘harm’; third, a re-consideration of the role of crime prevention and punishment. Finally, the paper explores the potential for progressive change that these debates might unleash.

public health; offending; harm; crime control; community safety

Leon Moosavi University of Liverpool

‘ASIAN CRIMINOLOGY’ AND ‘SOUTHERN CRIMINOLOGY’ AS POLITICAL PROJECTS TO CHALLENGE ‘SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGY’

In recent years a number of criminologists have criticised ‘scientific criminology’ for believing that it is objective and universal. These commentators have called for a radical reconsideration of the epistemological status of criminological knowledge. These scholars have unashamedly developed a political project that seeks to decolonise criminology by highlighting how criminology has historically and contemporarily reflected ethnocentric and even colonialist perspectives. Two of the most significant movements that have emerged in recent years and that are gaining traction are ‘Asian criminology’ and ‘Southern criminology’. This paper introduces these two paradigms by charting their objectives, achievements, similarities and differences. It seeks to put both paradigms into conversation with one another in a way that has thus far been insufficiently attempted. After identifying Asian and Southern criminologists’ arguments, this paper also identifies a range of limitations that they will have to resolve if their critique of ‘scientific criminology’ is to be successful. The arguments contained within this paper will highlight how emerging approaches to criminology are challenging established perspectives on the role of criminologists in knowledge production and more broadly, in their contributions to public policy.

Criminological theory, Decolonising criminology, Criminological epistemologies, Asian criminology, Southern criminology,
THE SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE GLOBAL SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

This presentation analyses the possible contributions of science, scientific methods and technology to contrast global crime through the future establishment of a global system of criminal justice. National and international responses to global crime are ineffective, as they still depend on national politics. The only way to fight global crime is through a global system of criminal justice. In the current geopolitical situation dominated by fear, insecurity, nationalism, populism, and misinformation, a global agreement on common values upon which to build such a system seems utopian. We will try to verify the hypothesis that science can offer a fundamental contribution to this purpose, by trying to answer the following questions. Can objective and evidence-based scientific knowledge help to find and found a set of global values? Can scientific knowledge demonstrate the inadequacy of traditional politico-legal frameworks, such as national sovereignty or the territoriality of criminal law, in the global era? Can the rigour of scientific method suggest policy-making values for objective and knowledge-based policies and laws, against irrationalism and intuitionism? Does an evolutionary approach to crime and justice show that as much as crime evolved into global crime, criminal justice is bound to evolve into global criminal justice? What is the future role and the potential of technology, as the practical development of scientific knowledge, in the fight against global crime?

global crime, global justice, science, technology

HAS THE STATE TAKEN ON TOO MUCH?

Since the 18th and 19th Centuries states have taken on, or taken over, more and more responsibility for responding to disputes between, and offending by, its citizens. In the last two centuries they have created exponential numbers of criminal offences, and established more and more state criminal justice institutions, in fulfillment of this assumption of responsibility. The result, by the beginning of the twenty-first Century, has been ballooning criminal justice budgets, excessive criminalization of citizens, over-crowded courts and prisons, and under-resourced criminal justice agencies, with little to show by way of reducing conflicts and disputes or offending behavior. In this paper, I consider whether the time may have come when we should re-think the role of the state, and consider more seriously than we have up to now, what alternatives may be more successful and effective in producing more peaceful and harmonious societies. What appetite might there be for seriously rolling back the state's efforts to protect us from each other? I readily acknowledge the late Professor Nils Christie's influence in inspiring me to pose such questions once more.

Criminal law, criminal justice, overreach, dispute resolution
Rossella Selmini University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology

“THE THREE BEST DAYS OF MY LIFE”: GANGS, RIOTS AND YOUTH MOBILIZATIONS

Different but related forms of urban youth violence and youth discontent have occurred in a variety of European countries and the US in recent decades. A critical analysis of these phenomena, of their conventional definitions, and of the types of violence they express reveals interesting similarities and differences: the root causes from which they originate (especially social exclusion and racial/ethnical segregation), the types of expressive, instrumental, and performative violence involved, the conventional definitions used in the criminology and social movements literatures, and characteristic forms of criminalization and stigmatization. Conventional political action and political goals are clear in many youth mobilizations, but not in urban riots; however, analyses of unintended political consequences of riots show more similarities than differences. Institutionalized gangs in the US and global gangs like the ALKQ have occasionally or more systematically played political and social roles.

youth violence, riots, gangs, social movements

Peter Stiernstedt University of West London

SWEDISH CORRUPTION - THE RISE AND FALL OF AN UNCORRUPT NATION

When looking at measurements of levels of corruption across nations, the Scandinavian countries generally tend to score well. Over time this has forged a perception of this region as seemingly uncorrupt by most, often broad, definitions of the concept. The few corruption scandals that get local attention, and the even fewer that reach international recognition, are quickly dismissed and forgotten. When looking at the particular countries that constitute Scandinavia there is however one that warrant special attention - Sweden. Illustrated by a case study of one of the nation's largest national security breaches involving the Swedish Transport agency, a particular form of corruption - cryonism - is shown to be pervasive. The case itself is not unique in its portrayal of unethical behaviour and engagement with corruption in the political echelons in Sweden of late, but rather an inconvenient norm. The inconvenience partly due to a small, but perhaps significant change in perception, where the Swedish halo seems to tarnish. Thus, as argued in the paper, this may be the beginning of the end of an age of innocence for Sweden and its peculiar yet innate corruption. It is also suggested that the lessons learned from the case study points towards an anti-corruption agenda based not so much on further rules and regulation but a change in culture.

Corruption, Cryonism, Sweden, Anti-corruption, Political reform
BLURRED BOUNDARIES AND LEGAL UNCERTAINTY IN POLICE-VOLUNTEER PARTNERSHIPS

Citizen involvement in policing is a means to enhance public confidence in, and legitimacy of, the police, as well increase its effectiveness. However, voluntary policing also involves many risks and governmental control over voluntary policing is fraught with difficulty. In this paper we study the relationship between police and citizen-volunteers within partnerships in policing, looking specifically at roles and responsibilities, and how the respective parties reflect upon the regulation and autonomy in relation to accountability and legal certainty, with the objective to illuminate how mutual dependencies within police–volunteer partnerships work out in practice. A comprehensive empirical material on two types of police–citizen partnerships in policing in Sweden – The Volunteers of the Police and a nationwide volunteer search-and-rescue group Missing People Sweden – has been collected, including formal informant interviews, observations, news-articles and documents. We show that in police-volunteer partnerships characterized by a high degree of integration of tasks and responsibilities, and a high degree of trust, boundaries become fuzzy and porous. Despite intentions and great efforts to demarcate what volunteers should do, responsibilities of the state police have been delegated and civilian participation have gone well into the heart of front line policing. We discuss the consequences of these blurred boundaries in terms of lack of accountability and legal uncertainty.

Voluntary policing, legal uncertainty, police-volunteer partnerships
‘SAFE ACCESS ZONES’: THE POLICING OF ANTI-ABORTION PROTESTERS IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

In 2015, the Victorian Parliament (Australia) introduced a law that creates exclusion zones around abortion providing premises, which was to solve the problems an East Melbourne abortion providing clinic was posed with by the presence of anti-abortionists for over 20 years. The law (the Public Health and Wellbeing Amendment (Safe Access Zones) Act 2015), among other things, bans everyone other than staff at abortion providing premises from communicating within 150 metres about abortion in a way that may cause anxiety or distress. This paper examines the impact of the 2015 Act on different actors, including anti-abortion protesters, by drawing on ethnographic data from a larger study examining the policing of anti-abortion direct actions in the city of Melbourne (Australia). The analysis indicates that the 2015 Act has largely been successful at keeping anti-abortion direct actions away from abortion providing premises. However, despite hopes of the Act putting an end to the problems posed by the presence of the anti-abortionists, other, different and similar conflicts are continuing. The paper reflects on this case study to consider the possibilities and limitations that arise from using legislation to avoid, manage or resolve what are not merely policing problems, but complex social and cultural conflicts.

protest, policing, public order, abortion, bubble/exclusion zone, ethnographic method

POLICING IN TIMES OF GLOBAL CRIMINAL SELECTIVITY. THE COUNTER-TERRORIST LAW AS A PLATFORM FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF NATIVE-ARGENTINEANS’ SOCIAL PROTEST BY THE GENDARMERIE

In times of globalization, the definition, regulation, and enactment of crimes go beyond national borders and are shaped by various international organizations. Attention has not yet been developed in relation to its influence in national regulations on crime and punishment. Therefore, there is a lack of studies on how this modern type of governance operates in relation to criminal policies and the activity of police forces. In order to fill this research gap, the research how policies adopted by international organizations and institutions shaped the notion of criminal selectivity, by requiring Argentina to align national policies with the global organizations' and institutions' conditions in the topic of terrorism. It will be displayed how, under the terrorist framework, the military is assigned security tasks that have traditionally belonged to the police and the police is increasingly militarized. The use of these policing strategies to confront social protests in general and Native-Argentinean peoples in particular will be researched. If proven, the effects of that distortive application in terms of police legitimacy will be analyzed. Overall, the changing power-relations between police, the state, international organizations and society will be approached in the context of the Argentinean struggle against terrorism under the pressure of global instruments.

social protest, terrorism, Argentina, global governance, policing
A DUTCH FIELD STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUESTIONING TECHNIQUES AND SUSPECTS’ STATEMENT

As of February 27th, 2017 suspects’ right to consult their lawyer before police questioning and in specified cases have their lawyer present during police questioning has been formalized in the Dutch criminal code. Prior consultation and presence of a lawyer may change the dynamics of police questioning and subsequently influence questioning outcomes. There is only limited empirical evidence available in the Netherlands on how suspects’ statements are obtained during police questioning and whether that may change with the developments in legal aid. This study aims to provide more insight in the dyadic social interactions between criminal investigators (questioning techniques) and suspects (evidence disclosure). In total 54 videotaped police interviews of 9 suspects in murder/manslaughter cases were transcribed resulting in 83 hours of material. 91 questioning techniques and 16 suspect statement categories were coded in 5 minute intervals. These longitudinal data were analyzed using a cross lagged multilevel SEM model. This offered the possibility to analyze the question whether suspects provided information after criminal investigators used certain questioning techniques or criminal investigators used certain questioning techniques after suspects provided information (or were reluctant to do so). Furthermore, interviews with a lawyer were compared to interviews without a lawyer in order to assess the impact of the changes in legal aid on the dynamics of police questioning.

Police interview, questioning technique, suspect statement

COMMUNICATION AS TOOL FOR CRIME PREVENTION

The presentation discusses the effects of targeted police communication. The research was based on the analysis Lithuanian police communication and reporting of the domestic violence cases to the police. Intensive use of media for the creation of the better image was accustomed not only for the businesses all over the world. In Lithuania successful reforms, aimed at improvement of policing functions, were accompanied by increasing stream of police communication through the various media sources. These planned actions resulted in significant increase of trust in police of Lithuania during the last decade: from 48% in 2004 up to 75% in 2016. Police was also seen as major actor in dealing with domestic violence in Lithuania. Starting from 2012 Lithuanian police used the built up social capital and started intensive messaging campaign on the media, calling to citizens responsibility and report accidents of domestic violence, and positioning domestic violence as highly intolerable in society. Together with perceived high trust, this intensive public awareness communication campaign resulted in quickly increasing reporting of domestic violence cases (4000 cases in 2012, 11000 cases in 2016), while reporting rates of other crimes, remained unchanged. Increase of reporting of quite latent crime, and significant change of public attitudes, caused by targeted communication, allows to discuss application of communication as tool for crime prevention other types of crime.

Communication, crime prevention, police
“DOING THE RIGHT THING”: IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION AND MOTIVATION OF BORDER POLICE OFFICERS IN THE BALTIC SEA AREA

Although border politics have been given much theoretical attention in recent years, empirical studies of identity construction among border police officers are less common. In 2014, a two-year collaborative project partly funded by the EU was initiated in order to increase international collaboration between border police officers in the Baltic Sea area. The participating organizations were border police authorities in Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Sweden. This study is based on observations and interviews with participating border police and coast guard officers. In addition to collaboration obstacles and community building, other areas of interest were identity construction and negotiations of the “border police role”. Europe faced a large influx of migrants and refugees implicating a so-called migrant crisis in 2015. This event affected the work of the officers. Border controls were re-implemented in the EU, which sparked conversations among the officers regarding their work practices. Several officers expressed great frustration that human smugglers preyed on the misfortune of people in peril. On the other hand, most officers described their work role as “crime fighting”; as following the law no matter the moral dilemmas that might follow. An important part of the collaboration process was thus focused on defining the border police role, and of coming to terms with their conflicting views regarding policing and moral convictions of “doing the right thing”.

border policing, identity construction, motivation, moral dilemmas, cooperation, European border politics

HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - THE UNPROVABLE CRIMINAL OFFENSE?!

Trafficking in human beings is one of the big topical problems. Intensive migration movements rescue or increase the risk to become victim of this offence. Behind each of these cases, there are human fates and therefore the question arises, which strategies can be used to effectively combat human trafficking. The question does not only seek for political solutions but also for a way on how to aid the oftentimes very complex police investigation regarding human trafficking cases. The basis is certainly composed of solid data. Knowledge about victims can be retrieved from previous studies. Yet, no independent study has so far solely focused on research about the perpetrators. Also, there is little knowledge about the course of criminal proceedings. The German-Austrian joint research project Primsa has therefore also dealt with the investigation of the perpetrators. Hereunto, interviews with experts will be conducted, 500 files will be analyzed and perpetrators as well as sex customers will be questioned. Findings obtained in the file analysis and the interviews will be introduced in the presentation.
These findings illustrate that there is no dominant perpetrator group. In criminal proceedings the role of witnesses appears to be difficult. Psychological knowledge plays an important role here. In addition, the lecture will discuss the circumstances in which customers are willing to help the victims of trafficking in human beings.

*Human trafficking, Perpetrators of Human Trafficking, Knowledge about Human Trafficking*

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**Bettina Zietlow Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony**

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - THE UNPROVABLE CRIMINAL OFFENSE?!**

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*Human Trafficking, Perpetrators of Human Trafficking*

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**Brunilda Pali Leuven Institute of Criminology**

**CRIMES OF (DIS) OBEDIENCE: RADICAL SHIFTING OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL GAZE**

Criminology has generally not been perceptive neither to ‘crimes of obedience’ (Kelman and Hamilton 1989) nor ‘crimes of dissent’ (Lovel 2009). Originating in the shadow of WWII, the term ‘crimes of obedience’ has been related to mass murder or genocide and perceived as a domain of political science. Nevertheless some have applied this concept to processes such as corporate crimes, sexual harassment and other acts in the workplace, prison, and detention of asylum seekers. The
term ‘crimes of dissent’ refers to the criminalization of a range of acts which constitute counter-conducts, resistance, dissensus, or disobedience, such as whistleblowing, solidarity, and protest. Both ‘crimes of obedience’ and ‘crimes of dissent’ go beyond the usual grammar of deviance, crime, and punishment and produce inevitable tensions and an ambivalent relation with the justice system. Focusing on the notion of ‘(dis)obedience’ I will argue that criminology needs to engage with a paradigm of ‘mediocre demons’, focusing less on the guilt of transgression and more on the devious normativity of nonjudgment, asking not why do we become wicked subjects but how do we become obedient subjects? A whole new grammar and conceptual baggage is needed for criminology to engage with these acts in a sustained way. In doing that criminology has to borrow some conceptual apparatus from the sciences of psychology, sociology, political science and philosophy.

Obedience, Dissent, Criminology

Angelika Reinelt Leibniz Universität Hannover

HEALTHCARE FRAUD DUE TO SUBMISSION OF FALSE CLAIMS BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS: WHAT HEALTHCARE FRAUD LOOKS LIKE AND HOW THE HEALTHCARE PAYMENT SYSTEM IS TRYING TO PREVENT IT

Would you like to earn more money without working harder? The German healthcare insurance system provides several opportunities to make that wish come true. Criminological studies show that physicians are often involved in healthcare-fraud, especially by claiming payments for services, they did not actually provide. One of the predominant characteristics of healthcare-fraud is the violation of trust. The health insurance providers trust physicians to act in accordance with the law while health care premiums are rising due to these delinquent acts. Although these types of cases are rare, it results in millions of Euros in annual damages. In addition to that, the German people not only have to pay higher health insurance premiums; they also lose their trust in the medical profession. Recognizing the serious implications of this fraudulent behaviour, Germany is making big efforts to detect, to investigate and to prevent all forms of healthcare fraud, especially by establishing Whistleblowing-systems.

The presentation informs about the phenomenon “Healthcare fraud”. It shall also serve as an attempt to identify the influences that cause this type of fraud and will illustrate the activities of the German healthcare insurance system in detecting and preventing such types of crime. At least it will introduce you to a research project of the Leibniz University Hanover, in which the effects of a specific compliance program will be analysed.

Healthcare Fraud
CRIMES AGAINST ANIMALS AND PSYCHOPATOGY

Crimes against animals are the types of crimes that are often underestimated. The contribution that Psychologists, criminologists and forensic scientists can make in the study of crimes against animals is very important. This scientific work describes a research and intervention project started in 2012 by a multidisciplinary team of the Study Center for Legality, Security and Justice aimed at collecting technical and scientific data on animal abuse, analyzing the cases and describing from the point of clinical-criminological view of the authors of these crimes. The tools used are a psycho-social questionnaire that measures the social perception of crime, a grid for observing crimes against animals (for systematically gathering a series of cases) and a descriptive grid of offenders. In this research, in addition to crimes with economic motivation, particular attention is also paid to crimes against animals that have psychopathological dimensions in the author: animal serial killer, juvenile zoosadism, zoophilia and animal hoarding. In fact, this type of crime requires specific interpretative categories and complex inter-disciplinary intervention procedures such as investigative, medical-veterinary and clinical-criminological. The objective of the study is to provide scientific data useful for designing effective prevention campaigns and for improving investigative strategies for the detection and reporting of these offenses.

animal serial killer, juvenile zoosadism, zoophilia, animal hoarding

SUBVERTING SUBCULTURE – OH NO, I LIKE IT!

Some of the success that the Identitarian Movement is currently experiencing among young people in Europe can certainly be explained through the appeal of their aesthetics. Their use of symbols, clothing, but also music departs radically from the classical neo-Nazi style and thus achieves what neo-Nazi ideologues have requested for a long time, namely reaching the regular people in the ‘middle’ of society. This paper aims to deconstruct the identitarian style by using the established concepts of ‘bricolage’ and ‘homology’ in the research on subcultures. Concretely, it explores how these actors combine existing and successful elements of style from other subcultures and the mainstream, and how they infuse them with their own specific ideology. It does so by examining in detail social media products distributed in Germany and Austria and by using qualitative content analysis and visual analysis.

subculture, style, right-wing extremism
NEW PERSPECTIVE ON STALKING PROFILING

Stalking has been referred to as the crime of the 1990s. Criminology list 5 profiles of stalkers: the rejected, the resentful, the intimacy seeking, the incompetent suitor and the predatory stalker. Individuals who stalk strangers and acquaintances are under-studied, although there is some evidence suggesting a greater prevalence of psychopathology than is present in those who stalk former partners. Although associated with stalking, the harassment act encompasses a wide range of behaviours, not all of which are stalking. Most definitions of stalking include the repeated targeting of a specific victim with harassment or following, but the border between legitimate courtship and stalking can be blurred. Generally, to be defined as stalking the behaviour must be unwanted and intrusive. Stalking, even though different, can be associate with bullying. Considering the psychological and biological basis of the stalking phenomenon we have observed that in Italy the incidence of stalking and bullying have increased with the same path of the weakening of families. We believe stalking is best understood through a multi-dimensional model involving the relationship of the stalker to the victim, the motivation of the stalker, and the severity of the stalking behaviour. Observing the trends and considering a low-self esteem and inability to face defeat as the sources of both stalking and bullying, we believe that it could be possible to individuate a sixth profile of stalker.

stalking, bullying, family, profiling

Ümit Necef University of Southern Denmark

THE PRISON, THE CELL AND THE TERRORIST. PHENOMENOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON INTERVIEWING A TERRORIST IN A PRISON CELL

This paper will present phenomenological reflections on four visits to a prison in Denmark to conduct interviews with a person sentenced to seven years in jail for having gone to Syria to join Islamic State (IS). The interviews are a part of a project aiming to analyze the reasons behind why some Danish Muslims are attracted to IS. The visits were carried out over a period of eight months, and the author has spent approximately fourteen hours with the inmate in a cell. First, taking inspiration from Lifeworld Method (Bech 2013), the paper will analyze the Islamst terrorist as a “person type” as with any other type in late modernity and broaden the analysis to discuss whether this particular type can be used as a prism to explore constituent elements of late modernity. In other words, one of the paper’s theoretical starting points is the claim that late
modernity is among others a constitutive element of Islamist terrorism. Secondly, the paper is autoethnographic. The paper is built on the belief that it is not possible to escape the dependence on moods by assuming a purely theoretical stance whose perspective is not “clouded” by moods (The Nature of Stimmungen, Bollnow 2017). We, as humans and social scientists, are always already tuned in a certain way. Therefore, instead of denying the role of moods social scientists find themselves in while conducting research, we can incorporate them and elaborate on them in our research process.

Islamist extremism, qualitative interview, phenomenological research, autoethnography, moods

THE WORKS OF LARS VON TRIER: CULTURAL AND OTHER CRIMINOLOGY

Cultural criminology and the existentialist approach is mostly felt in the “Golden Heart” trilogy. In all three films the protagonist sacrifices herself for the sake of a higher aim. The sacrifice looks blind, stupid and naive (esp. in Breaking the Waves), but at the same time light, loud and full of hope. Here, the teaching of Danish philosopher S. Kierkegaard comes into play: when faith transgresses the boundaries of rationality, the authentic individual relation with God might appear as criminal, absurd or insane. The ideas of cultural criminology are felt also in a methodological sense: von Trier put autobiographic details into his films, and such a technique resembles an ethnographical method. For example, he experienced some shamanic rituals where animals spoke, whereas in “Antichrist” the fox states that “chaos reigns”. Besides, the director endeavours to create such works of art that the viewer will literally feel the presence of deviation. For instance in the “Idiots” real people with Down syndrome were “acting” and in “Breaking the Waves” the public is forced to count the steps until the death penalty is carried out. Therefore, by his famous motto “a film should be like a stone in the shoe”, Lars von Trier calls for emphatic and to some extent — painful — watching of his films. Here, Hamletian themes naturally come to mind, and the said motto can be elucidated by the very words of Shakespeare: The play’s the thing/wherein I’ll catch the conscience of the king.

existentialist criminology, ethnographical method, cinema
**THE NEXUS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY: THE CASE OF THE CRIME STUDY CENTRE (CSC)**

In the last decades criminology has expanded to new research objects and has acquired a central role in the public sphere. In this context cultural criminology and public criminology consist two of the main new approaches with which criminology address both its object and its position in criminal policy-making. Following the above paradigm and in the milieu of the Greek crisis, the scientific body “Crime Study Centre” (CSC) became fully operational and focused on scientific research, promotion and raise awareness of issues of criminology and criminal policy. It has been engaged in participating actively into different fields of art which depict images of crime. For this reason, CSC has organized events and lectures outside the academia and inside the art stage. Especially, it runs interactive events after performances and during art/book exhibitions in theaters, galleries etc. It publishes the open access e-criminological journal “Crimetimes” and it has broadcasted the radio programme “Crime at the FM” at the National Greek Radio Broadcasting. Consequently, CSC and its work in action reveal new ways to join in public debate, approach culture criminology, and contribute to the advancement of the public sphere and deliberative democracy.

Criminology, Cultural Criminology, Public Criminology, Public Sphere, Crime Study Centre (CSC)

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**ASSESSING THE EMPIRICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASSOCIATIONS WITH CRIMINAL PEERS AND CITIZEN SATISFACTION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Predictor analyses of citizen satisfaction with the police are necessary since it has been shown that when the public is satisfied with law enforcement, they are more likely to cooperate with them and voluntarily obey the law. Correlates of this outcome, according to extant research, have ranged from procedural justice perceptions to demographics such as race and gender, among others. Associations with criminal peers, an element of the larger social learning theory and separately measured in this study as exposure to peer criminal thoughts and behaviors, have yet to be evaluated in terms of their empirical relation to citizen satisfaction with the police. To address this literature void, a series of linear regression
equations using questionnaire data collected from a convenience sample of university students (N = 623) was estimated. In concert with hypothetical suppositions, each social learning measure shared a negative and statistically significant association with respondent satisfaction levels towards law enforcement. Findings are discussed in light of potential policy implications concerning methods of improving police-community relations.

Social Learning; Citizen Satisfaction with the Police; Criminal Peers

Valeria Saladino University of Cassino and Southern Lazio
Stefano Eleuteri La Sapienza University of Rome
Lilybeth Fontanesi University of Padua
Valeria Verrastro University of Cassino and Southern Lazio

RECIDIVISM, ATTACHMENT AND AGGRESSION IN A SAMPLE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS

The aim of this research is to identify social and relational characteristics in offenders’ profile, and describe the beliefs about crime and recidivism to promote relapse prevention program. The sample consisted of 21 male inmates, 34 to 45 years (M= 41.62, SD=10.45) in a Southern Italy prison. Participants fulfilled a survey composed by: a socio-demographic questionnaire, Aggression Questionnaire, Attachment Style Questionnaire, Moral Disengagement Scale, High Risk Situation Questionnaire. Regarding the family background, 81% did not receive affective education during childhood and 23.8% suffered from physical and psychological abuse in childhood.

Results show a positive correlation between Uncomfortable for Intimacy Scale of Attachment Style Questionnaire, physical aggression and anger (p<.05) and verbal aggression of Aggression Questionnaire (p<.01).

Also, physical aggression correlates with Moral Disengagement Scale, in particular with: Moral justification, Attribution of blame, Advantageous comparison and Dehumanization.

Finally, high risk situations in recidivism identified by prisoners are feelings of rage and solitude (28.6%), sense of control in criminal behavior and use of drugs (23.8%).

Possible protective factors are identified in success in job (33.3%), cheerfulness and confidence in future (47,6%).

Despite the limited sample, results provide a description of main risk factors and strengths in inmates, useful for future treatments and interventions.

prison, recidivism, family, violence
Luca Sterchele Università degli Studi di Padova

PRISON DOCTORS AND “LAY CRIMINOLOGY”: A WORKING HYPOTHESIS

The recent law 81/2014, which ratified the final overcoming of the Italian Ospedali Psichiatrici Giudiziari, can be seen as a completion of the country’s long process of deinstitutionalization of mental illness started back in the ‘60s with Franco Basaglia. As some authors suggested, this whole process may have produced some considerable effects in the “carceral field” (Sarzotti, 2010): this hypothesis seems to be supported, at first, by some exploratory observations and interviews that I have conducted in different penitentiaries of Emilia Romagna (a Region in Northern Italy). As emerged from those ethnographic pieces, there seems to be a consistent growth of prisoners suffering by a non-well defined “mental disease”: even though the definition is unclear, the perception seems to be well consolidated among all the prison staff. With this contribution I want to explore the phenomena through the narratives of some physicians currently working in different prisons in Emilia Romagna. Different sets of explanation emerged from their words: if most of those may be categorised in an “epidemiological” frame, some other may be considered as possible examples of a “lay criminology”, which tries to make sense of an alleged “new phenomena”. This presentation will thus move through their narratives, evidencing how their “medical knowledge” intersects – in their discourses – with some wider considerations about criminalization and prison management.

prison; psychiatry; criminology; lay knowledge;

Ines Sučić Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar
Anja Wertag Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar
Renata Glavak Tkalić Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar
Ines Krišto University Department of Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb
Marina Kešetović University Department of Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF PRISON CLIMATE IN CROATIA

Prison climate can be considered as more or less opened or closed, and less opened prison climate results in more negative treatment outcomes and higher recidivism (Van der Helm et al., 2011). Since prisons are dynamic social environments with multiple factors influencing their psychosocial climate, the aim of this study was to investigate in which degree prison climate is determined by prison conditions, prison experiences and emotional climate. Data were collected on the convenience sample of 674 prisoners in Croatia. Prison conditions were operationalised by conditions in which prisoners are serving prison sentence (open-closed) and time spent in prison. Prison experiences encompassed: (1) level of tolerance for the various deprivations related to prison life (e.g. separation from family, loss of freedom), and (2) participation in various...
activities in prison (e.g. work, visits, recreation), while emotional climate referred to observed positive and negative collective emotions generated through the prisoners' interactions. Four different dimensions of prison climate were investigated: support, growth, atmosphere and repression (Van der Helm et al., 2009). The most consistent contribution to all dimensions of prison climate had emotional climate and expressed level of tolerance to deprivation. Results are discussed within the prison climate - effectiveness of correctional treatment relationship framework.

prisoners, social climate, emotional climate, tolerance, prison conditions

Dávid Vig Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) Budapest

I ASKED MY WIFE NOT TO BRING THE KIDS FOR VISITS ANYMORE’ - ‘SECONDARY PRISONISATION’ OF FAMILIES IN HUNGARY

This paper examines the impact of recent policy changes with regards to prisoners’ contact with the outside world to people in prison and their family members. The paper looks at family members’ experiences as a form of ‘secondary prisonisation’ as developed by Megan Comfort and aims to understand the impact of recent policy changes that limited the possibilities for prisoners to contact family members in Hungary. The policies examined include: (a) the raise of telephone costs, (b) the prohibition of physical contact (e.g. greetings with a kiss, handshake, hugs) (c) the introduction of a plexiglass during personal visits. Building on the outcomes of narrative interviews with (ex-)prisoners and family members of prisoners, this paper aims to understand the patterns in which the policy changes impacted those who were involuntarily separated.

contact with the outside world, effects of imprisonment, secondary prisonisation

Alisabri Šabani Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Fakultet za kriminalistiku, kriminologiju i sigurnosne studije

PRISON CODE: INFORMAL DIMENSION OF PRISON EXPERIENCE

An important aspect of the functioning of the prison community is its social climate, composed by the interdependencies of the subdimensions as deprivation, the prison code (informal aspect of the prison), repression and disorganization (the formal aspect of imprisonment) that defines the direction and movement of this community in a complex environment in an effort to explain or used that for its own purposes. The social climate was measured by a custom inventory of attitudes
originally created by R.H. Moos in a closed-type prison in Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this paper, we focus on a prison code based on the values that the prisoners have in the time-space of the prison. The Prison code is a theoretical construct that has its reality in prison experience. In this paper, we present the correlation and multiple values of the prison code in relation to other subdimensions of the social climate from 1991, 1993, 1994, 1997, and 2016. In all samples more than 80% of prisoners were included, except for 2016, where approximately 20% of prisoners were included in the sample. All the individual and multiple correlations of the prison code with other subdimensions are statistically significant (I will specifically present them during the presentation) and it seems that have a significant impact on the scenario that takes place in prison from the riot until the normal functioning of the prison.

prison community, social prison climate, informal community, prison code, multiple correlations.

Ikuo Aizawa Ritsumeikan University

PUBLIC OPINION AND HEALTH-CARE OF PRISONERS

Background: In Japan, the reform of prison health-care is one of the most important issues in recent years. Especially, the improvement in the prison medical standards and the application of National Health Insurance to inmates are highly controversial matter in terms of public opinion. For example, one member of the prison reform committee said that “it seems to be difficult to gain the public understanding and approval in this area, as the perceived opinion is that it is unacceptable to divert large amounts of their taxes to the prison medical service”. And another member told that “the public opinion will not allow national health insurance to be applied to prisoners”. However, the reality of public opinion on the health-care of sentenced persons has not been elucidated so far in Japan. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the peoples’ true attitude towards prison health-care services.

Method: Using a web-based questionnaire (n=725), I asked respondents about two issues: 1) the appropriate level of medical service in prisons 2) the application of National Health Insurance to prisoners, and requested them to write the reasons for the answer.

Results: 54% of respondents answered that the prison medical care should be equal to outside conditions. 44% of respondents replied that the prisoners should be admitted to join the National Health Insurance. Analyzing answers, the research clarifies the actual situation of public opinion on the prisoners’ health-care in Japan.

public opinion, prison health-care, human rights
Andy Aydın-Aitchison University of Edinburgh

ICTY EVIDENCE ON DETENTION CAMPS: THE KRAJINA REGION (SPONSORED BY THE EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY GROUP ON ATROCITY CRIMES AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE (ECACTJ))

Drawing on testimony and evidence presented at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the paper will explore the dynamics of improvised sites of detention in the Krajina region of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the early stages of the 1992-1995 war. Detention sites such as Omarska and Keraterm were set up in industrial facilities to receive large numbers of civilians detained in the course of police and military operations by Bosnian Serb authorities. Court sources can shed light on these camps, how they were established, their management, personnel and functioning, in the context of emerging authority structures.

Atrocity crime; Bosnia; War; ECACTJ

Hollie Brehm The Ohio State University

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH GACACA COURT SENTENCING

In the aftermath of the 1994 genocide, Rwanda instituted the gacaca courts to try people accused of participating in the violence. Between 2002 and 2012, over 1.96 million trials were held in communities throughout the country. Drawing upon a database of all gacaca court trials, this paper provides the first empirical analysis of the factors associated with court outcomes. It begins with a descriptive overview of the sentences given to those found guilty. It then employs multi-level models to examine the individual-level factors and community-level factors associated with guilty verdicts and with the imposed sentences. Preliminary results indicate that age, gender, and socioeconomic status were associated with both the guilty verdicts and the sentences at gacaca. Results likewise indicate that community-level factors—including but not limited to levels of violence experienced, average employment levels, and average education levels—are also associated with court outcomes. Taken together, these results provide the first empirical analysis of factors that shape community-level transitional justice sentencing.

gacaca, transitional justice, sentencing
DOES JUDICIAL REASONING IN JUDGMENTS OF THE ICTY CONTRIBUTE TO DETERRENCE, RECONCILIATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY?

The speaker focuses on the issue of how judgments of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia resonate in the historical and political discourse of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She seeks the answers to the following questions: (1) Does legal reasoning that led to a certain verdict play any role in the official acknowledgement of responsibility, reconciliation and general deterrence? (2) Is it communication, accessible justice that can play a more important role in this? The speaker discusses these topics based on interviews conducted in Banja Luka and Sarajevo in 2017 with representatives of (1) local civil society organizations, (2) the judiciary, prosecution and defence, and (3) the academia. The speaker will shed light on the limits of the impact of the ICTY judgments on the local historical dialogue today and in the future. The impact of the Tribunal is limited due to its vague reputation, the lack of tradition of a balanced dialogue in the region and the current political context, including the presence of former defendants in political positions due to the lack of lustration. The speaker will explore the issue of what the ICTY could have done better in terms of judicial reasoning and communication in order to make its decisions more accessible and acceptable to locals thereby contributing to broader acknowledgement of crimes and the common understanding that they should not occur again.

ICTY, judicial reasoning, public acknowledgement of crimes

TOWARDS A NEW VIEW ON THE REHABILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS: THE ICTY CASE STUDY

Being one of the paramount actors of international criminal justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has for more than 20 year extensively shaped its governing framework, encompassing not only trials for atrocities, but also the enforcement of sentences imposed on its perpetrators. Featured sentencing practices of the ICTY as well as its successor body, MICT, show that the overarching goals of the ICJ - i.e. the maintenance of peace and reconciliation - can hardly be achieved by solely condemning mass atrocities and their perpetrators. If penal reaction is to be deemed legitimate and credible, sentences also need to be meaningfully implemented in accordance with valid penal purposes - such as rehabilitation of offenders. So far, the practice of rehabilitating international criminals has received only limited attention in both academia and practice. Based on the author’s extensive empirical research of the enforcement of the ICTY sentences, this presentation will unveil pros and cons of the practical approach to the rehabilitation of international criminals within the ICJ system and propose more purposeful measures for the implementation of international sentences.

International Criminals, Imprisonment, Rehabilitation, ECACTJ
SEARCHING FOR JUSTICE IN DARFUR: ASSESSING PUNITIVE ATTITUDES DURING GENOCIDE

Despite efforts to develop a criminology of genocide, the discipline has yet to leverage its theoretical perspectives to assess public opinion on punishments after genocide. Accordingly, this article integrates research on punitive attitudes, white-collar crime, and responses to human rights violations to analyze punitive attitudes toward perpetrators of genocide. Like white-collar criminals, genocide perpetrators are embedded within groups (e.g., army commanders, soldiers, state-sponsored militias) that inherently influence the perpetrator’s capacity to commit crime. Scholars must, consequently, consider the organizational structure that shapes genocidal actors’ behavior when assessing punitive attitudes toward the respective groups. Using multinomial logistic regression, I assess whether personal victimization is associated with punitive attitudes toward different groups of perpetrators during the Darfur genocide. Victims’ punitive attitudes vary depending on the perpetrator’s position within the organizational structure, as individuals who experienced direct violence are more punitive toward the organizers of the genocide and less punitive toward individuals committing violence on the ground. By integrating white-collar crime research, I elaborate upon an underdeveloped area in punitive attitude literature and contribute to the criminology of genocide by empirically testing how victimization during genocide influences attitudes toward each group of perpetrators.

punitive attitudes, genocide, Darfur, organizational structure

INTEGRATING TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE ACROSS LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND LEVELS OF OFFENDING

Results from fieldwork in ex-Yugoslavia as part of the Peacebuilding Compared Project integrate different approaches to transitional justice by proposing a 3-level response, which minimizes the criminal justice intervention for lower-level actors and maximizes its application and impact at the top. The bottom-level response has the task to address the greatest number of individual offenders and their victims. Its primary strategy would be to encourage alternative restorative justice processes, such as truth and reconciliation commissions, followed by amnesties, which would stop denial policies at its roots and would help collect all the evidence about individual crimes committed in a short period of time. Second is a hybrid response that integrates an international transitional justice unit (ITJU) into national criminal justice administrations. The ITJU,
established by the UN or in cooperation with major regional organisations would move from one post-conflict region to another and it would be constituted of judges, prosecutors, police, military and other peacebuilding professionals. The ITJU would work with national judges, prosecutors and police to put on trial all those who failed to cooperate at the first level, allowing them a second chance to cooperate in a plea-bargaining process, as well as middle and high-ranking officials. The third response would be focused on selected top-ranking officials responsible for mass atrocities, which would be tried at the ICC.

transitional justice, restorative justice, peacebuilding, Yugoslavia, ECACTJ

Maja Munivrana Vajda Faculty of Law

CROATIAN WAR CRIMES SENTENCING JURISPRUDENCE - ASSESSING ALLEGATIONS OF ETHNIC BIAS AND LENIENCY

This presentation will describe and critically reflect upon the sentencing practices of Croatian courts with respect to war crimes committed during the armed conflict in Croatia in the early 1990s. Over the past two and a half decades, more than 3,500 alleged war criminals have been put on trial, with some 600 finally being convicted. Yet many proceedings were initially commenced without sufficient evidence, in absentia and, arguably, with a bias towards ethnic Serbs, leading to harsh criticism from the international community. Whereas a noteworthy amount of literature in Croatia has been dedicated to procedural hurdles to the successful prosecution of war crimes or some vexing substantive law issues, the challenges related to sentencing for international crimes have so far remained outside the interest of Croatian scholars. Hence, this presentation will first seek to determine whether ethnicity has played a role in prosecuting and sentencing for war crimes and then to identify to what extent sentencing goals and principles, including aggravating and mitigating factors, proclaimed by Croatian courts reflect the extraordinary nature of international crimes. An attempt will be made to compare these sentences and principles with sentencing practices at the ICTY in order to assess whether Croatian sentences for war crimes are too lenient.

war crimes, purpose of punishment, aggravating and mitigating circumstances, sentencing, ethnicity, bias
Chijioke J Nwalozie De Montfort University, Leicester, UK.

USING RELEVANT CASE LAW TO DETERMINE THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, BY INTERPRETING SOME OF THE ‘KEY WORDS’ IN THE LEGAL DEFINITION.

Its commission: mens rea (mental element) and actus reus (material element). While the ‘exclusionists’ favour the narrow interpretation such as that provided by the Genocide Convention, the ‘inclusionists’ argue that the definition of genocide should be broadly interpreted to cover all groups of people. This paper will use relevant case law to determine the crime of genocide under International Law, by interpreting some of the key words in the legal definition namely — “the intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such.” The guidance given by the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia ‘ICTY’ and for Rwanda ‘ICTR’ and the Statute of International Criminal Court (ICC) ‘Rome Statute’ will be explored on this occasion.

Genocide, intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such

Ruža Karlović Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia
Ines Sučić Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar
Jasna Babić The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia
Nikola Šimunić Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar
Anthea Paulić University Department of Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF ROBBERIES – A CASE STUDY OF ZAGREB, CROATIA

Quick response to the crimes contributes significantly to public security. Accordingly, up-to-date data, that takes into consideration characteristics of the geographic area where crimes occur, and its’ inhabitants is needed to understand the occurrence of a crime, and to properly manage it. Geographic Information System (GIS) plays an important role in the contemporary crime mapping and analysing crime patterns adding significantly to crime investigation and prevention (Shillingford and Groussman, 1999). This study therefore, utilized the GIS technology to access the spatial and temporal distribution of robberies in Zagreb (Croatia) between 2007 and 2015. Police reports, including the data on characteristics of committed robberies, offenders and victims in 2007, 2011 and 2015 in Zagreb, were analysed. Robberies’ patterns were analysed in terms of their sociodemographic, temporal and spatial qualities. Analysis of the available socio-demographic characteristics was used to better understand the characteristics of the robbers and their victims, as well as their relationship and behaviour. The spatial analysis was used to identify clusters of robberies (hotspots), and to compare locations of hotspots across time with the aim to better understand and combat robberies in specific city areas.

Robberies, GIS, prevention, hotspots, public security
The social disorganization theory by Shaw and McKay (1942) is one of the most popular criminological theories. It is based originally on the observations of the developing processes of American cities in the 1920s. In general, capitalistic cities were developed in the context of the free market during quasi-natural segregation processes. The development of Soviet cities was subject to strict planning processes and an assumption about the equality of all inhabitants. Self-selection was almost impossible and the socialistic society was held together according to the principle of the similarity of all citizens. For this reason, homogeneity was low within neighborhoods and high between neighborhoods. The real estate market was established in Russia first in the 1990s by the process of privatization. It led to increasing differences between neighborhoods. The city development affects the distribution of the exogenous structural characteristics like poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, residential mobility, and in complete families as well as the crime distribution which are the main elements of the social disorganisation theory. The historical analysis of Soviet housing policy begins with the pre-industrialization period because the most important political decisions were taken at this time. A description of main important normative legal documents will give a basic knowledge of the physical and social structure of the society. The findings will be discussed.

city development, neighborhoods, segregation, social disorganization theory, Russia

“WE CAN’T TALK TO THE TAIL LIGHTS OF THE PATROL CAR” – CRIME, RISK AND RESILIENCE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE: PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

Despite the existence of a body of sociological work in relation to rural Ireland, criminological research dealing with the nature of rural crime and security has been minimal. Undertaking such research is immediately met with a number of theoretical and empirical challenges. Principal among these concerns the nature and depth of rural transformation and the extent to which this is driven by an advancing, globalised, late modern society. There are indeed some signs of this, for example: the decline in agricultural employment; greater connectivity to main hubs via an improved transportation grid and informational networks. Moreover, such changes are accompanied by the dissolution of what Bauman called modern ‘solid’ institutions such as, in the Irish case, post offices, bank branches and police stations. A related challenge then concerns
how rural dwellers perceive these changes and how this shapes their sense of security? Another complicating factor is media representation of the condition of rural Ireland which focuses particularly on property and violent crime. This paper presents data from a series of observations conducted in rural Ireland, during the public meetings in relation to the operation of the Text Alert Scheme, at the moment, a dominant, state-backed crime prevention strategy exercised by rural communities. It became evident, rural safety is constructed as an interplay and negotiation between three main players: police force, civil society and linking them NGO.

crime prevention, risk, responsibilization, civil society, police, governing security

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Kevin Brown Queen’s University Belfast

THE NEW VAGRANCY LAWS OF ENGLAND AND WALES: THE NEO-LIBERAL GOVERNANCE OF HOMELESSNESS IN PUBLIC SPACE

Western jurisdictions are adopting an increasingly neo-liberal, consumeristic and coercive approach to public space. This includes new governance techniques to control who accesses these spaces and the activities carried out within them. In England and Wales, public spaces protection orders have recently been introduced based on principles of localism. These enhance the ability of local government to intervene in quality of life disputes over public space. This article critically explores, through a governmentality lens, how these new local municipal orders are being used to govern public aspects of homelessness. An empirical examination finds an increasing number of local authorities introducing orders which surpass existing vagrancy provisions in the extent to which they criminalise, marginalise and exclude homeless people. It is found that this approach is driven by pervasive neo-liberal rationalizations which prioritize the sensibilities and intolerances of the consumeristic majority at the expense of the so-called ‘undeserving poor’.

Homelessness; Localism; Neo-liberalism; Public Space; PSPO; Vagrancy
Julia Sandahl Department of Criminology, Stockholm University

STRUCTURAL AND CULTURAL FORCES ACROSS SCHOOLS - A WORKING PAPER ON THE IMPACT OF SCHOOL CONTEXTUAL RELATIVE DEPRIVATION ON SELF-REPORTED OUTCOMES IN STOCKHOLM

Sweden and in particular the city of Stockholm has witnessed a substantial degree of both school and residential segregation during the last decades. In the current presentation I intend to focus on the theoretical concept of Relative Deprivation in an urban school setting in Stockholm, Sweden. The main objective of the paper is to examine whether a school culture of social comparisons and perceptions of injustice specifies the effects of structural characteristics (objective deprivation) on self-reported offending. As a point of departure for this purpose I also intend to present descriptives on how self-reported feelings of injustice (measured as the discrepancy between perceived occupational aspirations and expectations for the future) has changed in Stockholm during the past 50 years. For the main objective, data from the Stockholm school survey (SSS) 2016 will be used combined with register data on social stratification at the school level. For the cross sectional comparison of the perception of relative deprivation between youths in Stockholm schools today (2016) and 50 years ago (1966), another school survey performed on adolescents included in the Stockholm Birth Cohort (SBC) will be examined. The analysis will be conducted by means of multilevel (logistic) regression. Preliminary results will be presented and discussed.

School context Relative deprivation Self-reported offending

Damian Weekers The University of Queensland
Zahnow Renee The University of Queensland

RISKY PLACES: EXAMINING SPATIAL RISK FACTORS FOR ILLEGAL RECREATIONAL FISHING IN THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK IN AUSTRALIA.

This paper extends criminological interpretations of risky facilities to focus on how illegal fishing is concentrated in a small number of places in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (GBRMP) in Australia. Testing the applicability of the general hypothesis of risky facilities - that crime is highly focused among certain people, places and things - the results demonstrate that the spatial distribution of poaching in the GBRMP reflects previous environmental criminology studies showing that crime is concentrated in a small number of places. Poaching risk increases in no-take zones which share a number of homogenous characteristics that also attract legitimate routine activity. Our findings lend support to the emerging
environmental criminology literature which examines wildlife crime through the lens of opportunity. Such an approach provides conservation practitioners with an established framework for developing prevention based compliance management strategies in marine protected areas.

*Risky facilities, environmental criminology, situational crime prevention, wildlife crime, illegal fishing, marine protected areas

Alice Rizzuti University of Essex

MAPPING FOOD CRIME IN THE UK AND ITALY

Over the last 30 years the number of food scandals has constantly risen. Although historically food crime has always been committed, these recent scandals brought attention to an urgent threat for today's public health and economy. Moreover, food crime embraces not only those activities that endanger the safety and authenticity of the product, but also other kinds of offences perpetrated along the chain of production. Despite attracting criminal actors through numerous opportunities to profit, the food sector has so far received scant criminological attention. Through a mapping exercise that pays attention to the harmful activities committed along the food supply chain and to the actors who perpetrate them, this paper examines the concept of food crime adopted in the UK and in Italy. After systematically reviewing official reports and documents, it analyzes the data collected from in-depth semi structured interviews with British and Italian experts in the field of food crime (public officers, prosecutors, members of police forces, counter fraud experts) in order to find out if organised crime groups are involved in food crime activities. The paper analyses how law enforcement and regulatory bodies perceive and deal with this issue.

food supply chain; food scandals; food safety; food crime

Daniela Andreatta Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime

AN EXPLORATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RISK FACTORS INFLUENCING ILLEGAL WASTE MANAGEMENT: THE ITALIAN CASE

In the last several decades, illegal waste management (IWM) has acquired great academic and public attention. Due to its negative consequences not only for the environment, but also for public health and economic growth, scholars have become interested in the dynamics of IWM and in how to prevent it. Some studies stress the existence of different risk factors associated with the phenomenon, but very few of them empirically tested their validity. Consequently, develop new research on the topic is still necessary. The present study conducts an explanatory analysis on the socio-economic and criminal factors
influencing IWM in Italy. After the identification of the most relevant risk factors according to the literature, the objective is to empirically test them through a two-step methodology. First, the study applies a crime script analysis on five Italian judicial cases, in order to ascertain the recurrent factors exploited by offenders. Secondly, the study operationalizes the identified factors in measurable proxies and conducts a multivariate statistical analysis to test which of these factors are significantly related to IWM in Italy. Results provide useful insights on the phenomenon and specifically on the factors that should be considered in policies to efficiently prevent and hinder illegal conduct related to waste management.

*Environmental crime, Illegal waste management, Crime script analysis, Multivariate statistical analysis*

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**Serena Favarin Università Cattolica - Transcrime**  
**Daniela Andreatta Università Cattolica - Transcrime**

**ACTORS AND MODI OPERANDI BEHIND ILLICIT WASTE TRAFFICKING: EVIDENCE FROM ITALY**

The academic interest towards environmental and waste crimes is exponentially increasing. The present study aims to understand who are the main actors of illicit waste trafficking (IWT) and what are their modi operandi. To achieve this goal, a crime script analysis is conducted on five judicial cases of IWT from Italy to third countries. This method allows to scan the criminal conducts characterising each single stage of the waste cycle (i.e., waste creation, storage, treatment, transport, and disposal/reuse) and to identify the crime opportunities generated by them. The results of the considered cases show that actors are both Italian and foreign groups active in the legal waste management, who start to coordinate themselves as promoters and intermediaries of the illicit trafficking. They are highly organized and they perceive IWT as a profitable activity with low risks. To conduct the crime, they forge documents and exploit systems of triangulation with other countries. In conclusion, the study proposes possible solutions to tackle the phenomenon through the application of the situational crime prevention framework.

*waste crimes, IWT, crime script, Italy*
CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Environmental crimes and harms are largely neglected issues in contemporary Bosnia and Herzegovina. An evident lack of scientific knowledge on the etiological and phenomenological dimensions of these phenomena, as well as mechanisms of reaction, disable efficient and effective environmental protection. The author will present the overview of the PhD research project on characteristics of environmental crime in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the lens of a relatively new area of research and scholarship - green or environmental criminology. A comprehensive review of the state of art in the field of environmental crime and empirical research will be conducted with the following aims: to determine the extent and distribution of environmental crimes, to identify the causes and conditions that favour its development, to improve effectiveness of existing environmental protection policies, and, to enhance the public awareness on environmental issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The overall study draws on the triangulation of qualitative and quantitative research methods (the sources analysis, official statistics and court decisions, as well as structured interviews and Web-based surveying). Preliminary findings will be presented, drawing attention to key debates and future directions for discussion.

Environmental crime, green criminology, Bosnia and Herzegovina

A CROSS-NATIONAL EXPLORATION OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE ACCURACY OF REPORTING OF CITES WILDLIFE TRADE DATA

In the field of green criminology, there is growing interest in the trade of wildlife. In this paper, we first employ a well-known methodology for detecting fraud in the field of forensic accounting to access the accuracy of wildlife import and export data from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES is an international agreement between governments that attempts to ensure that wildlife populations are not threatened by international trade. CITES makes their data on wildlife trade from 1975-2017 publically available and it consequently become the primary source of data on the international legal trade of wildlife for academics and policy makers. In this paper, we first access the accuracy
of CITES data, in which we create a CITES accuracy score for each country. We then use a series of multivariate models to predict the CITES accuracy score using a number of political economic and corruption variables. The discussion overviews the policy implications of potentially inaccurate CITES data and how country-level political economic factors may influence the level of inaccuracy in the data.

Wildlife trade, green criminology, political economy

Noriyoshi Takemura Toin University of Yokohama

DROUGHT OR FLOOD (CLIMATE CHANGE) — SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM DESTABILIZATION —CONFLICT NEXUS IN EAST AFRICA: RAINFALL-INDUCED ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, FOOD INSECURITY, MIGRATION AND VIOLENCE AROUND AND NEAR MT. KILIMANJARO

Climate change leads to environmental degradation which has an impact on natural resources. Competing livelihood systems are subject to stiff competition, leading to social tensions and violence. In other incidences, environmentally induced migration has contributed to competition over shrinking resources in host communities, and is a recipe for violence. Droughts or floods are examples of extreme weather events, which are categorized under climate variability and characterized by their severe effects on people's livelihoods, especially on agricultural production and associated food security. The current drought situation in the Horn of Africa is worryingly familiar, and the situation is deteriorating faster than expected. Severely erratic and below average rainfall has resulted in widespread food insecurity and malnutrition, deteriorating livestock conditions, and the mass movement of populations within and across borders. In this research, focusing on the region around and near Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, the following questions are cleared; first, how climate change over a period of time disrupts the normal functioning of the ecosystem that interacts with humans, and affects how they access certain vital resources for their survival; second, how climate change hazards create imbalances in the socio-ecological system that have the potential to exacerbate or even trigger violence in some contexts.

drought, environmental degradation, insecurity, migration, green criminology,
ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE AS CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

The harmful effects of the wildlife trade are addressed in this contribution by taking a cue from Sudan’s death, the last specimen of the northern white rhino. Poaching for the purpose of illegal trafficking of endangered animals attracts a market most vulnerable to corruption, which can take place at various points along the distribution chain (from poachers to customs officers and the false documents shown to buyers, to tax evasion and money laundering). The authors focus on the illegal trade of the rhino horns, at the base of the wild poaching that puts the species in great difficulty of survival, to highlight the need to revisit the concepts of ecological justice, species justice, and environmental justice (White, 2011). We propose a discussion on the harmful effects of the wildlife trade attempting to open a space to consider how, precisely, species justice relates to individual rights and individual justice. We query whether species justice can or should — in terms of species survival — be prioritised over the individual rights of those belonging to the species. Or, on the other hand, we ask whether species justice can only be accomplished if the individual members of a species are not mistreated, exploited, and killed. The concluding part of this contribution addresses the broad question whether environmental rights — understood as rights of the environment — are an extension of human rights and thus should be equally distributed to human and nonhuman species.

Wildlife crime; trafficking; green criminology; environmental rights

TREATMENT OF LESBIANS AND GAY MEN BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

While LGBT people have a long history of victimization at the hands of community members, they also have a history of secondary victimization by professionals within the criminal justice system, and by the system in general. Many jurisdictions have taken steps to address these problems. These steps include adding LGBT people within the protection of hate crime laws, increased emphasis on education and prevention, and optional or mandatory training for
criminal justice professionals on issues affecting LGBT people. This paper presents preliminary results of a large, multinational study on attitudes of future criminal justice professionals toward lesbians and gay men. Increased knowledge about this subject will enable agencies and NGOs to create better policies to prevent future maltreatment.

*LGBT people, hate crimes, criminal justice professionals*

Angela Higginson Queensland University of Technology
Kathryn Benier Monash University

**DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENT VICTIMISATION: A CROSS-NATIONAL EXAMINATION OF RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR YOUTH HATE CRIME**

Hate crime — crime motivated by prejudice towards the minority ‘other’ — sends a message to its victim and to others like them. Hate crime is not a rare event, and research suggests that most hate crime is motivated by racial or ethnic prejudice, and that a large proportion of these crimes are perpetrated by or committed against youth. Official data on hate crime incidence is generally lacking, particularly with relation to youth hate crime statistics, as the vast majority of young victims do not report their victimisation to either police or school officials. In this paper, we report on a cross-national analysis that examines the relationship between self-reported ethnically-motivated discrimination and self-reported violent victimisation amongst youth aged 12-16. Using self-report victimisation data from the second wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD2), we analyse the risk and protective factors across five domains — individual, family, peer, school, and neighbourhood — and examine the strength and salience of these factors across 31 countries in 5 global regions.

*Hate crime, youth, victimisation*
DEPRIVATION, PERSONALITY TRAITS AND INTERETHNIC FRIENDSHIPS AS PREDICTORS OF RIGHT WING EXTREMISM – AN EMPIRICAL STUDY WITH REPRESENTATIVE DATA FROM GERMANY

In Germany right-wing political attitudes are gaining more and more popularity, which becomes apparent in newly founded parties, associations and in the public opinion. Thus, the German right-wing populist party “AfD” entered the German Bundestag with 12.6% of votes in 2017. Moreover, the Federal Ministry of the Interior records a new high of 23,555 right-wing motivated crimes in 2016.

In this presentation, an analysis of representative data from a student survey conducted in Lower Saxony, Germany in 2013, 2015 and 2017 with 10,000 students each wants to shed further light on the current trends in both right-wing attitudes and behaviour. In addition, different determinants of right-wing extremism are to be investigated. Thus, factors that can be assigned to deprivation theories, the contact hypothesis as well as personality traits such as authoritarianism, self-control or empathy are considered. An analysis of young people in the ninth grade seems relevant in this context, since the manifestation of prejudices reaches a peak at the age of 14 to 15 and decreases again with increasing age (Raabe and Beelmann 2009). Furthermore, this age group is a focus of recruiting attempts by right-wing extremists. Since the personality is still malleable at this age, pupils still seem to be instrumentalizable for extreme right-wing purposes (Maresch and Bliesener 2015).

right-wing extremism, deprivation, interethnic contact, student survey, political attitudes

“SOME MEN DEEPLY HATE WOMEN, AND EXPRESS THAT HATRED FREELY”: EXAMINING EXPERIENCES AND PERCEPTIONS OF GENDERED HATE CRIME

Extensive debate about the place of gender within the hate crime policy domain has been fuelled by national victimisation surveys indicating people’s experiences of ‘gender hate crime’ coupled with Nottinghamshire Police’s decision to begin categorising misogynistic street harassment as a form of hate crime. Drawing on the results of an online survey of 85 respondents, this article explores people’s experiences of gender-related victimisation as ‘hate crimes’. The analysis
demonstrates how participants relate their experiences to the hate crime concept, their perceptions on punishment and reporting to the police, and also wider impacts on their recovery processes. This paper provides a timely contribution towards current debates around using the existing hate crime model for addressing crimes motivated by gender hostility.

gender; victimisation; hate crime; criminal justice, misogyny

Jenita Rauta Police University College

SUSPECTED HATE CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE IN FINLAND

Annual reports on racist crime in Finland have been published by the Police University College and the Ministry of Interior’s Police Department since 1998. In 2009 the system of compiling information on racist crime was developed into a more comprehensive system of monitoring hate crime. Since then, the reports have been compiled annually by the Police University College. The newest report is based on the suspected hate crimes reported to the police in 2016 and retrieved from the national police information system. In this report hate crime has been defined as a crime against a person, group, somebody’s property, institution, or a representative of these, motivated by prejudice or hostility towards the victim’s real or perceived ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation, transgender identity or appearance or disability.

In 2016, the police filed 1079 reports of offences on suspected hate crime. These represents a 14 % increase in comparison with the previous year. The majority, 77 %, of the cases were incidents based on ethnic or national origin. Cases motivated by the victim’s religion or belief constituted 13,8 % of the cases. Sexual orientation was the motive in 4,2 % of the cases, and in 3,9 % it was disability. Twelve hate crimes (1,1 %) were identified as being based on the victim’s transgender identity or appearance. Police used hate crime classification in 250 reports of offences.

Hate crime, bias crime, statistics
HATE CRIMES IN GERMANY 2012-2016

Parallel to an in-migration of more than one million refugees in 2015/2016 Germany has witnessed a rise in right-wing anti-Muslim mobilisation and a sharp increase in xenophobic crimes (official numbers on xenophobic violence: 2014: 554, 2015: 975, 2016: 1290). Based on this development, our talk will address violent hate crimes in Germany by focusing on two issues not yet covered in research due to a lack of appropriate data: (1) anti-Muslim violence and (2) networks of co-offenders. Muslims have been a main target of right-wing mobilisation in recent years and might be particularly affected by the overall increase in hate crimes. Unfortunately, official statistics on the victimization of this specific group does only exist since 2017. Before, anti-Muslim hate crimes were not recorded as a distinct category by the police. Furthermore, co-offending groups have not systematically been identified and investigated over time in German hate crime research until now. In the talk we will introduce a new research project on hate crimes in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany’s most populous federal state, between 2012 and 2016. We will show how police documents on all violent hate crimes can be employed (1) to collect data on anti-Muslim and other hate crimes in retrospect and (2) to identify and characterise co-offending groups with statistical network analysis methods. Thereby we also provide an overview of available hate crime statistics and research potentials in Germany.

hate crimes, co-offending, anti-Muslim violence

SEXUALITY, POWER AND CRIMINOLOGY IN THE ERA OF #METOO

In the last few years sexual violence and exploitation have been firmly placed on European political agendas and public debates. While debates in 2015-2016 revolved around male migrants constituting sexually dangerous others, the sex crimes and harms committed by the powerful have since taken centre stage. Skilbrei’s presentation will explore how criminology can add to our understanding of the relationship between sexuality and power, and to our thinking about justice for victims.
WHITE COLLARS AND DIRTY MONEY: CONTINUITIES AND DISCONTINUITIES IN THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AGAINST PROCEEDS OF CRIME

Dirty money has become an increasingly significant rallying cry of a range of crime control agencies, NGOs and politicians. This presentation will examine the political, institutional and social forces that make it into an issue, the extent to which they are in harmony, and the evidence about its use and utility.
POLICE RISK ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC ABUSE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SPACE AND TIME

In England and Wales, police forces deploy an evidence-based Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment, and Honour-Based Violence (DASH) assessment tool when responding to reports of domestic abuse. The DASH assessment tool is primarily utilised to undertake risk prediction / estimation at the incident, though it can also be used to undertake harm and needs identification as well as demand management (Medina Ariza et al. 2016). This paper explores whether risk prediction (High, Medium and Standard) derived from 27 DASH questions differs across space and according to the time of year. Moreover, and over a period when the number of domestic abuse associated crime have seen significant growth, whilst the level of police funding has seen significant decline, the paper questions the consistency of risk prediction through time. The paper draws on a dataset of 360,000 DASH assessments, risk assessment outcomes and victim characteristics for the period 2011-2017. It deploys probabilistic and heuristic machine learning-based algorithms to evaluate the existence and degree of spatially and temporally weighted decision-making and to offer guidance as to how this might be overcome. The importance of this research rests in supporting equitable service delivery in an era of fiscal strain.

domestic abuse; risk assessment; DASH; police; demand

LOOKING FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD-LEVEL VARIATIONS IN CRIME SEASONALITY IN MULTIPLE CITIES

The frequency of crime varies throughout the year, with many crime types being more common in the summer. Recent research has begun to consider whether these seasonal patterns of crime might be different in different neighbourhoods. However, existing studies in this area have been largely descriptive, based on data from a single city and based on monthly counts of crime. This limits the generalisability of this research and leaves open the possibility that important patterns have been obscured by using aggregate counts. The present study attempts to further research in this area by searching for local variations in seasonality a) using data from multiple cities, b) using daily counts of crime and c) using inferential tests that are suitable for seasonal time-series data.

crime seasonality; crime patterns; crime analysis; spatio-temporal patterns of crime
HIDDEN SPATIAL INEQUALITIES IN THE EXPOSURE TO CRIME?

It is well known that exposure to ‘recorded’ crime varies markedly across urban space (Hope et al., 2001; Rey et al., 2012). It is less clear, however, whether ‘recorded’ crime reflects a true representation spatial crime patterns. The ‘reporting’ of crime types is known to vary (Tarling & Morris, 2010), but does the ‘reporting’ of crime also exhibit spatial variance and does this manifest in ‘recorded’ crime? This paper seeks to explore hidden spatial inequalities in the exposure to crime through interrogating the relation between calls for service (reporting crime) and crime (recorded), paying attention to the factors that mediate this relation. The research draws on data from two large metropolitan cites in the UK and employs time-series structural equation modelling and cluster analysis techniques to examine the existence of causal relationships at different spatial (and temporal) scales. The results of the research indicate stark distinction in the ‘reporting’ of crime across urban space and in the relation between ‘reported’ and ‘recorded’ crime, influenced by the level of deprivation. ‘Recorded’ crime masks significant spatial inequalities in the exposure to crime.

calls for assistance; recorded crime; spatial inequalities; deprivation

A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DECENTRALISATION OF URBAN POVERTY AND CRIME

The suburbanisation of poverty thesis posits that urban change in developed economies is increasingly described by the decentralising of poor neighbourhoods from the city core to the city periphery. Such a dynamic has been observed in US and UK cities (Bailey and Minton, 2017). These changes may have important implications for access to employment and the delivery of public services. However whilst the suburbanisation of poverty has gained empirical support, there has been little consideration of its effects on the pattern of crime and disorder with cities. Using detailed neighbourhood level data on offences reported in two British cities, we examine the spatial distribution of crime and its relationship to the decentralisation of neighbourhood deprivation over the period 2001-2016. This analysis comprises: i) a descriptive analysis of the changing
distribution of crime within a city; and ii) a longitudinal model of neighbourhood level crime based on neighbourhood deprivation. The findings contribute to understanding how the spatial distribution of poverty affects crime and provide some of the first empirical evidence of the social effects of the suburbanisation of poverty.

poverty; deprivation; neighbourhoods; crime concentrations

Alexander Engström Malmö University
Karl Kronkvist, Malmö University

STUNDA: EXAMINING EXPERIENCES OF SITUATIONAL FEAR OF CRIME THROUGH SMARTPHONE APPLICATIONS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN Malmö

A situational dimension is often discussed in the fear of crime research but most studies rarely adopt a genuine situational data collection methodology. However, recent technological developments and increased smartphone usage have contributed to innovative methods and better opportunities to collect adequate situational data. Drawing upon the inventive approach by Solymosi, Bowers and Fujiyama (2015) this presentation will give insight into an ongoing research project where the feasibility of collecting information about experiences of fear of crime by using a smartphone application among young adults in Malmö (Sweden) is examined. The smartphone application, STUNDA, aims to collect traditional survey data but is also designed to gather situational data through Experience Sampling Method (ESM). ESM research encourages study participants to answer questions related to experiences and feelings as they occur in a specific point in time and the methodology is well-suited for integration in a smartphone application. The participants are requested to report their experiences of fear of crime at the specific moment as they receive a push notification but they can also report experiences retrospectively. By collecting data about experiences of fear of crime and provide these with a spatiotemporal stamp, this situational research may contribute with new knowledge of relevance for fear of crime research.

situational fear of crime; smartphone; application; experience sampling method
Using Real Data to Simulate Offenders Within a Virtual Environment
Anneleen Rummens Ghent University and The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP)
Wim Hardyns, Ghent University and The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP)

COMPARISON OF NEAR-REPEAT, MACHINE LEARNING AND RISK TERRAIN MODELLING FOR MAKING SPATIOTEMPORAL PREDICTIONS OF CRIME

Decison-making processes are increasingly guided by intelligence gained from predictive analysis. In the context of crime data analysis, predictive analysis methods (commonly called predictive policing in this context) are used to make spatiotemporal predictions of criminal events. When looking at current applications of predictive policing, three main groups of methods can be distinguished: near-repeat modelling, machine learning modelling and risk terrain modelling. Using crime and socio-economic data from a large city in Belgium, a comparison is made between the prediction performance of a near-repeat model, a machine learning model and a risk terrain model. The results of this analysis and the implications of our findings are discussed.

predictive policing; predictive analysis; near-repeat modelling; machine learning; risk terrain modelling

Muhammad Salman Haleem Manchester Metropolitan University Crime and Well-being Big Data Centre
Monsuru Adepeju, Manchester Metropolitan University Crime and Well-being Big Data Centre

THE SCALE, NATURE AND SPATIO-TEMPORAL PATTERNING OF MENTAL HEALTH-RELATED INCIDENTS: INSIGHTS FROM TEXT MINING POLICE INCIDENT LOGS

Recent years have witnessed a dramatic shift in the landscape of policing in the UK, with new forms of non-crime demand increasingly prevalent. The College of Policing (2016), for example, has estimated that between 20% and 40% of police time is spent dealing with mental health-related incidents. However, only a very small proportion of incidents are typically flagged as mental-health related, meaning that little of the true scale and nature of mental health-related demand,
inclusive of its spatio-temporal dimensions, is known to police forces. This serves as a major barrier to developing effective and efficient place-based interventions. To overcome this shortfall, we deploy text-mining strategies to extract information from incident text logs, enabling more accurate quantification and, via Latent Dirichlet Allocation, qualification of mental-health related incidents. Thereafter we deploy Kernel Density Estimation to evaluate their spatio-temporal clustering. The paper concludes by considering the implications of this research for future police incident recording practices and place-based policing interventions.

text mining; mental health; incident logs; demand

Samuel Langton Manchester Metropolitan University Crime and Well-being Big Data Centre

OFFENDER RESIDENTIAL CONCENTRATIONS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Studies examining the spatial distribution of crime are increasingly favouring longitudinal research designs and fine-grained units of analysis. Findings indicate that stability in the overall concentration of crime can mask underlying local volatility, with micro and meso-units of analysis ‘bucking the trend’ of the citywide trajectory. This has been demonstrated across a number of different cities and at numerous spatial scales, and in doing so, has gathered a robust evidence-base. Despite having common academic roots, comparable research into offender residential concentrations remains limited. The field has not thoroughly examined the geographic scale which is most suitable to examine this phenomenon. Moreover, little is known about how stable offender residential concentrations are over time, or how sensitive this stability is to the choice of spatial scale. Given that many offenders commit crime close to where they reside, an important piece of the puzzle may be missing in our efforts to understand the longitudinal concentration of crime. This paper addresses these shortcomings using 10 years of geocoded offender residence data from a large urban area in the UK. Descriptive and multilevel analyses are used to establish the most appropriate unit of analysis. Non-parametric longitudinal methods are then deployed to disentangle the citywide trend in the number of known offenders. Potential explanations for these trends are then explored using census and housing data.

longitudinal; offender; crime; housing; neighbourhood
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Neirynck Neirynck Ghent University and The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP)

Christophe Vandeviver, Ghent University and The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP); Tom Vander Beken, Ghent University and The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP)

GRAFFITI WRITERS’ LOCATION CHOICES: A STUDY OF INNER-CITY GRAFFITI AT MICRO PLACES

It is a well-documented observation that crime is not uniformly distributed in space. However, there is a large focus on instrumental crimes when examining criminal location choices, neglecting expressive crime types. For this study, we concentrate on graffiti writers’ spatial choices instead, and evaluate which environmental cues play a part in deciding where to offend. Literature suggests that graffiti writers are believed to prefer locations that are low in surveillance when applying their tags, yet yield significant exposure for their work afterwards. We collected data for a number of environmental variables at the street segment level (N= 2392) for the inner city of a medium-sized city in Belgium through a systematic social observation study. We use a spatial error Poisson regression analysis to model counts of graffiti removal incidences between 2012 and 2017. The goal of this study is to discern the environmental variables associated with graffiti occurrence. We hypothesize that street segments with low formal and informal control and high pedestrian and vehicular traffic will experience more graffiti incidents.

urban crime; location choice; systematic social observation; environmental criminology

James Hunter Nottingham Trent University
Laura Garius, Nottingham Trent University; Ferhat Tura, Nottingham Trent University

DO DIFFERENT TYPES OF NEIGHBOURHOOD GENERATE DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS? AN ANALYSIS OF PROLIFIC OFFENDERS BY OFFENCE TYPE WITHIN AN ENGLISH CORE CITY

Examining the ‘push’ and ‘pull’ neighbourhood factors that shape the spatial distribution of offenders and opportunity structures within cities has a strong tradition within environmental criminology. Previous research has focused upon the spatial concentration of crime ‘generators’ and ‘attractors’, the location of certain types of facilities, offenders journey
to crime, and the neighbourhood characteristics that shape patterns of victimisation. Drawing upon police recorded crime data over a ten-year period, this paper presents an analysis of the over-representation of prolific offenders by offence type within an English Core City. It examines the extent to which different types of neighbourhood generate different types of prolific offenders. Previous studies have characterised neighbourhood types in terms of their socio-demographic and/or deprivation profile. The analysis presented here seeks to shift this focus by exploring the community engagement profile of different neighbourhoods. Utilising a bespoke community engagement classification that categorises localities in terms of neighbourhood identity, social diversity, satisfaction with policing, and community participation, the authors present empirical evidence on the disproportionate location of prolific offenders within dissatisfied, disconnected and marginalised communities.

spatial concentration; offenders; neighbourhood characteristics; community engagement

A. Tünde Barabás National University of Public Service - Faculty of Law Enforcement
Ákos Szigeti, National Institute of Criminology

INSECURITY ISSUES AND THEIR SOLUTIONS IN TWO BUDAPEST NEIGHBOURHOODS

The European Commission-funded MARGIN project’s aim was to create high quality tools to research and tackle insecurity issues at the local level. The project focused on the four dimensions of insecurity: the objective dimension (victimisation); the subjective dimension (fear of crime); the socio-economic dimension (social vulnerability); and the socio-geographic dimension (neighbourhood effect). In the selected two neighbourhoods of each city (Barcelona, London, Milan, Paris and Budapest) we implemented quantitative (data analysis and survey) and qualitative (in-depth interview, participant observation, focus group) research methods. In our lecture, we will present the theoretical background, our research methods and the main findings from the two Budapest neighbourhoods. According to our results, the socio-economic and socio-geographic factors have a significant impact on the perception of insecurity, as along with the phenomenon of social exclusion and social cohesion or the deprived, marginalised position of the neighbourhoods.

insecurity, fear of crime, neigbourhood effects, victimisation, crime prevention
EVERYDAY ENCOUNTERS WITH DIFFERENCE IN URBAN PARKS: FORGING ‘OPENNESS TO OTHERNESS’ IN SEGMENTING CITIES

Stuart Hall (1993) has argued that how we develop ‘the capacity to live with difference’ is the central question of our time. In light of fears over migration, crime and terrorism and in a world where socio-economic polarisation is overlain by insular, self-reinforcing cultural identities, mutual understanding is rendered increasingly vexed. Intolerance and social division have become pervasive features of segmenting cities, whilst ‘othering’ is a prevalent dynamic of exclusion and criminalisation. In recent years, however, public spaces – parks in particular – have been extolled as constituting crucial arenas in which to foster positive social relations and host encounters with difference that afford opportunities to bind strangers in mutual recognition and convivial co-presence. We offer a more limited and circumspect than hitherto understanding of the – nonetheless vital – role that public parks can play in fostering civic norms and ‘openness to otherness’ drawing on empirical research findings from the UK. We contend that the potency of parks in which to forge sociality derives from fleeting encounters, loose and unanticipated interactions and the weak ties that they promote, rather than the strong affective bonds of community that bind groups and solidify lines of difference. We argue that parks have a vital and distinctive capacity that can contribute to living with diversity; one that given the precarious future of parks needs to be accorded greater value and nurtured.

urban parks; social encounters; living with difference; exclusion and criminalisation

Fanghanel Fanghanel University of Greenwich

MAPPING RAPE CULTURE: NATION AND THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

On December 31st 2016 throngs of men profited from the New Year’s festivities to sexually molest women revellers. At the time, it was widely reported in the press that the attackers of these women were predominantly men who were black and foreign. Initially, men seeking asylum from Syria were blamed for the attacks, subsequently it was discovered that man of these perpetrators were from North Africa. These attacks, in Cologne and in other parts of Germany, sparked nationalist backlashes which continue to reverberate around Europe. This paper explores how this manifested itself into a form of cartography of migrant sex crime against women which has since been used to mobilise ideologies of state and of belonging, not least in pro-Brexit discourses. Across the spectrum of the political right and the political left rhetoric about the female body – violated by the Black Other – has been mobilised as both crucible and synecdoche for the forging of a vision of nationhood. This paper considers some of the implications of the discourses expressed here, which mobilise the figure of the woman-as-victim and enshrines rape culture within the fabric of the nation.

rape culture; nationhood; fear of crime; Brexit; cartograph; racism
Veronika Polišenská University of Finance and Administration

Home as a Barrier to Desist or Commit Crime

The concept of home for released offenders has two meanings. It can be a protective factor in terms of desisting to commit crime or it can be a risk factor in terms of increasing the possibility of returning to criminal career. Good Lives Model is a strength-based approach to offender rehabilitation (Ward, 2002). Within the Good Lives Model, there are 11 primary goods, which are activities or situations which benefit the individual (Purvis, 2010). The concept of home can be represented in several of them. Moreover, the GLM defines criminogenic needs as obstacles in achieving primary goods (Barnao, Robertson, Ward, 2016), which again can be represented within the concept of home. The current presentation will aim at the conceptualization of home within the Good Lives Model.

David Buil-Gil University of Manchester

Towards a Small Area Estimation Approach in Criminology. An Application to Perceived Neighbourhood Disorder in Manchester

Perceived disorder plays a vital role for urban citizens' wellbeing. Residents can perceive the presence of teenagers walking around and public drinking as disorderly and threatening, but also time-persistent factors such as deteriorated housing and graffiti. Even the social meaning given to the concentration of minorities and neighbourhood poverty is frequently associated to urban disorder. It is necessary to have an accurate picture of the geographical distribution of perceived disorder at low area level to comprehend its individual and environmental predictors and design spatially focused interventions. In order to map perceived disorder at neighbourhood level, the most important source of information is sample surveys. These need to record big samples of citizens per small area in order to allow direct estimates of adequate precision. Unfortunately, most available sample surveys are designed to be representative of large areas and record small sample sizes at small area level. Thus, in order to produce reliable maps without need to record new data, model-based small area estimation approaches, which make use of already existing survey data and introduce models to borrow strength from related areas, are helpful to produce reliable estimates of variables of interest. This research aims to produce precise small area estimates of perceived disorder in Manchester and to discuss which neighbourhood-level covariates are significant to predict its spatial distribution.
HUNTER OR PREY? AN ANALYSIS OF CYBERSTALKING SITUATIONAL PROFILES AND THEIR PREFERRED PLACES

The aim of this study is to identify the profiles of those social network users with a higher risk of suffering or committing cyberstalking. To achieve this goal, we obtained a sample of Spanish non-university education students between 13 and 21 years old (N = 4197) through a questionnaire administered by their own teachers via an online platform. Once the stored data has been preprocessed, the dataset has been constructed for the analysis. This includes both variables related to the cyber places where the participants act and where they are victimized, as well as the personal data they openly publish in these places. Subsequently, an exhaustive exploratory analysis of the data has been conducted to obtain both dominant situational profiles of cyberoffenders and those of the victims of cyberstalking. The results show that situational profiles most likely associated with suffering or committing cyberstalking are very similar between offenders and victims. In addition, important information about the cyberplaces that they usually visit is provided.

cyberstalking; CACC; situational profile; cyberplace; social network

AN EXAMINATION OF ‘AFFORDANCE’ AND SITUATIONAL CUES FOR THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE

Much offending, particularly acts of acquisitive crime, is influenced by whether there is a discernible opportunity to take advantage of. The success of this can be determined by the presence or absence of certain characteristics in the immediate environment and how they are interpreted to facilitate gain by an offender. This study explores some of these techniques or ‘affordances’ that have been adopted by individuals when seeking to commit Theft from Motor Vehicle offences. This insight is gleaned through qualitative one-to-one interviews with participants who have received criminal convictions for this crime type. There is an evaluation of how offender awareness of affordances could lead to the vulnerability of certain contexts as subsequently, ideas of countermeasures against these offending opportunities are offered.

theft from motor vehicle; offender perspectives; situational cues, micro place, affordance; environmental criminology
ACTIVITY SPACES AND THE RISK OF VICTIMIZATION

Where do people get victimized? Although there is a large body of research on the type of lifestyles and routine activities that affect the likelihood of victimization, little is known about the locations where people actually get victimized. Are people more likely victimized at places they frequently visit, or do they face more risk at places they do not know well. In the Online Activity Space Inventory Survey (OASIS), 186 respondents from a high-risk sample reported about their routinely visited places and places of victimization. All reported places were geocoded to any of the 12,822 unique neighborhoods in the Netherlands. Respondents also reported about the time spent at the nodes of their activity spaces, which allows us to assess how the risk of victimization relates to where people routinely spent time. Conditional logit models were used to test whether neighborhoods within people’s activity spaces are more likely the places of victimization than those outside. We compare models with and without accounting for time spent in neighborhoods.

activity space; victimization risk; Online Activity Space Inventory Survey (OASIS); neighborhoods; The Netherlands

John Winterdyk Mount Royal University

There are a number of well-established theories that have been used to explain human trafficking and to inform our responses to it. While they generally align with the 4 Ps of the United Nations (i.e. prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership), they have been somewhat limiting (i.e. falsifiable). In addition to providing an overview of the main theoretical models used to explain human trafficking, the presentation will focus on the need for an integrated theory as a more effective model for both explaining and responding to human trafficking.

human trafficking, integrated theory, combating human trafficking
The focus of this presentation will be to discuss whether it is time for a new Treaty to deal with Human trafficking at United Nations level. The Palermo Protocol is 18-years-old and is an annex to an organised crime treaty. It is predominantly crime control model convention, at the expense of human rights. Whereas in some more modern treaties and domestic laws, the focus has shifted from criminalisation (which has been achieved in most countries) to a human rights based approach that serves the victims/survivors. This shift is evident regionally and domestically, but not at UN level. So is it time to shift the emphasis at UN level as well?

Palermo Protocol, new international instrument

Jeanne Sarson Independent
Linda McDonald - Independent

This presentation shares 25 years of ground-breaking work focused on revealing non-State torture (NST) and sexualized human trafficking organized and inflicted within intimate family relationships. Interventions include explaining victimization-traumatisation survival responses. Additionally, the human rights equality perspective—personal to social—will be discussed.

non-state torture, family-based organized crime, trafficking

Minna Viuhko European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

Trafficking for forced marriages is one of the “emerging” forms of trafficking. Forced marriage, as such, is not a new phenomenon but forced marriage as a potential form of trafficking is a rather newly identified problem. Therefore, the information on the subject is relatively scarce. Should forced marriages be seen as a form of trafficking or should these two be seen as different phenomena? Furthermore, the definitions of different types of marriage-related conducts, such as forced marriages, arranged marriages, marriages of convenience, sham marriages, and so on are not always clear and it is not easy to draw the line between them. The presentation provides an overview of these intertwined phenomena and ideas on how to engage in further research.

forced and sham marriages, trafficking
Due to the so-called “refugee crisis” in Europe, new aspects of trafficking have emerged. There is, for example, a shift of the recruitment locations from the victims’ home countries to the transit and destination countries. This is largely due to the fact that traffickers find their victims on their escape route. In addition, migrants are being handed over from smugglers to traffickers. When such is the case, there is a lack of the typical (legally demanded) “act” as fraud or coercion. Therefore, conventional measures of action plans, as well as the (international) legal definition, do not help anymore to prevent human trafficking during a mass refugee situation comprehensively. In addition to discussing this emerging trend, the presentation will explore some of the new practical approaches and legal frameworks needed to be established.

human trafficking, recruitment, refugees

 Trafficking in human beings is an illegal business. Yet, it is not only a business itself but it is strongly connected to a broad variety of business sectors all over the world. Whereas in former years the debate focused on those entities potentially involved in conducting the illegal business of human trafficking by transporting, or hosting trafficked persons; over the past decade the focus has increasingly been shifting towards those companies profiting from forced labor in their business supply chain. The paper will focus on the risks of and limitations to corporate criminal liability for those involvements of business entities in human trafficking.

corporate criminal liability, human trafficking

The transnational and fluid nature of human trafficking networks are well documented, whilst response mechanisms by the multi- and interdisciplinary agencies tasked with combating this transnational organised crime often fall short for a variety of reasons. These include bureaucratic processes, jurisdictional constraints, resource deficits, lack of intelligence sharing and the inability to match the organisational complexity of the networks who perpetrate the crime. The presentation will use three real-life case studies – each of which presented a wealth of opportunities to identify and restrain the operations of traffickers, yet, which continued unabated due to a lack of operational readiness on the part of response agencies. The case for a global fusion centre as response mechanism to transnational human trafficking will be restated and suggestions will be made for a mandate, objectives and staffing of such a centre.

human trafficking, global fusion centre

human trafficking, global fusion centre

human trafficking, global fusion centre
Since Poland has accessed European Union it has become a transiting country for a substantial number of species destined for customers in Western Europe. The effectiveness of international actions aimed at counteracting illegal wildlife trade and its global consequences strongly depends on effectiveness of actions of individual countries that export or import endangered and vulnerable species. Therefore it is so crucial to raise the quality of social control of this phenomenon in Poland. The main aim of the project is therefore the analysis of the state of social control of illegal wildlife trade in Poland in relation to existing legal regulations in this area, and in relation to postulates formulated by representatives of the green criminology. To this end, a dogmatically-legal method will be used that will make it possible to gain insight into existing regulations on illegal wildlife trade, detailed analysis of criminological achievements on these measures of social control, which can be used in relation to the discussed phenomenon, and qualitative research method, based on individual in depth interviews (IDI) with specialists in control of illegal wildlife trade.

social control, wildlife trafficking, green criminology

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Vanessa Barker Stockholm University, Sociology Department, Stockholm University

PENAL NATIONALISM & STATE VIOLENCE: HOW DO HUMAN RIGHTS MATTER?

In summer 2015, Sweden embarked on one of the largest self-described humanitarian efforts in its history, opening its borders to 163,000 asylum seekers fleeing the way in Syria. Six months later this massive effort was over. On January 4, 2016, Sweden closed its border with Denmark. This closure marks the startling reversal of the country’s open borders to refugees, contravenes free movement in the Schengen Area, and infringes upon international human rights norms to claim asylum. What happened? Was the EU’s response to the “migrant crisis” a “crisis in solidarity” or simply racism? I argue that it is the return of nationalism across Europe and its growing reliance on state violence that accounts for this dramatic shift in policy and practice. I develop the concept of penal nationalism to explain the specific role that criminal justice plays in upholding national order, national interests, national identities and resources. It is a significant form of state power that will be critical to our understanding of structural realignments of the twenty-first century as more affluent societies secure their own interests while imposing violence, insecurity and harm on others.

crimmigration, nationalism, human rights, punishment, state theory
CONTINUUM OF CARELESSNESS: PARADOXES OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN ONTARIO CORRECTIONS

Most of the research on mental health in prison in Canada is done at the federal level. Almost no research has been carried out at the provincial level. Yet, virtually everyone who spends a period of time in custody in Canada does so in a provincial prison, including those who are eventually sentenced to federal prison. Existing literature points to the cyclical or transient nature of the provincial custody population. We know that the social determinants of health are much poorer than among those of the general population. This paper examines the various responses to mental disorders in prisons in Ontario, Canada’s largest province. How do health care professionals who are charged with the management of mental health in prison see and understand the issue? How do health care professionals make sense of a fluid definition of what constitutes mental illness in prison? I trace how those definitions and understandings effect how people make sense of their jobs and of the role they have to play in dealing with mental health issues in prison. In doing so, I highlight how reactions to certain groups — those with ‘serious mental disorders’ and those with personality disorders — differ. I illustrate how those reactions impact the ways in which individuals are treated and understood. I argue, as one interviewee stated, that we need to see resist creating binary categories: “They are difficult to manage but they are also mentally ill.”

Punishment; Prisons; Mental Health; Health Care; Incarceration Experiences

Jihyun Kwon University of Toronto/Centre for Criminology and Sociolegal Studies

Kelly Hannah-Moffat, University of Toronto; Kelly Struthers Montford, University of Toronto

OVERSIGHT CAPTURE: THE PERFORMANCE OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION REVIEW PROCESS

Various high profile cases and recent reports show the ongoing and excessive use of segregation in Canadian prisons. This is despite the Correctional Services of Canada’s official policy to ‘use the least restrictive measures’ and ‘consider alternatives,’ and despite its establishment of various accountability and oversight measures meant to ensure policy and procedural compliance. This presentation expands the work of Braithwaite and others on regulatory capture to argue that segregation oversight mechanisms—e.g., Segregation Review Boards and mandatory reporting—remain ineffective due to
the structural and ideological inseparability of the institutions and the decision-making processes they are meant to regulate. Instead, review processes merely mimic and reproduce a larger penal culture of risk adversity, without providing meaningful opportunities for regulation and oversight. Such measures should be understood as the performance of accountability rather than ensuring fair treatment. We show that these administrative procedures effectively replace traditional external oversight performed by courts, and thus undermine the transparency of the review process. Because segregation is positioned as an indispensable tool of ‘security’ and ‘safety,’ we argue that the oversight process further legitimizes its normative and frequent use, rather than serving to curtail and diminish its position as a form of population and institutional management.

segregation, segregation review, accountability, administrative oversight, prison

Kelly Struthers Montford University of Toronto/Centre for Criminology and Sociolegal Studies

THE LIMITS OF EVIDENCE-BASED CORRECTIONS: SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AS A CARCERAL ENJOYMENT

This presentation analyzes the recalcitrance of solitary confinement in Canada and the United States. I argue that while other aspects of the criminal legal system, such as sentencing, risk assessment, and correctional programming have purportedly moved to evidence-based approaches, practices of solitary confinement are seemingly immune to evidence, despite decades of conclusive research documenting its harmfulness. I show that when constitutional and human rights challenges are levied, prison services enter into ‘evidence’ methodologically discredited research that denies the harms of solitary confinement. Their representatives also repeatedly claim that segregation is a necessary security tool, without providing empirical evidence to support this point. By extending Andrew Dilts’ concept of “carceral enjoyments,” I suggest that solitary confinement is largely insusceptible to empirical and judicial critique that results in its abolition, as it contributes to and fulfills larger social functions of classed and racialized social control. While others have argued that solitary confinement is historically premised on western ontologies of the human, I argue that it is sustained by the carceral subject marked as sub-human—irredeemable, irrational, unmanageable, and thus unable to be accommodated in alternative housing arrangements.

solitary confinement, evidence, abolition, carceral subject
RETHINKING ‘TIGHTNESS’ IN PRISONS: CLAWS, CLOTHING AND OTHER METAPHORS

The concept of ‘tightness’ (Crewe 2009, 2011) aims to convey the texture of contemporary penal power, focussing in particular on the modes of ‘soft’ and psychological power that work alongside its more coercive dimensions. Based on a number of related research projects, this paper seeks to refine the idea of tightness by reassessing the workings and experience of these forms of power and regulation. It argues, first, that tightness can work laterally as well as vertically, that is, as a form of peer regulation (levins 2017); second, that prisons can be ‘loose’ as well as ‘tight’, when their grip is weak or inconsistent; and, third, that both tightness and looseness might be welcomed, depending on their particular form. Drawing on an ongoing comparative study of imprisonment in England & Wales and Norway, the paper goes on to illustrate the features and consequences of different forms of tightness and looseness.

prisons; ‘tightness'; soft power; penal power; regulation

LATERAL TIGHTNESS AND SEX OFFENDERS

Late-modern penal power has been described as ‘tight’ (Crewe, 2011). Through the increasing use of indeterminate sentences and psychological assessment, and the growing insistence that prisoners engage in self-government, the prison ‘grips, harnesses and appropriates the self’, turning it into ‘a vehicle of power rather than a place of last refuge’ (p.524). Current conceptualisations of ‘tightness’ describe it as both vertical — something imposed on prisoners from above — and unwanted — a painful attempt on the part of the prison to reconstruct the self of the prisoner. Based on ethnographic studies of English prisons holding men convicted of sex offences, this presentation will complicate these understandings of tightness. It will argue that the absence of tightness can be as damaging as its presence, and that prisoners convicted of sex offences observe and monitor their peers in ways which reproduce and reflect the forms of power which the prison uses on them. By showing how regulation and risk-thinking disperse throughout the prison, this article will argue that tightness operates laterally as well as vertically, and will consider what this means for our analysis of the prison's attempts to govern those it holds.

prison; tightness; power; lateral regulation
POWER, REGULATION AND GENDER IN WOMEN’S PRISONS IN ENGLAND & WALES AND NORWAY

Following Howe (1994), this paper explores the relationship between gender, power and punishment through an ethnographic comparison of the experiences of female prisoners in England & Wales and Norway. Focussing on their experiences and interpretations of regimes, relationships and order, we analyse women’s narratives through the conceptual lens of ‘weight’ and ‘tightness’ (Crewe 2015). Specifically, our approach involves a horizontal (prisoner-prisoner relationships) as well as vertical (staff-prisoner) analysis of the relational and gendered texture of imprisonment, exploring the ways in which the relational nature of prison life interacts with the feeling of being closely regulated, and thereby contributes to the experience of a particular form of penal oppressiveness. Looking at female prisoners serving different kinds of sentences and at different stages of their imprisonment, the paper advances our understanding of the gendered aspects of confinement.

Kristian Mjaland University of Cambridge/Institute for Criminology

RISK LOGICS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES IN ENGLAND & WALES AND NORWAY

The research on how risk assessments and risk discourses have influenced penal policy has been extensive. Yet, there has been little comparative research into how the late-modern preoccupation with risk impacts on prison everyday life and social relationships in prison. In this paper we compare two jurisdictions, England & Wales and Norway, where risk plays a rather different role in penal policy and practice. Based on long-term ethnographic research in prisons in both countries we find that discourses of risk infuse everyday prison life in England & Wales, whereas the concept of risk is rarely mobilised in Norwegian penal practice. The lack of a discourse of risk in Norwegian prisons does not imply that risk is insignificant, we argue, but rather that risk is bound up in dynamic discretionary decision-making processes. The paper explores this difference in how risk operates in the two jurisdictions, before it turns to a discussion on how these different ‘risk logics’ impact on the social quality of prison life.

risk; imprisonment; comparative penology; prison social life
EXPERIENCES OF THE HUNGARIAN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CONCERNING THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

The aim of the present research is to explore Hungarian law enforcement measures for the protection of cultural properties. Provisions and civil and criminal infringements in this field are regulated by public administrative and criminal law. In our project the issue is examined from an international perspective with special emphasis on the Italian solutions. The main purpose of this research is the analysis of the criminal justice practice. One of the most serious cases among the offenses against cultural properties is referred to in literature as the illicit trading of cultural properties. However, illicit trading of cultural properties is an ambiguous expression; literature usually means transnational crime against antiquities under this term. There are no specific provisions for illicit trading of cultural properties in the Hungarian Criminal Code. The literature uses it as a collective term for different criminal offenses.

In 2018 we have conducted an empirical research on crimes committed against cultural properties between 2012 and 2016. The offenses examined were theft, robbery, dealing in stolen goods, misuse of cultural properties and smuggling. In addition, we have studied the personal and organisational requirements to combat the illicit trading of cultural properties. In our presentation we would like to outline our recommendations based on our results.

cultural property, Hungarian criminal law, illicit trafficking, empirical research

CRIMINAL LAW PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY FROM A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE – SOME ITALIAN LESSONS FOR THE HUNGARIAN LEGISLATION

The cultural properties are complex objects of cultural, economic and investment mechanisms. The acts against them appear as an interdisciplinary problem, the combat against these diverse actions can be realized by the regulations of the various areas of law. However, the threatened values, the size of the damage and the related crimes with great weight makes the intervention of the criminal law necessary. Italy is characterized by one of the wealthiest cultural heritages of the world. For this reason, Italy takes a leading role in fighting against actions violating these values. This protection is realised at different levels and by several measures. In addition, the Italian system is characterised by special police forces dedicated to law enforcement in this field. In the framework of a two year long project, the National Institute of Criminology and the National University of Public Service have conducted a research in the field of the criminal protection of cultural properties. The Hungarian system and the Italian one have been examined in order to give appropriate suggestions to resolve the problem.
The lecture will introduce the Italian criminal legislation, organisation system, practical experience and compare them with the Hungarian ones. With the help of this comparative analysis, it will be possible to make the protection of cultural properties in Hungary more effective and hopefully it will give useful advice for other countries.

cultural properties, Hungarian Criminal Law, Italian criminal law

Dalma Lukács National University of Public Service

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES’ DIGITALISATION

The modern era has many advantages in the restraint of the illicit trade of cultural property. One of the most important and fundamental building blocks for law enforcement is the database. Why the database of the stolen cultural property is useful? What kind of database should be prepared? How to build a database for a law enforcement agency that fights against the illicit trade of cultural goods? Where can we find data to the database? What are the disadvantages of the database? What difficulties arise during editing the database? How could law enforcement develop the databases? This presentation provides answers to these questions, furthermore, searching for development opportunities.

digitalisation, cultural property, cultural heritage, database

Tamás Bezsenyi National University of Public Service

USING ART TREASURES AS DEPOSIT BANK TECHNIQUE IN THE HANDS OF THE HUNGARIAN ORGANIZED CRIME GANGS FROM 1980’S TO 1990’S

In the world of the Hungarian organized crime art treasures appeared as offence subjects and later on as tool for an illicit-deposit banking system. The Hungarian organized crime gangs since 1960’s emerged from stealing the deposit boxes of state-owned agricultural cooperatives and factories in the socialist period. From the second half of 1970’s in different counties appeared burglary series of private houses for the resident competent police authorities. The offence subjects were mainly art treasures, jewellery and hi-tech tools. The law of the small enterprises came into force in 1981, therefore since 1980’s the Hungarian organized crime groups used two kinds of techniques to maintain and use their profit. Without commercial and deposit banks the crime gangs renting restaurants, pubs to speed up the rotation of their capital (so-called commercial bank technique). In the meantime, they not just steal, but they invested into pieces of art as a so-called deposit bank technique.
During the regime change the fastly created banks set strict conditions in terms of investing and lending, thus the techniques of the 1980’s survived the socialist economy. In the first half of the 1990’s the profits of leased businesses and the art treasures as collateral were the basis for oil scheming.

art treasure, hungarian organized crime, burglary series, socialist economy

MAFIA MAFFICK, METAMORPHOSIS AND MOVING MARKETS – LOOKING AT ENGLAND’S MEDIATIZED CRIMINAL MILIEUS.

To maffick is to celebrate publicly with boisterous rejoicing and hilarious and extravagant behaviour. It is unarguable that some criminal actors are publicly celebrating much of the mutation of organised crime, and that factual mediatized representations they create in doing this might tell us much of the contemporary character of criminal markets on the move. The cultural and cross-cultural context within which the transnational variant operates lead to it frequently being described as ‘complex’, which in many ways it is. Yet it also is simple, it is about economics, markets and political-economy. Organised crime is ultimately transactional before it is transnational and looking at mediatized representations allow for new insights into new organised networks, new illicit markets and how new criminal praxis is emerging and evolving. It also facilitates insight into how socio-economic and technological changes impact upon the macro level community practices on specific locales and milieus. This paper takes as the focus of its discussion of organised crime in England and looks broadly at real world mediatized representations that highlight both changes and continuities in the crime in England and hence aims to document both nationally and internationally some of the ways that criminal markets are on the move.

Organised Crime, Criminal Markets,

ILLICIT MARKETS: COUNTERFEITING, CRIME, HARM AND CONSUMPTION

This paper examines counterfeiting as a growing and diversifying illicit market. Drawing upon empirical qualitative research which examines the consumption (demand) and supply of counterfeit goods, this paper explores critically the nature of contemporary counterfeit markets. In addition to mapping out the current research and knowledge base regarding the
counterfeit market; a market which is of increasing concern to law and regulatory agencies, this paper will further examine the challenges of understanding complex, and at times contradictory, illicit markets and conclude with identifying directions for future research.

illicit markets, counterfeiting, demand and supply, organised crime

Tammy Ayres Department of criminology, University of Leicester
James Treadwell, Staffordshire University

DRUG DEALING AS (CRIMINAL) ENTREPRENEURSHIP: MOVING WITH THE MARKET

This paper examines drug dealing as a form of entrepreneurship. Against much of the dominant representation of media created mythology of sophisticated organised crime connected to such supply, we identify that some enterprising young men (some with well cultivated reputations for violence) can carve out a niche for themselves against otherwise receding legitimate opportunities, but degrees of criminality are stratified and in ways not always obvious or apparent. Drawing on ethnographic data to make the case that illicit drug dealing must be seen against a backdrop of traditional entrepreneurialism, pervasive consumerism and compulsive acquisition, that some people all too ready and willing to both exploit and avail themselves of. It also argues that that drugs sales are often a supplementary income (top up) to low earnings in the legitimate economy, no longer confined to the ‘usual suspects’ (I.e. those over-represented in police figures, in the media, or indeed criminology) but for a much broader group for whom shortfalls in legitimate income are strategically countered via engagement in the illegal drug economy, and this is brought about increasingly by technological and attitudinal shifts.

Markets, Crime, illicit markets, Drugs, Enterprise

Alexandra Hall Northumbria University

DRUGS AND LUXURY LATE BARS: COCAINE AND THE SHIFTING CULTURAL ECONOMY OF A POST-INDUSTRIAL CITY

This paper will present findings from ongoing ethnographic research with cocaine user-sellers in Newcastle upon Tyne, North East England. The North East has been hit hard by austerity yet the cocaine market is booming in Newcastle. It is the new drug of choice on the city’s thriving night-time scene where suppliers have taken advantage of a shift that is seeing the old school nightclubs die out, making way instead for a string of luxury late bars across the city. It is here that a new breed
of entrepreneur can be found living the high life on three-day benders, fuelled by large amounts of cash and increasingly pure cocaine. This paper will discuss how the local culture and economy of cocaine use and supply has shifted to the point the drug has now become a major accessory in the search for success, status and luxury in the post-industrial city.

*Ethnography, Cocaine, Cultural Economy, Post Industrialism*

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**THE JUSTICE, INEQUALITY AND GBV RESEARCH PROJECT**

The paper provides an introduction to the recently completed large scale research project in the UK, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, which aimed to explore how ‘justice’ is understood, sought, and experienced by victims/survivors of gender based violence and practitioners. The other papers in this session are also based on this research. The research used a range of quantitative and qualitative methods, involving police data on 1500 rape and domestic abuse cases, interviews with 251 victim/survivors and 40 practitioners. UK research has consistently shown a justice gap in relation to domestic and sexual violence, forced marriage, and ‘honour based violence’. The concept of a ‘justice gap’ is not well understood. For instance, victims/survivors of gender-based violence make decisions about accessing criminal justice and other justice systems, that can appear ‘irrational’ and be difficult for practitioners to understand but are linked to GBV experiences and the intersecting inequalities victims/survivors may inhabit. This paper focuses on findings from the police data analysis, in particular the differential experiences and trajectories of rape and domestic abuse victims who are situated by mental health, age, gender and/or other inequalities and vulnerabilities, and looks at the implications for policing and victim’s experiences of criminal justice.

*rape, domestic abuse, police data, criminal justice trajectories*

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**VICTIM/SURVIVORS PERSPECTIVES ON JUSTICE.**

This paper presents data from interviews with 251 victims/survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV), looking at their views and experiences of what justice, in relation to GBV, looks like. One of the key themes which emerged related to ‘recognition’: by perpetrators, those in authority, families and community, and in some cases by God. Also prevalent was
the importance of fairness within the justice process and in terms of outcomes. This included fairness and equality in terms of benefits and harms, child access arrangements, material distribution, and in terms of power. Victims/survivors also talked about protection of future harm being important and referred to both punishment and rehabilitation in terms of potentially positive outcomes as well as barriers to accessing justice. Victims/survivors considered justice in different ways depending on where they were in their own journey's regarding the criminal or other justice systems. For example, some might want recognition when criminal outcomes had not been effective. Victims/survivors also talked about empowerment, and the ability to move on from their experiences as part of their thinking around justice. This included recognising inequalities in society and thus the criminal justice system, and a desire for social transformation which protects those currently experiencing gendered abuse.

victims & survivors, gender based violence, recognition and empowerment

Lis Bates University of Bristol

PROTECTIVE ORDERS, GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Our literature searches highlighted a real gap in existing literature, both theoretical and empirical, on the use of protective orders in the UK in cases of gender based violence. Whilst successive Governments have legislated for a range of orders (relating to domestic abuse and forced marriage), and there has been an increasing criminalisation of previously civil orders including criminalisation of breaches, and police led 'barring orders'. It is important to understand both how victims use and experience such orders and also how the police (and other criminal justice agencies) are using them, but there has been little previous research regarding this in the UK. There is some international/European evidence, but this tends to focus either on legal implementation and processes, and/or on evaluations of specific orders. This paper draws on the quantitative analysis of police data and interviews with victim/survivors in the wider project. We found a lack of data/information on civil protection orders in police records, indicating that the police may not be taking action against breaches of such orders. Our findings also indicate that the criminal justice system may be increasingly using other measures to protect victims, rather than pursuing criminal offences, such as police bail with conditions, and restraining and harassment orders on conviction or acquittal from criminal charge.

protection orders, gender based violence, police
EXPLORING THE ROLE OF FAITH IN INFLUENCING WHAT ‘JUSTICE’ MEANS FOR VICTIMS/SURVIVORS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

This paper presents the findings from one strand of the work: drawing on interviews with victims/survivors and professionals to explore how justice is mediated through religious based arbitration and how faith may influence personal and institutional conceptions of justice and affect decision-making regading use of criminal justice. The paper considers the role of Sharia Councils in arbitrating cases of intimate partner violence, and consider the experiences of victims/survivors, and those working with victims/survivors, within the Catholic church and within the Jewish community. The paper looks at the strengths and limitations of faith-based responses and how they might, for some victims/survivors of gender based violence, offer an alternative vocabulary and approach to experiencing and articulating ‘justice’. We explore the intersection of gender with culture/religion, rights and community and notions such as honour.

Gender-based violence, Justice, Faith, Victims/survivors

RESEARCH MASTER ON EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

This panel is meant to present a new master’s programme of research into European and international criminology, with a thematical focus on border crossing, security and social justice. It is a collaborative initiative of the Erasmus University Rotterdam (NL) (coordinator) and the Universities of Bologna (I), Ghent (B) and Kent (UK).

Global flows of people, local dilemma’s and global answers
RESEARCH MASTER IN EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY: THE BOLOGNA UNIVERSITY TRACK

In the last two years University of Rotterdam, University of Kent, University of Ghent and University of Bologna have been working jointly as a consortium in order to develop ReMEIC’s programme. ReMEIC is the acronym for the Research Master in European and International criminology, a two-years Research Master’s programme that will start in September 2019, which is aimed at equipping students with deep knowledge of up-to-date criminological theories and research methods for studying border-crossing phenomena, with a balance between Security and Social justice. The consortium is composed by partners in the field of international criminology from the North (Netherlands, Belgium, UK) and the South (Italy), which is intended to offer different perspectives on the various stages of migration flows in and across Europe. The University of Bologna will offer a track on “Border control, processes of migrants’ criminalisation, detention and penal policies”, focusing on how administrative and penal law are used to manage, control and discipline migration in Europe. The courses will explore topics such as crimmigration, administrative detention, deportation, processes of criminalization, prison, and the historical context of departure of migration flows.

ReMEIC, Border control, Italy, University of Bologna, criminalization of immigration

Jelle Janssens Ghent University

RESEARCH MASTER IN EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY: THE GHENT UNIVERSITY TRACK

In September 2019 a new two-year Master’s Programme in Advanced Research on Border Crossing, Security and Social Justice will be initiated. A consortium of the universities of Rotterdam (Erasmus) (NL), Ghent (BE), Kent (UK), and Bologna (IT) is currently working on a joint programme that has already led to the award of an Erasmus+ Strategic partnership grant of the European Union. With a focus on border control, cities and urban transformations, culture and hybrid identities, European Union law and policy on justice and Home Affairs, geopolitics, human trafficking, organised crime, processes of social inclusion and exclusion, radicalisation, xenophobia, etc., the programme is reflecting key EU-priorities. By addressing migration-related issues in a cultural and global criminological framework, the programme is a reflection of the research agendas of the partaking universities. This presentation will focus on the track that will be offered at Ghent University (BE). The track focuses on the regulation, policy and other measures, with which the EU responds to the various challenges provided by contemporary criminal activities within EU. It offers the core, theoretical knowledge in this area as well as the practical application thereof regarding particular crime (specialised knowledge) and the critical framework, within which the mentioned EU responses and modern EU-wide crime can be analysed.

Border crossing, research master, social justice, Ghent University, security, Border Crossing – Theory, Culture, Power and the Global
ASSESSING FOOD FRAUD VULNERABILITIES IN SUPPLY CHAINS

The issue of food fraud is increasingly gaining attention from criminology and other disciplines. Part of this attention involves moving analysis from a number of ‘external’ rogue actors who identify criminal opportunities in markets, towards understanding how ‘internal’ legitimate supply chain actors play an important role in facilitating fraud. Given the range of markets where food fraud occurs, our current research involves conducting ‘vulnerability assessments’ for specific industries, thereby tailoring interventions that are appropriate to sectors, countries, and their political-economic context. Drawing on empirical research involving script analysis and an adaptation of routine activities theory, the purpose of this paper is to argue that legitimate supply chain dynamics present challenges to the food industry. Protective factors are also identified that provides a level of protection for farmers and consumers, thereby minimising the opportunities for fraud. A series of vulnerability points have been identified where embedded fraudulent practice are possible and where such practices may become normalised in day to day transactions.

RESEARCHING THE FACILITATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING: WHERE FROM AND WHERE TO NOW?

This paper tracks the evolution of my ongoing research into the facilitation of money laundering by legitimate professionals (e.g. lawyers, accountants), which began in 2012 with the commencement of doctoral research, supervised by Jon Spencer, and continues with a recently completed monograph on Lawyers and the Management of Criminal Proceeds. The origins of this research lay in the discourse about the role of ‘professional enablers’ - the name given to legitimate actors in a range of occupational fields who ‘enable’ the activities of organised crime groups in various ways, including by facilitating the laundering of their criminal proceeds – which began to emerge in organised crime policing and policy in the UK about a decade ago. Since then, the role of professionals in the facilitation of money laundering has become increasingly prominent on policy agendas, at both the nation state and international level. This paper will discuss the current position of research and scholarship in this area; outline a framework for the analysis of legitimate actors’ involvement in money laundering that has been developed over the course of my research; highlight the remaining analytical, theoretical and conceptual gaps; and suggest future research directions.
RECONCEPTUALISING THE ‘SHAMBOLIC’ IN SHAM MARRIAGE: MODERN SLAVERY PERPETRATORS ACCOUNTS.

In this paper we present emerging findings from a new ESRC funded (R121950) project on ‘The Perpetrators of Modern Slavery Offences: Motivations, Networks and Backgrounds’. We focus specifically on the accounts of two offenders serving substantial prison sentences for their involvement in the organisation of sham marriages, presenting in-depth biographical accounts of their lives leading up to their convictions for modern slavery offences committed in the UK. Our analysis questions the degree to which such offenders are implicated in forcing victims into such marriages and argues for both biographical and cultural contextualisation in cases where the agent most deceived is the state.

Modern slavery

ORGANISED CRIME, CORRUPTION AND THE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE ACROSS BORDERS IN THE BALTICS: WHAT HAS CHANGED IN SINCE 2004?

In 2006, a three country project (UK, Finland, Estonia) investigated the issues of corruption by organised crime in relation to border controls and immigration using as a case study the Finnish - Russian and the Estonian - Russian border. The project looked at the methods of illegal facilitation of people across borders, the role of crime groups and networks as well as organised crime and the relationship between illegal facilitation and exploitation in the labour market. Today, after more than a decade, we will look at how the situation in relation to human trafficking has changed in Estonia and to what extent the findings of the original research are valid in 2018.

Organised crime, corruption, Baltics, networks, borders
Mary Bosworth University of Oxford

ADMINISTERING BORDER CONTROL

In this paper I will draw on fieldwork in British immigration detention centres to explore the nature of administrative power. The paper is particularly interested in the connections and distinctions between administrative power and penal power. As states around the world rely increasingly on administrative powers in the criminal justice system, it is time criminologists spent more time developing our understanding of this form of control.

administrative power, punishment, immigration detention, border criminology

Skilbrei Skilbrei University of Oslo

BORDER CRIMINOLOGY BEYOND DETENTION, DEPORTATION AND CRIMINALISATION

Increases in deportations, changing use of detention and the criminalisation of migration and of aiding migrants are today central topics to criminologists interested in the punitive power of the State. This has secured the criminology of the border — Border Criminology — a central position in contemporary criminology. Dialogue with border and migration studies has been key in improving border criminology’s ability to study and understand deportation, detention and criminalisation of mobility, not least in understanding how borders and transnational ties and processes operate. In return, criminology has offered a much needed turn in migration studies towards the State and its punitive capacities. But the management or governance of mobility and migrants is not only about curtailing, policing and punishing, it is also about steering, selecting, responsibilising and subjectification. This paper explores how we can further refine how border criminology approaches contemporary state power also in its more welfarist and bureaucratic practical and normative capacities to transform both migrants and citizens into ‘docile bodies’, i.e. bodies that know their place.

Border criminology, migration, bureaucracy, state theory, welfare theory
ON BORDER CRIMINOLOGY: CHANGING THE STATE, CHANGING THE DISCIPLINE

This paper contributes to the discussion of how borders and migration studies are changing criminology as a discipline. It focuses on how the transformation of the nation-state in the face of mass mobility opens up the boundaries, content, and theories of criminology, specifically to punishment studies into exciting new developments. It examines how the solid foundations of the discipline have contributed to significant insights and analyses but points to areas where we need new conceptual tools and bolder empirical approaches to fully realize the potential of the discipline to explain the current paradigm shift. It calls for much more critical engagement with southern theory and develop new sites and tools for empirical research.

Border Criminology; Penal Theory; State Theory, Migration

THE CRIMMIGRANT OTHER: MIGRATION AND PENAL POWER

The paper examines the concept of the crimmigrant other. It outlines how the figure of the criminal immigrant has emerged as a central object of media and political discourses and state intervention. By comparing it to classical criminological and sociological figures, such as Christie's suitable enemy, Becker's outsiders and Cohen and Young's folk devils, the paper argues that crimmigrant other exemplifies criminology's power to understand stories about those who are considered different. It also exemplifies criminology's ability to understand how challenging issues of social change are translated into narratives about threat, danger and moral decay, as well as criminology's ability to take apart the concept of criminality and challenges the semblance of objectivity which it has in media and political discourse and in bureaucratic practices. However, the crimmigrant other is also a challenging figure for criminology. Unlike Agamben's homo caser, the crimmigrant other taints the picture of migrants as innocent victims in need of help and deserving of hospitality. Consequently, the notion of the criminal immigrant has been to a large extent avoided in academic discourse rather than addressed head on. This paper (and the book which it is based on) is written in the belief that this omission should be corrected and that criminological and penological scholarship is the most productive vantage point to do so.

border criminology, crimmigration, othering
TECHNOLOGY & ORGANISED CRIME IN THE SMART CITY

The term ‘smart city’ has circulated across the developed world affecting urban development programmes and government strategies. These cities are envisioned as a technological fix for the many problems of modern city life, yet emerging technologies are not flawless and have vulnerabilities that can be manipulated by criminal actors. Even so, there is an interesting silence about the issues of security amongst the advocates of smart cities. Furthermore, there remains limited insight into the impact of the smart cities programme from criminologists, particularly in relation to hitherto prioritised threats of organised crime; notably the illicit drug trade. Those who have addressed the impact of emergent technologies have done so through critiques of governmental programmes. A key absence in this, is the voice of actors involved in the networks that actually constitute threats to urban security, and how they perceive and use emerging technologies for illicit ends. This paper aims to augment this treatment of emergent technologies, by switching the analytical focus towards the principal actor networks that constitute these threats. It uses data from a five-year ethnography to demonstrate how ICT reconfigures and virtually extends illicit drug markets, whilst providing insights into the workings of drug markets of the future.

Technology, Organised Crime, Drugs, Internet, Cryptomarket, Smart City, Ethnography

UNDER SURVEILLANCE: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC EXPLORATION INTO THE EXPERIENCE OF ELECTRONICALLY MONITORED PUNISHMENT

EM tags are dispensed with the objective of instantiating punitive surveillance. Once attached, the surveillant capacities of the object are capable of detecting users spatio-temporal movements, and reporting curfew violations back to the CJS. Surveillance as an aspect of the EM tag’s punitive functions has drawn debate regarding its status as something intended to simply enforce curfews, or its existence as a punishment in itself, however little empirical work has been conducted in the area. Infiltrating this issue, the encroaching presence of mass surveillance has been increasingly debated within criminology, and informs concerns regarding the capabilities of technologies to monitor and control citizens. Despite this, little has been said regarding the impact of surveillance on those who are directly subject to its gaze, regardless of much theoretical conceptualisation. This paper will embark upon an exploration of the impact of surveillance as a feature of EM, to investigate how the experience of being punitively monitored is perceived by users, by using ethnographic data gathered during sentences. It will draw upon Actor Network Theory to demonstrate how technologies and humans are relationally connected, and that surveillance may construct varying “fluid” comprehensions, which produce further varying consequences within users lives.

Electronic Monitoring, Surveillance, Punishment, Actor Network Theory, Ethnography
DRONE COPS: TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND ARMS RACES MICHAEL COLIANDRIS

British police leaders and policy makers maintain the view that unmanned aerial systems (drones) will transform policing. This narrative is framed partially through an appeal to new technologies – that they offer novel and innovative modes for crime control. The challenges of technology crime are well-known, and recent media attention has focused on a small number of criminal misuses of drones. What is emerging is arguably a technologically-mediated arms race between criminals and police, with each attempting to outmaneuver the other through recourse to technological ‘fixes’. The police have been generally overt in their use of drones, which attends to a related aspect of arms races: the power of narratives. Unlike covert methods of crime control, overt drone use shapes a narrative that the police are technologically-literate. This paper will argue that the transparency with which police are currently using drones serves a dual purpose: it simultaneously bolsters accountability and presents a sense that the police are modern and, above all, capable. The case will be made that qualitative research is required to map out the manner in which this narrative is constructed, the meanings users attach to drones, and the local implications of drones on crime issues.

*Drone, Policy, Technology, Qualitative Research*

TECHNOLOGY, TRAFFICKING, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR: LESSONS FROM BACKPAGE

Sexually exploited human beings are advertised for trade, purchase, and even rental on online classified advertisement sites, social media, and other platforms. A U.S. Senate investigation revealed that an online classified advertisement site, Backpage, knowingly facilitated human trafficking by editing advertisements which openly advertised human beings for sexual services instead of banning them outright. Despite this revelation, attempts to hold Backpage criminally liable for these advertisements failed. This failure led to the passage of the Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act in 2018. The law, while a step in the right direction, is only designed to hold those who knowingly publish information that facilitates sex trafficking criminally liable. It does not actually deal with the proliferation of these advertisements on sites that do not knowingly facilitate sex trafficking. What can aid in this endeavor is the leveraging of technology in the detection of these advertisements and the investigation of purchasers of sex and traffickers. This paper critically examines the investigation and prosecution of Backpage, the lessons learned in this case, and the impact of the 2018 U.S. law for other online platforms. The aims of this paper are to emphasize the vital role the private sector in combating human trafficking and to demonstrate how technology can be used to identify trafficked victims and proactively remove content on private online platforms.

*Human Trafficking, Organised Crime, Technology, Internet*
ORGANISED CRIME IN THE COUNTRY IN TRANSITION AND THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF OBOR – CZECH REPUBLIC CASE

After so-called Velvet revolution in 1989 Czech Republic underwent the profound political, economic and social change. The character of crime before this change has been not fully comparable with the new trends in crime but it was evident that on the background of rise in crime in general the Czech Republic faced the infiltration of organised crime activities and groups from abroad as well as the development of organised criminal activities of domestic origin.

Author mentions the reasons, domestic and international factors that influenced this development and tries to explain this development using theoretical models of the phenomenon of organised crime. He analyses the nexus between economic and organised crime. The attempt of some kind of prediction is formulated as well as the hypotheses about the possible influence of OBOR on the penetration and spreading of organised crime activities.

organised crime, economic crime, transit period

ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS CONTROL FROM CENTRAL EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

The main political and organizational changes at the beginning of the 1990s had its consequences during the time of transformation in Central Europe. The most important consequences of transition include such issues as transforming police, changes in structure and forms of crime, fear of crime and migrations. The author stresses that the dynamic and practically undisturbed development of organized crime resulted from, among others factors, wrong political decisions.

The author describes process of creating the system for combating organized crime, including setting up the special task in Police and providing state agencies with new legal instruments, such crown (immunity witness) or undercover operation. The most threatening criminal groups in Poland, related with the organized crime of other states were neutralized. The break of the criminal solidarity of many groups, is also the serious breach and the blow into the organized crime.

Moreover, the paper stresses the importance of international cooperation in fighting crime, particularly organized criminal activities, as well as the role of the Interpol, Europol and the Schengen agreement in taking initiatives aimed at eradicating crime. The concluding part of the paper shows the newest Polish initiatives concerning combating organized crime, including its transnational forms.

Central Europe, Police cooperation, criminal justice
ORGANIZED CRIME IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

Organized crime is the functioning of stable, hierarchical associations, engaged in crime as a form of business, and setting up a system of protection against public control by means of corruption. Organized crime is a form of business enterprise. There are some periods of Russian organized crime. From the end of the 1970s onwards we observe the rise of a new generation of criminals (the so-called “sportsmen” or “bandits”) and, more generally, the forming of contemporary organized crime. Secondly, the medium 1980s - a medium 1990s years is a formation and shaping “persisting” organized crime.

Third, from medium 90s to beginning 2000s is a period of the bloom “traditional” organized crime and gradual introduction it in organ of power, legal business and abroad. Fourth, it is contemporary period (from beginning-middle 2000s) with unique particularity, which can be not explained with standpoint of the usual features organized crime. Criminal organizations, like other social organizations, strive to exert influence on the state power and to exercise control over it (through lobbying, bribery, infiltration of their representatives into power structures, etc.). There is new state, form of the Russian organized crime. It is an amalgamation, union of criminal organizations, business (legal and semi-legal), power structures and police. Indivisible ball of criminal, power, business and police structures control regions and country.

criminal organisations, corruption, illegal business

THE NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD CORRUPTION AMONG BUSINESS ELITES AND PUBLIC AT LARGE IN LITHUANIAN SOCIETY WERE AND STILL REMAIN HIGH.

Over the last 20 years Lithuania has made a considerable progress in building institutional anti-corruption network, prosecuting corrupted individuals, strengthening corruption prevention measures, and supporting anticorruption values in society. However, the problem of corruption stays persistent in Lithuanian society. Areas of political corruption, cross-sectorial corruption (local government, health sector, public procurement, and others), as well as existing popular belief, that “bribes work” still require closer attention from the side of political leaders, law enforcement and civil society. First, it worth to discuss the historical and theoretical development of the perceiving of corruption and its impact on the design and construction of the anticorruption policy in Lithuania. Second, it is important to point on the peculiarities of the anticorruption policy and its assessment in the context of international and national tools used for monitoring of corruption and anticorruption efforts in the country. Third, the practical aspects of the implementation of the anticorruption policy in the country can be assessed through the analysis of decisions of the Lithuanian courts in criminal cases on corrupt offences.

corruption, anti-corruption policies, business
TRIADS ON ONE BELT ONE ROAD

China enters a new age of improved social security under President Xi Jinping’s reign. According to Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, thousands of official were disciplined as of January 2018. Xi’s determination against corruption of officials and the outflow of corrupt money can be seen in the kidnapping of the CEO of Tomorrow’s Holding on Hong Kong grounds and the prosecution of Anbang’s CEO. Both companies were forced to liquidate their assets overseas to retrieve the corrupt money. The State Council also released a statement “Relating the Initiation of Combating Triads and Eradicating Evil Notification” to signify President Xi’s determination to uproot both the criminals and the officials acting as their protective umbrellas behind them. Triad criminals will be forced to leave and continue their operations elsewhere. The political and social instability of One Belt One Road (OBOR) countries will create demands for protection service from Chinese investors. Broken Tooth, a triad leader in Macau, established a “Hung Mun Security Company” to protect the legal benefits of the Chinese merchants on OBOR. Transnationalization of triads tends to occur where triad members utilize their triad identity, reputation, hierarchical status, and triad networks to develop social capital, acquiring criminal resources and opportunities embedded in the structural networks for organized crime operations.

OBOR, corruption, organised crime

ORGANIZED CRIME IN KAZAKHSTAN

The same factors that make Kazakhstan attractive for the economic cooperation such as geographic position and relatively high level of economic development, makes the country vulnerable to the activities of transnational criminal organizations such as the Russian mafia and Chinese triads, as well as less famous local criminal groups. Drugs trafficking and other criminal activities and widespread corrupt relationships were taking place long enough to become tolerated, if not supported, by the population. However, the increased number of prosecutions against corruption on each level and within significant number of state institutions demonstrates the government’s serious interest in making of the government to make Kazakhstan a more transparent and reliable business partner.

Therefore, the significant economic investment that has been received by Kazakhstani government has received as a result of the One Road - One Belt program could may potentially create a significant number of incentives that encourage officials to effectively address corruption and organized crime.

drugs, corruption, ethnic criminal groups
CHINESE CRIMINAL WILDLIFE NETWORKS ALONG THE SILK ROAD

The illegal wildlife trade has become a global criminal enterprise, following in the footsteps of drugs and weapons. China is one of the major players in the illegal wildlife trade, in particular in the illegal trade in traditional Chinese medicine with parts of endangered species, including tiger bones, rhino horn and pangolin scales. The new plans for the improvement of the Silk Road, the ancient trade route that once ran between China and the West during the days of the Roman Empire, may provide new opportunities for criminal networks involved in wildlife trafficking. Therefore, this presentation will focus on the (social) organization of criminal groups involved in the illegal trade in wildlife along the terrestrial and maritime Silk Road.

illegal wildlife trade, organised crime, China

A CRIME SCRIPT ANALYSIS OF SUPPLYING STATE PROTECTED WILDLIFE AS FOOD IN MAINLAND CHINA

Using techniques of crime script analysis, over 500 relevant cases from courts all across China were collected and analyzed. In doing so, this study identify the stages involved from the poaching of the State protected wildlife in its natural habitat to being cooked and served as delicacy. The theoretical implications of understanding the illegal supply of State protected wildlife in separate stages can generate insights into the procedural aspects and requirements in the commission of this crime and to identify appropriate point of intervention to inform policies.

Wildlife crime, crime scripts, China,
ON VICTIMS AND VICTIMOLOGY – A NEW BOOK OF THE BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY NETWORK (WORK IN PROGRESS)

This presentation consists of an overview of activities of the Max Planck Partner Group for ‘Balkan Criminology’ to publish an edited book on victims and victimology in English. At a conference of the BC network in Budapest (2017), the ‘Balkan Criminology’ network initiated a new project - a book on victims and victimology. An idea to edit a book on victims of crime and the development of victimology is a significant contribution to comparative criminology and victimology to present national reports on victimological issues in the BC member countries. The papers consist of authors' reflection on the beginnings, development and the state of the art of victimology, victimological research and changes in (criminal) legislation regarding the status of victims and victim protection. In addition to other publications, victimological perspectives add significant value to other comparative activities of the Group.

Balkan Criminology, Victimology, Victims

DEVELOPMENT OF VICTIMOLOGY AND THE VICTIMS’ RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN SERBIA

The situation of victims in Serbia has received increasing attention during recent decades, both by researchers and by society at large. First systematized scientific papers and empirical research in the field of victimology, as well as first initiatives for improvement of the position of victims in Serbia occurred in 1980s, with feminists having an important role in both. During 1990s the influence of other factors was added: initiatives of human rights organisations, development of victimology as an academic discipline, increase of crime, ethnic conflicts on the territory of the former Yugoslavia and related humanitarian initiatives. Advocacy of civil society contributed to a great extent to the changes of the state's relationship toward victims’ issues that occurred only after political changes in 2000. Since 2012, in the context of the EU accession process and harmonization of Serbian legislation and policy with the EU aquis, more favourable climate for wider social acceptance of a holistic approach to the rights of all victims and their support and assistance has been created. This paper will present an overview and analysis of development of victimology and the victims’ rights movement in Serbia, as well as to evaluate it bearing in mind larger context of development as well as current status of victimology and advocacy for victims’ rights. Victimology and the victims’ rights movement in Serbia will be presented following the development through four periods.

Balkan Criminology, Victimology, Victims, Serbia
Anna-Maria Getos Kalac Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb
Suncana Roksandic Vidlicka, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb; Zoran Buric, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb

VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM PROTECTION IN CROATIA

The authors will present first findings of their survey on victimology and victim protection in Croatia, as part of the Balkan Criminology overall victimological mapping of Southeast Europe. The presentation combines empirical and normative approaches while assessing the current state of art in Croatian victimology and victim protection. Victimology in Croatia, just as criminology, has a long history but rather poor tradition in terms of substantial scientific or even normative content. Victimological studies are rare, even if “study” is very broadly and flexibly defined, whereas victimization surveys do not exist at all. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that it has only been rather recently that the term “victim” (žrtva) has been normatively coined in the Croatian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Act, whereby Croatia did transpose the EU Victim Directive. However, restorative justice concepts are not well developed in Croatia, although there are two procedures foreseen that might be regarded as restorative justice schemes. Regarding public and media discourse on victims and victimisation in Croatia, in the last couple of years the discourse has been strongly focused on victims of domestic violence, especially women.

Balkan Criminology, Victimology, Victims, Croatia

Eszter Sárik National Institute of Criminology

VICTIMOLOGY IN HUNGARY

In my presentation, I would like to examine the basic theoretical problems of victimology in Hungary. According to Tihamér Tóth, there are 8 relevant fields based on which victimology can be interpreted as a whole. It is inevitable a.) to identify the position of the victim within the criminal procedure and to examine his/her legal protection provided by the law; b.) to examine the sociological, psychological and biological character of the victim; c.) to examine the extension and the quality of the dark numbers of criminality and the causes which lead to low police reporting levels; d.) to interpret the relationship between the offender and the victim; e.) to highlight the nature of the victims’ behavior during the criminal act; f.) to examine the behavior of the injured party within the context of law enforcement; g.) to estimate the amount of damage the victim had to suffer as a result of the criminal act in terms of health, physical integrity and properties; h.) to calculate the potential risks of being victimized based on the social and living conditions of people.

The above-listed research fields differ not just in methodological terms but also strongly influence the approach to the victim both in science and in everyday discussions. By highlighting the aforementioned issues, I would like to draw attention to those problems which formulated the contradictory position of the victim, partly caused by science itself.

Balkan Criminology, Victimology, Victims, Hungary
HOMICIDES IN HUNGARY

The presentation reflects on the criminological background of homicide in Hungary upon a criminal file-based research containing only cases with final and legally binding sentences. The investigation intended to map the demographical background and socio-economic status of the perpetrators, and was to analyze their criminal history and their mental status. The research also examined the typical features of homicide cases and reflected on the motivations of the crimes. In Hungary domestic homicides (committed against the spouse or the partner) can be described as nearly the most typical form of homicides. As a typical scenario, long-lasting conflicts in between partners, alcoholism and unemployment can be detected and as a consequence of these, severe material deprivation. Jealousy and the fear from losing their partner also played a crucial role among the motives. Most of the offenders had low educational attainment. Juveniles used lethal violence upon financial gain. More than half of the offenders had no previous criminal records from which we can conclude that the typical ‘murderer’ cannot be described with the classical criminal carrier. The vast majority of the offenders suffered from mental disorders.

juvenile offenders, domestic violence, mental disorders, homicide-suicides

BALKAN HOMICIDE STUDY IN ROMANIA: AN UPDATE

For the past year, several activities have been performed in connection with the Balkan Homicide Study in Romania. After the first necessary step, concerning the gathering of data, further actions have been performed. As the most important part is related to sampling, the presentation shall focus on how relevant prosecutor’s offices and courts were chosen for the purpose of the study, in order to allow an uniform distribution at a national level based on several criteria, such as the distribution of the population for selected source cities, homicide rates, rural and urban areas, poverty etc. The second important point will be related to access to files and the challenges which were encountered during the demands for access, especially at a prosecutorial level.

Balkan Homicide Study in Romania, data gathering, sampling, file access
BALKAN HOMICIDE STUDY: THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The authors of the study conducted a research on homicide cases in front of the Basic courts in Republic of Macedonia for the years 2012, 2013, 2014. The research was conducted as part of the Regional Project - Balkan Homicide Study. Within the research, the Macedonian researchers have analyzed 201 final cases in 12 basic courts with extended jurisdiction. The research was focused on the crimes of: murder (article 123 of the Criminal Code), murder out of noble motives (article 124 of the Criminal Code), manslaughter (article 125 of the Criminal Code) and murder of a child at birth (article 127 of the Criminal Code), and it covered all of the homicide cases in the country in the analyzed period. The data gathering process itself was based upon the structural questionnaire developed by the Balkan Criminology, as a focus group within the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law. The data gathering process has been done through notification of the requested and observed information from the case-files into the printed forms of the questionnaire, where for multiple co-defendants or victims from one case, multiple questionnaires were filled as one per each of the defendants or victims.

murder, homicides, Balkan Homicide Study, Republic of Macedonia

BALKAN HOMICIDE STUDY IN CROATIA: FIRST RESULTS

The Balkan Homicide Study is a major empirical research project of the MPPG on lethal violence in the region. The main goal is to provide an insight into the social and legal construction, as well as the phenomenology of homicide in the Balkans. The study includes eight countries of the Balkan Criminology Network: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia and Romania. This research project in Croatia collected and analysed original empirical data on the most severe type of violence, homicides. The study analyses finalised as well as attempted homicide offences through the thorough examination of the full national samples of prosecution and court cases for the five year period 2010 – 2014. This presentation attempts to answer questions on phenomenology of homicides, characteristics of victims and offenders, their relationships, situational circumstances and questions regarding criminal proceeding in Croatia.

Balkan Homicide Study, Croatia, violence, homicide
Balkan Criminology initially started out in 2012 as the author’s personal research profile, with its launching at the ESC Conference in Bilbao. Through the Max Planck Partner Group (MPPG) Balkan Criminology has meanwhile developed into a highly productive criminological initiative for Southeast Europe. As a ‘scientific hobby’ and with an annual core budget of 20,000 euros, a regional network of experts covering 16 countries has been established, a specialised Balkan Criminology publication series and newsletter have been founded and annual scientific conferences and PhD courses organised. It was even possible to get prestigious state-funded MPPG office space. Thus, in under 5 years, Balkan Criminology has become a scientific trademark associated with top quality research. In short, the MPPG is a one of its kind success story of the Max Planck Society and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law. Nevertheless, after 6 years and in light of the seizing of its basic funding, it is time for a self-critical review with the aim to present “lessons learned” and promote the value of ‘criminological capacity building’ in other regions of the world. Just as the launching of Balkan Criminology at the ESC 2012 Conference marked the birth of an idea, the presentation at hand should mark the start of a “self-sustainable” group of experts and continuous criminological research in Southeast Europe, based on a critical analysis of “what works” and “what doesn’t”. 

Balkan Criminology, Max Planck Partner Group

Albrecht Albrecht Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

The presentation’s aim is to analyse and evaluate future prospects for the continuity of the Balkan Criminology outside the framework of the funding provided by the Max Planck Society. The author will assess the potential of “self-sustainability” of Balkan Criminology, by identifying most promising activities, events and outputs, as well as areas of research and networking activities, that might provide the basic institutional and financial setting for pursuing criminological research in the Balkans. Due to the very limited research funding opportunities in the Balkans the presentation will also highlight promising avenues of acquiring research funds as well as their optimal usage. 

Balkan Criminology, Max Planck Partner Group
**MPPG FOR BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY: EDUCATION**

As a part of the overall scientific programme, the Max Planck Partner Group (MPPG) is providing an education for PhD, Master and Bachelor students. MPPG also provides an education for their junior researcher, who are also PhD candidates of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law. Among all other activities, MPPG is organizing the ‘Balkan Criminology’ One-Week Intensive Course at the Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik each year. The course provides in-depth and up-to-date knowledge about the state of art in crime research in the Balkans, while introducing its participants to the basics of criminological methodology, phenomenology and etiology. The course serves as a platform for the dissemination of criminological expertise gathered through the MPPG scientific activities: The MPPG research focuses, as well as the expertise gathered at the annual conferences. This concept of transforming newest research findings and expertise from and for the region into transmittable knowledge for course participants ensures a holistic approach that combines education with science and research.

*Balkan Criminology, Max Planck Partner Group*

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**MPPG FOR BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY: DISSEMINATION**

Dissemination is a key element of the MPPG concept. At first glance, it is a basic routine activity of researchers to spread the knowledge generated through their scientific work. However, in the specific conceptual framework of the MPPG the widespread distribution of research findings and additional information on the other scientific activities of the Zagreb-based research group and the partners of the Balkan Criminology Network have an additional purpose: as a means to raise interest for the Balkan region and the recognition of the particularities of the “criminological landscape” of the Balkans. In particular when looking at crime and crime control, South-Eastern Europe is distinct to other regions of the continent. This shortly explains why dissemination is such an important component of the overall concept of the research group. The Balkan Criminology book series — in particular the Balkan Criminology Trilogy featuring the current state of criminology, penology and victimology in the region — as well as some other formats will be presented in more detail in this concluding part of the panel session.

*Balkan Criminology, Max Planck Partner Group*
DATA COLLECTION ABOUT IPV IN THE EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS: A NEW CHALLENGE IN VIEW OF THE ISTANBUL CONVENTION

So far, the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics has not published any data specifically on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). However, since the latest (fifth) edition covering the years 2007-2011, important international obligations and concrete initiatives that are occurring could change the situation in the future. Indeed, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul, 11 May 2011), in its Article 11, requires the collection of data to support implementation of this Convention. This obligation is based on the assumption that knowledge is essential to making effective policies and to evaluating implementation. The data to be collected is to take both administrative and survey forms. To date, this Convention has been signed by 45 states and ratified by 29. It entered into force in these latter states during the period of 2014-2018. Furthermore, Article 66 of the Istanbul Convention established a Group of experts (GREVIO) to monitor implementation of this Convention by the Parties. The objective of this presentation is to discuss the issues at stake with the concerned data collection, at both a theoretical and a practical level, and to clarify the challenge it constitutes for the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. The debate will be informed by some examples of State practice in this area.

Criminal Justice Statistics, Crime Statistics, Intimate Partner Violence, Criminal Policy
using big data and social media are discussed and examples are given. Besides, a theoretical framework together with a more fundamental discussion is presented on the topic of measuring the size of and the trends in crime.

Dark figure of crime, crime statistics, triangulation, multiplier method, capture-recapture, social networks, big data, social media

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Stefan Harrendorf University of Greifswald

**How the Performance of Criminal Justice Agencies Influences Crime and Criminal Justice Data in Europe**

Earlier research has shown that variables measuring the quantitative performance of the police and prosecution service and the qualitative performance of the police have a significant influence on attrition processes in criminal justice systems across Europe. Relying on data not only from international crime and criminal justice surveys, but also from the European Social Survey and the Reports of CEPEJ, the paper will build on these results and identify and analyze other qualitative and quantitative performance measures for criminal justice agencies (e.g. police, prosecution, courts, prison administrations). The question how the different performance measures are related to each other and to crime and criminal justice variables (like the number of cases, suspects, convictions and the number of persons imprisoned) will be discussed. It is expected that the measures of qualitative performance are all strongly correlated with each other; the same is true for the measures of quantitative performance. Yet, there is not necessarily a strong correlation between the variables measuring the quality aspect of performance (issues like trust, satisfaction, legitimacy) and those which measure the quantity aspect (resources invested). The idea of dysfunctionally organized criminal justice systems is revisited and indicators for such a system are identified and discussed.

Criminal Justice, attrition, performance measures

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Marcelo F. Aebi University of Lausanne
Hashimoto Yuji Z., Campistol Claudia

**Towards the 6th Edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics**

This presentation summarizes the state of affairs regarding the elaboration of the sixth edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. The preparation for this data collection wave started in 2017, and an improved questionnaire has been developed. For this sixth edition, the European Sourcebook Group will be collaborating with the Council of Europe in the framework of the project LINCS (Linking International Criminal Statistics). The first meeting of the
LINCS project, with the participation of national correspondents from all the member states of the Council of Europe, took place at the premises of the Council, in Strasbourg, in April 2018. The data collection should be completed by the end of 2018, and a second meeting, whose aim is to validate the data received, will take place in Spring 2019. Thus, the 6th edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, covering the years 2011 to 2018 should be available, in print and electronic versions, by the end of 2019. The presentation shows the changes introduce to the questionnaire on the basis of previous experiences and the feedback provided by the national correspondents. It summarizes the main challenges faced by a data collection of this sort and the ways in which they can be, at least partially, overcome. Finally, it illustrates the interactions and the complementarity of the European Sourcebook with the data collected by Eurostat and the UNODC.

European Sourcebook, data collection, crime statistics

Anna-Maria Getos Kalac Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb
Reana Bezic, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb

COLLECTING DATA IN CROATIA FOR THE LINCS PROJECT: PRACTICAL CHALLENGES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Croatia participated in all five editions of European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics projects (ESB). This year, sixth edition started and project is collaborating with the Council of Europe in the framework of the project LINCS, which aim is to link International Criminal Statistics: SPACE and the European Sourcebook. The data for Croatia are collected from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (police, prosecution and conviction statistics) and the Ministry of Justice – Department for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions (correctional statistics). The presentation aims to present experience of Croatia in collecting the data on crime and criminal justice for the sixth edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics and to compare it to previous experience.

LINCS project, European Sourcebook, Croatia
COLLECTING DATA IN ROMANIA FOR THE LINCS PROJECT: PRACTICAL CHALLENGES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

If we look at the international studies performed during the past years, we could see that Romania has not been involved or has provided little data regarding criminal offences and criminal justice in general. It is also the case for the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. This presentation explores the causes for such absence, which can also be encountered during the development of the LINCS project: lack of relevant data, significant differences in collecting data, denial to provide them for specific studies etc. The presentation also aims to present the solutions found in order to obtain however the necessary information for the good performance of the project.

statistics, European Sourcebook, LINCS

Sanja Ćopić Victimology Society of Serbia, Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research

COLLECTING DATA ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR THE EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK: EXPERIENCE OF SERBIA

Serbia took part in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics project in 2012 for the first time. This year it takes part in the sixth edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. For this edition the ESB is collaborating with the Council of Europe in the framework of the project LINCS (Linking International Criminal Statistics). The data for Serbia is collected from the Ministry of Interior (police statistics), Republic Prosecutor’s Office (prosecution statistics), Serbian Statistics Bureau (conviction statistics) and the Ministry of Justice — Department for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions (correctional statistics). The aim of the paper is to present experience of Serbia in collecting the data on crime and criminal justice for the sixth edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics and to compare it to previous experience. Additionally, some observations related to the police, prosecution and conviction statistics, as well as noticed shortcomings and limitations in the system of crime recording in Serbia will be discussed as well.

LINCS project, European Sourcebook, Serbia
Southern Criminology and the Question of Translation.

Recently in the international criminological debate a discussion has been launched around the appeal to the need for a “southern criminology” (Carrington, Hogg and Sozzo, 2016). This has gained special force with the publication of the Handbook of Criminology and the Global South (Carrington, Hogg, Scott and Sozzo, 2018). In this paper I intend to rescue a topic that I consider crucial in the framework of this debate: the question of translation. Dependence and subordination characterize the history of the relationship between the criminologies produced in the Global North and South. The translation of concepts and arguments produced in the North in the South centrally marks the production of knowledge in peripheral contexts. But this has led many times to think of the past and present of criminology in these contexts as traversed only and uniformly by a logic of adoption. In my opinion, this ignores other dynamics, also linked to processes of translation, that are oriented towards adaptation and rejection and that are present both in the past and in the present. In the work I present some examples from Latin American scenarios. In the construction of a history of criminology in the Global South that seeks to feed the theoretical and political project of Southern Criminology, paying attention to these operations is crucial because they are examples and at the same time, they can be sources of inspiration for the generation of local inventiveness for a more equal exchange.

Southern Criminology Translation

South South University of Essex
Avi Brisman, Eastern Kentucky University.

Toward a Green Cultural Criminology of “the South”

Since its inception, green cultural criminology has attempted to (1) examine the way(s) in which environmental crime, harm and disaster are constructed and represented by the news media and in popular cultural forms; (2) highlight and analyze patterns of consumption, constructed consumerism, commodification of nature and related market processes; and (3) explore the contestation of space, transgression, and resistance, in order to understand the ways in which environmental harms are opposed in/on the streets and in day-to-day living. Reflecting criminology more generally, green cultural criminology has developed with somewhat of a northern bias. This paper attempts to address this shortcoming, weaving together green, cultural and southern criminologies through the exposition of several key issues, including “the south” as a context in which exploitative global forces may exercise power. This paper also contemplates cultural narratives of human-environment relationships (The Magic Bean Tree: A Legend from Argentina), as well as illuminates instances and examples of southern protest against environmental degradation. This paper concludes by identifying several examples of possible directions in...
which the intersection of green, cultural and southern criminologies might proceed, including studies of energy integration and diversification in Latin America and critical interpretations of media and popular narrative depictions of environmental issues within the Global South.

Green * Cultural * Criminology * South

Reece Walters Queensland University of Technology
Nigel South, University of Essex; Avi Brisman, Eastern Kentucky University

SOUTHERNIZING GREEN CRIMINOLOGY: HUMAN DISLOCATION, ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE AND CLIMATE APARTHEID

The politics and conquests of the Global North have long necessitated the forced migration, colonization and ecological plunder of the Global South for imperial and capital expansionism (Amster 2015). In recent decades, these excesses of accelerated industrialization have created new victims, with entire populations or “climate refugees” (Barnes and Dove 2015) or “environmental refugees” (Seelye 2001) dislocated by human-induced climate change. This article adopts Connell’s (2007) southern theory and Carrington and colleagues’ (2015) idea of a “southern criminology” to examine critically the notion of ‘climate apartheid’ and explore its impacts on the increasing number of individuals displaced by environmental harms.

Southernizing * Green * Criminology

Cristina Fernandez Bassa Autonomous University of Barcelona
Jose A. Brandariz-Garcia, University of A Coruña

MIGRATION CONTROL AND THE NEO-COLONIAL DIMENSION OF CONTEMPORARY PENALTY

A consistent body of literature has scrutinised the racist dimension of penalty and the race-based biased operation of the criminal justice system. In contrast to this, the neo-colonial aspect of contemporary penalty does seem to be under-analysed. In some EU countries such as the UK, the neo-colonial bias has a significant impact on the prison field. Still, bordered penalty and the deportation apparatus are the arenas in which neo-colonial features are most acutely felt. This paper explores Spanish migration control policies from the perspective of the nationality-based procedures of sorting that determine
the groups that are actually arrested, detained and / or imprisoned and subsequently deported. For these purposes, Spain appears to be a fruitful case study, as it has been a most popular destination of international migrations in the recent past and ruled a widespread, albeit peculiar, colonial empire until the mid-twentieth century. By examining the nationality-based biased operation of the migration control penalty, the paper aims to shed light on the particular neo-colonial characteristics of current Spanish penality.

Migration * Colonial * Penalty

Ana Maria Fuentes Cano University of Southampton

THE RESCUE OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ENGLAND

The paper examines the phenomenon of human trafficking in England, drawing on data collected from interviews with practitioners (both law-enforcement officers and non-governmental agencies) that are engaged in activities of identification and/or assistance for victims of trafficking. Although the UK government has made strenuous efforts in recent years to curb the flow of human trafficking as well as to better, identify and support victims, it has tended to see the issue primarily as one of migration and criminal offending. This paper discusses how the present UK anti-trafficking system of identification (UK National Referral Mechanism) promotes disparities in the way victims of trafficking are assessed and assisted based on their migratory status. The study highlights how this difference in treatment between potential victims of trafficking based on their nationality can impact on their recovery (with access to support and its adequacy significantly vary). The paper ultimately concludes that the present approach to identify and assist victims of trafficking, underpinned as it is by concerns with immigration control, should be reformed towards a more victim-based approach in order to assure fairness and human rights' protection.

EUROC
THE GOVERNANCE OF LABOUR EXPLOITATION IN FOOD SUPPLY NETWORKS

When addressing labour exploitation and ‘modern slavery’, common approaches consist of interventions by the police and criminal justice system. However, due to strict criminal-legal definitions and high evidence thresholds, these interventions are only possible when targeting the most severe, criminalised exploitation, including human trafficking and forced labour. This emphasis means that a large amount of exploitation that is neither reported nor ‘severe’ enough to warrant criminal law intervention risks being overlooked or dismissed as trivial. The purpose of this paper is to consider that a broader range of regulatory or ‘governance’ options, including state regulation, self-regulation of businesses, and trade union activity, is more appropriate in addressing the full spectrum of labour exploitation. Evidence from workers and supply chain stakeholders in UK food production, including supply chain businesses, labour providers, regulators and trade union representatives, is used to inform this discussion. The governance of labour exploitation in relation to business activities has broader implications for the disciplinary areas of regulation and criminology, whereby the former tends to prioritise restorative and persuasive approaches, whereas the latter focuses on deterrence and coercion. Ultimately a ‘one-size fits all’ approach of criminal law intervention is limited when addressing issues as complex as labour exploitation, whether in local or global supply chains.

EUROC

UNDERSTANDING LABOUR EXPLOITATION IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL SETTINGS: THE EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE, LITHUANIA AND THE UK

This presentation draws on the on-going project studying practicalities of policing modern day slavery. We aim to critically address the meaning of labour exploitation in Ukraine and Lithuania, and the context of policing labour exploitation in the UK. Labour exploitation usually understood as a problem of migrant workers in host countries, the exploitation that occurs in the country of origin is often ignored. We discuss some of the contributing factors of labour exploitation in ex-Soviet countries, and reflect of practicalities of policing labour exploitation in the UK.

EUROC
CRIMINAL CLIMATOLOGY - BEGINNINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS, PERSPECTIVES

The lecture concerns a new branch of interest in the field of green criminology that is called criminal climatology or criminology of climate change. The authors explain the key terms as well as present the beginnings of scientific interest in climate as a criminal category. In their opinion, the most important threats, from the climate perspective, are the phenomenon of global warming and its repercussions (also in criminal dimension). Among threats they indicate climate wars (for water, land and natural resources). The consequences of mentioned phenomena are, inter alia, climatic and ecological migration that generates various types of criminal activities which often take forms of organized crime. The aim of the paper is to redefine crimes against natural environment, including social and criminal problems that are strictly connected with climate change. Another purpose of the presentation is to determine the scope of responsibility of global corporations of various industries for negative effects of climate change. The considerations are based on the achievements and surveys of eco-criminology, in particular green criminology. The examples quoted by authors include international, domestic (Polish) and local cases of so-called ecological crimes.

Criminal climatology, climate refugees, climate wars, climate change

CITES CRIMES IN POLAND – CAUSES, PHENOMENON, COUNTERACTING

CITES crimes are part of crimes against natural heritage. This brief name is based on the act of international law dealing with the issue of cross-border crimes against environment – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington, 1973). At first sight, it seems that these crimes are less-important and less-socially harmful than, for example, THB, drug smuggling or illegal arms trade but smuggling of CITES species is a serious crime and real threat to the global security because it may create funds for other criminal activities. Poland is considered to be a transit or less often destination country. At the Polish border the most commonly found smuggled items include: black caviar, medical leeches, eels, parrots, turtles, snakes, corals, ivory and traditional Asian medicine. Every year in Poland, there are approximately 100-250 disclosures of smuggling of CITES species. Criminologists observed that in the field of smuggling of natural heritage,
the so-called dark number of crimes is estimated at around 90%. Detection of these crimes is also quite low because they remain outside the main areas of interest of law enforcement authorities. Such crimes are sometimes wrongly classified as the so-called crimes without victims. On the other hand, they often have the characteristics of organized crime. The perpetrators can originate from both the blue-collar crimes (common crimes) and the so-called white-collar crimes (economic crimes).

CITES, natural heritage, cross-boarder crimes, environmental crimes

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN AGGRESSION TOWARDS ANIMALS AND AGGRESSION TOWARDS PEOPLE IN THE LIGHT OF RECORDS RESEARCH

In English-language literature, it is indicated, that the perpetrators of abuse (perpetrators of domestic violence) very often use violence against animals. At the same time, there is no Polish research confirming or falsifying the hypothesis of the existence of such a correlation. Therefore, the main aim of this work was an attempt to define, on the basis of the results of the author's research, is there any relationship between the phenomenon of aggression towards animals and propensity to be aggressive towards people. The research method, which is applied in the work, consists in researching documents. The subject of analysis is the content of the court records in criminal cases concerning the Article 35 of the Act on the Protection of Animals. The research included criminal proceedings instituted against persons accused of a prohibited act in the form of animal killing or violence against animals. The research was conducted in the District Court in Olsztyn, Poland. The authors researched all criminal cases finished with final judgment. On the basis of the established criteria, there were selected criminal cases in which there may occur the relationship between the use of violence by perpetrators towards animals and people. The personal and cognitive data of the selected perpetrators as well as psychiatric opinion allowed to present the characteristics of the studied population and identify factors that could play an important role in the genesis of acts of aggression.

aggression, violence against people, violence against animals, perpetrator of violence
FOOTBALL FANS DELINQUENCY – THE RESEARCH DONE BY THE BIAŁYSTOK SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY

Football fans delinquency is a very old problem. This pathology arose in the Ancient Rome and Greece. It started in the nineteenth century when football fans invasions on the sports ground occurred. In Poland football hooliganism developed in the second half of twentieth century. Currently in Poland the perpetrators of crimes connected with football matches are most of all men under 25 years old. An example of crime committed at football stadium is abuse, violent disorder or public officers bodily inviolability violation. A significant fact concerning football hooligans is their hostility towards the Police. Police officers are treated as the principal enemy, even bigger than the fan of the opposite team. Obviously governmental authorities in Poland make an effort to fight with football fans delinquency. On the one hand there is a Penal Code which regulates crimes for example abuse in the article 216. Furthermore the Penal Code institutes in the article 41b the ban on mass events entrance. On the other hand there are other legal regulations such as the ban on mass event execution from the Act on Social Events Safety. Football fans delinquency is a very interesting pathology for criminologists. It seems not to be the most serious issue. However many people in Poland an all over the world attended football matches including families with children.

football fans, football hooliganism, violence at stadium

UNRAVELLING THE CRIME-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS: FROM SOCIAL DEFENCE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This paper presents a genealogical account of the crime-development nexus using documentary analysis and interviews with current and former senior managers from the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It traces the origins of the nexus back to the United Nation’s (UN) formative interest in the criminogenic consequences of rapid modernization and then consider how its framing of the relationship between crime and development evolved in response to the internationalization of its crime policy agenda and the onset of neoliberal globalization. The article then provides a more detailed account of UNODC’s efforts to promote the idea that crime poses a threat to sustainable development following the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. The analysis illuminates the complex origins of this simple yet powerful idea and how it has been shaped by the politics of the UN system and the international community.

global crime governance; sustainable development; southern criminology; UNODC
INCLUSIVE AND SAFE CITIES FOR THE FUTURE: A CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Cities have long been of interest to international development as well as to criminology. Historically, criminology as a social science emerged as a response to the new opportunities created by urbanization for criminal activity and victimization. Thus SDG 11, which "aims to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable", is ripe for criminological input and analysis. SDG11 tackles housing and basic services, transport systems, urban planning, cultural and natural heritage, disaster prevention, environmental impact, and safe, inclusive, and accessible green and public spaces. There has been ample criminological research on crime and victimization in various types of human settlements, on transport systems, on the looting and trafficking of cultural heritage, on crimes associated with natural disasters and on the importance of public leisure areas for crime prevention. Yet many of the above goals, as well as the recommendations emerging from these bodies of research, conflict with each other, and must be problematized in their aim to be inclusive of all. This paper will analyze SGD11 against the evidence base of urban criminology as well as the challenges for inclusion, given diversity both within-country as well as globally.

safe cities; sustainable development; inclusion; urban crime

FOLLOWING THE MONEY: ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development and the enhancing of justice and security throughout the Global South are predicated on the existence of sufficient and appropriately deployed assets. This paper examines the nexus between sustainable development and illicit financial flows (IFF), and critiques how this aim of SDG16.4 which "seeks to "...significantly reduce illicit financial ... flows" has been operationalised. We argue that the choice and placement of the term "illicit" is crucial: it can relate to the finances, the flows, or both, as well as to the people involved, as facilitators or protagonists, and is expansive enough to encompass criminal, unlawful, and ostensibly legal but illegitimate or harmful assets, acts, and actors. This paper explores why the movement of assets is significant, within and between jurisdictions, and how this impacts on sustainable development and can worsen inequalities. Our attention is on two types of IFF in particular: 1. the movement of the proceeds of crime, given that illegal markets can compromise the economy as well as entailing other harms such as to public health, and 2. multinational tax avoidance (MTA), which relocates profits overseas.

illicit financial flows; sustainable development; corruption; tax avoidance
Valeria Vegh Weis Buenos Aires University

A MARXIST FRAMEWORK FOR THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This paper examines the contributions of Marx and Engels as a framework for analysing the historical evolution of ‘criminal selectivity’ in capitalist societies. It accounts for how a specific modality of criminal selectivity, legally-disciplining criminal selectivity, emerged at the end of the 18th century in a historical context dominated by bourgeois revolutions. The new ruling class relied on a legal-philosophical discourse to promote a drastic legal transformation: the equal treatment for all citizens under law. This marked the beginning of a period of ‘idyllic justice’ grounded in consensual social values that gave the appearance, at least formally, of non-selectivity. This change consolidated a rupture with the legislation of the primitive accumulation, which had established different regulations according to socio-economic status. Despite these promises, the emergent formal treatment under the law contrasted with the inequality in the enforcement of the law. The continuity of the impoverished sectors' dispossession — an inherent element of the development of capitalism — was then hidden behind three modes of inequality: the denial of unequal material conditions through the imposition of an ahistorical and abstract characterization of the law; inequality of the formal law; and inequality in the application of the law. Today, in an age of global governance, this paper proposes that a similar process of globalized legal-discipline is taking place through the SDGs.

Marxism; sustainable development; critical criminology; global governance

Emil W. Plywaczewski University of Białystok
Emilia Jurgielewicz-Delegacz, University of Białystok

THE GENESIS, DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT BIAŁYSTOK SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY (BSC) IN POLAND

This paper explores genesis, development and basic information about BSC. It is one of the most important achievements of the contemporary criminology in Poland. BSC is composed of young researchers, as well as experienced criminal law specialists and criminologists from the Faculty of Law, University of Białystok, working together on the most pressing issues of today’s criminology. The authors will describe a number of scientific projects which have been carried out so far and the series of monographs titled “Current Problems of the Penal Law and Criminology. Aktuelle Probleme des Strafrechts und der Kriminologie”. The presentation will be also focused on the International Centre of Criminological Research and Expertise which was established in 2017. The Centre aims at entering into cooperation with the State authorities, private sector entities and NGOs, within the country and abroad, along with preparation of expert opinions at their request. The paper concludes by describing opportunities and challenges for BSK in the field of criminology in XXI century in Poland.

Bialystok School of Criminology, comparative criminology, criminology development
A DECADE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGISTS FROM OLSZTYN AND THE BIALYSTOK SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY

In north-eastern Poland there are three academic centers conducting criminological research: University of Białystok, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn and Police Academy in Szczytno. These universities cooperate in institutionalized manner at the level of established in 2009 a scientific initiative called Scientific Forum “Podlasie – Warmia and Mazury”. So far, five scientific conferences have been held as part of the Forum (Ryn – 2009, Bialowieza – 2010, Szczytno – 2011, Pacoltowo – 2014, Suprasl – 2015). The achievements of each conference were recorded in the form of scientific publications. In 2012, basing on the previous achievements of the Scientific Forum, the representatives of cooperating universities established the Scientific Network called “Polish research network — research and development for the safety of the state and citizens”. The aim of this initiative is to conduct surveys on the security of the state and its citizens. In addition, young adepts of criminology participate in the “National Forum of Young Criminologists”. It is a scientific platform which has been brought to life by the Białystok School of Criminology to exchange experiences and research achievements of young criminologists. It should be emphasized that institutional cooperation between the research units of Białystok, Olsztyn and Szczytno strengthens their scientific potential and is an opportunity for scientists to exchange results of criminological surveys at cyclic conferences.

cooperation, research network, comparative criminology

Aleksandra Stachelska University of Białystok

THE CRIME OF STALKING – PICTURE OF PERPETRATOR AND VICTIM IN THE RESEARCH OF BIALYSTOK SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY

The crime of stalking is a relatively new crime in Polish criminal code. However, it has become one of the most common crimes against freedom since 2011, when it was criminalized. The lecture will present the results of research on this phenomenon conducted in the District Court in Białystok on court files ended in a final court judgment covering the years 2011-2016. A total of 60 cases based on article 190a, were examined in the course of the research process. The analysis was made by using the questionnaire, which included 49 questions grouped into following categories: general information and classification of the act, characteristics of the perpetrator of the crime, characteristics of the victim, description of the
Act committed, as well as the course of the pre-trial and judicial proceedings. In speech will be presented characteristics of perpetrators and victims, connections between them, and behaviors of stalkers in area of Bialystok. Speaker will also compare results of this research with nationwide view of this crime.

stalking, scientific research, Bialystok School of Criminology

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Ewa M. Guzik-Makaruk University of Bialystok
Marta Dąbrowska, University of Bialystok

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND VICTIMIZATION: THE MAIN RESULTS OF ISRD-3 POLAND CONDUCTED BY BIALYSTOK SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY

The aim of this presentation is to introduce the results of the polish edition of third International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3 Poland) on the prevalence of the juvenile delinquency and victimization. The goal of this research is to collect data on delinquency and victimization among 7th–9th-grade students as well as explore and test contemporary theoretical approaches in criminology with the additional modules in the questionnaire. This presentation is based on the statistical analysis of Polish ISRD-3 data. The ISRD-3 research was conducted by the Bialystok School of Criminology in June 2017 in two Voivodeship capital cities: Bialystok and Rzeszow, having approximately half a million citizens. The survey was conducted among the 2179 students of the grade 6th of a primary school and grades 1st and the 2nd of a secondary school (the equivalent of grades 7th, 8th and 9th in most countries), thus the age range was between 12 and 16 years. A questionnaire filled by respondents, in addition to the standard content prepared by the ISRD-3 CCT, included also questions aiming at local risk identification, such as grooming or sexting. The results of the ISRD-3 study will contribute to diagnosing various dangers and will be compared to those of other countries participating in the project. The added value of the project will be the possibility of developing adequate preventive and pedagogical programs in schools in Bialystok and Rzeszow, covered by the survey.

ISRD, juvenile delinquency, juvenile victimization, self-report survey, Bialystok School of Criminology
Elaine Campbell Newcastle University

**DARK DIFFRATIONS: A PERFORMATIVE HAUNTOLOGY OF 10 RILLINGTON PLACE**

Taking a cue from quantum physics, this paper makes both an ontological and epistemological contribution to the emerging sub-field of ‘ghost criminology’, and introduces a mode of analysis which can grasp spectralities as enfoldings of space-time-matter which have form, content, meaning and power. Via Karen Barad’s (2007, 2008) exposition of diffractive onto-epistemology, the paper outlines a performative hauntology which seeks out the spectral in material-discursive relations of enactment, interference, intra-/interaction, immanence and difference. This is unpacked through a detailed case study of 10 Rillington Place - a residential address in an ordinary street in Notting Hill, in which (at least) eight murders were committed between 1943 and 1953. Though long since demolished and built over, 10 Rillington Place endures as a spectral site revisited and continually recreated through stage plays, books, film, television drama, crime scene photography, and museum exhibits. The paper offers a diffractive reading of this cultural bricolage and asks how it animates and performs 10 Rillington Place as a material-discursive phenomenon; how the (assumed) separation of presence and absence (the organic and the spectral) is enacted in, and emergent through a myriad of discursive, aesthetic, visual, embodied and technological practices; and how, through a relational field of multiple lines of flight and force, this site not only comes into being, but also comes to matter.

_Diffraction; representation; hauntology; diffractive epistemology; space-time-matter; material-discursive phenomena_

Fredriksson Stockholm University

**AN OTHERING PERSPECTIVE – AN INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH TO PRISON’S GOTHIC HERITAGE**

Prison studies have stressed the importance of regarding punishment as a communicative institution. Studies have shown gothicized prison imagery to be a ubiquitous aspect of this communication; from Victorian prison facades to modern, pop-cultural prison depictions. This presentation focuses on prison autobiographies; discussing how prison space and its inhabitants are narrativized and mis/represented. Primarily, the presentation explores the Gothic heritage visible in these narratives. This heritage is visible through how Gothic genre conventions and horror iconography are evident in prison autobiographies. In particular, this presentation focuses on how these Gothic conventions share a common history with prison policies; a history of colonialism and othering. This shared history is brought to light by how prison narratives, arguably gothic in tone, construct and inscribe difference on imprisoned bodies from what tends to be a white, masculine point of view. This shared history becomes particularly pertinent when viewing prison narratives through a framework of abjection and uncanniness. The present presentation therefore implements this framework to shed light on the way imprisoned bodies are gothicized primarily in terms of gender, sexuality and ethnicity. Abjection and uncanniness can provide insight into how prison narratives envision and communicate notions of monstrosity and threatening others from the point of view of white, heterosexual, middle-class masculinity.

_Prison studies; Narratology; Abjection; Uncanniness_
Theo Kindynis Goldsmiths, University of London

GHOST CRIMINOLOGY AND GRAFFITI HERITAGE

This paper reflects on ongoing research into the historical development of the graffiti subculture in London, employing a combination of conventional ethnographic fieldwork and semi-structured interviews, as well as a range of exploratory “spectral” methods. It is suggested that the ironies, contradictions and incompatibility of graffiti’s illegality with conventional, formal heritage frameworks necessitates an unorthodox methodology for any would-be subcultural historian. To this end, the paper discusses the opportunities and challenges presented by a ‘post-methodological’ criminology: an approach that moves beyond ‘method as a formal procedure and toward more fluid, holistic, and personal forms of inquiry’ (Ferrell, 2012: 227).

graffiti; hauntology; heritage; urban exploration

Michael Fiddler University of Greenwich

Ghosts of Other Stories: a Hauntological Examination of Crime in Space

This paper sets out an analytical framework for using ‘hauntology’ to read the spatialised imprint of crime. It draws upon Derrida’s notion of the specter to trace the contours of a given space’s violent history. As such, we discuss the ways in which trauma becomes incorporated within space. A clinical approach to the transmission of transgenerational trauma sees the ‘specter’ reveal itself through somatic symptoms and linguistic tics. This paper performs an act of transliteration: using techniques derived from literary criticism and psychoanalysis to ‘read’ spaces for the ghostly imprints of violence. From hair sewn into the lining of haute couture to a doubled house in London’s East End, this paper draws upon diverse examples in its inter-disciplinary approach to applying hauntology to the examination of crime. It provides a means of understanding the ongoing traumatic effects of crime in space, as well as a point of departure to resolve those effects.

hauntology; space; trauma
HOW DO EARLY INEQUALITIES IMPACT ON CRIMINAL TRAJECTORIES OVER THE LIFE COURSE?

This paper will set out new findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime on the ways in which inequalities in early adolescence shape the conviction trajectories of young people who come into conflict with the law. It is presented as part of a panel entitled ‘Crime and Inequality: Emerging Evidence from Studies in Northern Europe’. Utilising data from 20 years of fieldwork, the paper will show how inequalities associated with adverse childhood experiences, as well as structural factors such as neighbourhood deprivation, impact on young people’s criminal justice pathways. In turn, these pathways create path dependencies which are exacerbated by the cumulative impact of poverty and agency contact over the life course. The paper will explore the implications of this for criminological theory and institutional policy and practice.

inequalities; life-course; offending

WHAT HAPPENED TO ‘THATCHER’S CHILDREN’?: THE HOUSING, VICTIMISATION AND CRIMINOGENIC EXPERIENCES OF TWO UK COHORTS

During the 1980s and in the years since, there has been much talk of ‘Thatcher’s Children’ – those people who grew up or came of age during the period in office of Margaret Thatcher’s (1979-1990) and John Major’s (1990-1997) conservative governments. Using two of the UK’s birth cohort studies (people born in 1958 and in 1970 who have been repeated re-interviewed), this paper explores the impact of the sale of state-owned housing on the experiences of homelessness, victimisation and contact with the criminal justice system for these people. We find that outcomes relating to homelessness in adult life, victimisation and contact with the criminal justice system are shaped by whether or not their parents had bought their house from the state when these were sold off in the early 1980s. As such the paper shows how intergenerational transmission processes work in practice and how policy interventions in one sphere (housing) at one point in time (the 1980s) may have impact much later in other aspects of social life (engagement in crime up to the year 2000).

politics and crime; life courses; offending
THE USUAL SUSPECTS? SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS OF CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN SWEDEN OVER FIVE DECADES

In the paper we present results from a new research project entitled The inequality of crime. We claim that both empirical research and the theoretical understanding of crime trends could be made more complete by unfolding how the social gradient of crime and victimization is linked to the development in other areas of material well-being. The aim of the present paper is to unfold how the trends of the distribution of convictions in the population has developed across recent decades with respect to socio-economic circumstances, ethnicity and neighbourhood composition. Has the inequality of convictions risk been stable, amplified or has it converged? The analyses are based on administrative register data covering all criminal convictions in Sweden 1973-2015.

inequality; neighbourhoods; conviction

MAKING THINGS WORSE? CAREGIVER IMPRISONMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON CHILD HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELL-BEING IN UGANDA

Much of the research examining the impact of parental imprisonment on children has been conducted in high or middle income countries, while less is known about its impact in low income countries. Many low income countries have large prison populations, high birth rates and struggle with issues such as poverty, ill-health, poor educational attainment and inequality (ICPR, 2018; United Nations, 2018; World Bank, 2018). Yet, how imprisonment may exacerbate these issues and contribute to poorer outcomes for children is under-researched. This research will begin to address this gap by examining how the imprisonment of primary caregivers (e.g. parents) in Uganda can affect child poverty, health, education and well-being. Adopting a mixed methods approach, this study used questionnaires (n=114) and interviews (n=77) with children and their non-imprisoned carers to examine the impact of primary caregiver imprisonment on children. The findings indicate that after experiencing the imprisonment of a caregiver, children are more likely to experience hunger, ill-health, a reduction in their educational attendance and performance, as well as an increase in some emotional problems. The implications of these findings for reproducing inequality and perpetuating intergenerational cycles of poverty and poor educational attainment are explored. Suggestions for how criminal justice polices could be revised to help lessen this negative impact are offered.

Parental imprisonment; poverty; child outcomes; Uganda
DOING DESISTANCE IN NEIGHBOURHOODS AFFECTED BY CONFLICT

Following an era marked by consistently high re-offending rates among those who have been imprisoned in the UK, there has been a growing focus on reducing recidivism in the criminal justice system. As part of this focus, attention has increasingly been shifted onto reintegration; the initial period of time when individuals return to the community. Research has repeatedly emphasised that numerous issues cause significant roadblocks to desistance during this complex and often difficult transition period. However, this research has often adopted a more individualistic lens to in attempting to understand reintegration, focusing on individual needs and deficits that often form barriers to desistance. This means that less attention has been paid to the role of broader environmental factors that may play a role in desistance during reintegration, in particular, the role of neighbourhoods. Additionally, despite the devastating impact of conflict on neighbourhoods, little research has been conducted on how a legacy of conflict in a neighbourhood may affect this process. This research therefore examines the ways in which conflict-affected neighbourhoods may shape desistance during reintegration among those leaving custody. It is argued that neighbourhood-related factors play an important role in the desistance process and that these factors must be addressed if recidivism rates are to be reduced.

Desistance; reintegration; neighbourhoods; conflict; marginalisation

POST RELEASE EMPLOYMENT AND RECIDIVISM OF EX-PRISONERS IN THE NETHERLANDS

To reduce the recidivism of ex-prisoners, the Dutch government has set up a reintegration policy aimed at all prisoners in the Netherlands. The goal of this policy is to improve ex-prisoners’ reintegration into society. To obtain successful reintegration, prison services cooperate with municipalities. Together they facilitate ex-prisoners keeping or obtaining a valid identity card and accommodation, finding employment and a source of income, receiving adequate physical and psychological care, and they help them to identify and resolve debts. In this presentation we focus on the relationship between employment and recidivism. We address the transition from prison to employment and other income source(s) and estimate the relationship between post-release source of income and recidivism. In doing so, we aim to provide greater insight into the efficiency of the Dutch reintegration policy. A sample of ex-prisoners released from Dutch prisons in the second half of 2013 (N=11,914) was followed up to the end of 2016 with monthly measures of their source(s) of income. To answer our research questions we assess whether there is an association between employment and recidivism when controlling for pre-release characteristics, and whether this association differs between groups of offenders. In addition, the relation between the amount of time spent employed and recidivism frequency is studied.

Ex-prisoners; reintegration; employment; recidivism
EXPLAINING BATTERERS’ MISCONDUCT IN PRISON

There are studies that discuss the extent to which batterers are generalist criminals with general violent profiles or specialist aggressors who only abuse their partners. There are also studies on how imprisoned and non-imprisoned batterers differ in important respects, especially in their adherence to treatments, and on their consequences on recidivism. Finally, and on a different vein, we have a fairly good knowledge about which personal characteristics predict misconduct in prison among general offenders (e.g., aggressiveness, young age, prior convictions). In this paper we explore if the particular characteristics of imprisoned batterers increase the risks of misconduct in prison and if these risks are similar to those of other high-risk categories of inmates, thus contributing to a better assessment of their generalist vs. specialist profile. We study this issue by examining the records of minor and serious sanctions received by the entire population of imprisoned batterers in Catalonia from 2011 to 2017, and by comparing it to a parallel record of sanctions received by a random sample of 1,000 inmates imprisoned during the same period in the same territory for all types of crimes. Our results suggest that imprisoned batterers receive significantly fewer sanctions that other violent inmates, but that these differences disappear once the usually shorter sentences they receive for their crimes are controlled for.

Batterers, Prison Life, Misconduct

BETWEEN STRUGGLES AND DISCIPLINE: MARX AND FOUCALUT ON PENALITY AND THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

In his contribution to The Political Economy of Punishment Today, Dario Melossi reconsiders the significance of the discipline of living labor for the political economic analyses on punishment, a topic that was at the centre of his book, co-authored with Massimo Pavarini, The Prison and the Factory (recently reissued). He claims that such a view was also at the center of Michel Foucault's path-breaking work, Discipline and Punish. Melossi emphasizes the relevance of class revolts and struggles in the crisis that has accompanied change in the overall system of social control and penalty since the 1970s. Drawing also upon the recently published Foucault's lectures, The Punitive Society, Melossi argues that, from the perspective of a Marx-oriented political economy of punishment, the teaching of obedience and the subordination of (frequently ethnicized) outcast populations have been, and continue to be, also in post-industrial capitalism, the principal ideological characteristics of the contemporary penal project.

Prison, Discipline, Struggle
PRISON DOWNSIZING AND THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PUNISHMENT

The political economy of punishment has traditionally claimed that, in terms of penalty, economic crisis periods are characterised by rising punitiveness, and particularly by rising incarceration rates. Whether this correlation between economic turmoil and penalty is mediated by rising inequality, increasing unemployment rates or the reinforcing of labour exploitation, it has been one of the main conclusions of the politico economic interpretation of penal variations. This conclusion is generally shared by the neoliberal penality thesis.

In stark contrast to this, the global financial crisis that begun ten years ago and its wide-encompassing effects in terms of both impoverishment and economic inequality and strengthening of neoliberal policies have been simultaneous to a significant prison downsizing that has affected many Global North jurisdictions, especially in the US and the EU. This paper aims to explore this apparently puzzling relation between economic crisis and prison decline. More precisely, it examines which forces have enabled the recent decline in incarceration rates and how a renewed political economy of punishment framework may account for this penal turn.

political economy of punishment, economic crisis, prison downsizing, neoliberal penalty

INEQUALITY, WELFARE AND PUNISHMENT. COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON ECONOMY, POLITICS AND PUNISHMENT IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES.

For some years now, in the sociology of penalty, a certain rebirth of the connection between political economy and punishment has been generated in a comparative perspective, making substantially more complex schemas and arguments previously raised in the literature from the 1970s onwards. An interesting line of this work has been conducting empirical analysis that relate economic and social indicators -levels of income inequality, levels of social spending/investment- and penal indicators -levels of imprisonment- through different national contexts from the Global North. In general terms, they have reached similar conclusions: more inequality = more imprisonment, less social investment = more imprisonment. These relationships are deployed in some cases to account for the evolution over time and in other cases for the variation in space. Other works, without making such empirical analyzes, have incorporated their results as a substantial part of their theoretical arguments. This paper presents a similar empirical analysis on Latin America from the beginning of the 1990s to the present, exploring both temporal and spatial variations. These national cases do not seem to support the associations drawn
around the Global North. That dissonance is interpreted in this paper in order to account for this alternative path. But it also intends to introduce a theoretical and methodological reflection on this type of comparison and its limits and on the challenges of “travelling South”.

Inequality, welfare, punishment, comparison

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Susan Dennison Griffith University
Lisa Broidy, University of New Mexico, Kirsten Besemer, Griffith University

FAMILIES AS POTENTIAL RE-’TURNING POINTS’ IN THE DESISTANCE PROCESS: A LONGITUDINAL QUALITATIVE STUDY

Turning points are seen as important junctures in the desistance process and can include new prosocial relationships. There is also evidence that people are less likely to reoffend if they can access support from existing family relationships upon release from prison. However, most prisons do not adequately support family relationships and families are not usually included in re-entry programs. Therefore a person’s release from prison can be a source of heightened family stress which is counterproductive to desistance. This paper draws on interviews with caregivers of children with a father in prison to address three research questions 1) To what extent, and in which ways, do families plan to encourage the desistance of fathers when they leave prison? 2) To what extent do families’ plans and expectations match the re-entry experience? 3) What role did families play in desistance efforts post-release? The study includes two waves of data from 26 Australian households experiencing paternal incarceration. Initial interviews took place during the father’s imprisonment, with follow-up interviews four to five years later. Results are discussed with respect to the extent that family plans for prisoner re-entry were consistent with known drivers of desistance. We identify anticipated and unanticipated challenges families experienced in enacting their plans. We discuss the effectiveness of strategies and ways for correctional services to work with families to facilitate desistance.

desistance, prisoner re-entry, families, paternal incarceration

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Lanskey Lanskey University of Cambridge
CHANGE AND STABILITY IN (EX)PRISONERS’ FAMILIES OVER TIME: TOWARDS AN UNDERSTANDING OF RESILIENCE IN FAMILIES WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PATERNAL IMPRISONMENT

Little is known about the long-term impact of paternal imprisonment on family patterns and relationships. To address this issue, this paper presents findings from the Families and Imprisonment Research (FAIR) study on changes to the structures and relationships of 51 families in England who experienced paternal imprisonment seven years’ previously. This prospective longitudinal research study, funded by the ESRC, builds on the project ‘Risk and Protective Factors in the Resettlement of Imprisoned Fathers with their Families.’ The earlier project collected two waves of data from fathers, mothers and children aged 4 years and above, once during and once shortly after the father’s prison sentence. The present study is collecting a third wave of data from the families approximately seven years after the father’s release. Emerging findings indicate that over this time the majority of family groupings have changed and approximately 22% of fathers have served another prison sentence. Drawing on quantitative descriptive data and qualitative case study data, we discuss reasons for stability and change in prisoners’ families’ structures and relationships including contact with the criminal justice system, domestic violence, and substance addiction. We consider the contribution of these early findings to understanding resilience processes in (ex) prisoners’ families including the process of supporting the father’s desistance from crime.

Parental imprisonment, prisoners’ families, resilience, desistance

A COMPARISON OF THE EXPERIENCES OF MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS’ PARTNERS: EARLY FINDINGS FROM A MIXED METHODS STUDY AT SIX ENGLISH PRISONS.

Research has shown that the partners of prisoners experience an array of adverse effects upon their loved one’s imprisonment, with the absence affecting them psychologically, socially, and financially. Yet, the bulk of these studies has focused on the experiences of female partners of male prisoners. Adopting a mixed methods approach, this study compares the experiences of the partners of male and female prisoners, filling a void in the literature, and exposing the realities of individuals in a current or previous relationship with a prisoner. Through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews,
this research explores whether there are variations in the experiences of different types of intimate partners i.e. those in relationships with imprisoned women or imprisoned men, in either heterosexual, or same-sex relationships. The research challenges whether the ‘typical’ effects of having a partner in prison are experienced in the same way for these different groups. Implications for visitation and resettlement policies in prison will be assessed in light of these findings.

Sophie Ellis University of Cambridge
Caroline Lanskey, University of Cambridge, Jennifer Barton-Crosby, University of Cambridge, Lucy Markson, University of Cambridge, Friedrich Lösel, University of Cambridge

TRANSIENCE AND TRANSITION: RETAINING PARTICIPANTS IN THE FAMILIES AND IMPRISONMENT RESEARCH STUDY. WHAT LESSONS CAN BE LEARNED?

This paper reviews the challenges of longitudinal research with families affected by paternal imprisonment. It describes lessons learned and strategies adopted in the Families and Imprisonment Research (FAIR) study; the first study in Europe to collect multiple waves of data from individual (ex)prisoners, their partners and children. It aims to 1) enhance longitudinal research with prisoners’ families by highlighting specific challenges and solutions, 2) discuss the unique challenges of sampling family sets and 3) consider challenges/opportunities for longitudinal research presented by technology. The FAIR study adopts a mixed methods design exploring the impact of paternal imprisonment on resilience-related outcomes for 51 families over three time points in a 7 year period. This paper presents data on retention rates; the success of different recruitment strategies and fieldwork experiences. It gives particular attention to families from ethnic minority groups. Emergent themes are the practicalities of locating participants; the salience of interpersonal communication and relationship building; and ethical decision making regarding tracking and recruitment. Specific strategies for minimising attrition are suggested.

prisoners’ families, longitudinal research, retention strategies
Slawomir Redo Academic Council on the United Nations System


civic education, migration, sustainable development, United Nations

Kury Kury University of Freiburg

A very important topic discussed in Germany is the question of crimes committed by young male immigrants. The paper presents data on crime incidence among refugees. It considers the types of their criminal acts, and who is the victim, very often also a refugee, and the number of crimes of German perpetrators against refugees, especially in their places of residence, including Syrian refugees. Against the background of dreadful experiences in their home country and during their escape journey, the psychological stress among the refugees was reportedly heavy. In this connection, this paper reports on the survey of 825 refugees (most of whom are Syrians). The survey’s results show a significant burden on them. Even though most refugees felt quite welcome in Germany, a considerable number plan to return to their home after peace returns to these countries.

Refugees, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Treatment of psychological trauma, reintegration of migrants in society, attitude of the public in Germany to immigrants

Michael Platzer Academic Council on the United Nations System

The 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants stated, “higher education serves as a powerful driver for change, shelters and protects a critical group of young men and women, by maintaining their hopes for the future, fosters inclusion and nondiscrimination and acts as a catalyst for the recovery and rebuilding of post-conflict countries”. Yet the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), donor countries, and host countries provide few facilities for these potential young professionals to complete their education. Around 10 percent of the refugees are of university age, however less than one percent have access to tertiary education. These potential students represent “a lost generation”, a huge cadre of physicians, engineers, teachers, economists, and agronomists who under different circumstances could have made valuable contributions to the world. These “dreamers” are precisely the type of people a country coming out of conflict needs for leadership and post war reconstruction. Although the UNHCR and the UN General Assembly have called for more resources for tertiary education, Member States provide only limited opportunities for non-citizens. Whereas, two years ago pilot projects were being organised for refugees, many of these no longer exist. This presentation informs what is being done and what could be done better.

diploma recognition, post-war reconstruction, “dreamers”, tertiary education, refugees, United Nations
This paper presents the historical development, issues, reasons and consequences of the migration crisis in Slovenia and opens the discussion about what crime prevention education geared towards sustainable development is supposed to achieve, and how academic teachers can help students in developing skills that might be needed in order to support a sustainable future in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all for the 2016-2030 period. It stresses the importance of education for achieving sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity, as well as contributions to sustainable development. International organizations, states and governments promote changes in education and training systems, so that these would provide education in the field of sustainable development, including crime prevention. Nevertheless, researchers surmise that this change remain at the rhetorical level. The European Union’s Bologna Process must meet the challenge of intercultural criminological and victimological education for an inclusive, peaceful and sustainable world.

Bologna Process, Inclusive & equitable education, European Union, United Nations, sustainable development, gender equality, culture of peace, criminological & victimological education

Marija Lucic-Catic FKKSS

SEXUAL PREJUDICES AND ANTIGAY/LESBIAN BEHAVIORS AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS: CASE STUDY OF CANTON SARAJEVO

Majority of researches suggest that the victims of hate crime targeted because of their sexual orientation never report to the police because of their fear of police hostility, abuse and possible disclosure of their sexual orientation. Those fears are based on beliefs that most police officers have certain type of sexual prejudice and that those prejudices are often converted into negative behavior toward gay men and lesbians. That is in the accordance with the researches which show that personal attitudes of professionals who are dealing with gay men and lesbians affect their willingness and the quality of their work. Therefore in this ongoing research project there are four goals: first, to determine the presence of sexual prejudices among cadets of Police Academy of FB&H, students of Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences and Security Studies and police officers of Canton Sarajevo FB&H; second to question whether and how determined sexual prejudices transform into antigay/lesbian behaviors; third to question the correlation of the sexual prejudices with certain, most common and most significant demographic characteristics for each category of respondents and fourth to compare results of each category to determine in which stage of education/work process those prejudices/behaviors are the most present. The research is conducted during 2018/19 among cadets of Police Academy of FB&H, students of Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences and Security Studies, police officers of Ministry of Internal Affairs of the CS through 300 surveys per category and the final results are expected.

sexual prejudice, cadets, students, police officers, hate crime, lesbian and gay men
TERRORISM VERSUS HATE CRIME

Terrorism and hate crimes in many discussions, strategies and researches are presented as connected phenomena. Certain number of researches and strategies even observe cases of hate crimes as the predictors of possible terrorist attacks. With the occurrence of domestic terrorism as a homegrown where the site, target, and perpetrators are all from the same country and its version in a form of Lone Wolf Terrorism (terroristic act committed by only one perpetrator without any type of connection with terroristic or other organizations) the connection and differences are even more complicated. In this paper we are questioning a true nature of connection between terrorism and hate crimes and trying to determine whether hate crimes are predictors of terrorism or vices versa. Furthermore, we are examining what constitutes a certain act as terrorism or as a hate crime act through prism of Lone Wolf Terrorism.

terrorism, hate crimes, lone wolf terrorism

ONLINE HATE CRIME VS. OFFLINE HATE CRIME: BOSNIAN CONTEXT

Phenomenon of online hate crime represents relatively new occurrence in Bosnia and Herzegovina that is often misunderstood and tolerated due to perception that online environment is free from usual social and legal boundaries. This behaviour frequently translates as freedom to hate and abuse. Rarely this behaviour is investigated and prosecuted before the courts. In this paper author explores specificities of online hate crime in regard to the established concepts of hate crime prescribed by criminal legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and gives proposition on future improvement of treatment of these criminal offenses.

online hate crime, offline hate crime, Bosnia
A CONFISCATION OF IMMIGRANTS’ ASSETS – A FORM OF HATE CRIME?

Mixed migration movement towards Europe in recent years resulted with crisis of existing asylum systems, which encouraged the establishment and usage of specific measures such as confiscation of immigrants’ assets. Even though these national practices are intended to be contribution of asylum seekers to cover some or all reception costs, they also can be interpreted as measures of deterrence and discouragement of immigrants by European states and as such represent controversial subject particularly concerning the relevant provisions of the Directive 2013/33/EU on standards for the reception of applicants for international protection and the European Convention on Human Rights. Specifics of these practices were examined in the context of the elements of notion of the hate crime - especially in regard to the motives and consequences, in order to gain insight whether such practices can be viewed as a form of hate crime performed by states.

confiscation of assets, hate crime, immigration deterrence measures

MAKING (IN?)VISIBLE: AESTHETICS, AGENCY AND OWNERSHIP IN SITES OF DARK TOURISM

Whether it is a war crime, murder, a site of mass killing, or an assassination site, those places and spaces associated with death and disaster command our attention. In such dark sites, images and artefacts are connected with fascination and horror, and in turn, are frequently recorded and photographed by tourists. Accordingly, much of the literature on ‘dark tourism’ concentrates on the visitor experience and curatorial practices. Yet representations of traumatic loss and large-scale victimisation are not merely about aesthetic concerns, but are bound up with the politics of memory and testimony and our capacity to ‘hear’ the voice of victims. Moreover, what is celebrated, interpreted and developed is inevitably selective. We may ask, as Strauss has done, ‘What right have I to represent you’? Drawing on critical victimology and criminological aesthetics, this paper critically interrogates the intersection between victim voice and visibility and aesthetics, agency and ownership in sites of dark tourism. The paper draws on qualitative fieldwork conducted in Cambodia in early 2018 (site visits and over 30 semi-structured interviews). The paper argues that the voice of victims, their visibility and authentic representations of the past are frequently absent in Cambodia’s sites of ‘dark tourism’. While speaking specifically to the Cambodian experience, the conclusions from this paper are of relevance to other transitional and post-conflict societies more broadly.

Victims, Victimology, Dark Tourism
McEvoy McEvoy Queen’s University Belfast
Shadd Maruna, Queen’s University Belfast; Anna Bryson, Queen’s University Belfast

This paper explores the role of apologies in coming to terms with past political violence. Although the research is informed by extensive comparative analysis in over a dozen transitional and post conflict societies, the principal site of analysis for this paper is the aftermath of the conflict in Northern Ireland. The paper is framed within the relevant literature from transitional justice, restorative justice and social psychology. Drawn from extensive archival research, interviews with victims’ organisations, ex-prisoner and ex-combatant groups and other key stakeholders as well as a public attitudes survey of 1000 people and 14 focus groups across the island of Ireland, this paper examines the ways in which apologies from state and non-state actors (primarily the IRA) can be seen as a way to restore an imagined ‘moral community’. The paper explores a number of themes of the apology process including language; timing, choreography and performance, understanding of audience; management of constituencies and fidelity to past sacrifice.

Apologies, political violence, moral community

Luke Moffett Queen’s University Belfast
Rachel Killean, Queen’s University Belfast

ADEQUATE AND APPROPRIATE REPARATIONS FOR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY: THE EXPERIENCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT AND EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA

Reparations, rooted in human rights law and transitional justice, are intended to acknowledge and remedy the suffering of victims. Yet the mass victimisation caused by crimes against humanity raises theoretical and practical questions around the ability of reparations to adequately and appropriately respond to victims’ suffering. This paper discusses these questions in the context of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). In particular the paper critically reflects on how the two courts have attempted to reify reparations in the face of thousands of victims and indigent accused. It highlights the different approaches adopted by the two courts, exploring the promises and pitfalls of the ICC’s Trust Fund and the ECCC’s donor driven process. Drawing on field research and interviews with victims, legal representatives and civil society, the paper develops a theoretical construction of what adequate and appropriate reparations should look like.

Reparations, victims, ECCC, ICC
Lauren Dempster Queen’s University Belfast

‘QUIET’ TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE: TRUST, LEGITIMACY, AND RECOVERING THE ‘DISAPPEARED’

The notion of ‘quietness’ contrasts with some of the images most-associated with Transitional Justice (TJ). Indeed, at first glance ‘quietness’ may seem at odds with some of the more widely understood principles or aims of TJ, such as openness, transparency, acknowledgement and the leaving behind of secrecy and silence. However, in this paper I introduce the notion of ‘Quiet’ Transitional Justice, a term I use to describe the behind-the-scenes efforts and processes that – although currently insufficiently scrutinised - should be understood as part of the fabric of TJ. The quiet nature of these processes raises many questions, including questions around trust and legitimacy. This paper will address some of these questions, while arguing that developing processes quietly can have a pragmatic value that should be more fully understood. This paper will examine one manifestation of what I have termed ‘quiet’ TJ: the establishment of the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims’ Remains (ICLVR), set up to recover the remains of those ‘disappeared’ as a result of the conflict in Northern Ireland. Drawing on archival evidence and interviews gathered between 2012 and 2017, it is argued that quiet diplomatic efforts in the development of the legislation, and the ‘quiet’ passage of that legislation, facilitated the development of a mechanism which has, to a large extent, been effective, facilitated the development of trust, and can be argued to have legitimacy.

Disappeared, quiet transitional justice, trust

Hans Boutellier Knowledge Hub Security and Social Resilience - VU Amsterdam

THE GOVERNANCE OF UNDERMINING IN THE NETHERLANDS: A STATUS QUO

Challenges such mass migration movements, digitization, the emergence of social media, networked societies - they are a context in which new social issues develop that can no longer be understood in traditional approaches of conflict, crime and security. The newly arisen social issues ought to be (additional) defined as undermining forces; the undermining agenda is a new governance approach that equips the Dutch (local) government with novel comprehension and policies. It is important to distinguish between illegal and undesirable forms of undermining. In the first case there is direct criminal behaviour based on predominantly economic motives (e.g. large-scale hemp cultivation, illegal prostitution, producing synthetic drugs). This research project focuses more specifically on undesirable undermining, which is not necessarily criminal but still has a major impact on society. Generally speaking, it poses a risk to the integrity of society. For example, it concerns intimidation or harsh resistance against the arrival of centres facilitating asylum seekers, or it concerns religious expressions that may oppose the democratic legal order. It is a phenomenon that cannot be defined or tackled as crime but still requires salvation to safeguard social stability. Here, the concept and governance of (non-criminal) undermining and its status quo shall be discussed, and future promises and challenges explored.

undermining, governance, policymaking, security, Netherlands
FROM CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO UNDERMINING? A REFLECTION ON GOVERNANCE THROUGH UNDERMINING IN THE NETHERLANDS

The latest buzzword dominating Dutch governance is ‘undermining’. Significant governmental resources are spent on particularly fighting criminal undermining that mainly consists of not high-impact crimes but hidden-impact crimes (e.g. corruption). Less attention paid to, yet equally important and increasingly more prioritized, is non-criminal undermining that could form a breeding ground for criminal undermining (e.g. early-stage radicalization processes that may lead to fundamental extremism). There are, however, several conceptual difficulties involved that (further) complicate understanding of undermining, if only because different national and local governmental layers and organizations do not share the same definition. Based on case studies on non-criminal undermining, this presentation will scrutinise cases and the concept of non-criminal undermining. In reflecting on conceptual issues and socio-political underpinnings of (the wish of) governing through non-criminal undermining, this contribution shall consider the potential tendency of such governance to demonize and (re)criminalize civil rights and civil disobedience as part of democratic freedoms (e.g. freedom of protest, of religion, of expression, etc.); crucial freedoms that are part of a healthy rule of law in the Netherlands that ought not to be undermined by governance through undermining itself.

Undermining, civil disobedience, rule of law, democratic state

Remco Spithoven at Saxion University of Applied Sciences

‘IS THIS A BAD AREA?!’ A MORE HUMANE VIEW ON “UNSAFE” NEIGHBORHOODS.

It is easy to focus only on the negative characteristics of unsafe neighborhoods. But citizens from these neighborhoods do not only experience doom and gloom. Most of the time, they have good reasons to live where they do. In this session we will explore the largely overlooked positive characteristics from the citizens’ perspective of 14 “unsafe” neighborhoods from the Netherlands. The neighborhoods we have studied, all knew a significant rise in fear of crime levels in surveys. But to our surprise, our nearly 300 interviewed respondents highlighted the positive aspects of their neighborhood besides the problems they experience. We will discuss our findings as well as the implications for future research and policy. It might well be that it is time for a paradigm shift, to reach a more humane position from which to study and govern these type of neighborhoods. Who are we to label neighborhoods from our desks and how do we know that they are “unsafe”? We might just overlook a great potential for strengthening positive dynamics and resilience in these neighborhoods.

Fear of crime, neighborhood security, governance, policy-making
DO-IT-YOURSELF SURVEILLANCE: ORGANISING RESILIENCE ‘FROM BELOW’ IN DUTCH NEIGHBOURHOODS

Citizen participation in community safety programs is on the rise in the Netherlands and elsewhere. This kind of participation fits well with an political agenda aimed at activating civil society to strengthen opportunities of local crime prevention and social control. Drawing on a Dutch example of so-called WhatsApp neighbourhood watch groups (WhatsApp buurtpreventie), we delve into the particularities of citizens using smartphones to keep their streets and houses under close surveillance. Members of such groups quickly share information about burglaries, suspect individuals and emergency situations which require immediate attention from both themselves and the police. There are currently about 8,000 WhatsApp neighbourhood watch groups in the Netherlands and this number is still on the rise. Social media devices thus play a significant role in boosting community resilience as a means to manage local crime waves, and prevent losses. At the same time, critical questions arise about the downsides of active citizenship in security governance. How humane are ‘outsiders’ such as youngsters and ethnic minorities treated in local communities? How should the police and public authorities respond to the activities of WhatsApp neighbourhood watch groups? And what are (not so good) practices here?

Active citizenship, local security governance, social media, WhatsApp

Muhamed Budimlic University of Sarajevo, FCJCSS

SELF-REPORTED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND FAMILY RELATIONS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Physical punishment by parents, as indicated by a study conducted in 2015/16, is the most common form of victimisation reported by students in Bosnia and Herzegovina (29.2% N=758 RS, 31.4% N=1,326 FBiH). This paper will analyse the relationship between the variable “Did your mother or father (stepmother or stepfather) ever hit, slap or push you? (Including the times when this was punishment for something you did.)?” and variables used to measure delinquent forms of behaviour as well as those used for analysis of students’ family relations. Preliminary cross-analyses of collected data on the victimisation of students and families and manifested socially unacceptable behaviours of children indicate that this group of factors is of exceptional significance. Previously presented study results have demonstrated that in families with pronounced problems between parents (conflict, violence, divorce) or parents’ abuse of alcohol and drugs they represent risk factors for socially unacceptable behaviour in children. Students who committed offences (graffiti, vandalism, shoplifting, illegal content download from the Internet, alcohol consumption) were twice as likely to indicate that their families have the problems described above. We believe that the results of these analyses can contribute to better understanding of the factors influencing delinquent behaviours in minors and thereby to the improvement of the system for prevention of undesirable behaviours. Considering that our legislation contains provisions concerning adequate supervision of children, we believe that the situation in this area can be improved through consideration of the results of studies dealing with this important social issue.
Maljevic Maljevic University of Sarajevo, FCJCSS

SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY — DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ISRD2 AND ISRD3

Two sweeps of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study have been conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, one in 2006 and one in 2015. This presentation will focus on the changes in the structure of delinquent behaviour of children attending 7th, 8th and 9th grade of primary schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to the differences between the sweeps, presentation will reveal differences between national level and the capital of Sarajevo. Results will show that certain behaviours remained rather constant (such as abuse of XTC, speed, cocaine, LSD or pickpocketing), some are on decline (such as vandalism and group fights), whereas some are more prevalent (shoplifting, car burglaries, thefts, use of soft drugs, assaults, etc).

Bosnia and Herzegovina, juvenile delinquency, ISRD, prevalence

Elmedin Muratbegovic University of Sarajevo, FCJCSS

MATRIX OF RISKY BEHAVIOUR IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

A program of secondary or selective prevention of juvenile offending - taking certain measures focused exclusively on the subgroup of individuals at increased risk. The program implies the application of planned activities in order to eliminate identified risk factors for a person (or group of persons): Identifying risk factors, Creating preventive measures against the child’s needs and Application of (these) preventive measures. The goal of the program is: Timely identification of children / young people at risk, Violent and aggressive behaviour and other risks of actively committing socially, Victimogenic risks (children victims of violence...), Managing identified risk of unacceptable behaviour, Strengthening protective factors for a child/young person and Removal of risk factors. It is intended for teachers in schools. The matrix provides a set of indicators that a teacher can notice in a student. Its purpose is to early identify children at risk of socially unacceptable behaviour. NOT DIAGNOSTIC. Matrix includes 8 factors: Learning and Behaviour Difficulties, Assessment Of Relations With Peers In School, The Relationship Between Students and Teacher, Relationship Between Parents and Student, Relationship Of Parents Towards School, Ability To Deal With Problems, Internalized Behaviours and Socially Unacceptable Behaviour. The advantage of the Matrix are: clearly indicated individual responsibility, more intensive and more systematic cooperation of the school, Centres of mental health and Social Welfare Services, paying attention to all students, encouraging team approach when it comes to taking care of a child, unique student tracking methodology, a unique record of students who need a form of treatment, which facilitates the overview of the needs for capacity in professional field services, apart from identifying students at the risk of socially unacceptable behaviour, the matrix is also sensitive to students who are at risk of becoming victims of violence, the application of the matrix improved the cooperation between the class and associates of the schools and the class teachers
/ teachers. sensitize teachers about the role they have in identifying and treatment of children with behavioural problems. Collaborators of the School’s Professional Service consider the problem and initiate interventions within the competencies and capacities (OBSERVED RISKS). This practically means that they create a PLAN OF SUPPORT for a child. Plan of support will be implemented in the school without labelling and discrimination, with the full protection of the confidentiality of private data.

children, primary schools, risk behaviour, preventive programs

In the annual meeting of the EQMC, the chairs will give an overview of the working groups general agenda, recent and future activities. Further, the annual meeting serves as an opportunity to further expand the organizational structure within the working group. As a main objective the working group aims at regularly organizing panel sessions at the ESC conferences as well as thematic workshops for applied criminologists on special methodological topics. Persons who are interested to participate in organizing and/or offering session and/or workshops are kindly invited to attend the meeting and to express their ideas. Further, all ESC members with research interests in quantitative methods are invited to join the meeting and to register as members of the EQMC.

Alice Hutchings University of Cambridge
Thomas J Holt, Michigan State University

INTERVIEWING THE INTERVIEWER: QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW APPROACHES FOR CYBERCRIME RESEARCH

Cybercrime offenders are a difficult population to recruit and interview for research purposes. Due to the illegal nature of their activities, researchers need to take precautions in order to protect themselves, their participants, and the research data. With the aim of providing advice and insight to researchers who are considering qualitative interviews as a method for researching cybercrime offenders, we interviewed experienced researchers who have relevant experience. We explored the researchers’ experiences with recruitment, ways in which they interviewed research participants, ethical issues, and publishing their research. We obtained accounts of the difficulties associated with this area of research, and sometimes, how these difficulties have been overcome.

Cybercrime, offender interview, research methods
Unraveling Cybercriminal Networks by Analyzing Large Scale Police Investigations

Criminologists try to understand why crime occurs. One major problem is that it is hard to study the criminals that commit these crimes. Indeed, they try to hide their illegal activities for the public eye and are usually not very keen on talking to researchers. Police investigations, therefore, provide unique knowledge about cybercriminal networks and their members because of the wide use of investigative methods such as wiretaps and IP taps, observations, undercover policing, and house searches. Police investigations can be systematically analyzed using an analytical framework, providing insight into: the composition and structure of the network, the social ties between members, the use of violence and corruption, connections with legal economy and the division of money. In this presentation, I will discuss the pros and cons of using police files to unravel cybercriminal networks based on the analysis of 70 large scale police investigations and I will discuss the most prominent findings.

Cybercrime, cybercriminal networks, research methods, police files

Asier Moneva CRIMINA Research Center for the study and prevention of crime, Miguel Hernandez University
Fernando Miró-Llinares, CRIMINA Research Center for the study and prevention of crime, Miguel Hernandez University
Zora Esteve, CRIMINA Research Center for the study and prevention of crime, Miguel Hernandez University

Anonymity-Publicity Index (API): An Empirical Classification of Exposure of Online Users

Researchers working with social network data have been interested in understanding online user behaviour related to their anonymity and how this factor affects the publication rate or the dissemination of hate speech content. However, the operationalization of this construct is challenging. In this presentation we propose the creation of an Anonymity-Publicity Index (API) that allows to operationalize the degree of public exposure of social network users in an objective way. For its elaboration, a sample of 200 users has been collected through the Twitter Application Programme Interface Streaming and different variables related to their anonymity have been extracted. These and other variables created by the authors have served to build a data matrix based on the particular characteristics of Twitter cyber places (Miró-Llinares and Johnson, 2018). Subsequently, by means of an attribute weighting system, a specific weight has been calculated for each value of each variable.
Then this value has been polarized according to whether its related to the anonymity of the users or their public exposure degree. The possibilities offered by the API are further discussed, illustrating its applicability in a specific scenario.

Cybercrime, research methods, social network analysis, social, social media, Anonymity-Publicity Index

Marleen Weulen Kranenbarg Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam

Cyber-Offenders Versus Traditional Offenders: an Empirical Comparison

Traditional criminological theories and explanation for offending are now being applied to a new type of offender: the cyber-offender. Those studies have shown that these traditional criminological explanations are to some extent able to explain cyber-offending as well. Nevertheless, it is still unknown to what extent the explanatory power of these traditional explanations is just as strong for cyber-offending as it is for traditional offending. To answer that question an empirical comparison of both types of offending is necessary. In this presentation I will discuss such a comparative study of cyber-offending and traditional offending. The data for this study includes both longitudinal registration data that can be used to compare cyber-offending and traditional offending over the life-course and cross-sectional self-report survey data of a high risk sample of Dutch cybercrime and traditional suspects (N=535). The survey data contains, among others, information about offending, victimization, the victimization-offending overlap, personal and situational risk factors, personality, personal social networks, and motives for committing crimes. In this presentation I will discuss the methods, the most important results and implications for both future cybercrime and traditional research, and practice.

cybercrime, research methods, longitudinal, life-course criminology

David Décary-Hétu Université de Montréal

LIGHTNING UP THE DARKWEB

The internet is often presented as a virtual setting where the disinhibition for deviant behavior and the sense of impunity is high in offenders. This is all truer for the darknet, the sub-section of the internet where all communications between Internet users and servers hosting websites are encrypted. This encryption makes it possible to anonymize the communications and to make it difficult to locate Internet users and active servers on the darknet. Several studies have partially indexed darknet-hosted websites in order to better understand the proportion of illegal content actually present on the darknet. These studies have shown that a significant proportion of darknet-hosted websites distribute or facilitate the distribution of child pornography, illicit drugs, computer hacking tools and stolen personal and financial data. The purpose of this presentation is to build on this past research by performing a much more important monitoring of websites hosted on the darknet. This activity allowed us to increase the proportion of darknet websites studied and to better understand their content.
This presentation will also aim to map the links between the various websites hosted on the darknet using network analysis techniques. These analyzes aim to understand the structure, cohesion and presence of key players in this network of websites.

cybercrime, dark web, network

Van der Bruggen Van der Bruggen Dutch National Police, Child Exploitation Team

UNRAVELLING ONLINE CHILD EXPLOITATION NETWORKS ON THE DARK WEB

This presentation examines the value of a multi-methodological approach in studying child exploitation networks on the Darknet. People interested in child abuse material have professionalized in recent years, and have been gathering on largescale Darknet websites. This asks for a new research approach, and essential research avenues to understanding this field of crime will be discussed. This presentation will thereafter focus on an example. Recently a crime script analysis, based on a sample of communication data (4905 posts) extracted from 4 Darknet child exploitation networks, was conducted. Characteristics of the criminal acts involved with access to these websites (organizational elements as well as personal and environmental factors), modus operandi, as well as safety measures will be expanded on. Moreover, the implications for law enforcement intervention will be considered.

cybercrime, dark web, child pornography, child exploitation, networks
Lukas Norbutas Utrecht University, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement
R. Corten, Department of Sociology, Utrecht University; S. Ruiter, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; Department of Sociology, Utrecht University

DYADIC AND NETWORK LEARNING IN ONLINE DRUG MARKETPLACES: COMMITMENT OR MARKET EFFICIENCY?

We analyze an exchange network between buyers and vendors of illegal drugs in an online drug marketplace (cryptomarket), focusing on explaining buyers’ choices of vendors. Drug buyers in offline drug trade often form long-lasting market relations with vendors due to large costs of finding market alternatives. This attachment is reinforced by price and quality incentives that sellers offer for loyalty. Cryptomarkets, however, effectively disseminate information about all available market sellers, price of goods, and trustworthiness based on experience of previous buyers. This aspect of online drug marketplaces reduces the cost of finding a new seller, which might lead to low commitment of buyers and a more efficient drug market structure. Alternatively, if buyers draw on personal experience with a potential seller more heavily than that of other buyers, a high buyer-seller commitment level might be observed. We use data from a cryptomarket “Abraxas”, which includes 10,898 exchanges between 3,542 buyers and 463 sellers. We re-create seller alternatives each buyer had at the time of purchase, and analyze how buyers’ experience with each seller, seller’s reputation and other predictors explain buyer’s choices using a discrete choice model. We find that buyers choose highly reputed sellers, but after an initial exchange, personal experience becomes a much stronger predictor of future choices.

cybercrime, dark web, networks, cryptomarket, drugs
Nanina Van Zanden National Dutch Police
Edward Kleemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Rutger Leukfeldt, Netherlands Institute for Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and The Hague University of Applied Sciences

THE LIFTED VEIL: COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ACTORS ON DARKNETMARKET HANSA

This paper focuses on communication between actors on Darknetmarket Hansa, which has been seized by the Dutch National Police and to which the researchers had access. The darkweb is a relatively new place where criminals find each other to carry out illegal activities. In 2017, Operation Bayonet took place and two darknetmarkets were taken down. The Dutch National Police applied a new tactic by secretly taking over the darknetmarket Hansa before taking down this darknetmarket, on which various types of illegal goods were traded, such as drugs, high tech crime tools, and fake documents. For 27 days the Dutch National Police was administrator of this marketplace where thousands of illegal goods were traded on a daily basis. This new tactic resulted in unique insight into the inner working mechanisms, communication patterns, and social structures that kept this marketplace running. This paper describes the emergence of Hansamarket, the different actors playing a key role, and the ways in which these actors communicate with each other. For this paper, communication between actors on Hansamarket was analyzed as well as their activities on this marketplace. The results show that various actors are involved in the emergence of this marketplace and economic motives are the main drivers to contribute to the functioning of this marketplace. Furthermore, reputation and anonymity turn out to play a key role in trust and communication patterns between the actors.

Cybercrime, dark web, drugs, networks

Sara Aniello University of Lausanne

TRUST AND MECHANISMS OF TRUST IN ONLINE STOLEN GOODS MARKETS

Online stolen goods markets are the outcome of the commission of two offenses: the theft and the online sale of stolen goods. This can necessitate division of labour and cooperation between co-offenders but risks inherent to illegality and difficulties to find co-offenders represent constraints. Therefore, trust has a central role in criminal associations to solve issues related to uncertainty and risks. Based upon analogies, this article proposes a theoretical model of trust in online stolen goods markets. It outlines the phases of trust between co-offenders, i.e., recruitment, building, maintenance and distrust. It is built taking characteristics of these markets into account but it can applied to other illicit markets implicating criminal associations. More research is needed to test empirically the model.

Cybercrime, dark web, online market, trust
STOLEN ONLINE CREDENTIALS: A HIJACKER’S DECISION-MAKING PERSPECTIVE

Stolen online account credentials are disseminated online in various places. Acquiring these credentials enables account hijacking. The aim of this research is to analyse the choice alternatives faced by potential account hijackers when seeking to obtain stolen credentials. The focus lies on two phases in this process, namely choosing platforms where stolen credentials are disseminated and choosing posts in which stolen credentials are offered. Three types of platforms frequently used for this purpose are internet forums, marketplaces, and paste websites. Attributes of these platforms are outlined first. Platforms on both the openweb and the deepweb are taken into consideration here. Subsequently, posts on each of these three types of platforms are scrutinised. To this end, available webscrapes and our own webscrapes are used. Differences in posts appearing between types of platforms and between types of accounts are statistically tested. Results are discussed.

cybercrime, darb web, online market

WHAT CAN CRYPTOMARKET RESEARCH TELL US ABOUT THE ABOUT ILLICIT TRADE: IMPLICATIONS BEYOND THE DIGITAL?

This paper will draw together research findings about cryptomarkets from an ongoing collaboration between researchers from Manchester, Montreal, Swinburne and Kent universities based on what has come be known as the ‘digital trace’ method. Using empirical findings that have focused on the specifics of the Australian online illicit drug market, the US opioid crisis, psychiatric drugs sales and the geographical spread of online trade, as well as the wider and burgeoning cryptomarket literature, it will identify similarities and differences between the research approaches and the findings that have come from them. It will then pose the question as to what this type of analysis can tell us about the structure of the wider illicit
drug trade, what are the barriers and opportunities of using digital trace methodologies, and research on cryptomarkets more generally, for discovering these implications? By attempting to marry established criminological theory with novel analytical techniques and data sources, the paper will start to develop a framework from which deeper insights into both cybercrime and more traditionally recognised crime, and their interplay, can be uncovered.

cybercrime, dark web, crypte market

EXPLORING THE PROCESSES OF REMOVING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL ONLINE. THE CASE STUDY OF THE INTERNET WATCH FOUNDATION.

As child sexual abuse material saturate the internet, new and original partnerships have developed in combatting these crimes. As promising as many of these joined up strategies can be, there is a need for appropriate measurement, monitoring and targeting of resources to ensure that society effectively deals with illegal child content. The aim of this paper is to present recent research funded by the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), an organisation who acts as a champion both nationally, in the United Kingdom, and internationally in the removal of online indecent images of children and in raising industry awareness about the issue. Through the use of mixed methodological approaches, using qualitative interviews and focus groups and survey data, data have been collected to explore the IWF’s effectiveness. Specifically, the paper explores the links between the IWFs primary provisions, including Notice and Takedown (NTD) requests; the management and evolution of a URL black list; and IWFs effectiveness in and the provision of support to multi-stakeholders in securing and implementing a safe cyberspace.

child sexual abuse, child pornography, Notice and Takedown, governance

Jeffrey DeMarco Middlesex University
Elena Martellozzo, Middlesex University
PREDICTORS OF CYBERCRIME VICTIMIZATION: CAUSAL EFFECTS OR BIASED ASSOCIATIONS?

During the last two decades the prevalence of cybercrime has increased rapidly and cybercrime has become part of everyday life of citizens. Victim surveys show that a large number of citizens become a victim of cybercrime (e.g., hacking, online consumer fraud, malware-infection) each year. Several studies have shown that a low self-control and specific online activities can predict cybercrime victimization. However, these studies are based on cross-sectional, observational data and it remains therefore unknown whether these predictors also cause victimization or simply reflect an association. In the current study, two quasi-experimental research techniques will be applied on longitudinal data (2008-2016) from the LISS panel, a large representative sample of Dutch households. First, fixed effects panel models will be used to examine whether changes in predictors over time precede changes in cybercrime victimization over time, controlling for all between-individual differences (i.e., all time-constant bias). Second, discordant sibling models will be used to examine the relationship between cybercrime victimization and it’s predictors, while controlling for genetic confounding and bias caused by shared environmental factors. Using these quasi-experimental research designs this study will give a better estimate of the true effect of low self-control and online routine activities on cybercrime victimization.

Cybercrime, victims, victimization

CYBERCRIME VICTIMIZATION OF SMES: PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS

Cybercrime is a growing problem in our current society. More and more research is been done into victims of cybercrime. Most studies focus on students, civilians or organizations that are part of the vital infrastructure (e.g. the banking industry). Small and medium enterprises (SME) are understudied. However, SMEs account for 99 percent of all companies in the Netherlands and 66 percent of the gross domestic product. Therefore, this study focusses on cybercrime victimization under SMEs. In total, 799 SMEs participated in our survey. The first analysis indicate that cybercrime is a serious problem for SMEs. One out of every 5 SMEs fell victim to one or more forms of cybercrime. Organizations are confronted with a wide range of cybercrimes, from cyber-dependent forms of cybercrime as hacking and malware, to cyber-enabled forms of cybercrime like ransomware and phishing. The extent to which SMEs become victim show coherence with specific characteristics of...
organizations, for example the number of employees. The results further indicate that SMEs mainly implement technical crime preventive measure and refrain from taking measures aimed at the behavior of employees.

_Cybercrime, victimization, risk factors, organisations_

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**Letizia Paoli KU Leuven**  
Jonas Visschers, Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven

**CYBERCRIME: A GROWING THREAT FOR BUSINESSES? THE RESULTS OF TWO BUSINESS VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN BELGIUM**

The paper presents the findings of a 2017-2018 survey on the victimization and impact of cybercrime among Belgian businesses (n = 277) and compares these findings with those of a survey conducted among the same population (n = 310) in 2016. Both surveys draw from a thorough conceptualization of cybercrime and impact. Our conceptualization of cybercrime consists of five types (i.e., illegal access to IT systems, cyber espionage, data/system interference, cyber extortion and internet fraud) and is, unlike others, technology-neutral and fully compatible with the legislation. Drawing on Greenfield and Paoli’s (2013) Harm Assessment Framework, we understand impact as the overall harm, that is, the “sum” of the harms to material support, or costs, and the harms to other interest dimensions i.e., functional (or operational) integrity, reputation and privacy. We are convinced that only the former harms can be monetized and the latter harms should be expressed in non-monetary terms. Although the analysis of the 2017-2018 survey data is not yet finalized, a preliminary comparison reveals that, compared to the 2016 sample, the victimization rates of illegal access to IT systems, data/system interference and cyber extortion are (strikingly) lower in the 2017-2018 sample, whereas the rate of cyber espionage is substantially higher in the latter sample. The victimization rate of internet fraud is similar in both samples. The paper also compares the impact of cybercrime in both samples.

_Cybercrime, victims, victimization_
CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY AND COMPUTER NETWORK VULNERABILITIES

While empirical research on computer-focused crimes has increased, little is known about the communities most at risk. In this research project, we seek to identify whether vulnerabilities to Wi-Fi access point trespassing are spatially clustered and we assess whether sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics of communities correlate with their risk of having their privacy compromised. Using wardriving methodology, vulnerabilities of private Wi-Fi access points in Tel Aviv and Amsterdam were mapped and spatial statistics were used to assess the spatial clustering of this cybersecurity threat. Our findings and its implication for the susceptibility to cybercrime victimization will be presented.

Cybercrime, victims, wifi, wardriving, spatial clustering

ORGANISED (CYBER)CRIME: ABOUT OLD AND NEW BOTTLENECKS, BITCOINS AND CASH

Using a unique dataset of 30 large scale police investigations, we analyzed how organized crime groups use IT and what consequences the use of IT has for the operations and dynamics of criminal networks. How does the use of IT affect the modus operandi of organized crime groups, more specifically the logistic and financial dimension of their criminal operations? Does IT help offenders solve specific bottlenecks in their modus operandi and/or does it introduce new bottlenecks? The 30 analysed criminal investigations are part of the Dutch Organized Crime Monitor, an ongoing research project into the
nature of organized crime in the Netherlands. One of the most striking findings of the most recent analyses is the fact that cash is still king — even for online drug dealers who get paid in digital currencies.

Cybercrime, organised crime, criminal network

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**THE WEB OF PROFIT: PLATFORM CRIMINALITY AND THE CYBERCRIME ECONOMY**

Most contemporary cybercrime research has tended to focus upon its ‘front end’ problems — for example classifying offence-types, estimating their volume, identifying how malware enables criminal opportunity or profiling cybercriminal perpetrators and their victims. Far less attention has been paid to the outputs of cybercrime — in particular the financial motivations of those who engage in criminal misuse of ICT. In this paper I present some findings from a 10 month research project which aimed to understand the methods and modes of revenue generation in the cybercrime world. I examine three associated strands of this process; how revenues are generated and which cybercriminal activities count amongst the most lucrative; second, the ways in which revenues are laundered and third, some of the more obvious patterns of revenue disposal/spending amongst cybercriminals. What emerges is a complex system of financial flows which drive contemporary cybercrime. And rather than the overused metaphor of ‘cybercrime as a business’, this system is best thought of in terms of new kind of criminal economy, one which both mirrors its legitimate counterpart as well as becoming inextricably intertwined and interdependent with it. ‘Platform criminality’ which echoes the digital platforms some now argue characterise late capitalism is one of the more striking outcomes of this economy.

Cybercrime, criminal economy

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**THE SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES BEHIND THE HACKTIVIST’S MIND: WHY AND HOW THEY BECAME HACKTIVISTS**

Hacktivism is a phenomenon which originated from the hacker subculture of the late 1980s, combining socio-political motivations typical of traditional activism, with hacker ideology and hacking techniques. Hacktivists are the main actors in hacktivism and are celebrated (by few) as new cyber rebels, or (by many) as simple criminals/script kiddies who
hack for their own pleasure and challenge, rather than for a socio-political reason. This presentation will show the results of 15 in-depth interviews with hacktivists who have been active in the international field in the last 2 years. The interviewees made use of diverse forms of hacking to support their causes, which seemed to be political in their nature and usually target-oriented. The analysis and the results of the interviews are explained following the theoretical framework elaborated by van Stekelenburg and Klandermans in relation to the role of fundamental social psychological processes (social identity, social cognition, emotions and motivation) in this case employed in the context of hacktivism, with particular attention to the cyber dimension. The socio-psychological process seems to be confirmed by the interviews, particularly when looking at the steps taken by hackers and activists to become hacktivists, stressing the importance of the inner motivations, the social identity and the feeling of belonging to a group.

cybercrime, hacktivism, criminal network, hacking, offender interview

Wytske Van der Wagen Erasmus University Rotterdam
Eli Dimitrova

HOW ORGANIZED IS ‘ORGANIZED CYBERCRIME’: A THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL EXPLORATION OF CYBERCRIMINAL (ACTOR-)NETWORKS

Botnets, banking malware, carding and various other high tech crimes are big business. Criminological knowledge on how these crimes are organized is essential for both a thorough understanding of their structure and how to tackle them. For instance, are we dealing with flexible criminal networks or more businesslike groups? Which actors are most crucial in sustaining the network? Could the latter also be technical actors? This explorative research aims to shed light on these questions by exploring the composition of criminal networks engaged in cybercrime. In this context, it makes use of the actor-network theory (ANT), an approach that adopts a more hybrid view of networks by drawing more explicit attention to the role of technical entities. For this research, a unique dataset has been analyzed, involving private chat conversations between (mainly) Russian speaking actors who were involved in various cybercrime related activities. The findings reveal that the cybercriminal underground resembles a complex chain of various interdependent criminal actors and activities rather than fixed groups. Businesslike and flexible cooperative network structures exist side by side. Technological nodes can take an important position in the organizational structure of these networks and do not merely have a functional role. The study concludes that viewing cybercriminal networks as 'actor-networks' might offer new insights in both the composition of these networks and how to disrupt them.

Cybercrime, organised crime, criminal networks, actor-network theory
Erin Sanders-McDonagh
University of Kent

PUSHING SEX WORK TO THE MARGINS: THE SANITIZATION OF RED LIGHT DISTRICTS IN AMSTERDAM AND LONDON

This paper brings together ethnographic data collected in Amsterdam and London to argue that sex work in the traditional Red Light Districts of Soho (in London) and de Wallen (in Amsterdam) is currently being threatened as a result of neoliberal capitalism and hegemonic forms of gentrification. Both Soho and de Wallen occupy central locations in well-known global cities, and have a long history of prostitution and sex work associated with these specific areas. While the local and national governments of both places regulate the sale of sex in very different ways, I argue that in Soho, private developers have been able to close a number of brothels and flats, while in Amsterdam the local city government are closing large numbers of red light windows – in both cases pushing sex work out of established areas and threatening the safety of sex workers as result. I suggest that trafficking and radical feminist discourses that position all sex workers as victims have been an important element in the closures of these venues, and argue that these discourses have been co-opted by developers and the local governments in order to facilitate the gentrification of highly desirable and profitable property currently occupied by sex workers in these cities.

sex work, gentrification, trafficking, prostitution, red light districts

Seoighe Seoighe
Middlesex University

DECARCERAL FEMINISM AND PRISON RESEARCH: (RE) TRACING THE LIVES OF WOMEN IN HMP HOLLOWAY

This paper explores the closure of Holloway prison and its impact on the women incarcerated there, introducing elements of a project that I am working on with Dr Carly Guest and Alexandra Phillips. It engages with the prison’s closure from a decarceral feminist perspective, reflecting on what the closure means in the context of the UK government’s policy of moving prisons to remote locations. Thinking through the ‘emotional geographies’ (Davidson and Milligan, 2004) of the prison space and how the prison often works to devastate the lives of women (Moore and Scraton, 2014; McCorkel, 2013; etc.), this paper explores how the transfer from one prison to another causes further disruption to women’s lives and a breakdown in crucial support networks both within and outside the prison. This policy of peripheral punishment raises issues around visibility and invisibility and concerns about the lived effect and affect of pushing incarcerated women out of urban spaces.

prisons, decarceral feminism, London, women’s prisons
WORK, VIOLENCE AND MEDIA FEMINISM: FROM DECRIMINALISING SEX WORK TO #METOO

In 2015, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) launched a campaign against Amnesty International’s move to support the decriminalisation of sex work. The centrepiece of this campaign was an ‘open letter’ to Amnesty whose many celebrity signatories, including Meryl Streep and Lena Dunham, ensured significant media attention to CATW’s letter and its claim that the sex industry was inherently violent and that Amnesty was turning its back on exploited women and children. Specifically, the letter argued that Amnesty was supporting a system of ‘gender apartheid’ where ‘one category of women may gain protection from sexual violence and sexual harassment… while another category of women…are set apart for consumption by men’.

In 2017, as allegations against Harvey Weinstein launched the #metoo campaign, the absolute distinction between white, privileged Hollywood stars, and workers in the sex industry, frequently poor and from the Global South, looked more complicated. The 2018 ‘Time’s Up’ campaign explicitly linked workplace sexual harassment between different groups of women, with Hollywood stars seeking to forge alliances with migrant and low-paid workers organisations in the US and elsewhere. In this paper, I seek to read these two online campaigns together in order to draw out changing discourses in media feminism around gendered violence and work.

sex work, feminism, sexual violence, #metoo

Naomi Graham Royal Holloway

‘I’M SAFE BUT I STILL WORRY… I DON’T TELL ANYONE’: PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL SAFE SPACES FOR WOMEN IN SAFE SHELTERS IN CAMBODIA.
FINANCING AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THB

 Trafficking of Human Beings (THB) is, like all organised crime activities, profit-driven. It therefore can be best understood and addressed when criminal finances are being placed in the very center of its analysis and investigation. The current paper will present results from a two year study into recent trends and developments in the financing of human trafficking. The results from the FINOCA 2.0 project provide an in-depth understanding of the financial underpinnings of organised human trafficking. The current presentation shall focus on the different financial aspects of this criminal activity — source of capital for initiating and expanding criminal operations, settlement of payments between members of trafficking networks and with external actors, costs and profits of trafficking operations. The presentation shall discuss how these financial aspects vary across different types of trafficking (sexual vs labour exploitation) and depending on the modus operandi of the traffickers. The paper draws on an analysis of over 160 interviews with law enforcement representatives, academics, victims and perpetrators in Bulgaria, Italy, Belgium, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Romania and the United Kingdom.

Human trafficking, financing

INTERNET AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: NEW ENABLERS AND MOTIVATORS FOR MARKET ENTRY AND FINANCING

Over the past few years, the agenda-topping issue of human trafficking is increasingly bracketed with the use of digital technologies. Though the trafficking-technology nexus is a growing area of public and policy concern, as far as empirical research is concerned, the subject is still a relatively open field. As a result, quite a few unknowns regarding the interaction between technological developments and trafficking in persons remain unresolved. In this context, the present research principally aims to build on the existent body of literature in order to broaden our comprehension of the matter at hand. Based on a literature review and interviews with convicted offenders as well as anti-trafficking practitioners, the study presents an overview of the various ways in which technology can be leveraged both in the perpetration and the counteraction of human trafficking activities. In addition, the question of how technology relates both to the traditional workings and the financial aspects of trafficking operations is considered. That is, a connection is drawn between the use of ICT technologies by human traffickers and our current understanding of the business-side of trafficking in persons.

human trafficking, ICT, financing
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE EU: SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND BUSINESS MODELS

 Trafficking in human beings is one of the most profitable criminal activity of organised crime groups at the EU level, seconded to drug trafficking. Depending on the socio-economic and cultural factors of both the countries of origin of trafficked victims and the European countries of settlement of OCGs, it is possible to identify different actors, market structures and business models. Drawing on a set of diverse qualitative data gathered during the European project FINOCA 2.0., the paper aims at analysing, from a comparative perspective, the social organisation of criminal entrepreneurs involved in trafficking in human beings with reference to sexual and labour exploitation. In particular, the analysis is focused on: 1. The characteristics and structure of OCGs; 2. Their modi operandi in regard to the organisation of trafficking of victims; 3. Their business models in terms of exploitation of victims and ways in which this criminal activity is organised and managed in the countries of destination.

human trafficking, social organisation, business models

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THB: FOLLOW THE MONEY – CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Financial investigation of human trafficking cases underwent huge developments in the Netherlands over the last decade. However, particularly in cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation a lot of money remains invisible. It ‘does not leave a paper trail’ because of the hidden nature of this form of trafficking, but also because it is either immediately spent, invested in property in non-transparent and dynamic ways, or invested in the traffickers’ home country after being transported (ever more) in cash, whereby international cooperation in the investigations has its challenges. Notwithstanding these difficulties the Dutch approach offers some unique possibilities. Not only the police but other parties – FIU, banks, municipalities, Inspectorate Social Affairs and Employment – are involved in financial investigations of human trafficking, yielding a rich combination of different kinds of information and methods. Moreover, financial investigations in the Netherlands are directed at the provision of evidence, the confiscation of unlawfully obtained profits and enabling compensation for victims. Financial investigations, thus, are much attuned to calculating profits earned and with a strong focus on the confiscation of assets – not only those of the trafficker, but also of others who might hide the ‘black’ money by putting it on their name. In this contribution we will go into tools financial investigators have at their disposal, and the challenges they still face.

human trafficking, financial investigations
BEYOND OUR BRIEF?: EXPERIENCES OF ACTIVISM AND ACADEMIA IN JOINT ENTERPRISE RESEARCH

Our paper examines the methodological tensions between activism and academia experienced while conducting joint enterprise research in the United Kingdom (UK). Joint enterprise, a term used to describe a form of secondary liability, has been utilized as a tool to tackle and punish those involved in serious group violence. Its application is contentious with on the one hand sections of the police and victim charities valuing it as an effective instrument that deters street crime and on the other hand, various campaigning organizations who perceive it illegitimate, overly severe and disproportionately affecting young black and minority ethnic men [BAME]. We draw upon Howard Becker’s (1967) insights into the dilemmas inherent in investigating politically-sensitive topics and a key section of social movement literature, around the appropriation and mobilization of political and cultural institutions, to critically reflect upon and help explain the dynamics of our research relationships. In doing so, we attempt to contribute modestly to wider methodological debates within Criminology and the Social Sciences more generally. Our findings suggest that there are important and distinct expectations (which can be with complimentary or conflicting) from both academic and activist communities that the researcher should be attuned to.

Joint Enterprise, Reflexivity, Activism, Violence

‘BRIEF, BRITTLE AND BRUTAL’: CJS PERCEPTIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ‘JOINT ENTERPRISE’

A disproportionate number of young people from Black and minority ethnic communities (BAME) in England and Wales are serving lengthy prison sentences as a consequence of being convicted under the doctrine of ‘joint enterprise’. Research suggests that the growth in the Black prison population derives from racist practices and stereotypical views held by criminal justice practitioners about BAME social relationships. Drawing on emerging findings from interviews with senior police officers and lawyers investigating and prosecuting cases of serious group-related violence, I highlight the reductive perceptions held by some practitioners about the relationships of young people involved in multi-handed criminality. While acknowledging such attitudes are constructed out of a set of situated acts this paper illustrates how practitioners struggle to identify anything that is positive in young people’s relationships and rarely discussed their friendships without reference to the gang. I conclude by arguing the construction of youthful relationships in ‘gang’ terms and viewing relations within this community as pathological contributes to their incarceration under joint enterprise.

joint enterprise, violence, inquality, young people, social relationships, criminal justice system
POLICING SERIOUS VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE: THE ROLE OF TRUST, RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Trust in the police by the communities they serve is a ‘mainstay’ of criminological research (Bradford et al 2016). In England, such work exposes lower levels of trust among particular communities, communities from which, in London at least, a high proportion of young homicide victims originate. This poses an investigative problem for the police, as low trust in the police is associated with an unwillingness to report crime and to come forward as a witness – both obstacles to successful prosecutions. This paper considers police officers’ emotive responses to these investigative hurdles in cases of serious violence involving multiple young people, which focus on the ‘duties’ of the communities and barriers to the execution of such duties, including trust in the police, group loyalty and fear. In doing so, the police overlook the precarious nature of joint enterprise and its potential reach. By reflecting on the reciprocal nature of trust and the potential power of proactive trust, we consider the ways in which young people may be encouraged to engage in police investigations into serious violence.

trust, joint enterprise, young people, police, violence

ADVOCATES & AUTHORITIES: WHO SHOULD SPEAK FOR AND ABOUT NATURE?

Nature is defined in its broadest sense to include ecosystems, non-human animals and plants. This discussion explores social constructions of expertise, tradition, intimate and emotional knowledge, experience, science, values and ideology in regards the natural world, in which humans are a significant and integral part. It asks the questions ‘how do we know what we know’, and ‘whose knowledge is or should be valued and/or privileged’, both in reference to speaking on behalf of nature and having expert knowledge about nature. Such matters are essential considerations in claims pertaining to eco-justice, courtroom and legal processes, and determinations of environmental, ecological and species harm (and victimisation).

Constructions of victimisation, green criminology, harm, victim status
UNDERSTANDING STIGMA: CHARACTERISING CRIME VICTIMS

Research suggests there is a strong motivation, both social and psychological, to avoid being labelled as a victim. However, aside from standard dictionary definitions, there is little insight into exactly what constitutes a victim of crime, or the main characteristics of such a person that make the concept or label so aversive. The literature assumes a certain negative stereotype, but with little empirical evidence to support this. As such, this project is the first to establish exactly what characteristics constitute a victim in the public’s mind and thereby begin to explain the stigma attached to victimisation. This has been done via a Prototype analysis; a useful approach for measuring hypothetical concepts such as ‘disorder’, or in this case ‘victim’, in a convincing and valid way. Data collected via an online survey was factor analysed to determine key dimensions of the victim construct. The impact of victimisation and demographic variables were also tested for. Results are presented and discussed in relation to key victimological concepts such as the ideal victim and stigma, particularly as they impact on crime reporting.

Victim status, characteristics, stigma, ideal victim

LIFE AFTER MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE: STIGMA AND IDENTITY

Those who experience miscarriages of justice are neglected, both by the state and wider society, and their stories are rarely heard outside the focus of special interest groups or campaigns. This paper examines the post-exoneration narratives of individuals who have experienced miscarriages of justice. By focusing on the life afterwards, this paper explores how individuals reconstruct their identities following exoneration and the challenges that they face. In particular, this paper focuses on the lack of support provided for those who have experienced a miscarriage of justice and the stigma that being an exoneree produces, noting the frustration and anger that exonerees experience post-release from prison. The narratives of exonerees show a marked similarity in terms of the emotions expressed (in particular, anger and frustration) and this research examines the ways these emotions can both aid and hinder recovery and identity reconstruction. By focusing on the life afterwards, this paper draws attention to experiences rarely considered and argues for a more effective support mechanism to be put into place for those who are wrongfully convicted once they are released from prison.

Miscarriages of Justice, Narrative, Stigma
A VERY PUBLIC PRIVATE TRAGEDY: STIGMA, VICTIMISATION AND COMMUNITY IDENTITY

Recent and high-profile crime events in the UK - as diverse as the case of Henry Vincent, a burglar fatally stabbed by the resident homeowner in south east London and the poisoning of former a Russian secret agent and his daughter in Salisbury - have fostered much public and political discussion. Foregrounded by the media, and in their very different ways, these cases have illuminated contested issues for victimology around victim/offender identity, memorialization and meaning and impact on the community of public grief. Despite a wealth of research regarding the impact of crime on indirect victims, surprisingly little is known about the impact of ‘high-profile’ crime on a community and their identity. Considering these recent events, this paper utilizes a unique set of interviews with members of another such community and explores the victimising experience, the impact of the media and social reaction and the processes by which identity and victimhood can be formed in the wake of such a high-profile crime.

This paper situates these issues within cultural victimology. More explicitly, it lies where cultural victimology foregrounds exposure to suffering, how it is presented and how we make sense of it (McGarry and Walklate, 2015). Empirical findings highlight the ways in which private tragedy becomes public property and how some community members are stigmatised, manage or are sometimes resilient to, the impact of wider societal reaction. Consideration of a ‘sense of place’, whether physical or symbolic, has implications for collective victim identity and speaks to wider victimological debates around stigma, the ownership of grief and the contested nature of community (spaces).

victims; community; identity; stigma; grief

THE ORGANISATION OF HEALTH CARE IN BELGIAN PRISONS: SELECTED ISSUES

Belgium is considering to reorganize its prison health care by shifting the responsibility for prison health care from the Ministry of Justice to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health. This reform should provide a solution to the problems identified by national and international studies, reports and courts. To prepare this reform and ensure prison health care conforms with international and national standards, a study was requested on Belgian health care services in prison. The study explores the challenges the prison health care services face, the needs of the prisoners, the prison administration and the health care providers, as well as possible solutions. While the main study was conducted by the Belgian Health Care Knowledge Centre (KCE), several aspects were further outsourced to Ghent University. Those will be given special attention. This talk will
Ciska Ciska Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Ghent University

Experiences of Male Criminally Irresponsible Offenders Unlawfully Detained in Flemish Prisons

In Belgium, offenders can be subjected to an internment measure if they are deemed criminally irresponsible due to a mental illness. This indeterminate measure is regarded as a safety measure, not a punishment, serving two goals; protection of society and treatment of the offender. Termination of this indeterminate measure is possible when the mental state of the offender is regarded as sufficiently improved to guarantee safety of society. However, in Belgium and especially in Flanders, the development of a forensic psychiatric care network was only initiated in 2001 with the implementation of three medium secure wards, and a high secure forensic psychiatric centre only opened in 2014. As a result, a significant amount of interned offenders were and still are unlawfully detained in Flemish prisons. Belgium has been severely criticized and convicted for violations of the European Convention on Human Rights due to the imprisonment of internees without providing them with appropriate psychiatric care.

In the present study fourteen male interned offenders residing in Flemish prisons were interviewed about how they experience the interment measure, the detention in prison, and prison staff. During the presentation, the results of this qualitative research study will be discussed with a special focus on care services and relationships, procedural justice, recovery and desistance. Implications for practice and future research will also be discussed.

forensic care, prisoner, experience, internment, mentally ill, treatment
EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IN PRISON AND IN FORENSIC SETTINGS IN FLANDERS

While the law states that interned people should receive care, mentally ill offenders in Flanders are often held in prisons. Due to their specific profile and needs, they experience their imprisonment differently than regular prisoners. Adjustment to imprisonment is assumed to be a result of prison-specific characteristics, according to the deprivation model, while the importation model states that the pre-prison experiences and characteristics of the prisoners can affect their reactions to an imprisonment. Studies on these models are rarely made in a population of mentally ill offenders. This study aims to explore the prison experiences of female prisoners who are not criminally responsible on account of mental illness (NCRMD).

A qualitative study, consisting of in-depth interviews with 50 female detainees NCRMD, was executed. After a one year and half follow-up period, 40 women were willing to be interviewed again in the setting they were staying at that point in time; in prisons, in secure forensic settings, in psychiatric hospitals and as outpatients.

This presentation explores the results of the follow-up interviews with females NCRMD in prison and forensic settings. It highlights their subjective experiences with regard to the pains related to care they’re experiencing in the two settings. The presentation indicates differences and similarities between these deprivation themes and focuses on improvements or impairments after a follow-up period.

forensic care, experiencing care, mentally ill, prison, forensic setting, follow-up

TREADING THE FRONT-LINE, TARTANISATION AND POLICE ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIPS

The ways in which police officers are educated and trained is changing across the UK, including in Scotland. While the ‘professionalisation agenda’ is a core element of these changes, the context in Scotland is different to that in other European countries. With a single police force in Scotland, the organisational context is distinctive, while the policing principles in Scotland focus on enhancing community wellbeing and collaboration. One such collaboration is the relationship between Police Scotland and the Scottish Institute of Policing Research (SIPR). SIPR has played a key role in contributing to evidence-based approaches in policing, contributing to police education, professional development and organisational learning; and building research and analytical capacity in policing and universities. This partnership has led to the recent development of...
four new policing pathways and degrees in higher education institutions (HEIs) in Scotland. The aim of this paper is to examine the particular relevance of the partnership between SIPR, HEIs and Police Scotland in shaping both the professionalisation and educational agenda of policing in Scotland since centralisation. It will outline the recognisable development of police and academic partnerships in Scotland while also analysing the Scottish context. Lessons will be drawn from the experiences of developing recent educational policing programmes in Scotland to the wider international police professionalisation agenda.

Police education, police professionalisation, partnerships

Cockcroft Cockcroft Leeds Beckett University

THE ROLE OF POLICE CULTURE IN THE POLICE PROFESSIONALISATION AGENDA

This paper seeks to extend our understanding of the role played by police culture in debates around police professionalisation. In particular, it will seek to position the contemporary police professionalization agenda as a direct result of the shift towards post-Keynesian policing over recent decades. In doing so, this paper will argue that this transformation has signalled a distinct form of professionalisation which, in a break with more traditional forms of occupational professionalisation, has sought to limit and control the discretion available to practitioners. This, it will be argued, is directly linked to attempts to control behaviours associated with police culture. From this foundation, the paper will present the findings of a research project investigating police officer experiences of engaging with degree level study to highlight structural and cultural challenges related to using Higher Education as a tool with which to promote police professionalisation.

Police culture, police professionalisation, police education

Mike Rowe Northumbria University
Emma Williams (Canterbury Christchurch University), Jenny Norman (Canterbury Christchurch University)

POLICE EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONALISM: POTENTIAL AND PITFALLS

In England and Wales police training is undergoing significant restructuring, much of which is characterised by increasing the exposure of initial recruits and those undertaking mid-career development to greater engagement with the Higher Education sector. Regardless of the specific nature of these reforms, they reflect a long-term and international shift towards
enhancing police professionalism through university education. Often the consequences of police education are regarded axiomatically as positive, and so this paper provides much needed critical reflection on the potential that such reforms might have for police services. Drawing on a century of research and policy literature from various jurisdictions the impact of education on police service delivery, recruitment, and officer development are is critically assessed. Following that review, data is presented from a survey of officers engaged in an education programme at an English university, and the impact that this has on their professional identity and practice is reviewed. It is argued that the potential and pitfalls of police education need to be understood in the wider context of organisational working practices, which can enhance or detract from the impact that such programmes might offer.

*Police education, police professionalisation, professional practice*

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**ICELAND AS A MICROCOSM OF THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM ON POLICE STUDENTS’ SOCIAL BACKGROUND**

In 2016, Iceland changed how it recruits and educates prospective police officers by closing its Police Academy and moving police education to the University of Akureyri. Before education reform, Iceland, with its vocational approach and one-year training, was an exception to the Nordic model of police education (a longer education period and more academically rigorous). Iceland is no longer an exception, as students must now complete a two-year university diploma. This change offers an opportunity to shed light on an important question: are police officers educated at the university level different from students in vocational programs at the upper secondary level? By comparing RECPOL data on the social background of police students from the Police Academy and the University of Akureyri, this paper examines whether prospective police officers have become more representative of the general population after education reform. The findings show that police students at the university level are somewhat different from students at the vocational level and more representative of the general population. University education attracts a significantly greater share of women than vocational training. Police students also come from more educated backgrounds than the general population and slightly more so after education reform (the latter is not statistically significant). These findings should interest police educators and policy makers who are considering reforming police education.

*Police education, police reform, police professionalisation*
ORGANIZED CRIME AND MONEY LAUNDERING IN THE BALKANS

The report “Crooked Kaleidoscope — Organized Crime in the Balkans” by the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (July 2017) highlights the impact of organized crime on stability in the Balkans. It analyses how war economies funded by illicit activity have transformed into close networks between political, business and criminal elites. It highlights the vulnerabilities and opportunities of such elites within the context of renewed geo-political competition within the region. It calls for greater attention to the political economy of post-conflict environments to take advantage of a “golden hour” before groups involved in armed violence dominate criminal markets and capture state structures. It calls for stronger measures to enhance justice, and go after the proceeds of crime, including money-laundering and corruption. Regarding money-laundering, the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime has launched a study focusing on Albanian organized crime (AOC). There is an increasing awareness of the impact of AOC in EU’s cocaine market generally and the UK more specifically. It is alleged that majority of the proceeds of crime of AOC operating in the UK comes in Albania via different roots and forms. A sort of Hawala is improvised by large AOC groups with direct ties with Latin America. The study also notes that AOC with strong local connections in Albania will invest most of their proceeds of crime locally and to purchase political protection.

Balkans; organized crime; political positioning; money laundering; Albania-UK

ORGANISED CRIMINAL GROUPS OF THE BALKAN REGION

The presentation provides findings of an investigation of organised crime groups (OCGs) in the Balkan region, specifically covering the relevant key context in which the groups are embedded in, including historical and current factors that facilitate the formation and expansion of organised crime across the region. It discusses in detail the most prominent OCGs currently operating in the Balkans while also examining several emerging OCGs in the region. The authors are focused on the OCGs’ areas of operations, key markets, routes, modalities, and networks, as well as providing a threat assessment of each OCGs discussed on their potential to be involved in illicit radiological and nuclear (RN) material trafficking. Thereby the presentation not only draws a clear picture about what we currently know about OCGs in the Balkans, but also about the likeliness of OCGs involvement in the RN black market.

organised crime, Balkans, victims
STRENGTHENING THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLICIT TRADE IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

Illicit trade drives conflict and instability in many parts of the world, but it affects us all. To date, this security challenge has been addressed in a highly fragmented way, with sectoral responses to drug trafficking, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, the illicit trade of tobacco products and other excisable goods, as well as cultural property. But such approaches do not necessarily take account of the increasing convergences between these related forms of crime. In an effort to build more comprehensive and holistic solutions, the Siracusa International Institute is conducting an innovative research and capacity-building project, Strengthening the Fight against Illicit Trade in South Eastern Europe. The goal of the project is to develop a more sophisticated understanding of illicit trade as a complex, cross-sectoral phenomenon, contribute to the development of more effective regional strategies to combat illicit trade, and foster regional cooperation. The project is supported by PMI IMPACT, a global grant initiative of Philip Morris International. The project aims to strengthen the criminal justice response to illicit trade in South Eastern Europe. Its foundation is a comprehensive regional study on the practical challenges and obstacles in combating illicit trade, engaging leading national and regional experts in the field. On the basis of this study, a range of capacity-building activities will be conducted in partnership with national partners in 12 countries.

Illicit trade; South Eastern Europe; criminal justice; organised crime; corruption

Tejal Jesrani Haslinger United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

MEASURING AND ASSESSING ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Measuring and Assessing Organized Crime in the Western Balkans is an initiative carried out by UNODC with the support of the European Commission. The overall objective is to contribute to the strengthening of the rule of law through the fight against organized crime in the six beneficiary countries and territories of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. This is challenging because the very nature of organized crime is that by its methods and means of operation (often within legitimate markets) it can remain a relatively ‘hidden’ phenomenon. Existing information on organized crime can often be limited to operational reports and case studies and while these represent key points of knowledge, the reality is that gaps still remain. Currently, there are very few comprehensive data sets on organized crime that allow for quantification, assessment and analysis. Crucially, it is the development of a strong, comprehensive and comparable set of data that can strengthen our understanding of organized crime and subsequently — strengthen our responses to it. The project’s aim is to address the aforementioned challenges with respect to enhancing the understanding of the nature and evolution of organized crime.

organized crime; Western Balkans; statistics; data
PENAL CULTURES ON THE CONTINENT – OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

Punishment and crime are aspects of communal life that play a central role in all societies and whose importance has increased significantly in recent years. Nevertheless, the role of punishment is shaped distinctly both in different countries and in different segments of society. It is understood and used differently by the media, politics and the populace. The project “Penal Cultures on the Continent – France and Germany in Comparison” aims at identifying and analysing commonalities and variations in the use of punishment in Germany and France in these segments as well as their interactions, which are considered to be formative for the penal culture of society. The presentation provides an outline of the project.

punishment & society, punitiveness, comparative research

HOW WOULD YOU DECIDE? FINDINGS FROM A POPULATION SURVEY ABOUT PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

Penal law reforms that criminalize formerly non-criminal behavior, enlarge the scope of offences or introduce possibilities of harsher punishment are often justified with needs of the population: needs for more security or needs for justice to be done. Likewise, accusations against the judiciary to be too lenient are backed up with what is perceived as common sense and a normal need for justice – a.k.a. what the populations thinks. This paints a picture of normal people as favoring harsh, retributive justice and harsh, retributive justice as being normal. But is it? And are they? As part of the project “Penal Cultures on the Continent”, we did a representative online survey among the general population in France and Germany on attitudes towards punishment. Using vignettes that describe cases of petty crime, respondents were asked to choose how to deal with the offenders. The presentation reports findings on selected cases.

attitudes towards punishment, population survey,
Nickels Johanna Freie Universität Berlin

QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF PUNITIVE TENDENCIES IN CRIMINAL LAW LEGISLATION

Although there is general consent on the fact that punitivity can be observed in different forms and contexts, imprisonment rates still persist as the standard indicator in comparative research. As part of the project Penal Culture on the Continent, this presentation seeks to show new perspectives for the assessment of punitive tendencies by focusing on the legislative level. Using a quantitative approach, it develops an innovative tool for the analysis and assessment of changes in criminal and criminal procedure law in France and Germany. The quantitative design allows for the incorporation of all legal changes in both countries within the last 25 years. Besides its main focus on tracking, inter alia, changes in the range of criminal penalties or the rights of the offender, the tool also addresses the question of the influence of the European Union legal framework on French and German criminal and criminal procedure legislation.

Data generated with this instrument will bring valuable contributions to comparative research on punitivity. Above all, it may shed light on similarities and differences in national tendencies in domestic criminal and criminal procedure legislation. This information could be used for (comparative) testing of prevailing assumptions on the development of legislative punitivity and its contributing factors.

punitivity, criminal law legislation, criminal policy

Zum-Bruch Elena Ruhr-Universität Bochum

INSTRUMENT OF CRIMINAL POLICY AND VOICE OF THE CONCERNED? ON THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF JOURNALISTS IN CRIME AND SECURITY ISSUES REPORTING

The media is an important factor influencing the formation of public opinion and the success of political projects. They can serve as a platform for politics as well as a mouthpiece for citizens; they can act as a counterweight to the state as well as a regulator of social trends. Such an intermediate position inevitably represents an area of tension, especially when it comes to reporting on crime and security issues, and since Cologne’s New Year’s Eve 2015/16 the German media have been confronted with many accusations that have considerably exacerbated this. But how is this field of tension perceived in practice? How are the accusations of on the one hand the lying press and the lack of political correctness on the other dealt with within the editorial offices? And how do media representatives view their responsibility towards politics and society when they report on crime and security? Based on findings from 20 expert interviews with journalists from various German print and TV media, the presentation aims at answering these questions and discusses to what extent media can contribute to the emergence and legitimization of punitive social and criminal policy tendencies.

punitiveness, crime & media, public opinion
THE CONDITIONS OF POLICE CUSTODY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ‘GOOD’

Police custody is a complex environment, where police officers, detainees and other staff interact in a number of different emotional, spatial and transformative ways. Utilising ethnographic and interview data collected in 2014 and 2015 as part of a five-year ESRC-funded study which aims to rigorously examine ‘good’ police custody, this paper analyses the ways that liminality and temporality impact on emotion in police custody. No work, however, has examined the links between temporality, liminality and emotional performativity in a police custody context. In this environment, power dynamics are linked to past experiences of the police, with emotions being intrinsically embodied, relational, liminal and temporal. Emotion management is therefore an important way of conceptualising the dynamic relationships in custody. Architectural design also has a role to play, particularly relating to social control, with literature linking the built environment with people’s emotional ‘readings’ of space. This paper concludes by arguing that emotional aftershocks symbolise the liminal experience of detainees’ understanding of the police custody process once released, noting that it is important to understand the microscale, lived experience of police custody in order to develop an understanding of broader social and policing policy in a police custody context.

police custody, conditions, liminality, temporality, emotions

MAKING A DIFFERENCE TO DETAINEE TREATMENT: PREDICTORS OF THE QUALITY OF DETAINEE TREATMENT

This paper draws on a five-year ESRC-funded study of ‘good’ police custody. Preliminary factor analysis of survey data collected from nearly 800 staff and detainees in 27 custody facilities in 13 police forces in England and Wales in 2016 and 2017 showed that the quality of a detainees’ treatment was important to the detainee experience, in particular whether they felt treated with kindness by staff, which was also correlated with detainees’ overall sense of satisfaction with their detention. It is presumed therefore that this quality of treatment factor is central to understanding how to make a difference to detainees and to conceptualizing the meaning of ‘good’ inside police detention. Using multi-level modelling of the data collected from detainees, in this paper we examine the factors that best predicted whether detainees scored highly with regards the quality of their treatment. These predictor variables include socio-demographic factors, detainee perceptions of the conditions of custody, their emotional state, fairness and the way staff used their authority, accountability mechanisms,
the culture of police custody, the roles and value of different staff who work in custody and of risk, as well as suite-level factors such as busyness. This paper concludes by examining the implications for ‘good’ police custody.

police custody, quality of treatment, power, fairness

Angela Sorsby University of Sheffield
Layla Skinns, University of Sheffield

MEETING EXPECTATIONS? AN EXAMINATION OF MISMATCHES IN POLICE-DETAINEE PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE DETENTION

This paper draws on a five-year ESRC-funded study of ‘good’ police custody. Preliminary analysis of survey data collected from nearly 800 staff and detainees in 27 custody facilities in 13 police forces in England and Wales in 2016 and 2017 showed mismatches in staff and detainee perceptions of police detention which may be central to improving the quality of police detention and to conceptualizing the meaning of ‘good’ custody. For example, with regards perceptions of police authority and fairness, staff emphasised the importance of legality (i.e. whether or not the police abide by legal rules), whilst detainees emphasised the importance of the quality of their treatment, particularly whether they felt treated with kindness by staff. This may be partly due to police socialisation whilst in training and on the job, leading to notions of legality becoming embedded in police cultures. It is also likely rooted in police officer perceptions of the risk of someone dying ‘on their watch’ custody, which encourages a retreat into doing things by the book. This paper will further examine these mismatches with regards staff and detainees’ perceptions of police detention, as well as examining the implications for ‘good’ police custody.

police custody, quality of treatment, legality, kindness
CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE IN PLURAL POLICING: A COMPARISON OF POLICE-PRIVATE SECURITY RELATIONS IN MEXICO AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Recent scholarship on plural policing has started to differentiate between two divergent global trajectories. The first is found in a series of much studied countries in the Global North – in particular the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia – where police forces and private security companies are increasingly forging partnerships with one another in the context of the neoliberal policy paradigm. The second is found in a series of much less studied countries in the Global South – such as Brazil, Indonesia, India and Kenya – where police forces and private security companies exist in a more fragmented and fractured relationship against the backdrop of institutional corruption and socioeconomic inequality. The paper seeks to nuance this depiction through a Bourdieu-inspired comparative analysis of police-private security relations in Mexico and the United Kingdom. It identifies not only familiar patterns of divergence, but also notable instances of convergence, such as the attempt by private security companies in both countries to appropriate symbolic capital from the police.

Police, Private Security, Legitimacy, Symbolic Capital

ARRESTING RESISTANCE: THE FUTURE FOR ‘PLURAL POLICING’

Plural provision of policing has been the reality for most of human history and is the inescapable reality all over the world in the 21st Century. Yet ever since the attempted establishment of a state monopoly over policing provision in Europe, and its export to other parts of the world through imperialism and colonization, in the 18th and 19th Centuries, recognition of this reality has been resisted and officially denied by ‘public police’ and by the governments which have sponsored them. In this paper, I examine this discourse of resistance and denial, and the ideological arguments deployed to support it, which persist to this day. I then consider whether the ‘inconvenient truth’ of plural policing provision has any chance of becoming an accepted orthodoxy, and the foundation of new ‘policing’ policy and practice, in the foreseeable future.

plural policing, policy, practice, state monopoly
Carlos Solar University of Oxford

DIGITAL PAX LATIN AMERICANA: MIDDLE POWERS AND CYBERSECURITY GOVERNANCE

The recent wave of cybersecurity measures in advanced countries has been echoed by the middle powers. An array of national cybersecurity strategies is beginning to fill a void in areas that depend strategically on digital technologies, for example, defence, policing, financial trade, and critical infrastructure. Networked policy communities, increasingly led by the military, have been set up among multiple state and non-state bodies dealing on a daily-basis with issues of a human security nature, now including cybersecurity. To illustrate what challenges such governance efforts are confronting, this paper explores the digital pax Latin Americana to argue that while state-to-state cyber warfare in the region is nominal, the militarisation of cybersecurity networked governance can prompt unwanted rivalries, as evidenced in the ongoing cyber clashes between eastern and western superpowers. The digital pax Latin Americana is thus explored as a double-edged sword, where despite global governance norms, what prevails the most is the middle states’ own cyber protection of strategic national priorities.

cybersecurity, networked governance, Latin America

Mina Rauschenbach University of Lausanne and KU Leuven

INDIVIDUALS ACCUSED OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES AS DELEGITIMIZED AGENTS OF TRUTH

The workings of international criminal trials situate themselves in an era where the concept of truth is heralded as a key aspect in the production of understandings of the past within transitional justice (TJ) settings. This paper explores the discourses of 18 individuals accused by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). It addresses their role as generally delegitimized agents of truth and analyzes how they reconstruct their justice experience, focusing particularly on how they make sense of the judicial truths stemming from their case. It reveals how they reconstruct the ICTY as a hegemonic arena which produces narratives, which cannot be considered as legitimate and complete accounts of the past and which are at odds with their authoritative perspective of the “truth.” These findings are analyzed against the backdrop of increasing scholarly debates about the legitimacy, which can be attributed to perpetrators’ perspectives given the tendency, within TJ discourses and practices, to position international criminal justice as a universal and authoritative arbitrator of morality in conflict. I conclude by reflecting on the implications of researching the accused in light of the political embedding of international trials, as well as the complex nature of perpetratorship in mass atrocities.

International crimes; transitional justice; ICTY; truth; perpetrators; ECACTJ
INTERNATIONALIZING THE HOUSEHOLD? REFLECTIONS ON DOMESTIC (SEXUAL) VIOLENCE AS AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME

If one of the main achievements of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was the explicit recognition of an extended number of crimes of sexual violence as international crimes, this is not to say that all sexual violence automatically falls under the scope of application of international criminal law: only those acts of sexual violence which fulfil the definitional criteria of international crimes (notably in terms of massiveness or systematicity) may qualify as such. Deprived of such characteristics, sexual violence perpetrated within the private sphere, including within the family, is therefore not covered by the international norm. Couldn’t we however imagine the hypothesis of domestic violence — sexual or not — perpetrated in a generalized, planned, and even state-sponsored, manner which would thus be punishable as an international crime? This question might not be as theoretical as it first might seem and, to demonstrate this, this paper will focus on two categories of acts — forced marriages on one hand and post-conflict domestic sexual violence perpetrated against victims of acts of sexual violence that qualify as international crimes on the other.

international crimes; sexual violence; domestic violence; ICC; ECACTJ

THE ICC AND R2P FROM A GLOBAL GOVERNANCE PERSPECTIVE

In 2005 the international community accepted the responsibility to protect (R2P) populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is often referred to as a “tool in the toolbox” of the responsibility to protect. It is not clear, however, how the ICC functions as a tool for the implementation of R2P. While some scholars argue that the relationship between the two is strained, others note that they complement each other and each fills a gap that is necessary for the international community to safeguard populations from atrocity crimes. It will be argued here that the relationship between the two mechanisms can be usefully analysed from a global governance perspective in order to set out how formal and informal norms and institutions interact when mass atrocities are addressed. The aim is to assess the extent to which each can be considered part of a global governance regime that facilitates the protection of populations from atrocity crimes.

ICC; R2P; international crimes; mass atrocities; ECACTJ
THE ROLE OF THE ICC IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY

So far the ICC has a meagre track record: it took over 10 years to come to the first conviction (in the Lubanga case); only a handful of cases have been completed so far; some cases have failed miserably and several African countries have threatened to withdraw their ratifications because of an alleged bias of the ICC towards Africa. It seems that the ICC does not fulfil its promise. But is this indeed the case? In this paper it will be argued that the ICC should indeed do a lot better but that not all allegations are fair. Research has shown that the ICC’s selection of situations shows that given the ICC’s limited jurisdictional reach, the Prosecutor is generally focusing on the gravest situations where international crimes are supposedly committed. It is the UN Security Council who fails to refer some of the most serious situations to the ICC. Although the accomplishments of the ICC itself have been (too) limited, this paper will however furthermore argue that the establishment of the international criminal tribunals and then subsequently the ICC nevertheless lead to some positive developments.

International crimes; ICC; impunity; selection strategy; ECACTJ

THE COSMOPOLITAN PENAL IMAGINARY: PENAL WELFARISM GONE GLOBAL?

Compared to David Garland’s diagnosis of the national terrain of crime control and policy in late-modern western societies, this paper begins to tease out the similarities and differences in penal imaginations between the national and the international. Drawing on ethnographic research and interviews with key players in The Hague, the paper argues that the penal imagination of international criminal justice demonstrates a remarkable faith in the utilitarian and transformative effects of international criminal law and punishment. Rather than ‘tough’ justice, international criminal justice is put forward as a form of social justice dressed in cosmopolitan clothing, a particular form of ‘penal welfarism’ gone global.

ECACTJ; international criminal justice; sociology of punishment; ICC
CORPORATE INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

When corporations become involved in international crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, they are regularly portrayed as greedy, ruthless or even evil. Although these labels may fit in some cases, they are inaccurate to describe the majority of businesses that end up being involved in the commission of international crimes in Nazi Germany (1933-1945), Apartheid South Africa (1948-1994) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1996-now). In this paper, I show that involvement in international crimes can, to a large extent, be explained by corporate goals that are characterised not by greed, but by the quite regular goals to minimize losses and maximize profits. I focus specifically on how the pursuance of these goals by corporations - and those working on their behalf - could be understood by looking at, on the one hand, the ideology that drives and justifies the commission of international crimes in which a corporation is involved and, on the other hand, the belief that technological and economic development are inherently beneficial to society. Either set of such ideas, when dominant in a context of international crimes, enable perceptions of ‘business as usual’, leading to corporate involvement in international crimes.

ECJ; corporate crimes; organized crimes; international criminal justice

THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: ON CRITIQUE, LEGALISM AND STRENGTHENING THE ICC’S LEGITIMACY

While the International Criminal Court (ICC) strives for justice for atrocity crimes throughout the world, increasingly, its legitimacy is undermined: powerful states refuse to join, African states prepare to leave, victims do not feel their needs for justice are met. This article argues that this is due to contradicting assumptions and too many objectives attached to the expectations of international criminal justice, which pull and push what the criminal trial is supposed to do in too many directions, undermining what it can do, raising too high expectations, and leading to disappointment. The article analyses the critique as rooted in a misunderstanding of what ‘justice’ is, what a criminal trial can do, and how inherently political international criminal justice is and only can be. It concludes with some observations on what this entails for strengthening the legitimacy of the ICC by matching expectations to what it can and cannot do.

ECJ; international criminal justice; ICC; legitimacy
NARRATIVE EXPRESSIVISM: A CRIMINOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE EXPRESSIVE FUNCTION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In response to recent demands to make use of international criminal justice institutions’ archives for social scientific research, this article develops a theoretical approach to international criminal justice called narrative expressivism. Narrative expressivism theorizes international criminal justice as an empirical field for knowledge construction. It sees criminal justice as a potent source of information about past crimes - yet also, as a site that impacts on present and future societal understandings of mass violence, promoting a particular structuring of thought. That is, it theorizes the juridification of societal and political understandings of complex collective and social problems.

As the name implies, narrative expressivism relates to classical legal expressivist approaches to criminal law. However, looking at expressivism through a narrative lens, narrative expressivism shifts emphasis in four important and interrelated ways: from facts to stories; from punishment to process; from the normative to the descriptive; and from purpose to function. Narrative expressivism is, thus, situated at the juncture of insights from narrative criminology and legal expressivism, and adds narrative analysis to the equation of what work international criminal justice does in the world.

ECACTJ; international criminal justice; ICTY; narratives

DISCUSSING KEYNOTE BY BARBORA HOLA

This contribution is a discussion of the keynotes delivered by Professor Barbora Hola and Serge Brammertz. It will discuss the history of the ICTY, the specific problems it faced, how it is seen today by the people affected, the victims, and perpetrators, and its legacies for international and domestic criminal justice.

ICTY, ECACTJ
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ICTY, ECACJT

Almir Maljevic University of Sarajevo, FCJCSS

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ICTY, ECACJT

Alette Smeeulers Reijksuniversiteit Groningen

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ICTY, ECACJT
BUSINESS AND ATROCITY CRIME SINCE 1945: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Presently the long process of acknowledging the role of corporations and business leaders in atrocity crimes that started with the Nuremburg trials after World War II, gains momentum with new UN initiatives. Over a hundred companies worldwide have been accused of such involvement in the decades since 1945, when the first trial against a corporation and its management started. How did this involvement change since then? What types of involvement developed over time, which types of corporations were mainly affected, and which were typical contexts and geographical areas where such involvement took place? Which are risk factors, what signals resilience? We present the first results from a data base of more than 100 cases spanning the second half of the last and first decade of this century.

EUROC, ECACTJ, transnational corporations, human rights violations

HISTORY, LEGACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY: IG FARBEN AND ITS SUCCESSORS

The case of IG Farben is notoriously famous for being the first transnational corporation on trial for involvement in atrocity crimes in Nuremberg. After the trial IG Farben was dissolved and ceased to exist, with a settlement of 30 million Mark. Among its several successor companies, some like Hoechst or Bayer Leverkusen soon emerged as transnational companies again. This paper has a twofold purpose: first, it explores the ways in which these companies were confronted with and addressed their legacy and their historical accountability for the past; second, it explores if they became again involved in atrocity crimes and human rights violations. The paper is based on a data base with more than 100 cases after 1945.

EUROC, ECACTJ, Nuremberg Trials, successor company, redress, compensation claim
REPUTATIONAL PENALTIES FOR CORPORATE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: AN EVENT STUDY BASED ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE CENTER DATA

Increased transparency about implications of corporate activities on human rights is often assumed to contribute to prevention of corporate human rights violations, as negative publicity following violations may generate reputational damage for corporations. However, whether and when such reputational damage actually occurs, and in what shape, is unknown. This paper uses an event study design to investigate stock market reactions to disclosure of corporate human rights transgressions as one aspect of reputational damage. Stakeholders, have been prominent in holding corporations accountable, public concern and moral indignation over CSR transgressions has risen over the past 10 years, and increased exposure on social media has made the damage of corporate human rights violations more visible. The study based on data from the Business and Human Rights Resource Center, including ca 200 events. The effects of information about corporate human rights violations on their (stock) market value and reputational damage (e.g, customer boycotts) are examined.

EUROC, ECACTJ, CSR, event study, reputational damage, business and human rights

Socio-economic harm as economic-state crime: Analysis of an empirical finding at the intersection of transitional justice and criminology

Transitional justice discourse and practice has often overlooked the inclusion of socio-economic harm during violent conflicts in its various mechanisms. Nevertheless, an emerging discourse has been increasingly critical of this approach. Building on this evolving tradition, in this presentation I argue that certain types and degrees of socio-economic harm, such as excessive land grabbing, can amount to economic-state crime where individuals, as state apparatus, are often involved. Empirically, this argument will be grounded in the case study of land and property harm in Kabul, Afghanistan. The question of access to land and property is a critical one for a large number of the population as, on the one hand, decades of violent conflict have produced millions of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and, on the other, public and private lands have been grabbed by powerful warlords, most of whom happen to be human rights violators from the past regimes, currently functioning as state dignitaries in various capacities. To this end, the result of empirical findings from two periods of qualitative fieldwork (2013 and 2014) with war victims in Kabul will be presented. The presentation, through a theoretical and empirical analysis, will demonstrate and conclude that in weak and fragile contexts not only a symbiotic relationship exist between
economic crime and state crime, but that such crimes can also amount to crimes against humanity, given their gravity and extent.

EUROC, ECACTJ, land property, economic state crime, Afghanistan

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**BOOK REVIEW: PROSECUTING SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRIMES AS INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: A NEW MANDATE FOR THE ICC**

Serious economic crimes and violations of economic, social and cultural rights have often been neglected in criminal proceedings and reports of truth commissions that have followed in the wake of economic transitions or conflicts. Although such economic crimes often result in a substantial loss of wealth to the overall economy and society of the country in question, they have not been widely nor effectively prosecuted. The Balkan region is no exception to this rule.

The study connects international criminal law with discourses of international human rights law, security studies, (supranational) criminology, political sciences, transitional justice and (economic) criminal law in order to find arguments as to why it is necessary to start prosecuting serious (transitional) economic offences as crimes under international law and why they should find their place in the ICC Statute. The research explains why Art. 7(1)(k) of the ICC Statute is the most plausible means to do so without violating the principle of legality.

International Criminal Justice, Atrocity Crimes, Balkan, ECACTJ, EUROC, Balkan Criminology

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Karstedt Karstedt Griffith University

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*International Criminal Justice, ECACTJ, EUROC, Balkan Criminology, Atrocity Crimes*

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*International Criminal Justice, Economic Crimes, ECACTJ, EUROC, Balkan Criminology, Atrocity Crimes*

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**THE CASE OF HUNGARY**

The so-called migration ‘crisis’ reached Hungary in 2015. The main features of the Hungarian Government’s policy regarding illegal migration and refugees has follows: (i) stressing the security-related aspects of migration, especially in the communication towards the public and in law making; (ii) growing merger of crime control and immigration control or ‘crimmigration’ (Stumpf 2006, Guia et al. 2011, Van der Woude et al. 2017); (iii) diverting migrants away from Hungary as a transit country by physically closing the Southern border (by building a fence) and also criminalising the acts of the damaging the fence and illegal crossing the border closure; (iv) making migration law and refugee law more strict; (v) stressing the importance of the protection of national identity and sovereignty against ‘Brussels’. The paper discusses these features of the
Hungarian Government’s policy based on analyses policy and other documents as well as the 2018 general election campaign. Crime contrl policy in relation to the migration ‘crisis’ will be discussed in detail.

Refugees, Crimmigration, Hungary

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Rzeplinska Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences
Klaus, Witold; Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences

THE CASE OF POLAND

The article considers how the so-called migration “crisis” in 2015/2016 affected three Central European Countries: the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. We present - in part about Poland: first - movements of refugees into Poland after 1989 with analysis of number of applications for refugees status submitted in the years 1991-2016. Second - new legal provisions and public policies in time of so-called migration “crisis” against migrants. Third - attitudes of Poles towards refugees after 2015. Fourth - prejudice motivated crime against migrants. In conclusions, authors try to explain what happened in Poland after 2015: in government position, politics opinion and peoples attitudes to migrants and asylum seekers. What is the role of politicians and authority in creation of fear of migrants and asylum seekers in socities and what are the reasons?

Migration “crisis”; prejudice motivated crime against migrants, Poland

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Miroslav Scheinost Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention

THE CASE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Paper presents the situation in the CR as a Central European country in connection with the so-called ‘migration crisis’ in 2015. Initially the historical background with regard to the number of people of non-Czech nationality in the CR is presented. After the Second World War the national and ethnic composition of the society was not very diverse; there had been little need to adapt to different nationalities, cultures and ways of life. Only after the so-called Velvet Revolution (1989) and the subsequent transformation of society, politics and economy borders opened for people coming from different parts of Europe and the world in growing numbers. Nevertheless migration to the CR from Asian countries where Islam is the dominant religion or from African countries has so far been rather irrelevant. But the impact of so-called migration crisis on public opinion, attitudes to migrants and fear of crimes was significant. Author presents the basic legal provisions and measures, especially the government’s Strategy on Migration Policy adopted in 2015 and the social discourse with the issue of migration and foreigners.

the Czech Government’s Strategy on Migration Policy, social discourse on migration, the Czech Republic
"NERVE" AND THE VICTIM-OFFENDER OVERLAP: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROTECTIVE FUNCTION OF FEARLESSNESS IN THE FACE OF DANGER

Ethnographic and qualitative research on the ecology of violence has documented a common belief that an individuals’ best means for protecting themselves from future or ongoing violent victimization is to demonstrate a willingness to engage in violence. Research on the victim-offender overlap, however, suggests violent offenders are routinely victimized at high rates given their lifestyle and routine activities. The current study attempts to quantify the key characteristics and behaviors qualitative studies have suggested protecting adolescents from victimization, what we label nerve. Using six waves of panel data from the second national evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training Program, we both demonstrate how to measure nerve, as well as test to see if this concept is associated with later violent offending and violent victimization in ways consistent with theory and research on the ecology of youth violence.

Youth Violence, Victimization

PATTERNS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SUPPORT AFTER VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GANG MEMBER AND NON-GANG MEMBER SERVICE AND SUPPORT NETWORKS IN THE UNITED STATES

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) has consistently found that, in the United States, minorities, males, and persons age 18-24 are the most likely to become victims of violence, yet these individuals are the least likely to seek services and support. There is also growing evidence that regardless of the severity of injury, gang members and other individuals involved in criminal behavior are less likely to seek help from formal systems after victimization, compared to individuals who have never had contact with the justice system. Perceptions of injustice and racial biases influence whether and how individuals seek and obtain support. The current paper describes a new mixed methods study taking place in Philadelphia, PA, USA, that examines networks of support after violent street conflicts. More specifically, the paper will compare and contrast formal and informal networks of support for current and past gang members and those injured but never involved in gangs,
and assess how demographic, criminal history, and contextual factors play a role in help seeking behavior. The study findings have implications for improving services and supports for victims of violent crime, and in turn, reducing the trauma that often accompanies victimization.

*Victimization, help-seeking, youth gangs*

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**Ellen Van Damme Leuven Institute of Criminology (KU Leuven)**

**BEING SO CLOSE AND YET SO FAR: RESEARCHING GANG-RELATED WOMEN IN A CONTEXT OF SILENCE**

In this presentation I reflect on my experiences of researching gang-related women in Honduras, based on my first in-depth field research (January – June 2018) in the country. My PhD study is centered around one main research question: ‘What is the role and agency of women in and around gangs?’; which I aim to resolve using a qualitative (Informed Grounded Theory) method, conducting observations, interviews and focus groups. The population I focus on are female gang members, girlfriends/wives of gang members, mothers, sisters and other women related to gang members. Studying gangs in a country where nobody trusts nobody and one must think twice about the vocabulary you use in different zones, I often felt very close yet so far from my research population. Due to security reasons, conducting ethnographic field research by myself in the communities with gang activity was out of question. Hence, I collaborated with a few organizations (one governmental, one non-governmental and one UN organization) who facilitated my access to the field via their respective projects in which I could participate. Given the patriarchal culture and the ‘ver, oír y callar’ (‘see, listen and keep quiet’)-mentality, coming close to women was thrice as difficult as coming close to men related to gangs. Notwithstanding women’s voices are silenced, they have an important message to tell, which up until today have been ignored by researchers and policy makers in the region.

*Gangs, Agency, Comparative*

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**Paul Andell University of Suffolk, Ipswich Campus**

**COUNTY LINES, GANG CULTURE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY**

The paper identifies some of the factors that reinforce gang identities in amongst the children exploited within this irregular economy and how practitioners might address them. The article discusses the social realities of gang life, how this has been understood by criminologists and how these understanding have sometimes helped and sometimes hindered the development of policy and practice. The article then sets out a strategic approach to effective community safety practice and the development of a multi-modal partnership intervention in gang affected neighbourhoods.
DIFFERENTIATING SEX OFFENDERS: A LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMINAL CAREERS OF SEX AND NON-SEX OFFENDERS

Researchers in the field of sexual offending increasingly begin to realize that for many men committing sexual offenses, their sex crimes are part of a larger criminal career that also consists of non-sexual offenses. Besides ignoring cross-over between different types of sexual offenses, this approach loses sight of the broader repertoire of criminal behaviour these sexual offenses may be part of. In this study we use latent class analysis to distinguish different types of sexual offenders based on their history of both sexual and non-sexual offenses. The latent classes identified are then contrasted with sex offender typologies commonly applied in the research literature and – with regard to patterns in non-sexual offending - with latent classes found in a comparison group of non-sexual offenders. To test the robustness of our findings we compare data from nationally representative conviction cohorts from the Netherlands and Belgium. Results show that there is only limited overlap between these latent classes and sex offender typologies based on the index offense, and that sex offenders resemble non-sex offenders in their criminal career patterns to a substantial degree. These results question the common practice of typifying sex offenders by a single offense, and challenge theories of sexual offending to incorporate different patterns of non-sex offending across men convicted of sexual crimes.

sex offending; criminal career; crime specialization; typology
disorders and various crime characteristics. The personality profile of SHOs is comprised primarily of Schizoid and Borderline Personality Disorders, and these offenders were significantly likely to select a victim, use a weapon, and use drugs and alcohol before their offenses, but less likely to force their victim to engage in sexual acts or humiliate them. The comorbidity of Schizoid, Borderline, and Antisocial Personality Disorder features presents unique personality dysfunction that facilitates the lethal sexual violence of SHOs relative to their non-homicidal sexual offender peers.

sexual aggression; sexual homicide; personality disorder

McCuish Evan Simon Fraser University

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND PATHWAYS TO ADULT SEX OFFENDING

Most research on the criminal careers of adult sex offenders examines patterns of offending following involvement in a sexual offense. Much less is known about the pathway between adolescent criminal careers and adult sex offending. Initial research examined the degree of continuity between sexual offending across both adolescence and adulthood, with findings suggesting that prior sexual offending contributed very little explanations of adult sex offending. The current study used data from the Incarcerated Serious and Violent Young Offenders to examine the criminal careers of adolescent offenders involved in adult sex offending. Criminal career parameters of this group were contrasted against those involved in nonsexual offending and those involved in juvenile sex offending to evaluate the perspective that adult sex offenders would be those involved in a pattern of frequent general antisocial behavior that exposed them to opportunities for involvement in a sex offense. The current study includes a highly specific sample of individuals involved in serious crimes in adolescence and thus future research is needed using other samples, especially samples that include individuals that began their criminal career with a sex offense in adulthood.

juvenile offending; adult sex offending; continuity of offending; longitudinal study
ENTRY INTO SEXUAL RECIDIVISM: REVISITING THE SPECIFIC PROPENSITY UNDERLYING SEXUAL RECIDIVISM

Individuals who have been convicted for a sex crime are considered a distinct and unique group of offenders as evidenced by the criminal justice system efforts to develop and implement methods to assess, predict, and manage their risk of sexual recidivism. Such assumptions are based on an aggregate, variable-oriented perspective that portrays all individuals convicted of a sex crime as potential life-course persistent sex offenders with implications on their penal trajectory, their community re-entry experience and reintegration possibilities. Therefore, the current scientific literature is not informative about factors that may differentiate and predict a first from a second or third sexual reoffense, nor is it informative about how risk factors possibly interact with each other beyond what are considered specific risk factors of sexual recidivism. Using data from a random sample of 756 individuals convicted for a sex crime and building on a life course approach to the issue of offending, the current study aims to bridge this gap by examining the benefits of statistical models that recognizes the heterogeneity among this group for risk assessment and risk prediction purposes. The current study findings provide some empirical support for the use of decision tree and classification algorithms in combination with traditional models to describe, understand and predict the criminal career unfolding of individuals involved in sex crimes.

risk; sexual recidivism; risk assessment; criminal career

SOCIETAL IMPACT OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH: DEVELOPING ITS UNDERSTANDING

This paper will start from the discussion on societal impact as presented in the recent LERU position paper ‘Productive Interactions’ (2017). There, the evolving nature of societal impact of research in the context of complex inter- and transdisciplinary networks of knowledge generation is considered not from a linear model but from a dynamic perspective. We will discuss whether and how this concept of societal impact is relevant for the criminological discipline, confronted with specific and strong demands of societal impact nowadays. We will argue for a clear distinction between social and policy related effects on the one hand, and societal impact on the other. Moreover, the predominance of the notion of ‘societal impact’ for criminological research will be questioned, putting forward the idea of ‘societal meaning’. Societal impact in criminological research should not be considered in an instrumental way focusing on ‘common goals’, but must be evaluated in the context of an engaged, ongoing and critical relationship between academia, practice and policy. Reference will be made to examples of research programmes that evolve in this perspective.

societal impact – co-creation of knowledge – interdisciplinarity – participatory research
Crawford Crawford University of Leeds

SOCIETAL IMPACT AS ‘RITUALS OF VERIFICATION’ OR THE CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE?

Thinking about, planning and operationalizing societal impact have become defining characteristics of academic research in universities. This paper reflects on the driving forces behind and implications of this shift in the practice of research. It argues for an understanding of societal impact rooted in methodologies of co-production; whereby knowledge is understood as socially distributed, application-oriented, transdisciplinary and subject to multiple accountabilities. It juxtaposes this with instrumental/linear views of societal impact implicit in governmental attempts to measure research performance. It critically assesses this apparent political imperative that justifies the investment of public resources through forms of transparency. These constitute ‘rituals of verification’ that seek auditable performance accompanied by effects that erode trust and intellectual curiosity. Instead, the paper argues for modes of research governance that take societal impact seriously as a complex, non-linear and uncertain endeavour, paying close attention to the quality of the relationships in which knowledge generation is embedded. This is illustrated by insights from involvement in Research Excellence Framework 2014 and efforts to realise co-production through the N8 Policing Research Partnership. With fierce competition for public resources, the paper questions the extent to which co-production is capable of being rendered ‘auditable’ or is likely to be undermined by such forces.

Richard Sparks University of Edinburgh
Ian Loader, University of Oxford

CRIMINOLOGICAL INQUIRY AS A DEMOCRATIC RESOURCE

This paper develops a theme mentioned, but advisedly little-explored, in the closing pages of our book Public Criminology?, namely that a key purpose of criminological research in relation to public questions is that of ‘raising the quality of political argument’. But how is this accomplished, by whom, in what contexts and conversations? and how do we know it when we see it? What exactly, in other words, does the increasingly pervasive diction of research ‘impact’ have to do with promoting a better politics of crime? Impact contains distinct incentives that affect research agendas, careers and conduct. It therefore demands to be investigated quite searchingly – beyond what we here call the projectile metaphor on which simple interpretations of what it is and entails seem to depend. To do this we draw upon two related bodies of thought of critical importance in 20th and 21st century social science, but generally rather little consulted in criminology, namely the (principally American) tradition of pragmatist social theory (associated with John Dewey and his successors) and on contemporary work in deliberative democratic theory. We propose that these encounters suggest a number of orientations to the question of how criminological knowledge may contribute to democratic conversation on what is to be done in matters of crime, justice and security. We call these orientations: discovery, recovery, institutional design, legitimacy, critique, futurity and hope.

public criminology, pragmatism, deliberation, democratization
UNDERSTANDING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS AS SOCIAL NETWORKS IN A CHANGING SOCIO-POLITICAL AND SOCIO-TECHNICAL LANDSCAPE

The internet has not only changed the ways that crime is organised and committed in terms of the perpetration of crime, especially transnational and virtual crimes but, it has also changed the nature and meaning of the organised aspect of organised crime. Which raises the question: to what extent, do we now have internet-type mafias that protect criminal operatives under their wing and also protect their market for victims? In what ways has the internet changed the organisation of crime behind the criminals? More fundamentally, how has the internet transformed the development and organisation of Transnational Organised and Virtual Crimes? In this paper we introduce a new framework of models (or ideal types) for understanding these changes and answering the questions. It is a framework of models that reflects the evolution of organised crime from sustainable through to ephemeral patterns, with a range of hybrids sitting in between. Each model will be explored through a social network analysis of the various organisational types. The paper also considers organised (and transnational) crime groups and terrorist networks within a changing socio-political and socio-technical landscape and it will employ the different perspectives generated to understand the different aspects of organised crime and terrorism.

ORGANISED CRIME, TERRORIST NETWORKS, CYBERCRIME SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS

INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE

Institutional violence is defined in this paper as the outcome of violations perpetrated by individuals and groups against their own official principles and philosophies. State agents violating their own written norms who engage in abuse, torture, and killing are cases in point. Other examples are firms causing death and lethal diseases while violating health and safety regulations. This paper examines how institutional violence may trigger lawmaking mechanisms, in the sense that it creates important precedents and, undetected or tolerated, re-writes the international law and re-founds the principles of justice.

Institutional Violence, Torture
Inmaculada Yuste Martínez University of Granada

CUBS OF THE CALIPHATE: MINORS AT THE SERVICE OF THE ISLAMIC STATE

Children are victims of attacks due to disregard of International norms. IS suffered in Syria almost 300 casualties of minors, the Cubs of the Caliphate. Diverse groups recruited children in different roles. The growth of minors' recruitment in conflict areas is evident. Many cases show the use of children to carry out terrorist attacks is gaining greater prominence. This occurs because of the ease to recruit a child and shows how little protection they have. This situation has been the result of violation of International standards and laws. The prohibition of attacking civilian targets, not only has not been respected, but systematically breached. The safeguard of children rights has been a failure. Children are the future of society, their care is our priority. By avoiding the recruitment, we hurt Jihadism sustainability. It is necessary to create alternatives for children. It is essential to respect existing International legislation, to fight against new recruitment channels for minors. The question is whether we want to apply International laws or International community is not interested in that. It is useless to create tools or initiatives if we do not comply with those that already exist. This paper analyzes why minors are an easy target for organizations as IS and how recruitment and use of minors by IS is different from others. It focuses on existing International legal framework and tools to protect children's rights.

Jihadism, unaccompanied minors, children, terrorist attacks, IS, recruitment

Ines Sučić Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar
Renata Franc Institute of social sciences Ivo Pilar

DO YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE MORE NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE THAN ADULTS? THE ROLE OF AGE AND SOCIAL POSITION IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE POLICE

Prevalent opinion is that youth have more negative perception of the police than older citizens, rooted in their more frequently encountered negative contacts with the police. However, there is a lack of systemic research on differences in attitudes toward police between youth and adults. Thus, this study aims to explore: (1) the similarities and differences in contact with police, police related attitudes (perceived efficacy, fairness and legitimacy) and determinants of police legitimacy regarding age; (2) the role of social position and vulnerabilities among youth (discrimination experience, NEET status, income and loneliness) in the context of police related attitudes (perceived efficacy, fairness and legitimacy) and contact with police (including quality of contact). This analysis is based on quantitative data gathered from the European social survey Round 5 as part of the EU-funded PROMISE project. Findings are discussed in the context of invariance hypothesis within procedural justice theory as well as group position theory in the context of youth relation to police.

Youth, contact with the police, police legitimacy, police effectiveness, procedural justice, NEET, Europe, ESS
Deakin University of Manchester
Dr Claire Fox, University of Manchester
Dr Aimee Harragan, University of Manchester

‘TROUBLED’ YOUTH: CRIMINALISATION AND THE ‘DISGUST’ AGENDA

In this paper we present our conceptual framework for an understanding of young people’s experiences of criminalisation. Based on findings from a UK-based case study, as part of a European collaborative study (PROMISE), our analysis focuses specifically on young people labelled as ‘troubled’ or ‘at risk of being drawn into criminal activity’. We explore their experiences of authorial controls via informal, formal and legal structures embedded within a ‘disgust’ agenda, their responses to the ‘at risk/troubled’ label, and identify the various contexts and agents of support.

Our framework draws on concepts of identity, structural inequality, marginalisation, abjection and stigma as key elements of young people’s experience, while notions of resistance, anger, apathy, resourcefulness and resilience shape the young people’s responses. Central to our framework is an analysis of the multiple types and sites of criminalisation from the perspectives of those experiencing it.

Youth, Stigma, Criminalisation, Police, PROMISE

Anna Markina School of Law, University of Tartu

STIGMATIZATION AS A KEY BARRIER TO REDUCING RECIDIVISM IN YOUNG OFFENDERS

This presentation is built on a qualitative case study of juvenile offenders in Estonia as part of the EU-funded PROMISE project. 23 in-depth interviews were conducted using photo elicitation and peer-research approaches. The young people interviewed for the project have histories of criminal offending, and the majority were on probation during the study. The research focuses on how criminal punishment and the subsequent stigmatisation influence young people’s lives. The research suggests that many young people experience stigmatisation in various spheres of their life: work, housing, relationship with the state institutions. Resulting alienation, exclusion, negative attitudes to the institutions and the state in general often result in re-offending and a pathway towards a criminal career.

Youth, Stigma, stigmatisation, offending, probation, state institutions

Raquel Matos Universidade Catolica Portuguesa, CEDH-Research Centre for
FROM STIGMATIZATION AND CONFLICT TO SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR PORTUGUESE YOUTH

An ethnographic case study was carried out under the EU funded project PROMISE, which aims to understand how young people’s responses to the challenges they face can provide opportunities for participation and positive social change. In this case study, data were collected through participant observation and in-depth interviews to 26 Portuguese youngsters, 15 to 24 years old, engaged in educational and/or justice measures directed to young people with trajectories of school dropout, early trauma, violence and delinquency. This presentation explores the experiences of stigmatization and conflict faced by these youngsters, as well as the social practices carried out by them and by formal institutions to respond to these experiences. The preliminary analysis of the interviews evidences the youngsters’ ambivalent relations with control institutions, felt both as conflictive and supportive, as well as the stigmatization processes that reinforce risk and deviance pathways. Results will be discussed regarding their implications to promote positive social participation and (re)integration of vulnerable youth.

Stigma, youth, risk, trauma, social change

FIRE! FIRE! - EXPERIENCING FIRE WHILST LOCKED IN.

Experiencing a fire in any setting is both anxiety inducing and traumatising. From the first smell of smoke to becoming aware of thermal change in the environment, the individual experiences a range of physiological and psychological responses. Fear and flight become the immediate and overwhelming response. Xiong et al (2017) note that agential action in response to a fire can determine the degree to which non-injured residential fire survivors experience both trauma and post-traumatic stress. However, what do you do if you can’t escape? What if you are trapped behind a locked cell door? What if you have little or no agency to respond to the fire? How do you then react to the visceral experience of a fire in a prison? Drawing on personal experience and responses from prisoners during two in-depth quasi-ethnographic prison studies, this paper addresses this unexplored aspect of the carceral life.

Prison, Prisoners, Fire, Autonomy, Security
THE ABSENCE AND PRESENCE OF TOUCH: REFLECTIONS FROM PRISON ETHNOGRAPHY.

Based on an aural ethnography of a male, local prison over seven months, my novel methodology encouraged a wider consideration of the sensory experience of prison. In this paper I briefly discuss the project before going on to talk about my tactile experience of the prison and how this impacted on my movements within the carceral environment. I then go on to talk about my interactions with prisoners and our various discussions with, and navigations around the absence of types of touch in prison spaces. What did discussion of this do for the way we related to one another? What might a fuller consideration of the broad absence of touch do for understanding about how imprisonment is experienced? I conclude by suggesting what bringing the sensory in does for the ways in which we research as well as accrue knowledge about, the prison.

Prison, Prisoners, Senses, Touch, Ethnography

THE PAINS OF EXTREME OVERCROWDING: SENSORY COPING IN TUNISIAN PRISONS

Tunisia’s prison system has long been a cause for concern among human rights monitoring groups. These fears have recently been exacerbated by the prison population’s steady increase since 2015. By late 2016, Tunisia’s prison population had more than doubled its size from the previous year. Some prisons are now operating at over 300 percent of their intended capacity. In practice, this means that prisoners often sleep 2-3 to a mattress. Many are confined to a single room with 60-120 others for 23 hours a day, with little access to fresh air, sunlight, or showers. These are inert environments – bodies and time move slowly, movements are restricted due to lack of space, and there are few distractions or activities. Cell life here is simultaneously over-stimulating and sensually rich.

This paper has two aims. The first is to further our understanding of the distinctive pains associated with living in severely overcrowded conditions by presenting findings from ethnographic research conducted in Tunisian prisons. The second aim is to examine how the experience of such pains (physically, emotionally, psychically, socially) creates coping strategies not unlike those documented by concentration camp survivors. I shall discuss various modes of mitigating deprivations associated with extreme crowding, including forms of ‘psychological removal’ and ‘sensory escapism’.

Prison, Tunisia, Overcrowding, Senses, Deprivations
THE DIVIDED CONTINENT: PENAL POWER BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST

This paper explores the case of penality directed at East-European citizens in Norway. These citizens are strongly represented among the prison population and those deported because of breaches of criminal law. The paper suggests that punishment of these “crimmigrant others” has an important role in terms of reinforcing certain group solidarities (i.e. based on ethnic identity) and dissolving others (i.e. those based on EU membership). The paper aims to discern the various forms of punitiveness directed at these groups; including those with explicitly moral objectives, as well as more instrumental concerns, particularly the objectives of efficient territorial exclusion of the mobile poor through the extensive use of fines and relatively minor penalties.

These processes are revealing of Europe’s conflicted relationship with its own diversity and its internal others. The crimmigrant other thus becomes a vehicle for managing the conflicting relationship between the West and the East and for social control and exclusion in a context seemingly committed to integration, unity and internal freedom of movement, yet deeply at odds with and exclusionary towards certain populations within its own territory.

penal power ‘crimmigrant ‘EU membership ‘exclusion’

CONDITIONS, OBLIGATIONS AND CHALLENGES DURING SUPERVISION TIME FOR PAROLEES

From classical studies, (for instance Goffmann: Asylums), we know that time spent in prison may be very likely to reduce social and human competences and further that not all competences can be repaired after release. Other studies confirm that new solidarity (with other prisoners) grow while in prison. Lost competences and a change in life-perspectives (new ties) call for time to adjust while leaving the prison. A period on parole (early release on certain conditions) intend to offer the time for adjustment. Well-educated professionals as for instance probation workers are often well aware of the need for time to adjust. The professionals, however, often find themselves in a difficult situation between expectations for solidarity from multiple sides; the probation system, collaborating societal institutions and the client. Which challenges do the professionals face in their attempts to make things work? And are external interests and unintended consequences likely to play a role? These questions are discussed by starting out with the System theory of Niklas Luhmann. A Scandinavian study on professionals’ approach to release on parole will be included to illustrate the challenges for professionals and their clients.

parole ‘systems theory ‘solidarity ‘professionalism’
TOWARDS AN ETHICAL RESPONSE TO ‘WICKED’ PROBLEMS: THEORY AND METHOD IN CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGY

David Downes (1983), memorably called Criminology a ‘rendezvous discipline’, a site of methodological and theoretical crossings. However, the massive expansion of the subject area in recent years has paradoxically led to a degree of specialisation and methodological purity which may undermine the discipline’s capacity to have lasting impact and legacy in the world beyond the academy. The principal reason is that crime is, what Grint (2008) would term, a ‘wicked’ problem: complex and contested in nature and difficult if not impossible to solve. According to Grint, the interrogation of wicked problems requires a multi-disciplinary rather than the specialist mindset, ‘clumsy’ rather than elegant theoretical and methodological responses.

This paper explores the implications of wicked problems for the role and standpoint of the contemporary criminologist and in particular the capacity of criminology to construct a praxis. If clumsy theory and method are core to knowledge production can they have an ethical basis? And, as a 21st criminologist what is ‘my station’ and what are ‘its duties’ (Bradley 1873)?

INTERACTION RITUALS, PERFORMANCE, AND POLICE-PUBLIC ENCOUNTERS

A key orientation of the microsociology of Collins (drawing on Durkheim and Goffman) is that it is the focused performances of situated interactions, or ‘encounters’, that need to be the centre of analysis, not ‘the individual’. It is in the moment of the encounter that structure and agency coalesce, and are performed and negotiated. As such, it is through encounters that self and collective identities are forged and given meaning, both successful and failed encounters being potential moments of high emotion and real and symbolic import to participants, marking confirmation or refutation of status and social membership. Where criminology has touched upon ritual theory it has more often been in the context of formal organised rites,
such as the degradation ceremony of the court, rather than in the more informal, everyday situated encounters and experiences that are at the heart of interaction ritual theory. This paper uses ritual theory to revisit and revise thinking on the symbolic dimensions of policing, and to explore police-public encounters as moments of recognition or denunciation that have serious consequences for citizens and officers.

interaction rituals ‘recognition’ ‘denunciation’ ‘policing’ ‘encounters’

Ligeia Quackelbeen The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL POLICY AT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: LIMITS SET BY THE LEGALITY PRINCIPLE

The International Criminal Court (ICC) has been criticized for interpreting crimes in an overly broad fashion. One of the identified interpretative problems is the interpretation of the contextual element of crimes against humanity that requires the crimes to be part of a “widespread or systematic attack”. Given that art 7(2)(a) Rome Statute requires the attack be made in pursuant to or in furtherance of a “state or organizational policy”, the widespread or systematic attack requirement installs a conjunctive rather than a disjunctive test, thereby departing from the customary definition of crimes against humanity and the case law of the international criminal tribunals. The author discusses the struggle of the ICC with the departure from prior interpretation and demonstrates that this interpretative struggle is the result of it lacking a sound interpretative methodology. Such a methodology would inhibit the ICC from drawing from external sources of law and using the interpretative canons of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties that are not necessarily adapted to the standards of criminal law. The sketched interpretative problems indicate the need for the ICC to draft a interpretative methodology crafted on the most principal standard of criminal law: the legality principle.

interpretation of crimes against humanity, International Criminal Court, interpretative canons, external sources
Mc Gonigle Netherlands Institute of Human Rights (SIM), Utrecht University

PRAGMATISM OVER PRINCIPLES: THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT AND A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION

The interconnected relationship between international human rights law and international criminal law has long been an issue of scholarship. This article examines the last decade of practice at the International Criminal Court focusing on instances where the Court has either invoked a human rights interpretation of governing documents or rejected such an approach. The article concludes that the application of human rights is unclear and is largely driven by pragmatism rather than principle. Greater clarity, through a more consistent and transparent theory of international criminal law interpretation, is needed. In the meantime, the judges should remain reluctant from too easily conflating the two fields of law because to do so, at the expense of an accused, can undermine the very principles upon which fair and legitimate criminal proceedings operate.

International criminal law, human rights law, interpretation, ICC

Stéphanie De Coensel Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University (funded by the Special Research Fund of Ghent University)


In recent times, legislators increasingly resort to the criminal law system in order to prevent the occurrence of future terrorist acts. In the name of security, and often pressured in the aftermath of a terrorist attack, legislators introduce new criminal law provisions so to extend the criminal liability beyond the traditional boundaries of the criminal law. However, current policy is not always accustomed to the criminological knowledge of the phenomena. Therefore, research is needed into the relationship between the preceding trajectory towards terrorism and the criminal law provisions related to terrorism. In order to gain insight into this relationship, first, an integrated phase model of radicalization is constructed based on a comparative
review of thirteen existing models. Afterwards, the substantive criminal law measures of four EU-countries (i.e. Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France) are matched with the integrated model. On the one hand, it will be shown that the extension of criminal liability throughout the phases of the process often leads to counterproductive results. On the other hand, models of the trajectory may be misused by legislators to justify their far-reaching policy. Not only do these findings urge for a better partnership between both disciplines, it also leads to a critical assessment of the fundaments of the criminal law system and more in particular the principles of subsidiarity, proportionality and legality.

counterterrorism; phase model of radicalization; criminal liability; preventive justice

Wendy De Bondt Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University

VICTIMS OR PERPETRATORS? THE CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF (FORMER) CHILD SOLDIERS

As long as there will be armed conflicts, there will be children who voluntary or forcefully participate therein. Children over 15 years are in principle allowed to fully participate, whereas the involvement of younger children is commonly perceived as problematic, be it that the definition of ‘involvement’ is largely left to be assessed in individual cases.

The participation or involvement of children in armed conflicts gives way for complex legal and ethical questions regarding their criminal liability, when they have committed an offence. The ‘presumed’ maturity underpinning the international acceptance of a 15 year old participating to an armed conflict, often crumbles down when assessing the ‘required’ maturity to be held criminally liable. The debate becomes even more complex when either the crimes are committed by a minor following involuntary recruitment, or the crimes are committed by an adult who in the past has fallen victim to involuntary recruitment and possibly indoctrination.

The current prosecution of Dominik Ongwen in front of the International Criminal Court in The Hague gives way for an interesting academic debate on the desirability to use criminal law and to prosecute former child soldiers.

Child soldier, criminal liability, victim, perpetrator, ICC, Ongwen
Martin Crook University of London

CAPITALIST MODE OF CONSERVATION AS GENOCIDE: GREEN ACCUMULATION BY DISPOSSESSION

It is ironic that the political-economic tools used by governments and NGOs to mitigate ecological destruction are, like environmental degradation itself, violating the human rights of indigenous people in East Africa and elsewhere. This paper argues that market mechanisms implicated in new forms of conservationism are failing to address environmental degradation or ‘decarbonize’ the global economy and transform the capitalist mode of organization into a more sustainable capitalism. Instead, market conservationism compounds the ecological destruction wrought by the capitalist mode of production by supporting the treadmill of accumulation. Drawing on the sociology of genocide inspired by Lemkin and the ‘value analysis’ found in Marxist political economy and ecology, this paper shows that the capitalist mode of conservation gives rise to new forms of colonialism (e.g., land grabs/dispossession of indigenous land), which in some cases leads to genocide. This paper argues that the rise of market conservationism is part of a long history of capitalist development and its crisis-prone relationship to nature—one that extends the commodification of nature in an attempt to solve recurring accumulation crises. The paper concludes by showing that this new ‘ecological regime’ is unlikely to usher in a new sustainable capitalism and will continue to violate the rights of indigenous people in Africa (in particular, the Sengwer and Ogiek—East African indigenous groups).

capitalism; conservation; environmental degradation; genocide

Short Short University of London

POWER, CORRUPTION AND LIES: POLICING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTESTS IN THE UK

This paper will explore the policing of anti-fracking environmental protectors’ protests in the UK and the surveillance and intimidation that accompany it by both the police and private security firms and the extractive industries. Via a mixture of interview data and insights from participant observation, the paper paints a worrying picture for citizens who wish to resist the continuing exploitation of unsustainable fossil fuel development in the era of anthropogenic climate change.

anthropogenic climate change; anti-fracking; policing; protests
PLASTIC AND ECOCIDE: GREEN CRIMINOLOGY, CRIMINAL HARM AND THE PURSUIT OF ECO-JUSTICE

Our relationship with plastic is a complex one. While the undeniable benefits of plastic have transformed our lives, it is also responsible for some of the most pressing environmental threats of our time. The disposable use of plastic is contributing to the rapid accumulation of waste, and the introduction of microplastic into marine environments is especially deadly. The ecological damage wrought by plastics in the environment might well be considered simply an unfortunate by-product of global consumer culture. By adopting a harm-based approach, however, we reconceptualise many of the processes of production, consumption and destruction of plastics as, in effect, crimes. For example, from an eco-justice perspective, we discuss the intergenerational inequity of plastic use, incorporating the notion that the victims include not only humans, but ecosystems and specific flora and fauna. Engaging with a harm-based approach, we locate environmental degradation and related ecological damage and destruction in the context of global capitalism and the pursuit of economic growth. Making the use of plastic problematic opens a pathway to considerations of responsibility and accountability, and fundamentally issues of social and ecological justice.

capitalism; consumption; ecocide; eco-justice; plastic

CLIMATE CHANGE CRIMINALS

The missing link in discussions and debates about climate change are the carbon criminals. These consist of governments (the key focus for climate action) and transnational corporations (the key drivers of global warming). While state-corporate collusion in support of activities that add to and rationalise carbon emissions is widely acknowledged, rarely are such activities and denials of harm subject to the discourses of criminalisation. Recent efforts to name these as transgressions and injustices have done so under the rubric of ecocide. There is foreknowledge of the immense harms, and yet global warming continues apace. This presentation explores the dynamics of carbon criminality through exposition of the five pillars of a newly emergent ‘climate change criminology’. This involves identifying the perpetrators of climate-related harm, dealing with issues of apportioning responsibility, condemning the actions of corporate climate vandals, and addressing the causes of climate injustice through public critique and social activism.

carbon criminals/criminality; climate change; climate change criminology; climate injustice; corporate climate vandals; ecocide
SOME REFLEXIONS ABOUT POLICE-CITIZEN RELATIONS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

The study of trust and legitimacy in the field of policing has expanded vastly in a brief period of time. However, it remains predominantly based on national studies and simple dichotomies (for ex. Majority versus minority), and focused on interactions and their assessment. In addition, the differences across national police systems and variations introduced by types of governments are not always included in studies. The importance of institutional national contexts seems of the essence, and adopting a comparative perspective might help reach a renewed understanding of the foundations of trust and legitimacy. An interactional-institutional model seems to be necessary in order to account for police trust and legitimacy.

Legitimacy, trust, policing, government, culture

MACRO-LEVEL EXPLANATIONS OF COUNTRY DIFFERENCES. THE (VERY) SMALL N PROBLEMS AND BENEFITS: THE EXAMPLE OF POLICE-ADOLESCENT RELATIONS IN GERMANY AND FRANCE

Comparative research on policing is ultimately interested in explaining differences between countries and isolating the macro-level factors which drive these differences. Yet, many studies compare a small number of contexts which seriously limits the potential for ‘proving’ that certain macro-level influences are actually responsible for differences in police-citizen relations. Against this backdrop, we discuss the opportunities and limitations of comparative research on police-citizen relations in the context of the POLIS project which has found that (minority) adolescents have a more positive experience with the police in Germany than in France. Current approaches in policing research would argue that procedural justice is key to the understanding of such differences. However, police-citizen interactions do not occur in a social vacuum, and many aspects of socio-economic and spatial inequalities as well as of the historical, cultural and political context have been invoked by scholars to make sense of French-German differences in policing, and in the social integration of minority adolescents more generally. We will discuss the potential of these macro-level dimensions for the explanation of police-adolescent relations.

Methodology, multilevel analysis, policing, trust
ETHNICITY, GROUP POSITION AND POLICE LEGITIMACY: FINDINGS FROM THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY

Using the European Social Survey, this paper draws on procedural justice theory, group position theory and social identity theory to explain variations between ethnic groups in orientation towards the police. We consider socioeconomic and other factors that define ‘group positions’ and which might as a result shape the way people view police. We explore whether: (a) any or all of these factors are associated with legitimacy judgements and (b) whether any or all explain differences in legitimacy between minority and majority groups. An important finding is that minority ethnic group status is not in itself a consistent predictor of negative attitudes towards the police — though in many countries some ethic minority groups confer less legitimacy on the police than majority groups. A further important finding is that experience of police activity seems to shape legitimacy in important ways — but so too do factors unrelated — or only loosely related — to policing. Economic, social and political marginalization all appear to be linked to lower police legitimacy. There are obvious but important policy implications to this, concerning both the need for policing to continue to focus on constructive strategies of legitimation and the need for broader political responses to social exclusion.

procedural justice; group position social identity, ethnic status, legitimacy

PUNITIVE GAP AND TRUST IN THE POLICE AND COURTS — SOME FINNISH FINDINGS.

It is well-known fact that people are punitive oriented all over the world: in opinion polls they are demanding harsher sentences compared to the prevailing sentence practice in their country. Should we hear the voice of people? What happens to the trust and legitimacy of the criminal justice system if the gap between the opinion of peoples on sentencing and the predominant sentence practice grows too deep? In this study, these questions has been examined in Finland which is known for its relatively lenient sentence policy. The data was collected in 2016 and it consists two parts: population survey and survey of district court judges. Descriptions of seven criminal cases were presented to both groups and the respondents were asked to impose a penalty. Results were compared and the deepness of the punitive gap was calculated for each vignettes. Trust in the police and trust in the courts were measured using ESS (European Social Survey) questions and they were used as dependent variables in regression models. The results indicates that punitive gap have only a weak impact on the trust in the police or
trust in the courts. In addition, this effect seems to be found only in some of offenses described to the respondents. The most important explanatory factors of trust in the criminal justice system seems to be associated with societal and rule of law related factors.

trust, punitive gap, police, courts

Dominic Kudlacek Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

RADICALISATION AND MENTAL ILLNESS - RESULTS FROM A WORKUP OF BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

This paper presents results from a workup of biographic information from terrorist offenders who have committed an attack between 2001 and 2016 in Germany. The study is based on public accessible data from 15 attackers. Results show in accordance to previous research in this field a tendency to low-level terrorism and indeed, the attackers age at the moment of the attack has decreased over the past decades. However, in contradiction to previous studies it was found, that the offenders very often showed mental health issues in advance of their attacks, such as social phobia and anxiety or bipolar affective disorder, depression and or paranoid and narcissistic personality disorder. Aside from that it was found, that the internet and social media have not been relevant in terms of the cause of radicalisation. The findings contradict many preventive measures that have been set up over the past years all over Europe, that are often focusing the special challenges related to the internet or new media.

radicalisation, mental illness, internet, social media, prevention

Schröder Schröder Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

Laura-Romina Goede, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

RADICALISATION WITHIN THE DIGITAL AGE - RESULTS FROM A SCHOOL SURVEY REGARDING EXTREMIST ATTITUDES

The research of radicalisation processes is a highly relevant topic. Until now, many aspects of radicalisation processes have been insufficiently empirically explored. For example, the factors that discourage or promote processes of radicalisation.

The Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony attempts to close this research gap with the exploration of vulnerability factors based on the data of a quantitative school survey. In spring 2018, we examined pupils in the 9th grade (14-15 years old) in all types of schools in different cities in Germany. In our survey, we focused on topics – based on radicalisation
literature — such as identity, discrimination, delinquency, migration, family and peers. To measure radicalisation on an attitudinal and procedural level, we referred to established scales and enhanced them. Based on the data of our school survey, we can explore vulnerability factors that lead to Islamist or extreme right wing attitudes. In our presentation, we will show the results relating to the research of different factors that promote or discourage radicalisation processes.

radicalisation, vulnerability factors, pupils

Veronika Möller Georg-August Universität Göttingen
Miriam Meyer, Georg-August Universität Göttingen & Katrin Höffler, Georg-August Universität Göttingen

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ANALYSIS - A STUDY OF LIFE HISTORIES OF RADICALISED PERSONS

During the last years scholars have offered various explanations for possible radicalisation processes of extremist persons. However, only very few empirical studies on these processes have been realised so far. The aim of this presentation is to fill that gap and introduce the preliminary results of a biographical analysis of radicalised individuals based on an evaluation of criminal judgements. Building on the theoretical findings on indicators that favour radicalisation as well as on protective factors we have analysed trajectories of right-wing extremists and Islamists. The analysis focuses on social, socio-economical and behavioural aspects. We have also considered similarities and differences within the two groups to draw initial conclusions about suitable indicators for radicalisation. This study marks a first step to identify vulnerable groups with risk of radicalisation.

vulnerable groups, radicalisation, risk indicators

Katharina Leimbach Leibniz Universität Hannover

PERSPECTIVES OF PREVENTING RIGHT WING AND ISLAMIST EXTREMISM

The research project “Inventory and Analysis of Prevention Projects” is a subproject of the big german research alliance “Radicalisation within the digital age” funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. The main goal of the project is an examination of methods to prevent radicalisation and violence based upon prejudices by conducting a comparative analysis between Islamism and right wing extremism. The main methods used are qualitative expert interviews with policy makers, employees from security agencies and those in direct contact with radicalised and extremist persons as
well as biographical narrative interviews with participants of prevention projects like former extremists. This study explores the complex figurations and processes from micro to meso level with an interdisciplinary approach between criminal justice and sociology. The qualitative interviews demonstrate the importance of labeling somebody as an “extremist person” and highlight the main dimensions of disengagement processes. Furthermore, our study details the complex context of the internet and social media for disengagement and the prevention activities. The presentation of the results up to now will outline different perspectives on how to prevent right wing and islamist extremism in Germany. The findings will serve as the basis for recommendations on the development and refinement of preventive programs against radicalisation.

right-wing extremism, de-radicalisation processes, policy recommendation

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Thomas Görgen German Police University
Benjamin Kraus, German Police University & Jens Struck, German Police University

Different extremist groups are using the Internet and social media as means of proclaiming their views, exchanging tactical and strategic information, recruiting supporters and inciting them to violent acts. The paper presents findings on the use of digital media for propaganda purposes, especially on online incitement to extremist violent offenses. These ways of mobilization are both indicators of an advanced stage of radicalization of the initiator as well as means of moving third parties deeper into radicalization.

The analyses of incitements to violent extremist acts are based on freely accessible online material in German language and on judicial files on cases of extremist violence, respectively of incitement to such violence. The research considers cases of Salafism/jihadism, right-wing extremism, and left-wing extremism. Acts of incitement to violent extremist crimes are analysed with regard to their dissemination, content and structural characteristics, rhetorical strategies and techniques as well as the way in which they are connected to specific discourses. Elements of ambiguity, often used intentionally in extremist propaganda, require techniques of hermeneutical interpretation aiming at latent meaning structures. The analysis of judicial files provides information on how incidents of incitement to extremist offences are reflected in the criminal justice system, both as offences of their own and as factors having influence on processes leading up to violent acts.

radicalization, social media, Acts of incitement to violent extremist crimes
SAME SAME, BUT DIFFERENT: EXTREMIST IDEOLOGIES ONLINE. SALAFISM/JIHADISM AND RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media groups on Facebook, WhatsApp or Telegram allow for direct exchange, communication and interaction, as well as networking of different individuals worldwide. Such groups are also used to spread propaganda and thus allow for self-radicalization or mutual radicalization of their members.

In our paper, we will compare communication processes of right-wing extremist and jihadi groups in social media to describe and understand radicalization paths on the internet. It is expected that both groups are united in their enmity against an enlightened, liberal, democratic society that values human rights. This assumption can also be based on the idea that both ideologies, regardless of their differences, are in their core based on group-focused enmity, aiming to degrade certain out-groups while intending to improve the social identity of the in-group.

Drawing upon the concept of ideologies of inequality, we will present first comparative results of our study. The analyses are based on communication threads in openly accessible and in clandestine groups on Facebook. The ideological components of such communication processes and the underlying argumentative structures are identified. In our analysis, we focus on specific events, which were relevant for both right-wing extremist and jihadi discourse, and which build a comparative basis for the study. Results also differ depending on the level of radicalization a certain group has already achieved.

radicalization process, social media, online communication in extremist groups
EFFICACY OF RADICALIZING CUES

It is recognised that the World Wide Web offers radical groups new opportunities as the corresponding propaganda is accessible to broad sections of the population. The effects of propaganda provided by the World Wide Web on different groups at risk for radicalization, however, have been poorly studied up to now.

The study carried out by the Institute of Psychology, University of Greifswald explores which potentially radicalizing graphical cues (pictures material from relevant websites) have an effect on different groups at risk for radicalization. Effectiveness of the potentially radicalizing cues is understood as level of awareness and as cognitive, emotional and behaviour-related reactions as well as the subjectively perceived attractiveness of the potentially radicalizing graphical cues. The methodological access is innovative as it contains methods of self-disclosure and implicit attitude measurement (Implicit Association Test) as well as Eye-Tracking as an additional method. At the presentation, preliminary results of the study will be presented.

Simonetta Vernocchi European Institute of Forensics and biomedical science

THE ROOTS OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN TERRORISM AND RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM

The recent events of massacres and attacks are bound to reflect on the reasons for so much hatred and violence masquerading as religious war. Many have worked to challenge a sociological, historical, economic, cultural and political reading at these events. Often the authors of the massacres are “poor” people, both culturally and economically, forced to the margins of society, with nothing to lose, to be blown up is a way to achieve immortality, to have a place in history. Then we read that some of the authors of the massacres are educated people, rich, healthy, young, with a good job, a seemingly normal family, with young children, with a future. Within a people, religion represents an element of formidable cohesion: it fosters a sense of belonging and brotherhood among people.
A COMPARATIVE TEST OF CORRELATES OF RIGHT-WING, LEFT-WING AND ISLAMIST EXTREMIST ATTITUDES

Political extremism is of growing concern across many European countries and beyond. In this panel the focus is on youths holding extremist attitudes and behaviours (offences) of three forms: right-wing, left-wing and Islamistic extremism.

Different contributions based on a large study on political extremism among youths in Switzerland are presented. This study assessed extremist attitudes and behaviours of right-wing, left-wing and Islamistic extremism among more than 8000 juveniles (about 17 years old) from Cantons of all language regions by means of a standardised online questionnaire administered in school classes.

This contribution first presents tests of the reliability and validity of the scales measuring the three forms of extremisms. New scales have been developed especially for the measurement of left-wing and Islamistic extremism among youths. On the other hand, selected correlates will be tested in comparative view by multivariate models to explain the three different extremist attitudes. These include “classical” predictors such as personality characteristics, school and family socialisation characteristics, socio-economic status, peer-group and media use. Strategies for targeted prevention will be discussed.

Political extremism, youth, correlates, measurement
religions. Community can compensate social exclusion and provides a sense of belonging somewhere. However, for example, many younger radical Islamists show an inexperienced religious background. Thus, especially in consideration of radical Islamist extremism, the question arises, which role religious elements play in this form of extremism. This paper focuses on the relationship between religiosity and extreme attitudes and behaviour in order to test whether religiosity is adequate as a possible explanatory approach for young people turning to extremism.

Anna Isenhardt Zurich University of Applied Sciences ZHAW
Dirk Baier, ZHAW; Sandrine Haymoz, HETS-FR; Maria Kamenowski, ZHAW; Patrik Manzoni, ZHAW

THE ROLE OF IDENTITY DIFFUSION FOR POLITICAL EXTREMIST ATTITUDES IN SWISS YOUTH

Based on the “Political Extremism Among Youth” study, this paper explores the role of identity diffusion for the emergence of political extremist attitudes (right-wing, left-wing and Islamist). Identity development is part of the psychosocial development and takes place in adolescence. The adolescents have to find their place in the world and build their own identity. In comparison to adulthood the own identity is less stable in adolescence, which makes, among other factors, especially young people more receptive to extremist ideologies. These ideologies often offer simple and clear answers to fundamental questions of life and thereby offer an answer to potential identity diffusion. Therefore, identity diffusion is hypothesized to be directly connected to extremist attitudes. However, the development of identity diffusion depends on adolescents’ social background factors such as social integration, discrimination experiences, political attitudes and extremist attitudes of the social environment. Hence it will also be tested if identity diffusion functions as a mediator in the relationship between these background variables and political extremist attitudes.

political extremism, youth, correlates, measurement, comparison
Gangs and Political Extremism

In seeking the mechanism by which religion creates divisions and hatred, you will find fairly constant contempt. The contempt is agitated against those who do not profess the same faith. This despite all religions teach respect for life, for the family and to profess love.

political extremism, youth, correlates, measurement, comparison

Expectations of Reentry: The Role of Family Support and Prison Coercion During Imprisonment

Although there is an increasing knowledge on the influence of the experience of imprisonment on recidivism, only few studies have explored the impact of imprisonment on the expectations of reentry at the end of serving a prison sentence. This gap in research is relevant not only because some of the effects of imprisonment on recidivism may depend on the expectations of prisoners at the end of imprisonment, but also because it seems reasonable to sustain that one aim of the prison system is that prisoners may end their prison sentences with good expectations of reentry. Taking into account the relevance of the General Strain Theory on recent research about the effects of imprisonment, the present work tries to confirm two hypotheses derived from this theory: (i) family support during imprisonment will improve optimism about reentry, and (ii) experiencing a coercive imprisonment will reduce optimism about reentry. The data for the present research come from the project founded by the Spanish government “Imprisonment and recidivism” aimed at increasing the knowledge about the effects of imprisonment on recidivism. These data were gathered from a sample of n=538 participants that is representative of the population that have served a prison sentence in Catalonia in 2016. Participants were surveyed in the final months of serving a prison sentence. The presentation will describe the results and discuss theoretical and practical implications.

Imprisonment, coercion, family support, desistance, reentry
Flanagan Flanagan Queen’s University Belfast

THE CHANGING NATURE OF CARCERAL SPACES IN NORTHERN IRELAND: ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

The role of educational and vocational programmes in the desistance process of those that are imprisoned remains an under-researched area (CJINI, 2011). An independent review panel (Owers Reports, 2011) examining the conditions, management and oversight of prisons in Northern Ireland recommended the transformation of Hydebank Wood Young Offender’s Centre (HBW YOC) into a Secure Training College (STC). Secure Training Colleges strive to ensure that individuals leave prison equipped “with the motivation, self-discipline and independence to commit to further studies, training or employment” and to ultimately terminate their criminal careers (Ministry of Justice, 2014: 6). This study explores the transformation of HBW YOC into a STC, from the perspectives of students, staff and management regarding the changes that occurred as part of the transformational process and whether or not these changes are driven with a theoretical understanding of the desistance process. Furthermore, this research explores the implications of organisational change in terms of transitioning from a punitive/criminal justice lens to a more educational/social justice approach to young people in custody. Using a primarily qualitative approach, consisting of semi-structured interviews and non-participant observations, some of the key findings emerging from this project surrounding organisational culture and social capital. The potential implications of the findings for policymaking and practice are explored.

Prison Reform, Prison Education, Desistance, Social Capital

Susanna Vezzadini University of Bologna, Department of Political and Social Sciences

UNIVERSITY STUDYING AND CULTURAL PATHS IN PRISON CONTEXTS: A WAY TO PROMOTE PERSONAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL REENTRY? THE CASE OF THE UNIVERSITY PENITENTIARY POLE IN BOLOGNA – ITALY

The presentation will discuss the results of a qualitative research study realized among about 25 people detained in the prison of Bologna (Italy), students at the local University in a variety of courses. Since 2014 this University has subscribed an agreement with the Ministry of Justice and the Regional Administration of Penal Affairs in order to permit convicted people to access to university courses under the financial support of the academic organisms, also benefit from the specific support of professors, academic tutors and volunteers. The study empirical population is made up of men and women of different ages and sentenced for different types of crime, actually students in Law, Sociology and Social Sciences, Literature and History, Agrarian Sciences, Economics, Contemporary Arts Cinema and Spectacle, Fashion Industry Sciences and other courses.
The research’s aim, based on a phenomenological methodological approach and conducted by in depth written interviews (divided into five thematic sections), is double: first, to evaluate the most relevant points of the cited agreement in terms of students’ expectations, personal interests and satisfaction, types of relationships with the academic environment; secondary, to consider how culture could influence their present life, the revision or reconsideration of the past and, finally, their own identity and possible future choices (the reentry).

*University studying, Prison context, University Penitentiary Pole Project, Reentry*

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**Anja Dirkzwager Netherlands Institute for the Study on Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)**

Craig Cumming, University of Western Australia. Faye Taxman, George Mason University. Paul Nieuwbeerta, Leiden University. Stuart Kinner, University of Melbourne

**HEALTH-RELATED CORRELATES OF RE-INCARCERATION AMONG FORMER PRISONERS IN AUSTRALIA AND THE NETHERLANDS: TWO LONGITUDINAL STUDIES**

The monotheistic religions of Judeo-Christian-Islamic matrix derive part of their cohesive strength from the contempt for other religions.

*Prisoner health, Recidivism, Prospective research*

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**Estelle Zinsstag University of Leuven**

**THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: AN INTRODUCTION**

A short presentation will be given on the objectives, concept and structure of the International Journal of Restorative Justice. Special attention will go to the participatory and interactive nature of the journal.

*Restorative justice – scientific journal - participation*
Aertsen Aertsen University of Leuven

RUNNING AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, OR HOW TO ENSURE INDEPENDENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Under this topic, we would like to promote a debate on how in academia sufficient autonomy can be kept in an publishing environment where a relatively small group of commercial companies are more and more monopolizing publishing opportunities and processes. Our reflections are based on recent experiences with the commercial trade of our journal.

Publishing – commercial trade – restorative justice

Antony Pemberton University of Tilburg

TIME FOR A RETHINK: VICTIMS AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

It is a great honour to deliver this Annual Lecture, in which I will argue for an overhaul of victimological perspectives on RJ. Following Judith Shklar I find it is first crucial to distinguish doing justice and undoing injustice. Not two opposing poles of one dimension, but overlapping yet asymmetrical constructs. Justice is a particular and loaded virtue that often runs counter to the embodied, emotional, context-dependent experience of those suffering injustice. Justice has colonised the experience of injustice, leading to misunderstanding of the experience of injustice.

Such misunderstanding, crucially, also relates to the nature of victimisation itself. I would like to propose appropriating the term “ontological assault” for what is key to this experience: an assault on being. I will discuss implications of this, relying heavily on Susan Brison’s account of her own rape.

One of the upshots of this discussion is that in addition to the difficulties I have with the notion of justice, I find that the term “restorative” is too wedded to a metaphor of something that is damaged and needs to be brought back to its previous level of functioning. Instead I think processes of mediation and conferencing offer the resources to understand the process of undoing injustice — to any extent possible — as one that more fully embraces the enduring irreparability of victimisation, while recognising that this involves an idiosyncratic and contextual venture into the unknown.

victims – undoing injustice - restorative justice
We believe that contempt is functional to religion, to the spread of a religious belief, to its security. Contempt here understood not as moral quality but as in the psychodynamic and neurophysiological sense, a fundamental emotion.

Dirk Enzmann Faculty of Law, University of Hamburg
Ilka Kammigan, Helmut-Schmidt-University, Hamburg

PARENTAL VIOLENCE, DEPRIVATION, AND MIGRATION

BACKGROUND

This paper explores the prevalence and predictors of parental violence against children. Using the 27 countries in the 2017 dataset of ISRD3, it shows very wide variations across country. Clear correlations also emerged across country between the prevalence of parental physical punishment and that of more serious physical abuse. The hypothesized relationships between parental use of violence and poverty and deprivation (measured by the Human Development Index) was not initially found. However, migrant status was clearly a significant predictor, and when this was taken into account in analysis, a correlation between parental violence and HDI scores become visible. The chapter used data from a sub-projects of ISRD3, Understanding and Preventing Youth Crime (UPYC) to test different hypotheses for the higher rates of parental violence. Support was found both for the importation hypothesis and the deprivation hypothesis. It was expected that the predictive effect of migrant status would disappear when deprivation variables were included in the analysis. However, controlling for deprivation attenuated the relationship between migrant status and use of parental violence, but did not make it disappear completely — offering some support for both competing hypotheses.

Parenting style, poverty, migration, youth victimization, international schools surveys
Roché Roché CNRS, Sciences-Po, Grenoble-Alpes University

RELIGION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD STATE ORGANIZATIONS: THE CASE OF SCHOOLS. A COMPARISON ACROSS FIVE COUNTRIES

We explore the links between religion / religiosity and school attitudes among of junior high school students in five countries (France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the US). Socialization of children is undertaken, in part, through schools that equip them with skills, instill values, and impose rules and sanctions (compulsory attendance, behavioral standards). Attachment or detachment vis-à-vis school may be critical in the socialization of children, and their integration into broader society. Using multilevel models, and controlling for socio-economic indicators, we find small effects of religious denomination (Muslim pupils being less attached) and religiosity (more religious children being more attached), as well as that of minority concentration (attending schools with minority concentration leads to lower attachment). This is an important finding, indicating that while such effects can be statistically significant, the main causes do not lie in variables related to religion or religiosity. Even in countries such as France and the UK where ethnicity, a variable interlinked with denomination, is a predictor of more distrust and tensions with the police, such a mechanism does not appear to be strong regarding schools. Survey data are from the UPYC data set and the ISDR3 questionnaire.

Renske van der Gaag Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Majone Steketee, Verwey-Jonker Institute, and Erasmus University, Rotterdam

DIRECT AND INDIRECT INFLUENCES OF SCHOOL SYSTEM ON YOUTH DELINQUENT OFFENDING AMONG MIGRANT AND NATIVE-BORN STUDENTS IN EIGHT COUNTRIES

Direct and indirect influences of school system on youth delinquent offending among migrant and native-born students in eight countries stratified school systems select children into different educational tracks according to ability, in some countries as early as age 10. Tracks substantially determine future education and career opportunities. Comprehensive school system have no such selection before age 15. Children with a migrant background are often overrepresented in lower tracks and possible negative consequences may affect them more than native-born children. We use data from the third wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD3) to examine direct and indirect influences of school system on self-reported life time offending of native and migrant students in eight countries, four countries with comprehensive and four with stratified school systems. We find that migrant students are indeed overrepresented in lower tracks and report higher levels of offending across all tracks than native students. No such differences exist for comprehensive systems. Our analysis also shows a stronger (direct) relationship between lower track enrollment and offending for migrant than for native students, while (indirect) protective influences in the school system are reduced and risk influences are magnified for migrant students.

Youth delinquency, offending, migrant, native, tracking, school system
TEENAGERS’ PERCEPTIONS OF LEGITIMACY AND PREPAREDNESS TO BREAK THE LAW: THE IMPACT OF MIGRANT AND ETHNIC MINORITY STATUS

This paper first examines the relationships between migrant status and variables relevant to procedural justice theory (mainly perceptions of procedural fairness and of legitimacy) and self-reported crime, amongst five ISRD countries: France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK (disaggregated here into English and Scottish sub-samples) and the US. In four out of the six countries and in the analyses combining all six countries, migration has an effect consistent with most previous studies, namely migrants confer less trust and legitimacy on the police. The second part of the paper examines factors that appear to mediate these effects. Living in conditions of disadvantage and in disorganised neighbourhoods explains almost completely the correlation that we observe between migrant status and perceptions of legitimacy. In the third and final part of the paper we look deeper into the effect of migration on trust, legitimacy and self-reported offending by also incorporating ethnic minority status into the analysis. It is shown that minority status is the main driver of the effects apparently associated with migrant status. These results are interpreted in terms of the histories of integration – or of failed integration – of migrants from visible ethnic minorities into the host population. Implications for public policy and social science are discussed.

Procedural justice theory, group position, legitimacy, migrant backgrounds, ethnic minorities, youth
data, an equivalent to the graded response model from item response theory. Furthermore, we apply the more flexible alignment procedure to test for approximate measurement invariance in case the stricter approaches indicate non-invariance. Results indicate that only weak measurement invariance of the self-control scale exists for all 27 countries. Systematic non-invariance can be demonstrated for the item thresholds (difficulty parameters) even when the alignment procedure is used. Thus, cross-cultural differences of self-control mean scores should be interpreted with caution.

ISRD, methodology, cross-national

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Steketee Steketee Verwey-Jonker institute and Erasmus University
Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University

THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF LOW SELF-CONTROL AND ITS EFFECTS ON DELINQUENCY

There is extensive research showing how childhood exposure to violence and maltreatment in the family increases the risk of subsequent victimization and delinquent behaviour and attitudes. There is also vast line of literature showing that antisocial behaviors and personality traits are transmitted across generational lines (Boutwell and Beaver 2010), including the notion that levels of self-control are passed from parent to child. Recently, researchers have also started investigating associations between parental self-control and family functioning (Meldrum et al, 2017). In this paper, we speculate that parental reliance on physical discipline (ranging from milder forms such as a slap on the bottom to more extreme forms which may be viewed as child abuse) may be viewed as evidence of low parental self-control and as such is correlated with self-control of children. We expect that children’s low self-control, as well as family functioning, are mediating factors in the link between parental maltreatment (i.e. low parental self-control) and aggressive delinquency. Our general contention is that this relationship will be observed cross-nationally, allowing for national variations in the magnitude of this relationship. These expectations are tested using data of the third international self-report delinquency study (ISRD3) conducted in larger cities of 27 American, Asian, and European countries (n = 62,360)

ISRD, self-control, intergenerational transmission, delinquency
Ineke Haen Marshall Northeastern University
Chris E. Marshall, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Katharina Neissl, Northeastern University

LOW-SELF CONTROL AND OPPORTUNITY AMONG A CROSS-NATIONAL SAMPLE OF 12–16-YEAR-OLD ADOLESCENTS: WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES GENDER MAKE?

A number of studies have tested the general theory of crime as an explanation of gender differences in delinquency and victimization (e.g. LaGrange and Silverman 1999; Ward et al 2015; Koon-Magnin et al 2016). Key concepts in the general theory of crime are self-control and opportunity. The findings have been robust and generally supportive of the general theory of crime which posits that low self-control is related to delinquency, regardless of gender or culture. However, most of these tests have focused on Western, mostly Anglophone countries. Using 62,360 questionnaires from 12-16 year olds in 27 countries collected as part of the International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD3), the paper will test the relationship between gender, low self-control, opportunity and self-reported delinquency across a variety of cultural contexts. Implications for criminological theory are discussed.

ISRD, gender, general theory of crime, delinquency theory

Martin Killias University of St. Gallen
Anastasiia Lukash, University of St. Gallen

IS SELF-CONTROL UNIVERSAL OR CULTURE SPECIFIC? LESSONS FROM ISRD3 IN SWITZERLAND AND EX-YUGOSLAVIA

In this paper, we compare self-control among more than 4,000 juveniles with and without foreign origin in Switzerland with some 6,000 juveniles of the same age in ex-Yugoslavia. The Swiss sample includes about 2,000 respondents of Swiss and an equal number of immigrant juveniles, of which some 400 from ex-Yugoslavia. It will be assessed whether self-control relates to migration and religion (Moslems, Christians, and juveniles without religions affiliation) and how it impacts delinquency. We found that self-control varies across religious affiliations and cultures. Beyond this, it will be shown to what extent self-control and other commonly used independent variables affects delinquent behavior across countries and religions. In other words, are the causes of juvenile delinquency the same across cultures, or are Western models culture-specific that do not necessarily hold in different contexts.

migration, ISRD, cross-national, self-control
Ljiljana Stevkovic Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation
University of Belgrade
Anastasiya Monnet Lukash
University St. Gallen
Martin Killias
University St. Gallen

DRINKING ALCOHOL AND TAKING CANNABIS IN SERBIA, SWITZERLAND AND UKRAINE - TESTING MAIN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES: RESULTS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD3)

Alcohol and cannabis use are factors of delinquent behavior confirmed in many studies of juvenile delinquency. On the other hand, drinking alcohol and cannabis use are forms of delinquent behavior itself that are widespread among youth globally. Substance use affects all aspects of juveniles' life, from family relationships, through school achievement, to leisure time and how and with whom they spend it. Also, these aspects of juveniles' life can contribute to their tendency to drink alcohol or use drugs. This paper aims to present results of comparison of substance use and its predictors in Serbia, Switzerland, and Ukraine, based on the ISRD3 data. Serbian and Swiss juveniles reported a higher prevalence of drinking alcohol ever, reporting binge-drinking, and cannabis use than in Ukraine. Different forms of parental control, spending leisure time, and having delinquent friends seem to be the most powerful explanatory variables across selected cultures. During the presentation, we will provide descriptive and multivariate results to explain these differences over countries, as well as main criminological theories, like general theory crime of and routine activity theory, will be tested.

ISRD, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, alcohol, drugs, theory
De Buck De Buck Ghent University-IRCP
Lieven J.R. Pauwels (Ghent University-IRCP)
Dirk Enzmann (Hamburg University)

ARE IMPULSIVE ADOLESCENTS DIFFERENTIALLY VULNERABLE TO NORMATIVE OR SITUATIONAL PEER INFLUENCES? AN EXPLORATORY STUDY.

A mple research in criminology investigates the role of deviant peers in the development of adolescent's delinquency. Different theoretical explanations account for distinct peer influences. The socialisation perspective argues that deviant peers influence behaviour through the provision of norms and values whereas the situational perspective argues that deviant peers provide situational opportunities for deviant behaviour. This exploratory study is based on Thomas and Mc Gloin’s study of dual processes, differential peer effects and adolescent offending. We address the question to what extent trait impulsivity affects social and situational peer processes controlling for parental supervision, family bond, school bond and deviant norms. Analysis of the cross-national ISRD-3 data suggest that adolescents at the edges of trait impulsivity are differentially vulnerable to the effects of deviant peer processes. However the findings need to be nuanced. We discuss the contribution of the current study for a more qualified understanding of the interplay between individual characteristics and exposure to deviant peers.

Normative peer influence - situational peer influence - impulsivity - adolescent offending – ISRD

Regina Rensi Department of Health Sciences-Division of Forensic Medical Sciences
Barbara Gualco
Department of Health Sciences-Division of Forensic Medical Sciences

PARENTAL PRESENCE AND YOUTH VICTIMIZATION IN ITALY: INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD3) RESULTS

T he current study is based on an in-depth international survey, International Self-Report Delinquency Study-3 (ISRD-3), aimed at studying the relationship between parental presence/absence, perception of emotional support by parents and juvenile victimization. The data have been collected by a questionnaire ISRD-3 administered to an Italian sample of 3.508 students from 7th to 9th grade. The results show that adolescents who live in monoparental families or with other
people (grandparents, uncles, other relatives etc.), are more victimized. Moreover, paying attention to the perception that the adolescent has of parental emotional support, it appears that a low perception corresponds to a greater victimization experienced. The research suggests that the intervention strategies on juvenile victimization should involve all family members and have as main objective the improvement of the quality of relationships.

parental presence, emotional support, victimization, adolescents, Italy ISRD

Gabriele Rocca, Department of Health Sciences, Section of Criminology, University of Genoa
Alfredo Verde, Department of Health Sciences, Section of Criminology, University of Genoa
Uberto Gatti, Department of Health Sciences, Section of Criminology, University of Genoa

**IS MALE GENDER STILL A RISK FACTOR FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY? RESULTS FROM THE ISRD STUDY IN 26 COUNTRIES**

It is known as the male gender is traditionally considered a specific risk factor for juvenile delinquency. In recent years, however, several studies have reported a steady increase in the involvement of girls in deviant behaviour, so as to hypothesize that the gap between the two sexes is closing. In order to investigate the role of gender differences in the development of juvenile delinquency, we analysed the data entered into the database related to International Self-Report Delinquency Study 2 (ISRD-2) and 3 (ISRD-3), and we selected a sample of young people aged between 12 and 16 years, of both sexes, from 26 countries (N=34,199 and N=61,040).

The research focused chiefly on the differences between males and females with regard to the type and gravity of offences committed, the onset of deviant behaviour, the probability of being apprehended by the police and the probability of victimisation, comparing the two waves of the study.

Differences in antisocial behaviour between males and females vary from one country to another. Nevertheless, male gender still proved to be a specific risk factor for juvenile delinquency, particularly for serious crimes. From the chronological standpoint, juvenile delinquency increases as age increases, while the ratio between male and female delinquency does not change significantly with age. Comparing the two waves of ISRD, we noticed a convergence between male and female.

ISRD, gender, victimisation, juvenile delinquency
INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY: UPDATE AND INFORMATION (ISRD)

This is an informational meeting organized by the Steering Committee of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3). There will be no formal paper presentations at this session, the panel provides a forum for updates as well as open discussion. The ISRD3 is a large international collaborative survey study of 7th, 8th and 9th graders, focusing on delinquency, victimization, and substance use. The ISRD3 study tests social control theory, self-control theory, institutional anomie theory, procedural justice theory and Situational Action theory. The primary purpose of this meeting is to provide participants in the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3) with an opportunity to discuss ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork, ongoing analysis of data, and plans for ISRD4, expected to commence in 2020. The meeting is intended primarily for the national partners of the ISRD3 project, but everybody interested is welcome. The meeting also will present the opportunity for those not familiar with the ISRD project to familiarize themselves with the project and to explore joining the ISRD international research team.

Comparative research; juvenile delinquency; survey
PUTTING COMMUNITY VIEWS IN ITS PLACE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ABOUT INTUITIONS OF JUSTICE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMPLIANCE

The relationship between Internet and intellectual property has different consequences. One of them is the high prevalence of incompliance of copyright rules on the Internet. Given this, three fundamental questions arise: what motivates people to choose to break the rule?, what factors influence this decision making?, and has the norm lost its capacity to motivate the compliance? Behind that, there are some intuitions of justice shared by society about the better legislative treatment and which protection deserves the intellectual property on the Internet. Likewise, these intuitions of justice are different when property instead of being intellectual is material property. In this sense, with a sample of 822 subjects we analyze the prevalence of different behaviors against rules of intellectual property and material property, both in cyberspace and in physical space. On the other hand, we have assess the intuitions of justice that underlie both types of properties rules in order to put them in relation with the previous compliance data. Our results suggest that people perceive as more serious to break the rules that protect material property regardless the place of commission, and, secondly, the copyright compliance on the Internet is related to prescriptive and descriptive social norms and with the moral judgment, instead of the perceived severity and certainty of the punishment.

intuitions of justice, intellectual property, material property, cyberspace, compliance

THE CHALLENGE OF ADAPTING THE SPANISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF RECORDED CRIME

This presentation analyzes the crime and criminal justice statistics available in Spain at three different stages of the criminal procedure: police, prosecution and conviction. The aim is to establish whether it is possible to adapt the data included in them to the categories used by criminologists for international comparisons of recorded crime. As an example of such categories, we use the ones included in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (ESB). The analysis shows that the statistics publicly available do not include much of the information required by the ESB. This means that a researcher that tries to fulfill the ESB questionnaire must ask most of the data directly to the police, prosecution and court authorities. The presentation shows the problems related to such a procedure, analyzes the kind of data that is needed, and the methodological problems faced when trying to adapt the Spanish categories to the ones of the ESB.

Spanish criminal statistics, international comparisons, recorded crime
RATIONALITY AND REASONED SENTENCING

The enforcement of the legal consequence, principally prison sentences, but also security measures, leaves the judge open to a framework of discretionality. It is a framework that, in general, has a maximum and a minimum limit, within which the judge can move, upwards or downwards, on the basis of the arguments. However, not all the reasons put forward are valid, nor are they rational from the point of view of the Law. Moreover, not all the reasons that are valid or accepted in Law are necessarily rational. As an example, the frequent references to reasons of general prevention may be cited, in circumstances where the desired preventive effect should not enter into consideration; as there is no margin for its application. Likewise, the generic reference to preventive reasons in the application of security measures of a therapeutic nature, such as confinement in a psychiatric institution, in spite of the finality of these sorts of measures that are not used for certain ends of general prevention of, for instance, menacing behaviour. The intention behind the present contribution is to offer a brief analysis of the reasoning used in the application of the legal consequences of the offence. It is an attempt to show how a significant part of the reasons for their application constitute, in reality, mere fiction. Fiction that is evidence of the will of the judge as the ultimate reason for the specific punishment. However, the judge has no legitimacy to apply his own will.

Reasoned sentencing, rationality

THE PATH TO (CYBER)-JIHAD: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHASES OF THE RADICALIZATION PROCESS, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON INDIVIDUALS BASED ON DATA FROM JUDICIAL SENTENCES

As in any process of violent radicalization, the one of Islamist nature acquires a pyramidal or sequential pattern which is divided into different strata, according to the degree of conviction regarding the Islamist ideology and the level of commitment to violent activities. Logically, the level of an individual’s Islamist radicalization has a significant impact on criminally relevant behavior. According to the most studies which have been carried out in the last years, one can distinguish four phases in the process of Islamist radicalization: the “ neutrals”, “ sympathetic”, “ radicalized” and the so-called “members/activists”. Taking into account the contrasted knowledge regarding the phases of radicalization in the context of Islamist terrorism, as well as the criminal typologies associated to each of the phases, the objective of the following study is to know the degree of knowledge of these phases by the Spanish judicial organs in order to charge the subject with a certain criminal behavior and, consequently, establish the corresponding sentence. For the following study, a total of 35 judgments issued by the National High Court (Audiencia Nacional) in a period between 2013 and 2018 have been analyzed.

Islamist radicalization, terrorist offences, Spanish Court, sentences
THE GENDER GAP IN VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973-2016

In previous research based on data from 1973 to 2004, we reported a narrowing of the gender gap in violent victimization (Lauritsen and Heimer, 2008). In this paper we revisit this issue using data from 12 subsequent years of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and find that the narrowing of the gender gap in violence continued over time, and that female rates of serious violent victimization now exceed male rates. We further examine the extent to which the closing of the gender gap might reflect methodological changes associated with the NCVS and differences in the trends by victim-offender relationship. The importance of understanding the nature of the changes in the gender gap is discussed.

Crime trends, gender-based violence, victimisation surveys

THE CHANGING INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF CYBERBULLYING: EVIDENCE FROM THE US NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMISATION SURVEY SCHOOL CRIME SUPPLEMENT

With the development of technology, a new way of bullying individuals has emerged. No longer are children just bullied in the playground, instead this playground bullying has expanded into online activity. With the rate of technological development continuing to increase, there are concerns within society as to what the true extent of cyber-bullying is and what can be done to protect victims from harm. To understand the true extent of cyber-bullying both prevalence and incidence (victimisations) need to be considered. The US National Crime Victimization Survey School Crime Supplement (NCVS-SCS) was selected as the most appropriate data source as it allows changes over time in both incidence and prevalence to be assessed and to be disaggregated according to age, cohort and gender. In order to protect victims from harm, it is also crucial to identify risk factors at the individual level that make a child more likely to become a victim of cyberbullying; and initial steps towards this goal will be presented.

cyber-bullying, crime trends
CRIME AND INFLATION IN U.S. CITIES

The current study replicates prior national-level research on the relationship between crimes committed for monetary gain and inflation in a sample of 17 U.S. cities between 1960 and 2013. A random coefficients model is used to estimate the effects of inflation on the change in acquisitive crime over time, controlling for other influences. The estimates yield significant effects of inflation on acquisitive crime rates in the 17 cities. City-specific coefficients also reveal nontrivial variation across the cities in the significance, size, and impact of inflation on acquisitive crime. Continued low inflation rates should restrain future crime increases in many US cities. Monetary policy should be evaluated with respect to its effect on crime.

Crime trends, acquisitive crime; risk factors

NON-INTIMATE FAMILY VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND AND WALES: TRENDS AND RISK FACTORS.

The focus of nearly all work on domestic violence is on intimate partner violence. However many definitions of domestic violence also include non-intimate family violence; where adult respondents are violently victimised by other members of the family (such as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, children and parents). Using five years of data taken from the Crime Survey of England and Wales, we explore this neglected topic, examining gender-based trends in prevalence and incidence; and comparing prevalence risk factors between the two types of domestic violence. We conclude that non-intimate family violence is extensive, and appears to have a different aetiology, and suggest that crime surveys needs to more fully explore this form of domestic violence.

Family violence, domestic violence, crime trends
Michael Benson University of Cincinnati

LIFE COURSE THEORY AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME: A REVIEW AND INTEGRATION OF RECENT FINDINGS

Over the past three decades a number of disparate findings have emerged that call into question long standing assumptions about the characteristics, lives, and criminal careers of white-collar offenders. These findings involve personality characteristics, cognition, sensitivity to sanctions, social backgrounds, self-control, and trajectories in crime. Although it is far from clear how they are connected or how they all fit together, these findings nevertheless suggest that it would be fruitful to apply a suitably modified life course perspective to white-collar offending. This paper will review this body of research, attempt to sketch out how it fits within the life-course perspective, and make suggestions for going forward.

life-course, white collar crime, corporate crime

Galvin Galvin University of Maryland
Sally Simpson, University of Maryland Cristina Layana, University of Maryland Justin Bernstein, University of Maryland

TRANSITIONS AND TURNING POINTS: CORPORATE LIFE CYCLE, GENDER DIVERSITY, AND CORPORATE CRIME

The life-course approach emphasizes the effect of life events on continuity and change in individual antisocial and criminal offending, over the life span. This perspective is most often used to explain individual participation in traditional forms of offending, but there is potential merit (and peril) in applying the approach to corporate crime. Companies, like individuals, change over time and business management theories acknowledge that corporations, like individuals, have life cycles (birth, growth, maturity, revival) that can be used to predict organizational behavior. In this paper, we integrate life-course criminology with organizational life-cycle theory to assess how corporate board structures change over time and whether those changes are related to corporate illegality. In particular, does the age of a firm influence patterns of change in board gender diversity over time (slow and gradual, or sudden, for example), controlling for industry. Do these patterns have a relationship with corporate offending cases overall or for specific types of cases (financial, environmental, or anticompetitive violations)? Do diversity patterns moderate the relationship between firm age and offending? To answer these questions, we unite firm and corporate offending information from a variety of sources to create panel data from 1996-2013 for approximately 3000 large public firms in the United States.

life-course, white collar crime, board structures
DECADE-LONG PATTERNS OF REGULATORY VIOLATIONS IN CHEMICAL CORPORATIONS

Criminal career and life-course research has examined developmental patterns in common crime from infancy to adulthood, increasing our understanding of how criminal behavior is related to age in different types of offenders. Unlike criminal career research into the criminal behavior of natural persons, longitudinal research into rule violations by corporations is still scarce. The few available studies are mostly limited to US corporations, suffer from either a small sample size or a short follow-up period, thus limiting the generalizability of their findings. The present study uses longitudinal data on rule violating behavior of 694 Dutch chemical corporations derived from yearly inspections (N = 4,367) of the relevant safety and environmental agencies between 2006 and 2017. The study aims to gain insight in the patterning of rule violations by Dutch chemical corporations, and the extent to which these patterns are associated with sector and corporate characteristics. The results show that rule violation is common among Dutch chemical corporations. A small minority of chronically violating corporations however, is responsible for a disproportional share of all observed rule violations. Using group based trajectory modelling (GBTM) we distinguish several longitudinal patterns of rule violations in our data. Available sector and corporation characteristics are only weakly associated with the patterns of rule violations identified.

white collar crime, corporate crime, life-course criminology

Longitudinal Rule Violation Data and Untoward Events as Predictors of Serious Incidents

Serious incidents in major hazard industry can have a devastating impact on public safety and the environment. This paper explores to what extent prospective serious incidents can be predicted. For this prediction we use longitudinal rule violation data, combined with untoward events and serious incidents reported by chemical corporations. Literature on external reporting of these events and incidents remains limited. This paper contributes to scientific research by providing an
empirical insight into factors and processes behind incident reporting. Results indicated that some incidents were preceded by early warnings and weak signals, such as violations and smaller events. It seems these early warnings and weak signals show that these incidents have a period of development (or incubation) in the life-course of a corporation. Our analyses indicate that tackling incidents with a multidimensional approach (life-course of corporations and longitudinal rule violation data) provides a vivid picture of patterns of over-compliance, compliance and corporate crime.

white collar crime, corporate crime, life course criminology, regulatory enforcement

Colin King Sussex Law School, University of Sussex

EXPLORING ESTATE AGENTS’ VIEWS OF THE UK ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING REGIME IN PRACTICE

In May 2016, at the global Anti-Corruption Summit in London, PM David Cameron emphasised the need to “clean up our property market right here in London.” This statement reinforced other concerns that the London property market was a target for ‘dirty money’, and that estate agents were facilitating laundering of such money. Policy documents now emphasise the need to tackle ‘high end money laundering’, yet all too often there is an inadequate evidence base underpinning policy claims as to ‘high end money laundering’, ‘professional enablers’ or ‘facilitators’. In this paper, we explore how and why the property market is a target for money laundering; outline the legal rules put in place to stop such laundering, and consider the experiences of those at the coal face (ie estate agents) to gauge their views and experiences of anti-money laundering rules and obligations in the property sector.

money laundering; qualitative methods

Győry Győry ELTE University Faculty of Law/Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Legal Studies

BUTTONING UP REVISITED. DOING ETHNOGRAPHY ON WALL STREET (AND FRANKFURT)

In my paper I would like to describe, based on my own past research experience, the methodological challenges of doing qualitative research on the enforcement of financial regulation and the prosecution of financial crimes. By reflecting on methodological issues presented by contemporary ethnographic work of finance and financial regulation, the paper will concentrate on three distinct challenges qualitative criminological research has to face: the agency of the legal form and the
complexity of financial markets, the role of non-human actors in the enforcement of financial crimes, and cognitive capture and the sterilising effect of legal language on the narratives of financial wrongdoing.

financial regulation; ethnographic work

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**THE POWER AND PITFALLS OF QUALITATIVE DATA**

Qualitative data often are gathered using in-depth interviews, which may employ structure or semi-structured protocols. The latter allows for stronger narratives and information that is wider in scope. Qualitative work developed from numerous disciplines and is often the backbone of white-collar crime research. Seminal case studies of corporate and professional crime have established the framework for grounded theory and further in-depth studies of elite criminals and victims. Qualitative work, however, can be difficult. The challenges of interviewing white-collar criminals and victims include, for example: gaining access, establishing rapport, and maintaining objectivity. Additionally, interviews may raise numerous unexpected ethical issues. The strengths of this method, however, outweigh the difficulties researchers often encounter. Despite initial trepidation that participants may be unwilling to talk about their crimes, most people embrace the opportunity to tell their story. Also, narratives from similar offenders offer a systematic analysis of themes that might be absent from quantitative data. Finally, the current trend to turn qualitative interviews into quantitative data narrows and diminishes results and findings. This work outlines the obstacles, strengths, and ethical issues associated with qualitative research in corporate and professional crime.

corporate and professional crime; in-depth interviews

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Mary Dodge University of Colorado Denver

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**SWEDISH MARKET FOR CULTURAL OBJECTS FROM WAR- AND CONFLICT ZONES. A RISK ANALYSIS**

Looting of archaeological artifacts is in some countries connected to as well as financing of terrorism and organized crime for the distribution of the objects to the market. The most obvious countries during the recent years are Syria and Iraq. The aim of the research project was to examine the existence on the Swedish art and antiquities market of archaeological artifacts

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Lars Korsell The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå)
Frida Larsdotter Lundgren, The Swedish National Police; Maria Ellior, The Swedish National Police

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looted from war zones with the purpose of financing a continued conflict. Unlike other studies in the field, the project uses the objects as a starting point. This will not only provide information concerning the market but also help form a full picture of the current market – its retailers and auction houses and the buyers, their fields of interest and also the price they are willing to pay. The research methods are a study on internet, auction catalogues (also from 2007 and 1997) and antique- and coin fairs.

art and antiquities market; organized crime; qualitative methods

Louise Victoria Johansen University of Copenhagen
Ida Helene Asmussen, University of Copenhagen
Lin Adrian, University of Copenhagen
Lars Holmberg, University of Copenhagen

CATEGORIZING VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN DENMARK.
INSTITUTIONAL UNDERSTANDINGS AND VICTIMS’ EXPERIENCES

This paper presents findings from an ongoing, three-year qualitative project about victims of violence in Denmark. It asks how criminal justice institutions as well as victims themselves understand and use ideas of victimhood. At a political level, legislation aimed at improving victims’ situation is based on an idealized notion of innocent victims, where crimes of violence are addressed as ‘single events’ performed by unknown offenders. However, Danish police and courts may experience that these idealized notions do not match the actual violence cases they meet. Legal practitioners participating in our study mostly dealt with domestic violence, pub brawls and so on, that often involve people who know each other and live in so-called risky environments. These cases often display what police and judges alike would call ‘muddled’ affairs where a 100 % allocation of guilt to the perpetrator seems difficult to make. The paper analyses the different categories of victimhood as well as the legal actions they may set in motion. Victims themselves also tend to distinguish between being a ‘real’ victim, typically having suffered severe physical damage, and not really labeling themselves as victims in minor cases. We discuss how these different notions of victims may draw upon issues of gender, social environments, and risky behavior, issues that to a certain extent imply the individual culpability of victims themselves.

Victims of violence, Danish criminal justice, categorization, victimhood
THE POTENTIAL OF THE CONCEPT OF VULNERABILITY IN UNDERSTANDING VICTIMISATION

The concept of vulnerability is commonly used to refer to characteristics that increase individuals’ risk of being victimised to violence and abuse. In policy discourse, vulnerability has become a common “catch-all term” serving diverse political and economic interests. As such, vulnerability discourse has been claimed to have led only to symbolic changes instead of real improvements of victims’ positions and access to justice. Moreover, talking about vulnerability is a means to individualise social problems and hide their structural aspects. The discourse on vulnerability can also contribute to a hardening of criminal policies, often targeted at already socially marginalized groups. Despite this critique, we believe that the concept can serve as a tool in analysing victimisation. This presentation examines the concept’s capacity as well as its political and practical relevancy. Instead of treating vulnerability merely as a risk category, we outline a conceptual framework that can help identify various dimensions of vulnerability. Through examples from our studies on partner violence, human trafficking and workplace bullying, we examine the interplay between structural, cultural and individual factors related to vulnerability. By analysing intersecting differences related to structural inequalities, it is possible to gain a deeper understanding on the dynamics of violence and its consequences for individual agency and help seeking.

Vulnerability, victimization, access to justice, violence, fractured agency

ANALYSING VICTIMOLOGY: WHAT CAN CURRENT VICTIMOLOGICAL THEORIES EXPLAIN?

Victimization can be explained and understood with the help of several theories. Some victimological theories are based on criminology/sociology, while others stem from disciplines outside criminology (e.g. gender studies). These victimological theories, together with the empirical studies associated with the theories, can roughly be divided into two research fields; a traditional/positivist victimology, and a critical/radical victimology. This presentation will outline some of the most popular victimological theories in both fields, based on an empirical study of victimological text books and articles published in victimological journals. The explanatory value of the theories will be outlined; what can they explain/not explain, and how can they help us understand crime victims and their victimization?

Victimological theories, positivist victimology, radical victimology, victimization
EMPOWERED OR PROTECTED? THE DISCURSIVE FRAMING OF THE VICTIM IN DANISH AND NORWEGIAN PREPARATORY WORKS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THEIR STATUS AND RIGHTS

In the mid-2000s, legislative amendments were enacted to strengthen the rights of certain groups of victims in Danish and Norwegian criminal procedural law. However, while in Norway victims were afforded participatory rights, in Denmark that was largely not the case. In this paper, I aim to identify which discursive strategies were mobilised, in the preparatory works, which led to such different outcomes. More specifically I ask: What are the dominant images of the victim (of sexual violence) in the preparatory works and how do these relate to the problems and solutions presented in regards to the question whether or not to strengthen their status and rights? The findings suggest that the discursive construction of the victim as a citizen is tied to the employment of an empowerment discourse resulting in increased participatory rights that are also seen to ensure the on-going rule of law. However, discursively constructing the victim based on victimhood is related to the employment of a protection discourse whereby the victim is protected from the possible consequences of being afforded rights, which is then also seen to preserve the rule of law.

Sexual violence, victimhood, citizenship, protection, empowerment, rule of law

READING THE PRISON AND THE FACTORY, FOUR DECADES ON

Originally published in Italian in 1977, Dario Melossi and Massimo Pavarini’s The Prison and the Factory is one of the most critical contributions in the field of the political economy of punishment. It provides an insightful materialist interpretation of the genealogy of the prison system. While this book is undeniably a child of the intellectual environment of the late 1970s, its analytical framework is still cogent to explore penality from a politico-economic viewpoint. This presentation aims to critically reflect on The Prison and the Factory forty years on, to scrutinize its strengths for the analysis of the penal field.

The Prison and the Factory, Political Economy of Punishment, prison
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PUNISHMENT: INTERACTION AND CONTAMINATION

The Prison and the Factory pioneered, in its rediscovery and expansion of Rusche and Kirchheimer, a method for studying punishment. It connected the development of penality to the political economy, where the latter was understood in terms of modes of production, and of the ideology that supported — and was supported by — such modes of production. Recently the political economy of punishment has experienced a welcome revival, which has seen penal scholars keep borrowing from Political Economy scholarship, as in the case of comparative analyses that build on the ‘Varieties of Capitalism’ framework. This paper asks what methodological futures lie in store for the Political Economy of Punishment: how much further can and should penologists borrow from Political Economy? To what extent can the key insights of The Prison and The Factory be combined with contemporary political economic frameworks in our explanations of contemporary punishment?

The Prison and the Factory, Political Economy of Punishment, prison

PRISON BEYOND FACTORY? THEORETICAL NOTES ON PAST/PRESENT, NORTHERN/SOUTHERN PRISONS IN RELATION TO THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF THE PRISON AND THE FACTORY (MELOSSI AND PAVARINI, 2018)

The main objective of this work is to discuss the legacy of the important revisionist book The Prison and The Factory 40 years after its original publication in Italian. In that pioneering book of the tradition of the “political economy of punishment” a strong connection is drawn -as its title indicates- between the prison and the factory, within the framework of the historical process of the birth and consolidation of capitalism in the European and American contexts, inspired in Marx’s classical analysis. In this paper I analyze two concepts that play a fundamental role in the approach embodied in the book. Then, I will analyze to what extent these concepts and arguments are tools that can be useful to think not only the prison of the past but the prison of the present. In this direction, I will dialogue with subsequent exercises in this direction carried out by the authors of this book, but also with other recent contributions. Finally, being a book that explores contexts that are frequently related to the idea of the Global North, I will discuss the capacity of these concepts and arguments to “travel” to the Global South and whether they help to think about the past and present of the prison there.

The Prison and the Factory, Political Economy of Punishment, prison
FORTY YEARS ON’: WHAT USE IS THE PENITENTIARY TODAY?

Melossi and Pavarini’s classic discussion of the origins of the penitentiary ironically coincided with a shift—especially in the United States—with profound reverberations elsewhere—towards an expansive, incapacitative model of incarceration. The republication of The Prison and the Factory offers an opportunity to reflect on some perhaps surprising, contradictory and unfinished aspects of the intervening decades, not all of which fit equally easily under the dominant narrative of mass incarceration. If we can reconsider i) the ‘massness’ in mass incarceration and ii) contemporary reconfigurations of ‘penitence’ in the penitentiary, we may edge closer towards grasping the ideological and emotional conflicts and complexities that attend prisons now.

The Prison and the Factory, Political Economy of Punishment, prison

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CHOOSING VIOLENCE, SCENARIO CRIMINOGENEITY, AND MORAL EMOTIONS. A RANDOMIZED SCENARIO STUDY IN RISK-SEEKERS AND RISK-AVOIDERS.

This study examines whether scenario criminogeneity (presence of provocation and social control) and anticipated moral emotions (shame and guilt) interact in choosing violence. We hypothesize that scenario criminogeneity triggers choosing a violent response especially in adolescents who have low scores on anticipated moral emotions. Additionally, and drawing upon dual process theories, differences between risk-seekers and risk-averse adolescents are discussed. The results are based on an online factorial survey design (N=1201). The findings suggest that choosing a violent response is a combined effect of scenario criminogeneity, anticipated moral emotions and trait self-control (risk-seeking & impulse control). This study calls for a more nuanced understanding of the role of anticipated moral emotions in choosing violence.

Online factorial survey, scenario criminogeneity, anticipated moral emotions, trait self-control, choosing violence
Pauwels Pauwels Ghent University-IRCP
Debbie Schepers, Catholic University Eichstaett-Ingolstadt;
Stefanie Eifler, Catholic University Eichstaett-Ingolstadt

CHOOSING WHAT CRIME AS ALTERNATIVE IN WHAT CRIMINOGENIC SETTING? AN IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF SAT’S PROPENSITY SCENARIO EXPOSURE IN THREE DIFFERENT DATA SETS.

This presentation deals with the perception-choice process in SAT. It is tested to what extent perceiving and choosing crime is a function of propensity, scenario exposure and the interplay between one’s overall propensity and exposure to criminogenic moral settings. We use three different data sets, which allow us to get some first insights in the cross-offence generalizability of the propensity—scenario criminogeneity exposure. This presentation is based on Belgian data of juveniles and young adults in scenarios that describe the likelihood of choosing violence and in two German surveys among adults where one dependent variable is theft by finding in a simple random sample of citizens of the German city of Leipzig and the other dependent variable being insurance fraud in a simple random sample of citizens of the German city of Ingolstadt. This study will raise some questions regarding the equality of findings and can be seen as an open invitation to rethink the role of vignette studies in testing the perception-choice process in SAT (and decision-making theories in general).

perception-choice process, SAT, replication study, cross national comparison, vignette study

Ilka Kammigan Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg

RESPONSE LATENCIES AS INDICATORS FOR MORE AUTOMATIC VS. MORE DELIBERATE DECISION-MAKING.

This presentation explores whether response latencies (the speed of answering a question) can be used as indicators of a more automatic vs. a more deliberate mode of decision-making. According to Situational Action Theory, the mode of decision-making (automatic vs. deliberate) affects whether controls are relevant when deciding for or against rule-breaking behavior. Thus, this presentation also aims at investigating the relationship between response latencies, self-control, and rule-breaking behavior. The presentation is based on ISRD-3 data collected by the computerized version of the questionnaire.

response latencies, SAT, self-control, ISRD3
APPLYING SAT TO EXPLAIN TRUANCY.

Truancy is consequential far beyond its immediate impact on educational achievement. Given its negative associations with outcomes on the individual and societal level, surprisingly little theory-guided research has been conducted to understand what moves adolescents to engage in truancy. However, for the development and implementation of successful pre- and intervention strategies, a profound understanding of the causes of truancy is necessary. One possible venue for intervention is more effective control. But according to SAT, controls are not always relevant in determining an individual’s action. An adolescent has to be motivated or tempted to engage in truancy, view it as a viable action alternative and make a deliberate decision. Using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Developmental study (PADS+), we analyze whether this principle of the conditional relevance of controls, that has mostly been studied in the context of delinquency, also holds for truancy. While results are not entirely univocal, our analyses provide evidence for its importance in the explanation of truancy. In addition to contributing to a more profound understanding of truancy, we provide a further test of SAT’s ability to serve as a general theory of moral rule breaking.

truancy, deviance in school, Situational-Action-Theory, adolescents

Homicide in Malta is not a common crime and hence the research on this topic is minimal. Looking at over 200 homicides that occurred since the 1970s this paper aims at identifying a series of trends that delves into the modus operandi used, the location where the homicide victims were found, and if there was a relationship with the offender. From the criminal justice point of view this work will provide the trends of the arraignment periods, the number of years it took the system to finally sentence the accused, as well as the trends in the sentences given to murder cases.

Homicide, Malta, Trends.

The main purpose of the paper is to give an overview of the dimensions, the dynamics and the trends in homicide in Poland in the twenty-first century. The presentation consists of two complementary parts. Firstly, based on data derived from police register, the dimensions and the dynamics of the homicide in Poland, and also the trends over the period 2000 – 2017 are analyzed and discussed. Especially, some explanations of the decline in number of homicide cases are given into consideration. Then, based on available research, the most common forms of homicide in Poland — including short characteristics of the offenders and their victims — are presented. In conclusion, some directions of future research on homicide in Poland are proposed.

homicide
Simone Walser University of St. Gallen  
Martin Killias, University of St. Gallen

Results of the Swiss Homicide Monitor are presented. The Swiss Homicide Monitor consists of a database including all intentional homicides in Switzerland from 1990 until 2014. Sociodemographic factors of the victims and offenders are included as well as circumstances of the homicides and details of the criminal proceedings. Data were collected by examination of police and court files.

Homicide; Switzerland; Trends

Pauline Aarten Leiden University  
Marieke Liem, Leiden University

Since the beginning of the new century, the downward trend of lethal violence in the Netherlands is steadily continuing. These statistics stand in stark contrast with the 1990s, which witnessed an average of 250 homicides per year. The decline has started at the beginning of this millennium and so far does not seem to stop. In this presentation we will focus specifically at trends in homicides committed by juveniles, assessing whether these homicides follow similar patterns as homicides committed by adults, and whether the overall decline in homicide can be attributed in changes in juvenile homicide over time.

Homicide; the Netherlands; Trends

Janine Janssen Avans University of Applied Sciences

A marriage brings two families together. In effect, the families enter into a contract with each other. Property may also be exchanged in the process. This happens all over the world. Two systems can be distinguished: a bride price system and a dowry system. A dowry is a pay-off to an out-marrying wife of her rights over the family estate. In fact, it is an advance for the inheritance. A bride price, on the other hand, is paid by the groom and his family to the family of the bride. A bride price paid compensates them for the loss of a worker in that family. Both systems came into practice as a form of social security. In practice, however, disagreements over these transactions between families often lead to violence, sometimes even lethal violence. Infamous are the so-called dowry deaths or dowry murders. In this contribution attention will be paid to the mechanisms at work that stimulate lethal escalation. Next to that, the following question will be addressed: to what extent should European police forces and other professionals in the field of safety and security develop insight into this particular motive for violent crime?

Dowry deaths; homicide; police
Kamprad Kamprad University of Milan

This presentation regards the association between homicide rates and the occurrence of wars, a topic which has largely been ignored in criminological research over the past decades. Findings are based on the calculation of a series of fixed-effects models that cover more than 100 countries over more than 20 years since 1990. The main result is that various forms of warfare are positively and robustly associated with homicide rates. This lends support to earlier formulations of the so-called ‘legitimation of violence’ and ‘legitimation-habituation’ hypotheses concerning the effects of wars and prolonged states of belligerence on homicide rates. A causal influence of warfare on homicide seems likely from a theoretical perspective, but remains difficult to be proven within the confines of a cross-national research design.

Homicide; war; legitimation of violence; habituation; theory

Karoliina Suonpää University of Helsinki

Since 1990s, homicide rates have been decreasing in most Western countries. It is not known if the homicide drop is driven solely or mainly by the decrease in male-perpetrated homicide, as Verkko’s laws suggest, or whether similar drop is observed in female-perpetrated homicide as well. Further, it is not clear whether the drop in lethal offending could be attributed to specific types of homicide, such as domestic homicides, or homicides occurring in the context of organized crime. Moreover, some studies have suggested that the ‘gender gap’ in the patterns of homicide has diminished, leading to greater resemblance between male- and female-perpetrated homicides. In this analysis, we draw on the European Homicide Monitor (EHM) by analyzing total samples of homicides from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden and the Switzerland. We disaggregate homicide offending and victimization trends by gender and crime type. The findings are summed up by discussing whether Verkko’s laws are still relevant in describing the fluctuation in homicide rates, and if the gender gap in characteristics of homicides has been narrowing since the 1990s.

Homicide drop, gender, international comparison, Verkko’s laws

Sara Skott Mid Sweden University

Although homicide has decreased in most European countries, including Scotland, we still do not know what types of homicides that have decreased. Even though the overall pattern has been one of decline, there might be certain types of homicides that demonstrate a different trend over time. This is particularly relevant in Scotland, where homicide has more than halved over the past twenty years. Previous studies have underlined the importance of disaggregating homicide in order to gain a better understanding of the trends in this crime. Yet, very few studies have examined disaggregated trends of this crime in the light of the recent crime drop. While some types of homicide might have decreased in line with the aggregate trend of homicide in Scotland, some types of homicide might have remained stable, or even increased. This paper presents a typology of homicide in Scotland, based on victim, offender and incident-level variables relating to homicide. The paper furthermore examines how these subtypes identified have changed over time. This provides valuable insights for policy as well as increasing our understanding of the complexities of homicide. Although the level of homicide is currently at a record low in Scotland, we have only just begun to understand this crime.

homicide; violent crime, crime trends; Scotland
Causes for individual differences in rule-breaking behavior are complex and multifactorial. In criminology, the focus has largely been on environmental factors when explaining these differences. However, an increasing number of studies indicate the importance of genetic factors. Studies from the United States suggest that around 40-60 percent of the variance in rule-breaking behavior can be attributed to genetic factors. The aim of the present study is to investigate how much of the variance in rule-breaking behavior in a Dutch sample can be attributed to genetic factors, shared-environmental factors, and unique environmental factors.

The sample consists of over 6000 twin pairs and 2300 siblings from the Netherlands Twin Register (NTR). Rule-breaking behavior is measured using the rule-breaking subscale from the Youth Self-Report (YSR) questionnaire from the Achenbach System of Empirically Based Assessment (ASEBA). Twin modeling is used to assess the proportion of variance that can be attributed to genetic factors, shared-environmental factors, and unique environmental factors. Additionally, moderating effects of age and gender are investigated.

We expect that our results will be similar to results from the United States, with an estimated heritability between 40 and 60 percent. Additionally, we expect to find genetic influences to increase, and subsequently environmental influences to decrease, over age.

intergenerational, genetic factors, twin modeling, rule-breaking behaviour
FAMILY FORMATION PATTERNS OF CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCED PARENTAL IMPRISONMENT

The number of children that experience parental imprisonment has never been higher in the world. Research has shown that these children experience negative outcomes, including behavioural problems, criminal offending, and health problems. In this study the relationship between parental imprisonment and different aspects of family formation are examined.

A sample from the Transfive dataset was used, which contains demographical and criminal data on family members from five generations of Dutch families. Based on their criminal records, a distinction was made between children who did not experience parental convictions during their youth (N=1509), children who experienced a parental conviction but not imprisonment (N=627), and children who experienced parental imprisonment during their youth (N=252).

Children of imprisoned parents were found to be less likely to marry, but if they married they were significantly younger and more often expecting a baby. Sample members who experienced parental imprisonment were also significantly younger while having their first child and at increased risk for teenage parenthood. Children of prisoners were also found to differ from children of criminal but not imprisoned parents, even after controlling for the number and types of parental offenses. This suggests that these different family formation patterns are not just the consequence of parental offending but are specifically related to the imprisonment of the parent during the child’s youth.

intergenerational, parental imprisonment, family formation, parents, family
THE EFFECTS OF BEING RAISED IN A SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY ON CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT OF ADOLESCENTS

Researchers have produced a large body of studies investigating the relation between growing up in a single-parent family and the level of crime during adolescence. However, an overview of the existing literature on this topic is lacking. Therefore, this article reviews the empirical literature regarding the effects of being raised in a single-parent family on criminal behavior of adolescent offspring, and specifically focuses on the constituting event of single-parenthood itself (parental divorce/separation, parental decease, and out-of-wedlock birth). A systematic search in several electronic databases is conducted to identify empirical articles on this topic. The expected result is that growing up in single-parent families is associated with an elevated risk of involvement in crime of adolescents. This systematic review helps to provide a clear overview of what is already known with regard to this topic and identifies gaps in the literature.

intergenerational, single-parent family, crime, adolescence

THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF INTERGENERATIONAL CONTINUITY OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE NETHERLANDS

In the presentation I will talk about the findings of my research on the extent and nature of intergenerational continuity of organized crime in the Netherlands. Examples of questions that I will address are: How many sons and daughters of organized crime offenders follow in their parents’ footsteps? And do parents and children commit the same types of crime?

A pilot study on 25 organized crime offenders and their children in Amsterdam showed that these children were at much greater risk of following in their parents’ footsteps, as compared to children of ‘general’ offenders: about 90 percent of the sons and 48 percent of the daughters had a criminal record themselves. For the current research, I check the generalizability of these findings by examining the extent of intergenerational continuity on a national level. To study this, I make use of an unique and unprecedented national dataset on all (480) organized crime offenders (in the period 2008-2014) and their children in the Netherlands, with detailed information on the criminal records of the organized crime offenders and their children, as well as information on various background characteristics like welfare and involvement of child protection services.

Intergenerational continuity, organized crime, criminal families, parenting
GRAL STRATEGIES TO DISRUPT CRIMINAL FAMILIES: WHAT DO WE KNOW?

Families who transfer criminality from one generation to the next are not just a criminal problem, but also a complex social issue. Networks of criminal families are deeply intertwined with societal patterns in neighbourhoods and communities. These types of families often have a negative influence on their environment.

To disrupt these types of criminal networks, a more integral strategy which combines a repressive approach with a more social approach has a better chance to succeed. The need of integral collaboration to fight against criminal families is recognised by many organizations and the Dutch government. At the moment EMMA (Experts in Media and Society) and Tilburg University are conducting research to investigate these types of strategies. What do we know about these integral strategies? How do they operate? Which methods are effective, and which aren’t? And what do professionals need in these kinds of collaborations with different parties? The presentation will address these and more questions.

disrupting criminal families, intergenerational transmission of criminality, integral strategies, collaboration of different professionals.

IN-LAWS OR OUTLAWS?

Marriages bring families together. In the current study we explore whether the criminal behaviour of the family in-law (i.e. siblings or parents) may affect the criminal behaviour of an individual. Although marriage has been proposed as an important protective factor against the continuation of offending, there are indications that marrying a criminal spouse will hinder desistance. A recent study has shown that even criminal behaviour of brother-in-laws may substantively affect men’s criminal behaviour after marriage (Andersen, 2017). In order to explore to what extent the criminal behaviour of in-laws affects an individual’s criminal behaviour we use data derived from the Dutch Transfive Study, which contains criminal records of family members from five consecutive generations, including their marital partners. In the current study we do not only take into account the criminal behaviour of siblings in—law, we also propose that the criminal behaviour of parents in-law may affect criminal behaviour. Processes may be gendered: women may not as often commit crimes as men, however, it may be that women tend to marry men who resemble her family members in terms of criminal behaviour – which may indicate that assortative mating (i.e. social homogamy) is underlying.

intergenerational, family in-law, assortative mating, gender, crime
THE AUSTRIAN RECONVICTION STATISTICS – STRUCTURE AND OUTCOME

In the years 2010 to 2012, the register of criminal records had been modernised, which resulted in a new structure of the criminal records file — the data basis for compiling statistics on reconvictions. Consequently, a new data management became necessary at Statistics Austria; the reconviction statistics had to be rebuilt. The technical changes were accompanied by substantive improvements designed to make the reconviction statistics even more informative. The presentation reports on the current concept. Statistics on reconvictions are based on persons being legally convicted or released from prison during the base year. The statistics show how many of the persons concerned were convicted again by Austrian criminal courts during a given risk period. Thus, the Austrian reconviction statistics inform about the “previous careers” of persons being convicted in Austria. The most important methodological changes within the last years will be described in the presentation. Since base year 2010 the observation periods have been of equal length for all: Every person is individually observed over four years. Furthermore, a survival analyses has been calculated in addition to the general reconviction statistics since the 2014 reporting year. This method includes younger cohorts with shorter observation periods, whereby timely information on reconvictions can be provided.

Reconviction Statistics, Recidivism, Austria

RECONVICTION RATES AFTER CUSTODIAL AND NON CUSTODIAL MEASURES

This presentation will examine the major quantitative researches and the evolution of several criteria used to study recidivism: more precisely reconviction. Most cohort quantitative studies rely on a forward-looking measure of the risks of reoffending: that is to identify the new offences committed and sanctioned during the time of observation). What are the methodologies used? What are the determinants of reoffending: that is, the legal and socio-demographic elements that identify people with more or less large risks to be reconvicted. This paper can contribute also to the debate on the effectiveness of adjusted sentences in order to reduce recidivism.

Reconviction, Methodology, France
Carina Tetal Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

PREVENTIVE EFFECTS OF PENAL SANCTIONS

One goal of criminal punishment is to prevent convicted persons from re-offending. On the one hand, penal sanctions should discourage the commission of crime, on the other hand, they should deter an offender from committing further offences. If we look solely at the penal sanction and the reconviction rate, it appears that harsher sanctions produce more re-offences. After a prison sanction, re-offence is more probable than after a monetary fine.

To analyze the effects of penal sanctions we use a quasi-experimental approach. We benefit from the range of sanctions that the German legislature has fixed for each crime. The same types of crime with factually similar conditions are not equally sanctioned at all courts in Germany. This circumstance will be used to test whether different sanctions for similar crimes produce different outcomes. On this basis, several types of offences that can theoretically be sanctioned in a number of ways, like a monetary fine or a prison sentence, will be analysed to see if, based on the same legal preconditions, different sanctions produce different recidivism rates. The extent to which the type of sanction affects the likelihood of recidivism will be analyzed via a logistic regression and, furthermore, with inverse probability of treatment weighting.

Reconviction, Sanction, Propensity Score, Recidivism Rate, Inverse probability of treatment weighting, Effect, Prevention

Sabine Hohmann-Fricke University of Göttingen – Institute of Criminal Law and Justice

GERMAN ONLINE DATABASE OF RECONVICTIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC AND POLITICAL ISSUES

The nationwide reconviction study conducted by the Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Law and the Department of Criminology at Goettingen University is based on data available in the German Federal Register of Criminal Records. In the meantime, three waves of data collection are conducted, using 2004, 2007 and 2010 as reference years. The first three waves of data-collection were funded by the Federal Ministry of Justice. Currently the conduction of the fourth wave is funded by the German Research Foundation. In course of the fourth wave we are going to provide an easy access to the multitude of data collected for scientific and political issues. Therefore an online platform is planned, offering three kinds of access to information about reconviction: 1. Access to the tables and figures of the published results in the form of CSV-Files. 2. Calculating reconviction rates for selected groups from a given set of independent variables (for example biographic data and data of offences and sanctions). 3. As to more specific issues the users can get a full set of categories for developing their own analysis routines with fictional figures. These routines are checked and executed by the research team in Goettingen. The presentation will describe the different stages, demonstrate the possibilities by examples and discuss data protection issues.

Reconviction, Online Database, Germany
“REGULATED MARKET ON CANNABIS INSTEAD OF WAR ON DRUGS: THE URUGUAYAN EXPERIENCE”

On 10th of December 2013 the Uruguayan Parliament enacted the Law 19172 to establish a normative framework which allows controlling the market of cannabis, in order to contribute to the reduction of the risks and potential damages incurred by those persons who use cannabis with medicinal or recreational purposes. At first sight the law could challenges the international conventions which regulate the use of narcotics in society. With a deeper sight, nevertheless, as public policy the criminal policy of the law remains within the prohibition system. The model adopted by Uruguay and some states within the United States of North America could be seen as forming part of the harm reduction model and is referred to in the most recent literature as a “third way”. The regulation of cannabis in Uruguay does not means a new paradigm in the drugs policy but rather a more realistic and consumer oriented proposal based on the harm reduction paradigm. In this paper it will be tried to explain the different actions Uruguay has been implementing for the achievement of a regulated system of cannabis production, distribution and consumption.

Cannabis, Regulated, Market, Human Rights

LEGALIZATION OF NON-MEDICAL CANNABIS USE AND SUPPLY IN CANADA: AN OVERVIEW OF KEY POLICY REFORM PARAMETERS

Canada, which features among the highest cannabis use rates, will be the first G-7 country to legalize non-medical cannabis use and supply in 2017 (once the ‘Cannabis Act’ gets approved and enacted). As select other jurisdictions in the Americas region have moved towards legalization, Canada’s approach – framed to protect public health and safety - will be unique in scope and design for several distinct reasons. Key aspects of cannabis legalization have been preempted by existing realities of Canada’s ‘medical cannabis’ regime, in place (and greatly evolved) since 2001. Under this regime, several 100,000 of ‘medical users,’ and >80 ‘licensed producers’ for cannabis have been approved under ‘therapeutic’ auspices (considered a ‘sidedoor’ to legalization by many). In addition, an extensive ‘grey market’ for cannabis, with numerous commercial (yet illegal) retail outlets across the country has proliferated, which continue to compete with legal distribution. It furthermore remains unclear how Canada will deal with its obligations under the international drug control treaties in regards to its legalization plans. Overall, initial main questions for Canada’s ‘cannabis legalization experiment’ are: Will the legalization scheme(s) be feasible (e.g., in terms of uptake and implementation)? Will cannabis use and harm outcome levels change substantially? Will there be majorly differential outcomes between the different provincial regulation regimes?

Cannabis, Drug Policy, Reform, Market
NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THE VANCOUVER AND THE STOCKHOLM DRUG SCENES

Great variation exists regarding the levels of violence within illicit drug scenes. The Vancouver scene and market were found to largely be based on a network of coherent social structures and to be refined to a certain inner-city neighbourhood where drug use and sale occurred openly and visibly. The Stockholm drug subculture, by contrast, was pictured as a highly fragmented, atomised formation with the main dealers frequently not using themselves and violence taking place in a comparatively hidden, concealed manner.

Drug debt-associated sanctions from sellers towards buyers and vice-versa appeared to be the main cause of inner-scene violence in Vancouver. This source of violence seemed to be common also in the Swedish capital. Besides, violent acts from male towards female drug scene members, both within distant and close relationships and usually in relation to drug acquisition, were found to be very common primarily in Stockholm and assumed to be rooted in the more pronounced power inequalities between the two genders. Vancouver’s harm reduction orientation and Stockholm’s strong reliance on criminalisation and abstinence combined with significant differences in cultural acceptance of illegal drugs appear to play a major causal role regarding the micro-social divergences.

Drugs, Violence, Market

IMPLEMENTATION AND CONSEQUENCES OF LEGALIZING MARIJUANA IN URUGUAY

The regulation of cannabis market deals with normative, social and criminological questions which emerge with the legalization of a drug. Legalization of marijuana triggers various questions related to international law in particular the question of how legalization can be accommodated within the framework of the Single Convention and the Vienna Convention. From this perspective not only analysis of legal problems is important but also the study of national and international discourses on the future developments of drug policies. From a criminological point of view, the study of the possible adverse effects of legalization becomes an issue of paramount importance.

Legalization, Marijuana, Consequences
Anna-Maria Getos Kalac Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb

THE CROATIAN VIOLENCE MONITOR AND ITS NEXUS TO THE ESC WORKING GROUP EUROPEAN VIOLENCE MONITOR

The Croatian Violence Monitor is a new Croatian research project funded by the Croatian Science Foundation that aims to investigate violence in a holistic and innovative way. Currently none of the ESC Working Groups has a focus on violence in general terms, but quite a few of them focus on specific sub-topics. Therefore, the author will elaborate on the necessity and value of an overall framework in which to discuss and upgrade but also interconnect existing as well as new violence research initiatives. The presentation will also share basic features, ideas and expected outputs of the Croatian Violence Monitor, hopefully generating interest and inspiration for comparable (and comparative) research initiatives in the region, Europe or even more globally. Basic issues such as terminology, methodology, research implementation and funding shall be discussed as well.

Violence, victims

Šprem Šprem University of Zagreb, Faculty of law

CROATIAN VIOLENCE MONITOR - PRESENTING THE PROJECT

How can we define violence? How can we measure it? Should we try to take a step back from the classic normative framework in order to reveal the true violence reality? These questions were starting point for our new project called Croatian Violence Monitor (CroViMo). The problem of conducting violence research is the problem of its definition which tends to spread out during the time and blurs up boundaries of what violence in its essence really is. If you don’t define it, you can’t describe it and even less, understand it.

The main goal of this project is to look into the depth of violence, capture and analyze the phenomenology, etiology and prosecution of delinquent violence, defined as any illegal use of physical force against another person and his/her will with the exclusive or primary intent to hurt or to kill.

Most important task will be to test CroViMo’s innovative “genuine violence classification system” strictly focusing on criminological realities. Such a classification might be a breakthrough in violence research and provide us the possibility to see the actual violence that has so far been hidden behind its’ normative framework.

violence, research, Croatian Violence Monitor, genuine violence classification
CROATIAN VIOLENCE MONITOR – METHODOLOGY

The methodological challenges of studying and measuring violence are a constant feature of violence research. Croatian Violence Monitoring project (CroViMo) will follow two methodological approaches, ‘etiological mainstream approach’ and ‘innovative phenomenological approach’, but with the clear objective to test and further develop the innovative “phenomenologically thick description”. This innovative methodological approach focuses on the essence of violence – the violence itself. CroViMo’s goal is to develop a new classification of delinquent violence, the “genuine violence classification system” that will blend out the normative constraints of current mainstream classifications and focus strictly on the violence itself. It should provide for the possibility to actually see the criminological realities of violence that have so far been hidden behind its’ normative conceptualisation. CroViMo’s empirical research plans, amongst others, include case analysis of a targeted total of 8,000-10,000 finally adjudicated prosecution and court files covering all 223 relevant prosecutorial and both criminal and misdemeanour judicial offices in Croatia. The gathered data will enable CroViMo to draw a clear and very detailed picture of the phenomenology and etiology of delinquent violence in Croatia, and also provide first-hand information on how delinquent violence is detected, or in case of ‘dark figure’ not detected, and prosecuted.

Croatian Violence Monitor, methodology, violence

IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE NEW DELINQUENT VIOLENCE RESEARCH MODEL

The multidisciplinary approach to delinquent violence research is the only way to comprehensively analyze the structure of criminal offences with elements of violence, offenders and their victims as well as all potential victims, targets and contributing factors. Violence is generally directed at the destruction of social values, property, people. The police as an institution and service protects the social values, property and lives of all individuals. Given the fact that the police officers deal with violence in everyday work activities, more knowledge of the etiology of violent crime could improve police prevention in the area of delinquent violence. Only analysis of reported and known crime is no longer sufficient for today’s fight against delinquent violence. This new and sustainable delinquent violence research model (CroViMo) will improve crime prevention curriculum depend on evidence-based learning.

violence, etiology, police education and training, crime prevention
INFLUENCE OF GAMBLING AND GAMES OF CHANCE IN FAMILY VIOLENCE

Gambling and betting have been perceived until a few decades as a deviant phenomenon reserved for “marginalized” people. But within games of chance and through the socially-accepted and advertise promoted business, they have changed to the aggressive industry. During its long history in human civilization, gambling as a common name for different games was usually considered to be legitimate, permissible, even encouraged form of fun and entertainment. Gambling mirrors the hypocrisy of society, as the society is benevolent to alcohol consumption and gambling, but condemns alcoholics and gamblers morally. The aim of this research is to point out influence of gambling and games of chance in increase of committed criminal offences and especially in family violence. Special issue of the research is questioning of gambling addiction in mental capacity of the perpetrator.

gambling, games of chance, criminal offence, family violence, criminal procedure

VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES – THE ROMANIAN WAY

Romania begins to boil again in aggression”. This phrase is cut from media discourse and may very well be serve as leading sentence of this presentation. The present study thus aims to detect the essential trends in the field of victims of violence and to provide some causal landmarks for the studied phenomenon. The study takes in consideration only data on victims of serious crimes (murder, battery and bodily harm causing death, bodily harm, manslaughter, rape as an aggravated form of sexual violence and robbery).

The analysis of violence statistics in Romania focuses first on the following dimensions: academic statistics do not match with those coming from judicial authorities. In essence, the police and the Public Ministry shared different data on the volumes and dynamics of the crime with violence. Academic papers elaborated in this field operate with their own specific data. The lack of uniform researches, possibly under the umbrella of a National Institute of Criminology or Victimology, is strongly felt. However, it is to be noted that the violence ratio is rising after 1990, but stabilized around 2007. We should explore whether a possible explanation is that violence was partially exported abroad with Romania’s entry into the EU.

victims, violence, violent crimes, statistics
INSIGHT INTO THE BALKAN HOMICIDE STUDY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Balkan Homicide Study in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a part of the major empirical research of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and its Max Planck Partner Group for ‘Balkan Criminology’. The study implementation represents an outstanding contribution to examining and understanding of social and legal construction, as well as the phenomenology of lethal violence in contemporary Bosnia and Herzegovina. This presentation provides an overview of performed research activities, in order to provide an insight into sampling process and the access challenges to the homicide cases at a prosecutorial and court level within different governmental structures. Preliminary findings on homicides committed between 2012 and 2014 will be presented, drawing attention to future directions for discussion.

Balkan Homicide Study, Bosnia and Herzegovina, sampling process, cases access, preliminary findings

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TOWARDS DELINQUENT VIOLENCE

The central research objective of Croatian Violence Monitoring project (CroViMo) is to empirically and normatively capture and analyze the phenomenology, etiology, and prosecution of delinquent violence in Croatia. Delinquent violence is primarily a criminological phenomenon and as such normatively clearly falling into the realm of competence of the scientific area of social sciences, the field of law, and branch of criminal law, criminal procedural law, criminology and victimology. However, delinquent violence is indisputably a multifaceted social phenomenon and as such has to be approached by various disciplines, as covered by the research group members' different scientific backgrounds, not only in criminology and criminal law (both material and procedural), but also sociology, psychology, pedagogy, criminalistics and security studies, social work, information technology law and legal informatics. The multidisciplinary approach of CroViMo will ensure a vast range of different perspectives, competences, and skills, all necessary for the successful study of delinquent violence.

violence, etiology, Croatia, phenomenology
**THERE ARE NO WORDS: SEX OFFENDING AND THE SEARCH FOR A REDEMPTION NARRATIVE**

Desistance from crime is thought to be associated with the development of a coherent narrative explaining why someone got involved in crime and why they are now no longer at risk for offending. A growing body of desistance research has identified clear patterns in the self-narratives that help to sustain desistance across numerous countries and offending groups. One group that has typically been excluded from this research is individuals convicted of sexual offences. This paper reviews the findings from a new narrative study of desisting from sexual offending in the UK (McAlinden, Farmer & Maruna) and explores why it has been so difficult to identify a consistent narrative across sample members.

*Sex Offending, Desistance, Narrative*

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**DESISTANCE FROM SEXUAL OFFENDING: REENTRY AND COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT**

The contexts of prisoner reentry and community management have largely been absent from theorizing about desistance from sexual offending. In the American context, with its enhanced penalties and restrictions for those convicted of sexual offenses, this oversight neglects important processes theoretically and empirically linked with desistance for offenders generally, such as redemption and reintegration into civic life. This study uses narrative analysis to understand the lived experiences of men convicted of sexual offenses in the United States and to reconsider the pathways and processes to desistance that may be unique to this population. Findings provide nuanced extensions of desistance theories including cognitive scripts, opportunities for redemption, and the prospect (or not) of fully reintegrating. By triangulating contexts of treatment, community management, and reentry, existing desistance theories can be expanded to reveal the mechanisms influencing a viable exit out of a life of crime for this population in the face of lasting stigma and a lifetime post-conviction surveillance.

*Desistance, Sex Offending, Reentry, Community Supervision*
HOW DO SEX OFFENDERS NARRATE THEIR DESISTANCE?

Identity theories of desistance have focused on the ways offenders change the meaning of their offending behavior in light of their past, present and future self. For active offenders, their offending can be a source of satisfaction and character, while for desisting offenders the same behavior can become a burden of shame. Maruna (2001) argues that in order to bridge the moral gap between past offending and the present conventional self, desisting offenders need a convincing story to scaffold their claim to goodness. These narratives are likely to employ one of two scripts — condemnation or redemption — that are differentially related to the successful discontinuation of offending.

For convicted sex offenders the need for a convincing narrative may be especially pressing given the nature of their offense, public attitudes toward sexual offenders, and prevalent misconceptions about sex offenders’ likelihood of recidivism. Results from extant qualitative research on desistance in sex offenders however are far from equivocal, and the extent to which desistance scripts identified in common offenders also apply to sex offenders is therefore unclear.

The present study seeks to identify common themes and scripts in the desistance narratives of 19 Belgian men convicted for sexual offenses. We find evidence for a ‘behavioral script’ that allows offenders to distance themselves from their offending behavior, and preserve a non-offender identity.

Desistance, Self-Narratives, Sex Offending

GREEN CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DOG-FIGHTING AS ANIMAL HARM AND MASCULINITIES CRIME

Dog-fighting was historically a working-class pursuit within predominantly white, working-class subcultures, representing a distinct type of organised animal exploitation. However, contemporary dog-fighting has moved way from its organised pit-based origins to encompass street dog-fighting in the form of chain fighting or chain rolling, the use of dogs as status or weapon dogs. This paper builds on recent research examining dog-fighting from a green criminological perspective. Analysis of UK legislation identifies that the specific offence of ‘dog-fighting’ does not exist. Instead, dog-fighting is contained within the ‘animal fighting’ offence, prohibited by provisions of the Animal Welfare Act 2006. However, beyond the actual fight activities, a range of other offences are associated with dog-fighting including: illegal gambling; attending dog-fighting events; animal welfare harms; and the breeding and selling of dogs for fighting. This paper’s analysis examines contemporary legal
perspectives on such activities; also discussing how illegal fieldsports are dominated by gambling and distinctly masculine subcultures through which a hierarchy of offending is established and developed. Commensurate with previous research that identifies different offender behaviours and offending within animal crime, this paper concludes that variation exists in the nature of dog-fighting to the extent that a single approach to offenders and offending behaviour is unlikely to be successful.

green criminology; animal harm; masculinities; species justice; animal welfare; critical criminology

Wyatt Wyatt Northumbria University
Jennifer Maher, University of South Wales

RURAL-URBAN DIMENSIONS OF THE BRITISH ILLEGAL PUPPY TRADE

Recently much attention has been given to the presence and increase of transnational and organised crime, with a particular focus on online illicit markets. While the rural to urban flow of illicit goods is documented (UNODC 2017), it is seldom the key focus. This paper details research on the illegal puppy trade, documenting the movement of puppies reared in irresponsible and/or illegal conditions in rural locations and then advertised online for the urban market. Through analysis of online advertisements in Scotland, expert interviews, and focus groups across Great Britain, we document the rural-urban dynamic of an overlooked transnational illicit market; a market facilitated by neo-liberalism and speciesism. While estimates on the value of the trade are problematic, the snapshot of online sales in Scotland, alone, suggests a marketplace with an annual value of £13 million (17,680 puppies). The cost of animal suffering associated with this trade is incalculable. Awareness must be raised and regulation and enforcement improved to reduce suffering and transnational criminals from profiting. This rural-urban dynamic presents a global challenge and demands an international response.

green criminology; illegal puppy trade; rural-urban dimensions; animal harm; transnational illicit market

Daan van Uhm Utrecht University
Dina Siegel, Utrecht University

DOG FIGHTING IN THE NETHERLANDS

In recent years there is increasing public attention for dog fighting in Europe. This presentation focuses on how the phenomenon of dog fighting can be explained. It examines the criminal networks involved in this activity in the Netherlands. The preliminary data of the empirical research, which was conducted in 2018 will be presented. The questions which will be
discussed: Is this criminal activity associated with organized crime? Is this a part of criminal life style in which the fighting dogs function as status symbols? How transnational is this activity? Furthermore, the social world of the organization behind the dog fights will be discussed.

dog fighting; green criminology; animal harm; organized crime

James Allen-Robertson University of Essex
Anna Di Ronco, University of Essex

ACTIVISM AGAINST TRADITIONAL MEDICINE ON SOCIAL MEDIA: UNTANGLING THE #NOVAX PROTEST

Social media, online sharing platforms, and online fora are often used by supporters of unofficial, fraudulent and harmful (sometimes regarded as “alternative”) non-medical treatments to channel messages that assert their “medical validity” and undermine the credibility of established and scientific medical practices. These messages may lead people — at least in some cases — to distrust the medical establishment, refuse traditional medical practices and entertain the idea of turning to unsafe non-medical treatments as an attempt to recover from serious pathologies.

This paper will focus on a case of social media activism against an officially recognised medical practice — the one of vaccines. Particularly, it will explore the case of NOVAX activism in Italy through a variety of methods, including visual and virtual ethnographies of Twitter and Facebook posts, social network analysis and text mining. By illustrating and critically analysing the social networks and topics of discourse that emerge from the activity of the NOVAX activists on Twitter and Facebook, this paper will discuss the role of social media in supporting activism against traditional medicine.

healthcare, medicines, social media, activism, harm

Hall Hall Northumbria University

COSMETIC ENHANCEMENT TECHNOLOGIES: A TOPOGRAPHY OF HARM

It has been argued that twenty-first century capitalism is affecting the constitution of subjectivity in complex ways. Supported by an attendant consumer culture and an evolving technological infrastructure, the individual is now compelled to become active in the reconstruction of the self as it faces growing pressure to improve its performance and image. This has led to significant cultural change and an increase in consumer demand for the products that aid this self-reconstruction,
which has in turn triggered the emergence and development of active systems of finance, investment and production in new licit and illicit markets that cater for this demand. This includes a booming market in cosmetic enhancement technologies such as botulinum toxin (Botox) and dermal filler. These products and procedures promise to smooth facial folds and wrinkles, leading to a new and improved self. Yet they are also fully embedded in processes of capital accumulation and intensified social control, resulting in complex patterns of benefit and harm. Drawing on ongoing ethnographic research, in this paper I offer a preliminary zemiological analysis of the market in cosmetic enhancement technologies. It is my proposition that the cosmetic enhancement drug industry is awash with a great number of harms that can only be adequately examined with a perspective that moves beyond mainstream conceptions of crime and towards a harms-based critique of contemporary network capitalism.

healthcare, medicines, enhancement drugs, technology, harm

An Analysis of the Production of Illicit Pharmaceuticals in China

Lisa Sugiura University of Portsmouth
Anita Lavorgna, University of Southampton

CAUGHT IN A LIE: THE RISE AND FALL OF A RESPECTABLE DEVIANT ONLINE

In this paper we draw on the concept of respectable deviance to understand the journey into deviance – from her rise as an alternative health expert through to her public disgrace – of Belle Gibson, a young Australian blogger, app publisher and alternative medicine advocate who falsely claimed to have cured cancer without reverting to science-based medicine. Through the rigorous analysis of a series of media and online documentary sources where Ms Gibson provided autobiographical accounts of her life experience, the argument is presented that the promotion of one’s self as a health expert and subsequently being outed as a fraudster encourages techniques of neutralization and particular presentations of self to respond and manage negative labelling and the stigma attached. Furthermore, contemporary technology and the affordances of being online are simultaneously beneficial and detrimental to the ‘respectable deviant’ in providing both opportunities for and preserving deviance. Highlighting the need for further criminological inquiry towards the issue of fraudulent alternative medicine claims and fake experts, which is heightened via the online realm, where communities of potentially vulnerable people can be exploited.

healthcare, medicines, deviance, technology, media
Antony Pemberton INTERVICT - Tilburg University
Pauline Aarten, Leiden University

NARRATIVITY AND THE EXPERIENCE OF GENOCIDE

Narrative victimology would conceptualise severe victimisation as a narrative ruptures in life stories, in which meaning-giving of the victimisation aftermath lies. Genocide has particular narrative issues as it attacks victims’ individual life narrative and attempts to annihilate cultural resources from which life stories are drawn: the meta-narratives of the cultural/ethnic group that the genocide seeks to annihilate. It might thwart the symbolic immortality that culture offers. In turn, the experience of surviving genocide becomes a collective narrative resource itself. Genocide therefore poses particular challenges to narrativity as such. Narrative is not the first layer of the experience of injustice: that is reserved for embodiment. It may be conceptualised as the pre-verbal experience of failure to maintain a sense of control over one’s body. Narrative requires the capture of this experience in language, but as the experience of survivors of the Holocaust demonstrates words often fail to convey the horrors that the inhabitants of the camps experienced. The experience of genocide questions whether any such morals are fantasies and thereby places narrativity itself in doubt. That behaviour must be guided by some reason is also a necessary component of stories, however to which extent is genocide not only an attack on the narrative resources, but also on reason and morality as fundamental building blocks of narrative?

Narratives, sense- and meaning making, culture, morality

Lohne Lohne Department of Criminology, University of Oslo

THE ‘CULT OF MAN’ AND THE MAKING OF GLOBAL MORAL ORDER

By their ability to ‘shock the conscience of humanity’, core international crimes – war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide — are instilled with a ‘higher’ victim profile than what is generally the case in domestic criminal justice. While the permanent International Criminal Court – as an embodiment of the international community – have been delegated the authority to punish on behalf of its member states, this chapter moves beyond such a politico-legal approach to offer a cultural insight into the ‘global’ authority to punish, asking, who are the ‘we’ who punish? To what extent can international criminal justice be understood as reflecting cultural authority – to reflect bonds of common values and beliefs, tradition and interests on a global scale? In doing so, the chapter draws on empirical research from the author’s study of human rights advocacy at the ICC and conceptual work that is the legacy of Emile Durkheim. It explores how the notion of ‘humanity’ is put at the centre of international criminal justice’s moral foundation, and does work to justify criminal punishment when it is disembedded from the nation state. As such, the chapter suggests that international criminal justice serves, in the name of humanity, to reinforce a humanitarian imaginary of a global moral order.

Humanity, international criminal justice, Durkheim, punishment
Martin Hoondert Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University

THEATRE AND MUSIC AS CULTURAL PRACTICES OF VICTIMHOOD: THE SREBRENICA CASE

Nearly 25 years ago a genocide took place in Srebrenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina. While the international community failed to intervene in the Bosnian civil war, the Bosnian Serbs killed 8372 Bosnian Muslims and thousands were forced to leave the region. In the past decades, the genocide has been commemorated in both Srebrenica and elsewhere in Europe, exhibitions have been organized and the survivors have tried to find justice and truth. Also theatre and music have been part of the coping strategies and truth seeking and are important cultural practices of victimhood. In this paper, I will explore, analyze and evaluate theatre plays and music related to Srebrenica from the perspective of both mourning theory and transitional justice in a post-conflict and still ethnically divided country.

Srebrenica, genocide, theatre, music, coping

Yarin Eski Knowledge Hub Security and Social Resilience, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

BEYOND THE GENOCIDAL BEING AND ABSOLUTE NOTHINGNESS; EXISTENTIALIST INSPIRATION FOR THE CRIMINOLOGICAL AND VICTIMOLOGICAL VERSTEHEN OF GENOCIDE

Criminology and victimology are developing increasingly more understanding of genocide, considering different perspectives, such as but not limited to political scientific, sociological, psychological and cultural approaches. Nevertheless, the existential perspective on genocide has hardly been, or actually not, integrated in criminological or victimological explanations of genocide, where it is gaining ground, especially in criminology (Crewe and Lippens, 2009). This contribution will consider genocide as an existential act (of survival) and by embedding it in existentialist thought on being and nothingness (Sartre, 1946), from which a two-fold agenda will be proposed. It will outline, at the start, how a criminological existentialism ought to explore genocidal intent(ion) and the will to nothingness—the perpetrator being its embodiment—and a victimological existentialism ought to explore survival of nothingness—the survivor being its embodiment. It will then be argued how those seemingly separate but actually interconnected inquiries can enrich each other, and thus provide a mutually understanding criminology and victimology of genocidal intention and genocide survivorship.

Existentialism, genocide, intent, survival, victimology, criminology
Eoin Guilfoyle University of Limerick

**REFORMING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER IN IRELAND**

The paper will begin by setting out what exactly a Community Service Order (CSO) is in Ireland and how it differs from community service sanctions in other jurisdictions. It will show that the Irish CSO, unlike community service sanctions in many other jurisdictions, is not designed to be rehabilitative. It is designed to punish and allow for general reparations to be made. While it is hoped that participants will benefit from completing a CSO, rehabilitation is not a primary objective of the Irish sanction.

The paper will detail how the Irish CSO operates in practice and will identify issues and problems with the sanction in its current form. Then based on an analysis of community service sanctions in other jurisdictions and up to date criminological research, the paper will make a series of suggestions as to how these issues and problems can be overcome. The overall aim being to increase the use of the CSO as an alternative to imprisonment and to reduce rates of recidivism amongst those who are sentenced to a CSO in Ireland.

*Community Sanctions, Community Service Orders*

Svensson Svensson Lund University

**NGOS, VOLUNTEERS AND THE STATE: PROBATION, PRISON AND VICTIM SUPPORT IN SWEDEN**

Sweden is renowned for having a strong welfare state. As the welfare state grew during the 20th century there was an emphasis on state institutions as well as on professionalism. In the early 20th century support and control of offenders in the community were managed by volunteers. In the 1940s the Probation Service was created as a governmental organization with employed trained social workers. When the welfare state peaked in the 1970s community sanctions and measures came in focus and more professionals were employed in the Probation Service and fewer volunteers were engaged. Still, the governing idea and practice was that professionals and volunteers cooperated in supporting and controlling offenders in the community.

In the 1980s neoliberal ideas developed and the criminal policies started to shift. Victims came in focus and victim support organizations established and became a new arena for volunteers. Since the 1990s the Prison and Probation Service has aimed for an evidence-based practice based on different manual based techniques. Today, very few volunteers participate in the regular work of the probation services. Volunteers are now merely found in philanthropic work in prisons and in victim support.

In this presentation I will discuss the roles of volunteers in relation to changing criminal policies. Volunteers working with community sanctions and measures are in focus, but also volunteers working in prisons and in victim support will be mentioned.

*Community Sanctions, Victim Support*
RESISTING MASS SUPERVISION

In this paper, after briefly offering an analysis of the emergence and meaning of ‘mass supervision’ in certain late-modern societies, I explore what can and should be done about it. Firstly, I explore how we might creatively and constructively challenge the relative invisibility of supervision in public-political sphere, fostering properly democratic deliberation about it. Secondly, as a contribution to such deliberation, I offer one normative vision of what legitimate, proportionate and helpful supervision might look like.

Community Sanctions, Mass Supervision

THE TRANSITION FROM PRISON TO COMMUNITY: THE ROLE OF MENTORING IN DESISTANCE AND REENTRY

Rates of recidivism in Spain are higher for inmates that are released at the end of their prison sentence than for those that are released with a gradual transition to the community. Previous research supports two hypotheses on which the present research is based: a) high rate of recidivism of those released at the expiration of their sentence is affected by the lack of supervision and support to overcome their obstacles to a successful reentry; b) mentoring can have a positive impact on desistance and successful reentry when needs of instrumental and emotional support of ex-convicts are met.

The research “From Prison to Community: an Experimental Reentry Program for Medium and High-risk Prisoners” recruited 245 participants in their final months of serving a prison sentence that consented to participate in an experiment (Randomized Controlled Trial design) to evaluate the impact of having a mentor on desistance, reentry and recidivism. A group of 118 of these participants were provided with a mentor and the rest cooperated in the research without a mentor.

This communication will describe how the mentoring process was organized to achieve the expected outcomes through the main instruments designed for the research: a guide to promote desistance and reintegration, a guide of social resources for the reentry process, the field journal of mentors, and the tool to assess the quality of the mentoring process. We will discuss the strengths and weakness of these instruments.

Mentoring, Desistance, Reentry, Prison, RCT
Durnescu University of Bucarest

PAINS OF RELEASE AND THE ROLE OF STATE

Based on an ethnographic study with 58 participants released from a Romanian prison, this study revisits the pains of release and discusses the role that State might have to play in moderating them. Suffering from the shock of release, being socially isolated and enjoying a marginal place in the society, ex-prisoners are expected to perform as full citizens. Some pains are personal or social but many others are structural. For many ex-prisoners almost all legitimate opportunities are currently blocked sometimes even by the State. After examining the multiple layers of reentry, the paper discusses their intersectionality and put forward some recommendations on how the pains of release could be moderated by a responsible State.

reentry, pains of release, release, Romania

Christoph Urwyler University of Bern

THE ATTRITION OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE. RESULTS FROM A STUDY ON PRISON RELEASE PRACTICES IN SWITZERLAND

The decision to grant conditional release from prison has been largely neglected in the contemporary criminological literature, despite its critical implications. The current study, conducted in four cantons in Switzerland, examines the impact of several legal and institutional factors on the decision to grant release to eligible parole candidates. It relies on data from a quantitative analysis of 945 correctional files.

Federal jurisdiction and law are postulating that conditional release shall be the rule and its denial the exception, and, all Swiss cantons shall guarantee the uniform execution of criminal sanctions. In contrast, the study shows a significant decline of release rates since the early 2000s as well as different parole practices between cantonal authorities. First, these findings testify to the rise of a more punitive criminal policy in Switzerland that is echoed by the actual practices of the Swiss parole authorities. Second, they indicate that the cantonal authorities indeed rely on the same criteria but apply them in a more or less restrictive manner, which leads to unequal chances for inmates to be granted conditional release. This reflects a culturally different understanding of the parole decision among the four cantons.

Together, these findings suggest a split between the criminal law principals and its application which undermines the credibility of the whole penal system, because justice rests on its claim to make appearance and reality coincide.

conditional release, decision-making, Switzerland
Anette Storgaard University of Aarhus

FROM PRISON TO ?

What is actually next step from incarceration? Will you be free? Will you be on the road to freedom and a decent live? Which obstacles may occur on that road and would an improvement on your access to knowledge about your rights and options possibly influence your choices? The presentation links to as well system theory which introduces the challenges in communication between different public actors of relevance in the process of resettlement and to considerations within the framework of access to justice-thinking.

system theory, incarceration, resettlement, justice

Wienhausen-Knezevic Elke University of Bern

“WHO’S GOT THE POWER?” – DECISION-MAKING IN THE CONTEXT OF NON-COMPLIANCE AND BREACH PROCEDURES DURING PROBATION. RESULTS FROM AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN SWITZERLAND.

Given the fact, that the number of offenders under supervision has in all European countries outreached the number of prisoners, little is known about decision-making during probation. Thus, the present paper deals with decision-making process in cases of non-compliance (e.g. the violation of the probation officer’s instructions or committing a criminal offence) during probation period.

Who is the decision-maker in the first place according to the phrase “who’s got the power”? In what way do the different actors influence each other? Are there specific differences within the actual practices between the cantons in the sense of a differing culture of execution? One major concern of the project is to identify patterns of the decision-making practices and the discretionary probation decision. On this behalf we analyzed the dynamics between potential decision makers (judges, correctional services and probation officers) being involved when it comes to enjoin, execute or prolongate the supervision on parole and potential conduct orders in cases of non-compliance or breach procedures. The project is based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of almost 250 files from male and female conditionally released probationers in four cantons in Switzerland.

The results presented were generated within the broader research project „Decision Making on Conditional Release and Probation in Switzerland“, which is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF).

Probation, Decision-Making, Qualitative Analysis
DISCRETIONARY DECISION MAKING BY PROBATION OFFICERS IN LITHUANIA: DRIFTING BETWEEN COMMUNITY SAFETY AND OFFENDER’S RESOCIALIZATION.

The Law on Probation of the Republic of Lithuania establishes the principle of balance of public security and resocialization. The application of this principle in practice is closely linked to the discretion of probation officers in deciding on the measures taken by clients, their severity, and intensity, especially in case of violation of probation conditions. Recent changes to the legal regulation have reduced the discretion of probation officers. This paper presents the results of a survey, one of the goals of which is to assess how probation officials tend to respond to different situations of breaches committed by probationers.

Probation, Decision Making, Resocialization

CULTURES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF DESISTER IDENTITIES, AND SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY

Studies of desistance to date have scarcely accounted for the role of cultures and social structures in shaping the dynamics of desistance. In this paper, I begin to address this gap by providing a cross national comparison of probationers who were desisting from crime in England and Israel. I explore the social and political contexts of supervision in the community in each country and how each context influenced participants’ self conceptualisations of their past offending and desistance from crime. I find that each country was inclined to highlight different aspects in regards to crime, offenders, rehabilitation, families, friends, childhood, money, success or failure, ideal life, and social support. Each ‘cultural script’ was woven in probationers’ narratives about their criminal past and sense of identity, as well as ‘oriented’ their desistance processes. That is, the social ‘design’ of an ‘offender-label’ in each country and distinct cultural understandings of ‘offenders’ were associated with participants’ descriptions of the path they sought to take to desist (the ‘how’ of desistance). I conclude the paper with a discussion about the construction of identities in processes of desistance and the construction of avenues out of crime when the cultural attitude around offenders varies.

Desistance, Identity construction, Probation, Supervision
“PENAL VOLUNTARISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND- SOME CONCEPTUAL CONSIDERATIONS”

The role of voluntary sector organisations (VSOs) in the delivery of community sanctions in the Republic of Ireland has yet to be critically explored and charted empirically. Against the backdrop of the historically unique relationship between the state and church based VSOs in the Republic of Ireland, this paper outlines the contours of the contemporary landscape of partnership between the criminal justice system and VSOs. Particular attention will be paid to the ‘voice’ of the VSO sector in these ‘partnerships’ and the challenge of conducting critical research in a small jurisdiction amongst an even smaller number of organisations and professionals. The second part of the paper will then provide an analysis of several ‘Service Level Agreements’ (SLAs) that regulate the collaboration of the Irish criminal justice system with selected VSOs in the delivery of different community sanctions. More specifically, this analysis will tease out to what extent SLAs are based on principles of marketization and how they engage with a transformative social rights agenda vs. principles of individual responsibilisation. I suggest that a close reading of textual documents such as ‘SLAs’ can provide useful insights into starting to theorise the relationship between the Irish criminal justice system and VSOs and ultimately also shifts in the governance of people involved with the criminal justice system.

VSOs and criminal justice, penal drift, community sanctions, Republic of Ireland

ONTological SECURITY, TRUST AND DESISTANCE FROM CRIME UNDER TRANSFORMING REHABILITATION

This presentation argues that in order to understand how Transforming Rehabilitation impacted upon the initial desistance efforts of offenders on probation, it is important to understand the micro temporal, spatial and contextual factors within which such efforts are undertaken. Utilising May and Thrift’s (2003) notion of TimeSpace it is argued that being “on probation” has a rhythm of its own which has the ability to structure desistance efforts. Utilising the narratives of 20 young adult offenders on an Intensive Community Order, this paper argues that the consistency of a (relatively) trusting probation relationship allowed for the development of a sense of ontological security (Giddens, 1990) within probationers. A stable base upon which burgeoning attempts at capital acquisition could be made. This could subsequently be used as a scaffold upon which to build opportunities for further capital acquisition through more traditional means (Giordano et al, 2002) while also aiding the identity transformation commonly discussed in the desistance literature. The introduction and subsequent implementation of Transforming Rehabilitation destabilised this process by altering the, sometimes longstanding, rhythms and routines associated with being “on probation”, leading to an increased sense of ontological insecurity, subsequently hindering the desistance efforts of the sample.

Transforming Rehabilitation
THROUGH THE GATE: THE IMPLEMENTATION, MANAGEMENT AND DELIVERY OF RESETTLEMENT SERVICE PROVISION FOR SHORT-TERM PRISONERS

The paper capitalises on the access granted to the research team by a resettlement prison and the Community Rehabilitation Company commissioned to deliver resettlement services to reflect on the implementation and delivery of Through The Gate provision in one case study area. Interviews and focus groups have been used to capture the perspectives of professionals who oversee and deliver interventions; groups of men who have served and completed sentences within the prison; and the family members of these men. The phased research design has seen individuals engaged on multiple occasions to track the impact of resettlement service provision across the 18-month life course of the project. The paper uses the generated data to inform a critical examination of the practice implications of administering Through the Gate provision in a resettlement prison. The discussion will reflect upon the changes in organisational structures, the evolution of occupational culture(s), and on the impact on multi-agency partnership working practice. Drawing on extensive and rich observational and interview-based material allows us to consider the process and implications of change from the three constituent parties most effected by the change: that is, the professionals, service users, and their families.

Transforming Rehabilitation

THE MARKETISATION OF REHABILITATION: SOME ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.

This paper discusses the evolution of criminal justice policy in English and Wales, in particular the TR agenda. Broadly speaking, current government policy, as set out in TR suggests probation services be increasingly provided in a market context. In this market, motivated by profit and extrinsic rewards, economic actors will theoretically act optimally to deter fellow sociopaths from crime. We argue TR can be theorised as a development of New Public Management; itself underpinned by the blurring of boundaries between social and business transactions. However, the explicit introduction of the profit motive into the criminal justice system in the UK government strategy involves increasing reliance on the para-state sector supposedly
to improve criminal justice services. This creates a tension between the “shrinking” state’s supposed desire to reduce expenditure, and the incentive of the private-sector to lobby for increased public spending on outsourcing. In addition, there is evidence that outsourcing may increase inequality and emphasising marketised, rather than social, transactions may erode the observing of social contracts. Ultimately, an emphasis on extrinsic rewards tends to: drive out intrinsic rewards; erode conscience; promote a shallow and self-serving response; and increase the costs of monitoring as, (the appearance of) compliance is valued above — or rather, instead of — ethics. These effects may interact to increase the overall cost of criminal justice.

Transforming Rehabilitation

da Cunha Goncalves Leonel Kanton Zürich, Office of Corrections, Switzerland & University of Konstanz

ASSESSING PRISON ADJUSTMENT AMONG YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS: CHANGES, CORRELATES, AND OUTCOMES

While young adult prisoners are a population of special risk and needs, knowledge on their adjustment to imprisonment is limited. This longitudinal study investigated the self-reported adjustment of 75 youths (aged 17-22 years) newly admitted to a Portuguese prison, and examines changes, correlates and outcomes of their adjustment problems. The prisoners were assessed at the first, third, and sixth month after their entry into the institution. Regression analyses revealed that adjustment problems tended to increase after the first month, especially those related to social conflicts. Having more prison visits, a lower educational level, and being White were the variables associated with higher number of adjustment problems. Adjustment problems were, in turn, associated with higher levels of disciplinary infractions, healthcare utilization and mental health symptoms. The current study shows that self-report measures may be useful in measuring the adjustment of young adult offenders’ over time in prison.

young adult offenders, prison adjustment, changes, correlates, outcomes
Michelle Michelle Queen’s University Belfast
Dominic Kelly, Northern Ireland Prison Service; Cate McNamee, Queen’s University Belfast

EXPLAINING DISPARITIES IN PRISON MISCONDUCT: WHY DO SOME PEOPLE AMASS MORE ADJUDICATIONS THAN OTHERS?

Official records often underestimate the true prevalence of prison misconduct due to social norms against reporting such behaviour to staff, staff reporting and recording practices and the use of discretion by staff in deciding when to formally charge someone with breaking prison rules (Bottoms, 1999; Liebling, Price & Shafer, 2011; Sykes, 1958; Sykes & Messinger, 1960). Nonetheless, official records indicate that the majority of people in prison will break prison rules and be found guilty of engaging in prison misconduct at some stage during their imprisonment (DeLisi, 2003: Trulson, Delisi, Caudill, Belshaw & Marquart, 2010). However, only a small minority of people are repeatedly found guilty of breaking prison rules and amass a substantial record of prison adjudication charges (Delisi, 2003; Trulson et al, 2010). This paper outlines research that explores why some people amass more adjudication charges than others. This research uses administrative records for 892 imprisoned adult males in Northern Ireland to quantitatively examine the predictive capacity of a range of individual, environmental and prison related factors on adjudication charges. Theoretical explanations for the relationships observed will be offered, as well as suggestions for future actions that can be taken to reduce disparities in prison misconduct.

Prison misconduct: prisoner disparities; adjudication charges; Northern Ireland

Drenkhahn Kirstin Freie Universität Berlin

JUDICIAL CONTROL IN THE GERMAN PRISON SYSTEM: DISAPPOINTMENT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL, BUT PROGRESS FOR THE SYSTEM?

The German Federal Prison Law of 1977 made prisoners’ access to the courts for the judicial control of prison conditions a lot easier than it was before. The Prison Law also provided specific rules to determine these conditions as prisoners’ rights for the first time. Since then, there has been a mass of court decisions, a lot of them by the Federal Constitutional Court. This jurisprudence has had a positive impact on prison practice and has influenced the legal reforms of imprisonment that have taken place over the past decade. At the same time, the very scarce empirical research on judicial control of imprisonment shows that the chance of success for individual prisoners’ complaints is very small and that especially access to appeals court still is very difficult. Therefore, judicial control of imprisonment will often be a frustrating experience for individual prisoners and perceived as unfair. This presentation outlines these two perspectives on judicial control of imprisonment in Germany and discusses if and how the diverging findings can be reconciled within a prison system that has resocialization and reintegration as its main goals.

prisoners’ rights, judicial review, prison reform, resocialisation
Irena Cajner Mraović University of Zagreb
Barbara Prpić, University of Zagreb; Nikolina Nemec, University of Zagreb; Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Michigan State University

DISTINGUISHING AMONG THE SHADES OF BLUE: AN EMPIRICAL EXPLORATION OF THE CROATIAN EMIGRANTS’ VIEWS OF POLICE INTEGRITY IN CROATIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Based on the 2017 survey of the Croatian emigrants residing in the United States of America, this paper explores the respondents’ views of police integrity in both Croatia and the USA. The questionnaire contains six hypothetical vignettes describing examples of police corruption. It asks the respondents to evaluate how serious these examples of police corruption are and to estimate how serious police officers in both countries would evaluate these behaviors. In addition, the questionnaire taps into the respondents’ experience of emigration, trust in the police and other governmental institutions, and experience with the police in both countries. The results show that the Croatian emigrants assess that the Croatian police exhibit lower levels of integrity than the U.S. police do.

police misconduct, police integrity

Prpić Prpić University of Zagreb
Vladimir Božović, University of Belgrade; Irena Cajner Mraović, University of Zagreb, Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Michigan State University

A COMPARISON OF THE SERBIAN PUBLIC AND POLICE OFFICER VIEWS ABOUT POLICE

This paper compares the similarities and differences in the Serbian public and police officer evaluations of police misconduct seriousness. In 2017, the police integrity survey was distributed to 1,834 Serbian police officers and 404 college students. The respondents were asked to read 14 scenarios describing police misconduct and evaluate the seriousness of the misconduct. The analyses in the paper first compare citizens’ own evaluations of seriousness with the police officers’ own evaluations of seriousness. Then, they contrast citizens’ predictions of police officers’ evaluations of seriousness not only with the police officers’ actual evaluations of seriousness, but also with the police officers’ predictions of how most police officers would evaluate the seriousness of the described forms of misconduct.

police misconduct, police integrity
DOES RANK MATTER FOR THE CONTOURS OF POLICE INTEGRITY AMONG POLICE OFFICERS FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA?

This paper contrasts the line officer and supervisor views on police integrity. Police officers in our nationwide sample of the police in Bosnia and Herzegovina were surveyed in 2017. The questionnaire contains 11 vignettes describing various forms of police misconduct, including police corruption, use of excessive force, and planting of evidence. The follow-up questions inquired of the respondents to assess their views of misconduct seriousness, expected discipline, and willingness to report. The analyses indicate that the line officer and supervisor perceptions of misconduct seriousness and expected discipline are very similar. The largest differences were found between line officer and supervisor assessments of the code of silence.

police misconduct, police integrity, supervisors

A COMPARISON OF THE CROATIAN AND SLOVENIAN CITIZEN VIEWS OF THE POLICE USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE

Whereas Croatia and Slovenia were part of the same former communist Yugoslavia three decades ago, these two European Union members have experienced different transitions into democracies. Based on the survey of 338 Slovenian and 381 Croatian college students, the paper studies potential differences in the public views about the use of excessive force. The police integrity questionnaire has 4 hypothetical scenarios describing various levels of the use of excessive force, from a verbal abuse to the abuse of a deadly force. The respondents in both countries were asked to assess how serious they perceive these examples, what they think should be the appropriate discipline for police officers who engaged in such behavior, and whether they would report it.

brutality, force, police misconduct, public opinion
IMPLICATIONS OF DESISTANCE THE ORY FOR INNOVATIVE WORK INITIATIVES

This paper considers some of the implications of desistance theory for innovative work initiatives, setting the scene for the following two papers.

Desistance

SOCIAL COOPERATIVE STRUCTURES AND EMPLOYMENT

While the significance of employment to processes of desistance is well established, it is also true that there are many and varied obstacles to people with convictions accessing and sustaining employment. Multi-stakeholder social enterprise and cooperative structures of (paid) employment can circumnavigate some of the systemic obstacles to employment, such as criminal records and employer discrimination that people involved in the justice system routinely encounter. This paper will discuss the role of co-operatives in this context.

- Co-operatives and Desistnce

SOCIAL ENTERPRISE, DESISTANCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Not only are social enterprises providing paid work a rarity in the justice system in the UK, their potential has hardly been explored. This paper will draw from research with one social enterprise and assess its real value in supporting desistance through meaningful employment.

Social Enterprise, desistance and Employment
THE ABSTRACT POLICE

Our thesis is that over the past few years the police has changed into a fundamentally different kind of organization. To better understand this process and its far-reaching consequences, we introduce a new concept: ‘the abstract police’. The concept refers to a shift of the relations of the police, both internally and externally. These relations have become more at a distance, more impersonal and formal, less direct, and more de-contextualized, especially from the once taken-for-granted local context. Besides, the abstract police has become less dependent on personal knowledge of officer(s), as this is increasingly being replaced by ‘system knowledge’, framed within the ‘logic’ and categorizations of computer data systems. We will try to show that the rise of abstract police is an unintended outcome of both long-term social developments and police reforms that have resulted in considerable organizational scale enlargement and highly centralized national forces.

police, organizational change

MOBILE TECHNOLOGY AND CHANGING POLICE ORGANIZATIONS: BODY-WORN CAMERA AS CATALYST FOR INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE OR CONTINUITY IN POLICING?

Mobile technology – such as body cameras and cell phones – has brought about major changes in police equipment and police work. While these devices are often viewed through utopian lenses that portray them as new solutions to contemporary crime and security issues, comprehensive evaluation of the impact of new technologies on police work and institutional change reveals that these developments have had controversial effects (Amicelle, Aradau & Jeandesboz, 2015; Tanner & Meyer 2015; Manning, 2008). My objective is to look at new mobile technology devices, in particular at wearable on-officer camera systems, and their effect on police work and visibility from the perspective of police managers. How do they view such instruments, how do they promote them, and what do they see as their effects on police work and institutional framework of policing? Based on an invitation as academic expert for a pilot trial in a city police department in Switzerland, I will propose to review that experiment, focusing on the ‘promesses of change’ surrounding the discourses of police managers and communication officers. As I will discuss it, implementation of these new security instruments may have counterproductive effects not only on police organization ability to change but also with regard to the community policing philosophy of the organization.

Policing, technology, institutional change
Christian Mouhanna CESDIP, CNRS-Université de Versailles

THE REFORMS SEEN FROM THE RANK: HOW POLICE OFFICERS DEAL WITH THE INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN THEIR ORGANISATIONS

In France, for 25 years, the police organisations have faced many reforms attempting to improve their efficiency. Whenever a new minister is in charge of the Home secretary, he try to be remembered for his « big » change. Beyond the formal transformation, we want to put the light on the way the practitioners deal with this permanent movement inside their organisation. Does this movement really affect the way they work? What are its effects on the police culture? By using the results of several researches trying to evaluate the results of different reforms, we will show the impact and the limits of this governance of policing. We will focus particularly on the game played by these officers with the bureaucracy and the evaluation system they have to suffer.

Police reform, police officers

Dorian Schaap University of Nijmegen


Dynamic perspectives on developments within the police organization and its institutional context are rare. This presentation will draw from a longitudinal study on developments in the Dutch police system to argue that a long-term institutional theory-derived perspective on the police organization can yield important insights regarding patterns of continuity and change.

For the Dutch police, the period from 1989 until 2017 covers two large-scale reforms and many smaller or incremental changes. There were transitions from a municipal, to a regional, to a national Dutch police system. These separate phases were characterized by different tensions, perceived problems and dominant actors. However, despite near-constant reorganization, various underlying tensions have remained quite constant. It is hence probably a misconception to understand police reorganizations as the results of rational attempts at solving core problems of the system. Rather, they are the outcome of continuous processes of negotiation, framing, compromise and unpredictable events.

Police reform, police systems, institutional change
CARIBBEAN WOMEN AND CRIME: INTERRELATIONS OF POVERTY, EDUCATION, FAMILY FACTORS & ATTACHMENT AMONG DUTCH CARIBBEAN WOMEN

In the Netherlands, Dutch Caribbean women are overrepresented in official crime statistics. Dutch Caribbean women also make up over 10 per cent of the female prison population, being one of the largest ethnic minorities across female prisons in the Netherlands. A similar overrepresentation of Caribbean women in prison can be found, for example, in the United Kingdom where Afro-Caribbean women comprise a quarter of female prisoners, while accounting for only 1 per cent of the general population.

However, it is likely that this overrepresentation in registered crime and prison populations is due — at least in part - to practices of ethnic or racial profiling by the Dutch police and criminal justice system. Such practices could lead to inflated rates of Caribbean crime suspects and could negatively impact on their sentencing outcomes as well. As around two thirds of incarcerated women in the Netherlands have children, and Caribbean women are often single mothers, their high incarceration rate also has a relatively large impact on societies both in Europe and across the Caribbean. Nonetheless, there is little known about specific pathways to offending and incarceration among Caribbean women who end up in the Dutch prison system.

This presentation will discuss the first results of our recent study on risk factors for offending among Dutch Caribbean born women that was conducted by the VU University Amsterdam and the NSCR).

Dutch, Caribbean, Women, Crime, Poverty

PATHWAYS OF UNACCOUNTABLE FEMALE OFFenders

Researchers have identified different female pathways to crime and prison. While some of these pathways resemble male pathways, other pathways are gender-specific and are typically shaped by gendered risk factors. It appears that the literature on female / gendered pathways has been paying more attention to specific subgroups of female offenders, and less to others. For example, female offenders declared not criminally responsible on account of a mental disorder (unaccountable female offenders) are an un(der)studied subgroup in the pathways literature. Up till now we don’t know much
about their pathways to crime and prison. In this paper we explore the pathways of unaccountable female offenders who (ever) reside(d) in the psychiatric hospital Sint-Jan-Baptist in Belgium. Our results suggest that unaccountable female offenders may follow unique pathways that are not described in the literature yet.

*Female, Pathways, Crime, Prison*

**Women and Organized Crime: What Role Do Gender Studies Play?**

*Lorraine Gelsthorpe University of Cambridge*

*Michele Burman, University of Glasgow*

**ESC WORKING GROUP: PLANS AND POSSIBILITIES**

*This presentation will form the basis of an open discussion about the ESC Working Group, how best to share information and how to plan for the next Spring Meeting. There will be opportunity for participants to say something about recent, current and prospective research relating to gender, crime and criminal justice.*

*Gender, Crime, Justice, Working Group*

**EVERYDAY POLITICAL ECONOMIES OF PLURAL POLICING**

*It has become a truism that policing is no longer the exclusive domain of the police, but is rather carried out by a wide range of public, private and voluntary actors. Over the past three or so decades, our comparative understanding of ‘plural policing’ has moved forward considerably. An ever growing number of scholars have contributed towards the process of mapping out both the multiplicity of actors tasked with delivering policing functions on the ground and the array of regulatory structures responsible for steering these functions from above. Much less is known, however, about what happens when these policing actors and regulatory structures interact with one another on a daily basis. To address this gap, we propose hosting a roundtable*

*Adam White University of Sheffield*

*Adam Crawford, University of Leeds and Jenny Fleming, University of Southampton and Ronald van Steden, VU Amsterdam*
to discuss a new research agenda on the ‘Everyday Political Economies of Plural Policing’. We will explore not only the formal characteristics of policing and regulatory institutions, but also the mediating role of emotions, identity, culture and other less formal dimensions. The roundtable will be invite only and will include the following participants: Adam Crawford, Marleen Easton, Yarin Eski, Jenny Fleming, Conor O’Reilly, Carlos Solar, Philip Stenning, Ronald van Steden, David Wall and Adam White.

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Plural Policing, Regulation, Politics, Markets, Culture, Identity

Ralph Berthel State Office of Criminal Investigation Saxony

THINK TANK POLICING - AN INNOVATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL FORM OF MODERN POLICING.

Successful policing depends on the following two conditions:
• knowing what happens
• knowing what works

If evidence-based medicine means the conscientious, explicit and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients, the idea of evidence-based policing must describe the conscientious, explicit and judicious use of current best evidence in developing police concepts and making police decisions.

Modern and sustainable policing more and more depends on the knowledge of technical, cultural and social developments. One of the issues of modern policing is the consistent and evidence-based political advice to cope with social problems. This task requires an institution that is able to make science-based especially criminology statements to provide political advice.

The most important tasks are
• the monitoring of social developments at the one hand
• and the advice to police and politics on the other side

The author calls this institution „Think Tank Policing“. To achieve the required expertise, experienced police officers with familiarity to scientific work, as well as scientists, especially criminologist, sociologists and psychologists, should be working in this Think Tank. The work in the Think Tank could preferably be organized in projects.

The presentation gives an overview of the requirements and opportunities of Think Tanks Policing.

think-tank policing, evidence-based policing, policing
EVIDENCE-BASED POLICING - A SUPPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND TRANSPARENCY POLICY.

With the new legislation on administrative transparency and information in Germany, a new verification and publication practice was enforced. The federate state of Hamburg has the farthest reaching legislation, defining the freedom of information as an everyman’s right and obliges the governmental institutions, including the police, to pro-active publication of information.

This new transparency policy also brings along new aspirations for the justification of administrative decisions. More information has to be gathered and made available in order to communicate police decision-making transparently.

To justify criminal policy and demonstrate successful policing, the police has to reliably know what happens and what works and therefore needs a new source of information.

Especially the upcoming victimisation surveys in Germany hold potential to produce evidence and inform police and political decision-making. The presentation focuses on these insights into crime experiences and crime-related attitudes of the population as a support for administrative decision-making and information and transparency policy in Hamburg.

evidence-based policing, transparency policy, policing
of crime and the forms of committing crimes, aimed at developing both preventive and repressive concepts for police crime suppression. Further than that, the experts of the Criminalistic Institute advise the police and political decision-making levels on topics and issues of criminal strategy.

Crucial to the success of the transfer of the results of criminalistic-criminological research into practice are the time factor, the extent of the knowledge gained, the feasibility of implementing them into practice, or their strategic relevance to the police and crime-policy decision-making.

criminalistic-criminological research, policing, evidence-based policing

Andreas Armborst National Centre for Crime Prevention, German Federal Ministry of the Interior

EVIDENCE-BASED CRIME PREVENTION IN GERMANY.

How can science and data analysis improve the prevention and policing of crime? The answer to this question demarcates theory and practice of evidence based crime prevention. This presentation describes its distinctive elements and mechanism and shows how evidence based crime prevention is organised in Germany. The presentation focuses in particular on the process through which research evidence is translated into practise and political/administrative decision making by using the example of systematic reviews and evidence based program registers, such as the Crime Reduction Toolkit and its German counterparts.

crime prevention, evidence-based policing

Victor Van der Geest VU; NSCR
Janna Verbruggen; Catrien Bijleveld

ADULT OUTCOMES OF YOUTHS WHO SPENT TIME IN A JUDICIAL TREATMENT INSTITUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS: A FOCUS ON EDUCATION AND WORK

Formerly institutionalized youths may experience difficulties when making the transition to adulthood. On average their educational level is low and their labor market entry is not without difficulties. Therefore, this study examines adult outcomes of youths (N=251) who spent time in a Dutch judicial treatment institution, and more specifically, it analyzes the extent to which school attainment and work are related to long-term outcomes in adulthood. This paper uses data from
the 17Up study, a longitudinal study following institutionalised youths into adulthood. Outcomes in a variety of life domains, including educational attainment, employment, domains of housing, family formation and health, have been assessed at a follow-up interview with respondents when they were, on average, 34 years old. In addition, background information is available from the youths’ treatment files and official data is used on employment and criminal behaviour. Previous findings from the 17Up study indicated that, on the basis of adult outcomes, individuals could be classified into three qualitatively different groups. Using nonlinear canonical correlation analyses, the current study investigates to what extent those who experience difficulties in the school-to-work transition phase are also more likely to have long-term problems in other adult life domains.

institutions; youth; adult outcomes; education; work

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**Eichelsheim Eichelsheim NSCR**

**Merel Dirkse; Jessica Asscher; Peter van der Laan**

**GIRLS IN COMPULSORY RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS**

In this study we explored potential gender differences among youths in compulsory residential juvenile treatment facilities. Central research questions were: (1) Are there any gender differences with regard to reasons of referral, risk — and protective factors and needs among youths in compulsory residential treatment?, (2) Are there any gender differences with regard to treatment plans?, (3) How are diagnostics, advise and decision making with regard to treatment related to the eventual treatment plan? (4) To what extent can gender specificity be observed in treatment plans, and is there any association with treatment duration and/or a decrease of problems over time? and (5) Are there any differences in gender specificity in treatment plans across facilities?. We carried out file analysis in 5 treatment facilities, matched to ROM monitor information. Although boys and girls often seem to be referred similar reasons, our study shows that girls seem to be referred slightly more often for concerns about child prostitution involvement and/ or disturbed sexual development, and boys more often for externalizing problems and criminal behaviour. Our study shows that oftentimes treatment in compulsory residential treatment facilities seems to have a gender specific focus, while the proposed treatment does not necessarily meets the risks, needs, and problem behaviour of the youth.

institutions; compulsory residential treatment; gender; youth
THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR: A CASE STUDY ON SECURITY NETWORKS IN THE PORT OF ANTWERP

With the development of new transportation and communications technologies the volume of people, goods and services moving around the world has increased. Public law enforcement and regulatory agencies have joined with private providers to meet new security challenges that have emerged due to these developments. This research will introduce a case study on the governance of security in the Port of Antwerp. Particular attention is given to the perception of the roles of the private sector within security networks. The research aims particularly at shedding light into formal and informal decision-making processes amongst actors who use networks to govern the systems they operate in. Additionally, power distributions between public and private sector providers as well as possible forms of horizontal network governance that contrast with traditional hierarchical forms of organisation will be discussed.

Security networks, nodal-network analysis, maritime security, Port of Antwerp

REFLECTIONS ON NODAL AND NETWORK POLICING: TACKLING COCAINE TRAFFICKING FLOWS IN THE PORT OF ANTWERP

The flow of cocaine through the port of Antwerp is a ‘glocal’ phenomenon as cocaine trafficking is a global phenomenon with local impact on crime in the port and its surroundings. This paper addresses the announced Stream Plan (2018), which was set up to tackle this phenomenon. This plan is studied using the conceptual framework of nodal and networked policing. It puts a focus on the diversity in views and approaches by the public and private actors involved. Findings from previous port related research on these views and approaches are used as a source of inspiration to reflect upon expected dynamics and possible pitfalls in the implementation process of the Stream Plan. A study of documents and an analysis of media coverage is used to underpin the arguments that are raised.

nodal governance, nodal-network analysis, policing, cocaine, port of Antwerp, Stream plan.
Nøkleberg Martin University of Oslo

SECURITY NETWORKS: POWER, BROKERAGE AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

The pluralistic and networked nature of security governance seems to require a degree of communication, coordination and exchange of information, knowledge and resources across institutional boundaries. These exchanges are often enabled and structured through networks. Thus, security networks are central to our understanding of the governance of security in many fields. However, relationships between policing and security agencies can be vested by institutional and structural power differences. As such, some actors may be better positioned and thus possess greater potential of influencing the course of events. By using social network analysis, this article sets out to map and assess structural properties of the flow of network resources within the port and airport environment in Norway. Drawing on survey data and qualitative interviews, this article contributes with a more nuanced understanding of how power structures and influences the sharing of information and resources within and across the boundaries of security networks.

Security networks, power, plural policing, social network analysis, airport security, maritime security.

Yinthe Feys Ghent University, IRCP

ETHICAL DECISION MAKING MODELS AND THE IR APPLICABILITY TO THE POLICE

Ethical decision making is a process that has been mapped throughout several disciplines and from different angles (Jones & Ryan, 1997). However, little is known about the ethical decision making processes of police officers. As they work in a specific setting (i.e. they can use violence and are confronted with threatening situations regularly), it is important to get an insight into their decision making process and the factors that impact upon this.

As such, in this presentation we will present the results of a literature analysis concerning ethical decision making models and factors that have been studied in this regard. We will give an overview of different ways to study ethical decision making (with a specific focus on the model of Rest, 1986) and apply these models to the context of (Belgian) police officers. We will end by presenting an online survey, based on this literature analysis, that will be conducted within the Belgian police. In this survey, hypothetical scenarios will be presented to the respondents, asking them to decide how to react in the situation and asking them to elaborate on that decision. Some follow-up questions will be asked about the factors that have (not) impacted upon this decision. In this way, we hope to contribute to the ethical decision making literature in a specific context, enhancing a discussion about the topic and encouraging further research concerning ethical decision making within the police.

Police decision making; ethical decision making; decision making models
LEGITIMACY AND POLICE DECISION MAKING

Police decision making and police legitimacy are inextricably linked. Quality of decision making is an important steering factor for citizen's opinions on police procedural justice and hence impacts on police legitimacy. Decisions that are perceived as the result of a fair procedure and are based on facts, will be seen as higher-quality decisions, which might positively influence legitimacy. Decision making is often studied in terms of ideal-typical policing styles, in which characteristics of police activity are summarized. Styles are found in different types of police activity, e.g. decisions on the use of force, moral dilemmas, but also custody or stop and search practices. The choice for a specific type of police decision making style will have an important impact on police legitimacy. In this paper, legitimacy will be studied based on a broad definition, comprising four axes: 1) trust and (procedural just) policing styles, (2) police behavior and decision making in police citizen-interactions, (3) the use of force (highly intrusive police-citizen interaction) and (4) institutional legitimacy (oversight and accountability). These four axes were addressed in a special issue, combining empirical papers (Verhage, Van Damme & Noppe, 2017). This paper will present the most important conclusions of this issue and will try to assess the impact on the research agenda with regard to police legitimacy on the one hand and police decision making (styles) on the other.

legitimacy; policing styles; decision making

Jacques de Maillard University of Versailles, CESDIP

STYLES OF POLICING IN FRENCH STREET UNITS. THE CASE OF STOP AND SEARCH

Police styles materialize the decisions, priorities and ways of working of the police units on a daily basis. Through an ethnographic study on the work of law enforcement agencies in two French cities, this communication highlights the policing style of several street units with a particular focus on the use of discretionary identity checks. If there are nuances depending on the types of units, places and the impetus given by the intermediate hierarchy, the style of policing is primarily proactive and confrontational. Identity checks are a tool for investigating offenses, controlling the territory and asserting the police authority, especially when it is contested. The communication also questions the variety observed and seeks to identify the criteria (role of the intermediate hierarchy, mandate, jurisdiction) that may explain the differences between the units observed.

styles of policing; street policing; stop and search; professional discretion; police authority
Jannie Noppe Ghent University, IRCP

HOW ARE BELGIAN POLICE OFFICERS DEALING WITH THEIR AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY THROUGH THE EYES OF THE POLICE OFFICERS

This paper is part of a PhD research in which police use of force is studied from the viewpoint of the police officer. Since police officers have a certain amount of discretion, differences can be noticed in how they are dealing with their authority to use force. In studies on policing styles how police officers are dealing with that unique authority is an important indicator for a police officer’s working style. A distinction is made between police officers who can personally justify the use of force (and consequently are not reserved to use force when necessary) and police officers who experience difficulties with using force (and therefore postpone/avoid it when possible). Those studies, however, give us little insight into how and why one develops a particular style and to what extent one changes his/her style throughout a career. Based on semi-structured interviews this paper describes the differences in the propensity to use force of 39 Belgian police officers, their personal development in how they are dealing with their authority to use force throughout their career and searches for explanations for those differences and changes.

police use of force; policing styles; semi-structured interviews

Goldson Barry The University of Liverpool

READING THE PRESENT AND MAPPING THE FUTURE(S) OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN EUROPE: COMPLEXITIES AND CHALLENGES

The paper is presented in two inter-related sections. The first section engages with a range of complexities that pertain to reading the present state of juvenile justice in Europe. Three levels of analysis are engaged: transnational/pan-European, inter-national and intra-national/sub-national. It is argued that high narratives (transnational/pan-European accounts) are theoretically/conceptually flawed and that finer-grained (inter-national and intra-national/sub-national) critical inquiry is necessary to comprehend the differentiated nature of European juvenile justice systems. The second section maps a series of key transformations bracketed as the ‘changing state of Europe’, the ‘changing state of childhood and youth in Europe’ and the ‘changing state of juvenile justice’. Such transformations impose formidable challenges and, taken together, it is argued that they will almost certainly shape the future(s) of juvenile justice in Europe.

juvenile justice
Yana Yana Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Jenneke Christiaens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; An Nuytiens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

TESTING THE LIMITS: DISCUSSING THE TRANSITION BETWEEN JUVENILE JUSTICE AND (ADULT) PENAL JUSTICE

Based on our follow up research on (Belgium) transferred young delinquents from the juvenile justice system, we will reflect upon the issue of transition into adulthood and the consequences and/or impact of youth justice interventions (in a long-term perspective). These transferred youngsters are being considered as the more problematic, complex and persistent young offenders. The transfer-decision itself is motivated by the fact that “youth justice interventions are not adequate” for these youngsters. Research results point at a very difficult, paradoxical and hampered transition into adulthood of an important part of these young adults experience. This research can contribute to the complex discussion on the impact of youth justice interventions, on the transfer mechanism, but also on the impact of penal justice practices on young adults. Our contribution will reflect upon these discourses on more complex and persistent young delinquents (the “thickening soup” argument), their transition into adulthood, and the (presumed) tension between youth justice and penal justice logics.

Juvenile justice

Marijke Van Buggenhout, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND CHILDREN’S RIGHTS IN TIMES OF MIGRATION

In recent years the question on how to deal with migration became an extremely important political but also (youth) criminological question. Children who migrate do not seem to escape a “criminalising” and “repressive” approach. However, according to a children’s rights perspective, they are “at risk” and in need of care because of their multiple vulnerability. That is exactly why they are entitled to special care and child-friendly procedural guarantees. But, in many countries, such as Belgium, questions arise whether these children actually should be treated as “children in need of care”, or as “migrants” that might want to stay in an “illegitimate” way in “our” country (and hence the Refugee Administration is in charge). And (how) does and should juvenile justice react when a young newcomer commits an offense or should this then also be treated by the Refugee Administration in the light of the final (negative) decision in the asylum procedure? Clearly, in the nearby future, juvenile justice in Europe will continue to be confronted with young people who migrate. This contribution focuses on the need to better understand the overlaps and divergences between the juvenile justice system and the asylum and refugee system. At the same time this contribution highlights the challenges juvenile justice, children’s rights, but also scientific research, will have to face when being confronted with young newcomers.

Juvenile justice, migration
PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS IN YOUNG CHILDREN: CONCURRENT AND LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Taking the advantage of a prospective community study following children across the transition from kindergarten to school (N = 175; 51% boys; MageT1 = 5.28 years; MageT3 = 8.74 years), including data from parents and teachers, we examined whether psychopathic traits (Child Problematic Traits Inventory) concurrently and prospectively predict behavior problems (Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire). Temporal stability of problematic traits ranged from r = .42 for CU traits to r = .63 for impulsive-need for stimulation behavioral style (INS). Using series of hierarchical regression analyses, CU traits and INS dimension, above and beyond control variables (i.e., child’s gender, IQ and behavior problems at age 5) were cross-sectionally related to conduct problems at age 8. In addition, CU traits were significant postdictors of peer and emotional problems. However, CU traits were not longitudinally related to any of problem behaviors. By contrast, INS dimension and grandiose-deceitful (GD) interpersonal style at age 5 predicted greater levels of conduct problems as rated by both parents and teachers at age 8. Furthermore, GD dimension longitudinally predicted emotional problems.

Taken together, these results suggest that CU traits concurrently differentiate a subset of young children with more severe behavioral problems. However, the predictive utility of CU traits in children is less clear. It seems that other psychopathy features are more predictive of future problem behaviors.

Psychopathic traits, children, problem behaviors

JUSTIFYING VIOLENCE: LEGITIMACY, IDEOLOGY AND PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR POLICE USE OF FORCE

Under what conditions do people support police use of force? In this paper we assess some of the empirical links between police legitimacy, political ideology (right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation), and support for ‘reasonable’ use of force (e.g. an officer striking a citizen in self-defence) and ‘excessive’ use of force (e.g. an officer using violence to arrest an unarmed person who is not offering violent resistance). Analyzing data from an online survey with US participants (n = 186) we find that legitimacy is a positive predictor of reasonable but not excessive police use of force, and
that political ideology predicts support for excessive but not reasonable use of force. We conclude with the idea that legitimacy places normative constraints around police power. On the one hand, legitimacy is associated with increased support for the use of force, but only when violence is bounded within certain acceptable limits. On the other hand, excessive use of force seems to require an extra-legal justification that is — at least in our analysis — partly ideological. Our findings open up a new direction of research in what is currently a rather sparse psychological literature on the ability of legitimacy to ‘tame’ coercive power.

*Police, legitimacy, use of force*

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**Milani Milani University of Oxford**

**BEYOND RACISM: REFRAMING THE ROLE OF RACE AND AMERICAN INDIVIDUALISM IN PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE VIOLENCE IN THE U.S.**

Few pathologies of the American criminal justice system have attracted as much media attention or scrutiny in recent years as police brutality, and in particular, its apparent scope and racial disproportionality. Compared to every other industrialized Western nation, the U.S. maintains the highest rate of lethal police killings. This phenomenon has frequently been framed and understood through the explanatory paradigm of racism — and increasingly implicit racism, and there is an extensive literature to corroborate the pervasiveness of this effect (Eberhardt et al. 2006; Goff et al. 2014). Yet in giving race analytic primacy in accounting for U.S. exceptionalism in police brutality, other important and distinctive cultural and political factors are often overlooked or flattened into the category of racial experience. This study finds support for other (nominally) non-racial factors which shape how Americans view and make sense of police violence, specifically the importance of the prevailing American ideology (and mythology) of individualism and self-reliance — termed here as “free will.” In an online survey of more than 1,500 American participants, this research rather surprisingly found race to be a statistically insignificant factor in shaping public views on police violence. Instead, neoliberal beliefs about individualism, self-reliance, and free will ultimately emerged as more salient socio-political factors predicting white Americans’ attitudes towards police violence.

*Police, race, violence*
AFFECT AND TRUST AS PREDICTORS OF PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR ARMED POLICE: EVIDENCE FROM LONDON

Police in England, Scotland and Wales operate largely unarmed, and have done since the formation of the London Metropolitan Police in 1829. However, recent terror attacks and concern over serious violent crime have prompted increased funding for armed officers and even calls for routine arming of police. In this paper we present results from the first in-depth study of public attitudes toward the arming of more police. Starting from the assumption that most people have little concrete knowledge of the potential benefits and risks of doing so, we show that trust, and particularly affective responses to the idea of armed police, are central in shaping support for the routine arming of more officers. A range of other sociological and psychological variables are also important, but only in as much as they are correlated with trust and, again, particularly affect. Our findings have implications not only for this specific policy development, but also wider consideration of lay reactions to changes in police policy and technology.

Armed police, affect, trust

PUBLIC REACTIONS TO ARMED POLICE IN THE UK: REASSURANCE, FEAR OR INDIFFERENCE?

Recent terror attacks and concern over serious violent crime in the UK have prompted increased funding for armed officers, and even calls for routine arming of police, in a context where day-to-day policing has very rarely involved carrying firearms. This study used an experimental design to explore how people perceive and respond to armed police. Participants were shown a series of images of armed versus unarmed police officers, and where asked to make a number of judgements about the officers. Some participants were primed to think about terrorism, and some saw more images of armed police than others. Officer characteristics and context were also manipulated across the images. The effect of these conditions on the way people perceive armed police, their emotional response to police, and other related questions of legitimacy, cooperation and relational identification was explored.

Armed police, experiment, affect, legitimacy
SOCIAL MEDIA DRUG DEALING: DIFFERENCES IN MODUS OPERANDI AND PERCEPTIONS OF RISK

Social media has become leading internet based aids for communication. People across the world use social media sites/applications like Facebook, SnapChat, and Instagram on a daily basis. It should therefore be of no surprise that the same mediums are used in drug trade. But to what extent, and how is it used? In this paper, we present findings from the first multinational study (as far as we know) on drug dealing in social media. We ask how social media is used in drug dealing and how the different modus operandi relate to perceptions of risk.

In Denmark, Iceland and Sweden, drug dealing takes place very openly in dedicated closed Facebook-groups, where sellers announce their goods with pictures, descriptions and contact information. Instagram was also used in Sweden. In Norway and Finland, the ethnographical approach did not give much result, the interviewees rather talked about a wide use of SnapChat, Wickr, Messenger and other one-to-one communication applications. Despite the differences of use, social media is clearly a common aid in the drug dealing business. The variation seems to be heavily linked to perception of risk. While the Danish and Icelandic participants do not worry about being caught while openly dealing or buying drugs under both fake and real Facebook profiles, the Norwegians and Fins rather prefer closed, private conversations. To understand the use of social media in drug trade is important to adjust drug policies to how dealing takes place today.

Social media, drug market, digital, risk

DOING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN ONLINE DRUG MARKETS: HOW TO BALANCE PARTICIPANTS’ ANONYMITY AND DATA RELIABILITY

Internet has become an important channel for crime, among them drug dealing. This has led to a development of new, digital methods. This paper focuses on textual based semi-structured qualitative interviews, asking how to ensure participant anonymity within digital methods in criminology. Further, how does the anonymity relate with data reliability? Data consists of 110 semi-structured interviews with online drug dealers and buyers over encrypted messages, as well as research notes. Interviewing through encrypted applications is useful, especially on illegal or sensitive topics. It ensures anonymity and
protection for both the interviewee and the interviewer. However, there are challenges that should be considered. Some of the risks with such asynchronous communication, is lack of closeness and misunderstandings due to lack of tone of the voice and facial expression. Keeping a polite and curious tone throughout the interview seemed to get the interviewee to open up. Other interviewees answered shortly just to get the gift card. The biggest challenge we met was when we were unsure if the interviewee had participated before with a different username, which happened among the few recruited through discussion forums. In this paper, we will discuss the challenges we met, along with possible solutions.

Qualitative methods, digital, online, drug markets, Wickr

Atte Oksanen University of Tampere
Silje Bakken, University of Copenhagen
Helgi Gunnaugsson, University of Iceland
Jakob Demant, University of Copenhagen

DIGITAL DRIFT BETWEEN CRYPTOMARKETS AND SOCIAL MEDIA DRUG MARKETS

The Internet has become an important channel for drug dealing. Cryptomarkets have shown to dramatically raise in volume since the appearance of Silk Road. And the legal spice dealing on the clear web has been addressed in a number of studies. In this paper, we look at how and with what perceptions do drug dealers move between different forms of digital markets? One finding is a combined use of both cryptomarkets and social media. Cryptomarkets are used to source drugs that are hard to get, or at a better cost. When a crypto-buyer has obtained the drugs, social media is used to communicate the possibility to buy. A detailed and partly coded message or picture is used to communicate with friends, acquaintances, or strangers. This combination of using encryption technology and open applications is quite surprising, considering a high variation of security. Digital drift between online markets leads to a fusion of roles across marketplaces. Most commonly, drug buyers on the dark net turned into dealers on social media. Drift within and between buying and selling drugs has been a central concern in non-digital drug dealing. Boundaries that seems even lower online. In order to provide a foundation for an informed drug policy, it is necessary to include a wide range of explanations. One of them being today’s digital practices and how these are changing basic social communication and roles, also in concern of drug dealing.

Digital drift, cryptomarket, social media, drug market, internet
FROM STREET CAPITAL TO DIGITAL CAPITAL: SUCCESSFUL DEALING IN ONLINE DRUG MARKETS

Cryptomarkets and social media drug dealing markets make use of multiple technologies to be secure (e.g. TOR, PGP-encryption, cryptocurrencies, SnapChat, Wickr, fake Facebook profiles). In off-line drug dealing, street capital is critical to become a successful. In this paper, we will research how online drug dealers produce and use operational security (OPSEC) practices as a field specific digital capital.

The interviewees from cryptomarkets report on having spent months in learning encryption and checking out markets and sellers. In social media drug markets, dealers choose to heighten their security by communicating through encrypted messaging applications, by using VPNs to access open social media, or having fake profiles when dealing on Facebook, Instagram or SnapChat. To protect themselves, sellers and buyers in digital drug markets have to achieve a specific form of digital capital, namely OPSEC capital. OPSEC capital is not only a requirement to stay safe and to keep their business secure, but also to succeed in these markets.

Capital, drug market, digital, internet, encryption

MEMORY BEYOND ANY REASONABLE DOUBT. WITNESS TESTIMONY AS EVIDENCE OR ORAL HISTORY OF MASS ATROCITY?

This presentation problematizes the use of post–fact individual witness testimony as legal evidence for mass crime. Only in rare cases do génocidaires, criminals against humanity and war criminals leave behind indisputable evidence of their acts. Generally, these mass atrocity crimes are poorly documented in the first place, or the evidence was destroyed afterwards. This has become the key challenge in the field of international criminal justice, a system of international criminal tribunals and courts that seeks to investigate, prosecute and judge those responsible for mass violence. In the absence of direct, tangible and convincing evidence from the crime scenes, that could best establish facts beyond any reasonable doubt, the system is almost
exclusively dependent on witness’ memories and narratives about the crime scenes, sometimes decades after the events. Thus, these courts are fundamentally handicapped in their “ways of knowing after atrocity”. Relying on legally enticed, yet unreliable, human memory as objective source of fact for the purposes of fact-ascertainment and subsequent judging, severely impacts the capacity of international criminal tribunals to adequately and properly carry out their work. Based on 15 years of trial observations and archival research at the ICTR, the SCSL and the International Criminal Court, this presentation discusses the consequences of the reliance on witness testimony for the interrelated judicial and historical record.

Testimony; evidence; Rwanda; DR Congo; Sierra Leone; ECACTJ

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Chlevickaite Chlevickaite Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & Center for International Criminal Justice (CICJ), VU University Amsterdam

QUESTIONABLE LINKS, EXAMINED. AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT OF INSIDER WITNESS ASSESSMENTS AT INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

This study critically evaluates and empirically assesses the use of insider witnesses at the international criminal courts and tribunals. Historically, and to this day, insider testimony is one of the principal means of obtaining the evidence linking the often high-ranking accused to the crimes perpetrated on the ground. As such, their testimony is critical to effective fact-finding in international crimes cases. This has caused significant difficulties to the adjudicators, as insiders, more so than any other type of witness, present an array of credibility and reliability issues that the judges must take into account while assigning evidentiary weight to their testimony. Still, how these concerns affect the judges’ eventual determinations is unknown. This study presents an empirical evaluation of insider testimony assessments at the ICTY, ICTR, SCSL, and the ICC, based on the analysis of trial judgments. The findings indicate the judges’ prioritization of certain credibility and reliability concerns over others, and the degree to which issues specific to international witnesses are (not) taken into account in such assessments.

International Criminal Justice; International Criminal Courts and Tribunals; Witness Testimony; Fact-finding; Insiders; ECACTJ
Suzanne Schot Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Groningen

A PRESUMPTION OF (UN)RELIABILITY? THE IMPACT OF TRAUMA ON TESTIMONIES WITHIN JUDGMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

At times, judgments of international criminal courts and tribunals mention that they have taken into account the impact that the traumatic nature of the events may have on the testimonies of witnesses. Yet, it remains unclear as to ‘how’ this is taken into consideration. This paper, first, briefly considers what trauma entails and how the traumatic nature of the events may play a role in distorting both what is witnessed and what is recollected. Secondly, the paper examines judgments of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and judgments of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in which trauma is mentioned as a factor having impacted the testimonies before them. It is examined to what extent trauma has been mentioned generally or in relation to specific witnesses, how this has impacted the testimony of the witnesses (e.g. inconsistency, lack of detail), and how this has been assessed by the judges with regard to their decision on the admissibility of evidence. In addition, it is assessed how many times an expert has been called to clarify the effect of trauma on the respective testimonies or whether a psychological report was issued. The findings demonstrate that the concept of ‘trauma’ should be taken (more) seriously by international criminal courts and tribunals.

International Criminal Justice; International Criminal Courts and Tribunals; Witness Testimony; Fact-finding; Trauma; ECACTJ

Anna Sagana Section Forensic Psychology, Department of Clinical Psychological Science, Maastricht University

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS IN THE EVALUATION OF THE CREDIBILITY OF WITNESS TESTIMONY

In many cases courts have little to go on other than witness testimony. Thus, to rule upon a case, judges should determine the credibility of witness testimony and decide on its evidentiary strength. It is therefore important to understand the dimensions of credibility (i.e., accuracy and truthfulness) and debunk common misconceptions with regard to markers of unreliable testimony. This presentation examines the tension between “common sense” evaluations of witness credibility and empirical findings. Specifically, it touches upon the inclination to conclude that a testimony is inaccurate when eyewitness testimonies show inconsistencies from one interview to another or when witnesses recall highly emotional and stressful events. Both these assertions are at odds with research findings. Additionally, it will be shown that an extreme level of consistency between testimonies is an indicator of deceit rather than truthfulness. The research findings will be discussed in light of theories about memory recall and in relation to the evidentiary weight given to such testimonies.

Eyewitnesses; Testimony; Credibility; Consistency; ECACTJ
Julia Viebach Faculty of Law, University of Oxford

CHALLENGES OF RESEARCHING THE 1994 GENOCIDE AGAINST THE TUTSI IN RWANDA

Genocide and death is in our hearts” said Rosalinde, a genocide survivor of the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda in an interview with me back in 2014. Her account and those of many survivors pose ethical and practical challenges in representing trauma and loss in academic writing. Mass violence and genocide are traumatic experiences that are couched in linear and coherent narratives of academic writing. How do we enable traumatic stories to be “heard”? In what ways do we create silences around suffering in academic writing? What is the positionality of the researcher and how does this reflect the way we hear and write down traumatic stories? How can we make sense of trauma and loss through conceptual analysis? This paper reflects on best practices of how to give voice rather than speak for survivors of the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda and reflects on how we can sensitively conduct research with victims of mass atrocity in transition contexts. In doing so, it draws on extensive fieldwork conducted in Rwanda since 2011. Moreover, this paper will integrate reflections on the author’s curation of the Kwibuka Rwanda photographic exhibition and how to represent survivors’ perspectives on commemorating the Genocide in visual-material form accessible to a broader public.

ECACTJ, Rwanda, Genocide, Re-presenting trauma, Ethics, Mass violence

Lazic Lazic Center for Peace Studies, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway

GOING BEYOND SENSATIONALISM AND STEREOTYPING? RESEARCHING AGENCY OF VICTIMS-SURVIVORS OF WAR-RELATED VIOLENCE AND EX-COMBATANTS IN SERBIA THROUGH (ANALYSIS OF) «THICK» DESCRIPTIONS AND PERSONAL NARRATIVES

Anthropological and ethnographic practices of “thick” descriptions of lived experiences and personalized narratives of research participants have entered the field(s) of transitional justice and peace and conflict studies. These methodological practices, together with the local turn and ‘the normative commitment of the new ethics’ (Brewer, 2016) of critical peace, conflict and transitional justice studies, have brought a certain refinement of our conceptual apparatus, our assumptions, and expectations. But how far have we gone in using these practices for nuanced understandings of local agencies of both vulnerable (victims) and ‘problematic’ (ex-combatants) voices? Which aspects of those personal stories find their place in our conceptualized understandings and published texts, and which don’t? Do we use those stories to provide “a bait” for our readers or to subvert and disrupt our neat scholarly categories? This paper draws insights from (ethnographic) fieldwork with
victims of state-sponsored and state-tolerated violence in Serbian Sandzak, and from interviewing Serbian ex-combatants who participated in the wars in Bosnia, Croatia, and Kosovo.

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ECACTJ, Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia, Kosovo, Transitional Justice, Victims, Perpetrators, Mass harm
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**Anette Bringedal Houge**

Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law,

University of Oslo

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**RE-PRESENTING MASS VIOLENCE: SENSATIONALIZING HARM OR REDUCING SUFFERING?**

“I wish that I had the power to capture in words the events that happened” stated the prosecutor in one a US court-martial that followed the infamous Abu Ghraib abuses in Iraq. Whereas academic publications on mass atrocities increasingly sanitize their descriptions of the violence they address, court processes at international and national courts detailed and graphically describe the crimes. Doing research on the archives of such courts, I am somewhat torn between transparently representing victims’ explicit descriptions as told in court, and the alienation that I know their stories will produce among readers. Do our descriptions of violence contribute to an increased understanding of the violent phenomenon in question, or is this understanding best served by not distracting the reader with descriptions of what is, per definition, violent profusions? What is lost in translation, when these violent profusions are reduced to a manageable size fit for theoretical models? In this paper, I explore the ethical dilemmas of re-presentation involved in doing and presenting research that has mass violence as its outset. Following the traction of my own research on conflict-related sexual violence and inter/national criminal justice responses, I discuss some of the ethical challenges I have encountered and continue to face as I re-present and construct academic narratives out of what constitute someone’s trauma and lived, chaotic, and anything but streamlined experiences.

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ECACTJ, Re-presenting perpetrators, victims, sensationalisation, violent profusion, conflict-related sexula violence, international criminal justice, ethics
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THINKING THE BUZZ – REFLECTIONS ON THE ONTOLOGY OF CRIMINOGENIC ATTRIBUTION IN GROUPS OF CRIMINALS

Most criminological literature focuses on the effects of media crime reporting on fear of crime. In this research project attention is shifted to a far less studied topic: the way in which high-profile offenders translate media messages into cues for criminal action. Criminal copycat behavior is probably the most well-known variant of the way in which criminals turn their media consumption into criminal action.

This paper discusses our project in which we conceptually widen the criminogenic response of criminals to media messages to include more phenomena, such as perceptions that facilitate or inhibit criminal behavior, and behavioral responses that go beyond (just) copying the crime.

Crime, attribution, media, copycat

MEASURING THE BUZZ - CRIMINOGENIC RESPONSES TO MEDIA MESSAGES IN GROUPS OF CRIMINALS

This paper focuses on how to measure criminogenic attribution of media messages by high-profile offenders in The Netherlands and the way social mechanisms influence this attribution.

Methodology, media messages, attribution
Nicole Bouman EMMA, Experts in Media and Society

HOW HIGH-PROFILE OFFENDERS TRANSLATE (SOCIAL) MEDIA MESSAGES INTO CUES FOR CRIMINAL ACTION? MAIN FINDINGS, AND CONSEQUENCES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

The approach of high-profile offenders in the Netherlands is based on the idea that repression alone does not work and that additional strategies are necessary to prevent potential perpetrators from committing offenses. A possible strategy is to influence them through media communication. This paper focuses on that vital aspect and starts precisely on the side of the recipient of the message: the offender. We try to answer, among other things, the questions (i) who are the most alive to being influenced within this group of high-profile perpetrators, (ii) with regard to which aspects of their delinquency behavior and (iii) through which media this group can best be reached. We think our research fills an important gap in the existing knowledge about offender-oriented prevention through communication. This knowledge is highly relevant to practice, because it provides concrete leads for evidence-based communication strategies aimed at perpetrators whose offenses have a major impact on society.

Communication research, media cues, crime

Silvija Rucevic Filozofski fakultet
Tijana Borovac, Fakultet za odgojne i obrazovne znanosti-Odsjek za drustvene znanosti; Sandra Vuckovic, Filozofski fakultet Osijek-Odsjek za psihologiju, Dino Krupic, Filozofski fakultet Osijek

Taking the advantage of a prospective community study following children across the transition from kindergarten to school (N =175; 51% boys; MageT1=5.28 years; MageT3=8.74 years), including data from parents and teachers, we examined whether psychopathic traits (Child Problematic Traits Inventory) concurrently and prospectively predict behavior problems (Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire).

Temporal stability of problematic traits ranged from $r=0.42$ for CU traits to $r=0.63$ for impulsive-need for stimulation behavioral style (INS). Using series of hierarchical regression analyses, CU traits and INS dimension, above and beyond control variables (i.e., child's gender, IQ and behavior problems at age 5) were cross-sectionally related to conduct problems at age 8. In addition, CU traits were significant postdictors of peer and emotional problems. However, CU traits were not longitudinally related to any of problem behaviors. By contrast, INS dimension and grandiose-deceitful (GD) interpersonal style at age 5 predicted greater levels of conduct problems as rated by both parents and teachers at age 8. Furthermore, GD dimension longitudinally predicted emotional problems. Taken together, these results suggest that CU traits concurrently differentiate a subset of young children.
with more severe behavioral problems. However, the predictive utility of CU traits in children is less clear. It seems that other psychopathy features are more predictive of future problem behaviors.

*Psychopathic traits, children, problem behaviors*

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**Lee Ann Slocum Slocum University of Missouri – St. Louis**

**MEASURING THE CONSEQUENCES OF CONCENTRATED ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY ON COMMUNITIES**

A litany of studies has documented the unintended consequences faced by people who enter the criminal justice system; for example, they have more difficulty finding employment, have poorer health outcomes, and engage in more law violating behavior. While work has documented the damage done to neighborhoods when large numbers of people cycle in and out of prison, less is known about the impact of other, more common forms of criminal justice system contact on communities. Using 10 years of data, this research explores the relationship between a variety of forms of police enforcement activity (e.g., arrests, issuance of citations, pedestrian checks, etc.) and community characteristics in St. Louis City. Particular attention is paid to various methods of measuring the potential consequences of concentrated enforcement activity on civic engagement and citizens’ involvement in the co-production of safety. Information on police enforcement activity was obtained from St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department (SLMPD) and was geo-coded and aggregated to the census-tract level. Community characteristics were captured using a number of sources including data from the United States Census, systematic observations, and 311 calls. Results from this study contribute to the emerging literature on the unintended consequences of concentrated enforcement activity on neighborhoods.

*policing, community*
THE “DISTANCE TRAVELED”: INVESTIGATING THE DOWNSTREAM CONSEQUENCES OF CHARGE REDUCTIONS FOR DISPARITIES IN INCARCERATION

Relatively little empirical work examines the impact that prosecutorial charging decisions exert on sentencing. We investigate this issue by estimating the “distance traveled” in charge bargaining, or the expected change in the likelihood of incarceration associated with reductions in charges at different stages of prosecution. Using detailed data on charging decisions in New York County, we examine how the probability of incarceration shifts as a result of charging decisions. We then investigate racial and gender disparities in the “distance traveled” to provide new insights into the role that charge bargaining plays in contributing to social inequalities in punishment. Findings indicate that charge reductions are associated with sizeable decreases in the probability of incarceration, particularly for charging changes that occur as part of the plea bargaining process between screening and conviction. On average, the distance traveled is substantially greater for female than male defendants and for White compared to Black and Latino defendants, even after accounting for a host of other relevant punishment factors. Findings are discussed as they relate to contemporary theoretical perspectives on prosecutorial decision-making and social inequality in punishment.

incarceration, sentencing

OPPRESSED AND DISTRESSED: TIME SERVED IN U.S. PRISON AND THE MENTAL HEALTH PENALTY PAID BY AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALES

Imprisonment is an experience that varies by duration, yet we know little about how this variation impacts psychological wellbeing. Research suggests that longer lengths may be more harmful due to repeated and prolonged exposure to stressors. On the other hand, prisoners may adapt to prison life, meaning that longer durations could be accompanied by greater adjustment (and in turn, lower levels of distress). In addition, the prison experience as well as capacity to cope with prison life may vary across race and sex. Thus, the relationship between duration and mental health may not be uniform. Using the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (2004), we examine the relationship between incarceration “dosage” and mental health among current prisoners. We find that time served is negatively related to mental health symptoms and...
specifically, symptoms related to anger and psychosis. However, the experience is markedly different for black females, whose predicted mental health worsens with time.

incarceration, mental health

Thomas Loughran Loughran Pennsylvania State University
Holly Nguyen, Pennsylvania State University

ANTICIPATED STRUGGLE: PERCEPTIONS OF FUTURE LABOR MARKET DIFFICULTIES AMONG INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

Numerous challenges face formerly incarcerated individuals which affect communities, families and criminal recidivism. From a labeling and cumulative disadvantage perspective, a collateral consequence of incarceration is exclusion from conventional opportunities such as employment and education. Participation in the labor force after being incarcerated can be an important step in a former inmate’s reintegration into the community. Yet this is frequently one of the most difficult tasks former offenders undertake. Among this socially and economically disadvantaged group, having a criminal record makes it even harder to find employment or have decent wages and impedes occupational mobility (Kling 2006; Pettit and Lyons 2009). Yet to date, very little research considers how subjective beliefs about potential difficulties for securing stable legitimate employment post release are internalized by prisoners, and how these beliefs can induce affected individuals to forego searching for legitimate opportunities and return to crime. The current study uses data collected from a sample of N=511 soon-to-be released incarcerated offenders, for whom we directly elicit perceptions of future labor market discrimination. Specifically, we examine how subjective expectations are related to an individual’s future job-seeking behavior and employment post-release. Moreover, we demonstrate the predictive validly of these measures by linking to post-release recidivism.

incarceration, employment, discrimination

Frieder Duenkel Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald

Young Adult Offenders and Youth Justice Policy

Young adult offenders (i. e. the age group of over 18-years-old offenders up to the age of 21 or even beyond) increasingly have become an issue of juvenile justice policy. The Council of Europe in its recommendations of 2003 (“New ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency . . .”) and 2008 (European Rules for Juveniles Subject to Sanctions or Measures) has emphasized that young adult offenders (18-21) could or better should be regarded as juveniles and sentenced accordingly. Germany already in 1953 has included young adults into the jurisdiction of youth courts. Recently Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro
and Austria followed this line. New evidence of developmental psychology and of neuro-scientific research on brain maturation has influenced the Netherlands’ reform of 2014, to enlarge the scope of juvenile justice up to the age of 23. Recently several US-states try to raise the upper limit of juvenile justice to 24 or 25 years of age and to restrict or even abolish waiver-procedures of bringing serious juvenile offenders to adult courts (Massachusetts, New York etc.). The case of young adults is one of the few where new empirical evidence seems to be of influence in youth policy reform debates. The paper will summarize recent youth policy developments and present the background for juvenile justice reforms, which can be characterized as a “reinvention” of the classic educational and rehabilitative approach.

Youth justice reform, young adult offenders, age range of juvenile justice systems, comparative juvenile justice

McAra McAra University of Edinburgh

POLITICS, POVERTY AND YOUTH JUSTICE

This paper will explore the ways in which poverty underscores the practices of youth justice institutions and the impact which it has on the lives of young people who come into conflict with the law. Bringing together research on the aetiology of crime and the sociology of punishment, it will explore why poverty matters for criminological theorising, methodological development and transformative practice. If youth justice systems play a key role in the reproduction of poverty and social marginalisation, what implications does this have for democratic systems of governance and the legitimacy of the conduits through which the power to punish is deployed? How do structural categories, such as poverty, flow into epistemological framings and the processes through which systems of knowledge gain disciplinary traction? And what modes of engagement do criminological scholars need to evolve to impact on the structural entrenchment of poverty as a reproductive dimension of capitalism?

Youth crime, poverty, politics, capitalism, youth justice
Stefaan Pleysier Faculty of Law, KU Leuven
Johan Put, Faculty of Law, KU Leuven

ON THE VERGE OF A NEW FLEMISH JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW YOUTH LAW

In 2014 a sixth state reform in Belgium decided on further devolution of juvenile justice, transferring legislation from a federal competence to the level of the communities. After a previous state reform and devolution of legislation on youth care and the execution of interventions for minors in both youth care and juvenile justice, the Flemish community is now also responsible for drafting its own legislation (a decree) on dealing with youth delinquency. The Flemish government and its minister of welfare, public health and family, has set out a preliminary trajectory to create a foundation for that new juvenile justice system and legislation. In the preliminary phase preceding the construction of a new youth law, a scientific overview on youth delinquency and juvenile justice models was written out, and thematic working groups with academics, practitioners and policymakers were organized. In recent months, the government wrote draft versions of the new decree which, in the months to come, will be discussed, and in the end voted, in the Flemish parliament. The authors of this paper were close observers of this process. This paper aims at analysing and reflecting on this process, and will pay specific attention to (1) the relation between this new juvenile justice decree and the existing youth care legislation and system, and to (2) the extent to which children's rights and research on youth delinquency and juvenile justice has been accounted for.

Belgium, youth delinquency, children's rights, youth crime, legal change

Nicola Carr University of Nottingham
Clare Dwyer (Queen’s University Belfast), Patricia Gray (University of Plymouth), Siobhan McAlister (Queen’s University Belfast) and Roger Smith (Durham University).

DELUSIONS OF DIFFERENCE: DEVOLVED YOUTH JUSTICE?

This paper compares and contrasts how the politics and shape of government are negotiated in the four jurisdictions in the UK and how these are manifested differentially in youth justice. Building on previous work by Muncie (2011) and McAra (2017) that interrogates the claims of difference in youth justice between the jurisdictions, we map key changes over the last decade in policy and practice. We will focus particularly on the politics of austerity, neo-liberalism, state reshaping and devolved nation state-building projects. We suggest that this exploration will illuminate broader relationships between situated practices, youth penality and the penal state. We argue that broadening the focus towards youth penalty and the penal state enables us to more fully reflect on the manner in which young people are regulated, punished and reformed, both within the youth justice system and broader regimes of governance.

Youth justice, devolution, youth crime
Matthew Hall University of Lincoln

BREXIT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IN EUROPE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

This paper will analyse the potential impact of Brexit on environmental crime, focusing on future investigation, prosecution and sentencing within the UK and across the EU27. In so doing, the paper will examine the operation of EU Council Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law, which requires Member States to criminalise some breaches of existing EU environmental law. Previously, Member States had the discretion to individually determine the severity of any penalties or sanctions imposed for breaches of environmental laws, leading to variability between countries. The advent of the Directive signaled a Europe-wide acceptance for criminal law to deal with environmental transgressions. This paper will explore whether Brexit is likely to mean a return to greater variation in the approach to environmental regulation and whether this might encourage ‘forum shopping’ amongst organised criminal groups responsible for major environmental crimes. In so doing, the paper will also examine whether the Directive has met its harmonisation aims in relation to sentencing and prosecution practices between jurisdictions in the first place. As such, the paper will explore the degree to which Brexit might offer opportunities to pursue different means of addressing environmental crime in continued collaboration with mainland European partners and the prospects for future initiatives to share information on prosecution and judicial practice.


Natali Natali University of Milano-Bicocca

VISUALLY EXPLORING SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARM IN GLOBAL URBAN CONTEXTS

Building on the visual criminological endeavour, this paper describes an ongoing pilot study exploring the potential usefulness of a visual and sensory methodology for investigating the social perception of environmental crime and harm. I focus first on the methodological and theoretical positioning that sees the encounter between green, cultural, visual and narrative criminologies. I do this by considering in detail two techniques to collect qualitative data: interviews-with-visual-materials (also known as photo-elicitation) and itinerant soliloquies—a peculiar form of mobile methodology. Finally, this paper reflects on the importance for criminologists interested in the human-environment relationship of deepening and strengthening an organic solidarity among the visual, sensorial and narrative dimensions of environmental crime and harm, as well as looking at their social, cultural and political relevance.

green criminology; itinerant soliloquies; photo-elicitation; social perception; walking method
MEDIATING THE HUMAN IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARMS: THE CASE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL OMBUDSMAN

This paper examines the use of environmental ombudsmen as a tool to resolve environmental disputes and redress environmental harms. Environmental Ombudsmen have emerged recently as a way of resolving citizens' environmental complaints through independent investigation and adjudication. Ombudsmen identify fault that has caused harm and recommend a remedy, although their precise jurisdiction to consider fault varies according to the enacting legislation. In some jurisdictions, ombudsmen enforce legal rights and state compliance with human rights norms or international law principles and obligations. Where the nature of the events makes it impossible to put the complainant back in the position that he/she would have been in had the fault not occurred, ombudsmen are often empowered to recommend financial compensation and other remedies. In environmental cases, this likely involves some action that mitigates the environmental damage or otherwise provides for positive environmental action, such as compensation for the affected community or covering costs of clean-up. This paper argues that Environmental Ombudsmen embody the ecological and species justice notions of providing justice for the environment as a victim. It also demonstrates practical implementation of the ‘polluter pays’ principle and the need for public authorities to consider environmental concerns in their decision-making and to be accountable for resulting environmental harm when they fail to do so.

*alternative dispute resolution (ADR); environmental crime; environmental harm; ecological justice; mediation; ombudsmen;*

WILDLIFE CRIMES: THE IMPACT OF GENDER

An increasing amount scholarship within green criminology has centered on crimes and harms against nonhuman animals. When regarding wildlife (free-born nonhuman animals), the main concern is usually anthropocentric, focusing on the impact on humans, rather than harm caused to the nonhuman animals themselves. Comparatively little attention has been directed towards the perpetrators of such crimes and to the fact that the great majority of offenders involved in the wildlife trade and the illegal killing of endangered nonhuman animals (especially predators) are male. The aim of this paper is to fill this gap, using empirical data from Norway that includes confiscation reports from customs of CITES-listed nonhuman animal species. First, this paper will assess how many of the perpetrators of these crimes are male and how many are female, as well as a typology of the crimes. Second, the findings will be discussed through the lens of ecofeminist theory and various justice-based perspectives employed in green criminology.

*CITES; ecofeminism; gender; green criminology; victimization; wildlife trade*
Gijs Weijters Research and Documentation Centre (WODC), Ministry of Security and Justice
André van der Laan, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC), Ministry of Security and Justice, Josja Rokven, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC), Ministry of Security and Justice, The s; Marinus Beerthuizen, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC)

THE JUVENILE CRIME DROP: LESS RISK, MORE PROTECTION?

According to police statistics, juvenile crime in the Netherlands decreased annually since 2007. Explanations for the crime drop primarily focused on single macro explanations, such as increasing prosperity, focused policing or decreasing alcohol use. The prevalence of self-reported delinquency also dropped in the period 2005 till 2015. In three consecutive cohorts of the Youth Delinquency Survey (YDS; 2005, 2010, 2015) changes in exposure to risk and protective factors offered potential explanations for the drop in juvenile delinquency. Compared to previous cohorts, juveniles in the 2015-cohort were less exposed to risk factors like alcohol use and delinquent friends, and more exposed to protective factors like perceived emotional support, solicitation and monitoring by parents. Amongst serious delinquents, however, the exposure to individual risk behavior and delinquent friends was stable over time. Serious delinquents also showed stability over the cohorts in frequency and seriousness of offenses. The vulnerability for risk and protective factors was consistent amongst the three cohorts, regardless the seriousness of delinquency. Changing social cultural attitudes towards risk behavior, e.g. delinquency, could be an additional explanation for the juvenile crime drop. Implications for theory and policy are discussed.

crime drop, juvenile delinquency, risk and protective factors, ecological model, self-reported delinquency

Tilley Tilley Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London
Graham Farrell, School of Law, University of Leeds

POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE SECURITY HYPOTHESIS FOR DEVELOPMENTAL AND LIFE-COURSE CRIMINOLOGY

The role of security devices in the crime drop appears dramatic. However the effect upon adolescents is greater than other age groups. Here we tease out some of implications for the study of criminal careers, the age-crime curve, developmental criminology and life-course criminology.

crime drop, security hypothesis, age-crime curve, developmental criminology, life-course criminology
CRIMINAL CAREERS AND THE CRIME DROP IN SCOTLAND

To date, many analyses of the crime drop have focused on recorded crime or victimisation rates aggregated to the national level. This paper demonstrates the value of a complementary approach to macro-level studies of the crime drop by drawing on concepts from criminal careers research to understand the development of Scottish convictions trends over the course of the crime drop (1989-2011). This approach relies on the use of administrative data, which allows researchers to adopt research designs which would be too cumbersome or costly using survey methods, and we illustrate our claims with the results of an exploratory analysis of convictions patterns in the Scottish Offenders Index, a census (n = all) of convictions proceedings in Scotland. The results show a complex pattern of change across age, sex and time.

criminal careers, crime drop, administrative data, exploratory data analysis

UNDERSTANDING THE DECISION TO SEEK VICTIM SERVICES USING THE NCVS

Victimization surveys have played an important role in understanding why crime is reported to the police, but they have not been as influential for understanding why victims use services other than the police or how these two different responses to crime may be interdependent. Some studies on repeat intimate partner violence (IPV) suggest that victim services are more effective in reducing victimization than arrest (Xie and Lynch, 2017). Other studies have shown that the availability of victim services in communities reduces the risk of IPV in those areas (Xie, Lauritsen and Heimer, 2012). Very few studies have sought to understand why some victims in some circumstance use victim services and others do not. This paper examines this question for a broad array of crimes including both property and violent crimes. Conceptual models for understanding the decision to call the police are employed to estimate the use of victim services and then alternative models are employed to determine if they are better able to predict the use of these services. Recommendations are made about how the information content of victimization surveys might change to better understand why some victims use victim services and others do not.

Crime Surveys, violent crime, property crime, victim services
MEASURING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND COERCIVE CONTROL

This paper addresses recent debates concerning the measurement of domestic violence. Specifically, it considers Walby and colleagues’ concept of ‘domestic violent crime’ and its compatibility or otherwise with the concept of ‘coercive control’. I support the notion of more accurate measurement of the frequency and severity of acts of physical violence between intimate partners and family members, but question the extent to which criminal codes and the primacy of physical injury reflects accurately the level of harm and culpability in some cases of abuse. I suggest that measuring coercive control is not incompatible with the domestic violent crime approach, and that capturing the non-physical coercive context of some physically violent acts is crucial to accurate measurement of both prevalence and harm.

Coercive control, domestic violence, crime surveys

TRENDS IN INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE BY MARITAL STATUS: UNDERSTANDING HOW VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS VARY IN WOMEN’S RISK PROFILES

Previous research has found marital status to be a significant correlate of risk for violent victimization for women, especially risk for intimate partner violence (IPV). In particular, several studies have found that separated women have the highest risk for IPV, while married or widowed women have the lowest risk for IPV. Recent analyses have also found that the status of being separated had the strongest effect on separated women’s risk for IPV compared to various other individual-level risk factors. This study assesses the relative influence of individual-level characteristics on the probability of IPV for women of different marital status categories (i.e., never married, married, separated, divorced, and widowed). Using the 1995-2015 National Crime Victimization Surveys, this study accounts for the confounding effects of change in marital status and IPV and examines whether women’s risk for IPV over time is more a function of their marital status or their possession of characteristics known to be correlated with risk for victimization. Results show that variation exists across marital status categories with respect to women’s risk for IPV and the relative influence of individual-level characteristics on women’s risk for IPV and this variation is consistent from 1995-2015.

IPV, domestic violence, marital status, crime surveys
RECENT TRENDS IN VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND AND WALES; A GENDER BASED APPROACH TAKING FULL ACCOUNT OF HIGH-FREQUENCY VICTIMISATIONS

The UK Office of National Statistics has stated that both violence and domestic violence as assessed by the Crime Survey of England and Wales continue to decrease over time. However, earlier work by us (Walby, Towers, Francis, 2015) taking data up to 2014 has determined that violent victimisations for physical domestic violence and for violence against women have both been increasing since 2008. Our approach counts the full reported counts of violent victimisations in a year, compared to the ONS methodology of only counting the first five victimisations in a series event. We report on the increasing importance of including all repetitive victimisations in understanding interpersonal violence and show that including such victimisations affects women disproportionately and changes trend patterns. We finish by discussing why the recent proposed ONS improvement to the methodology of counting high frequency victims does not go far enough.

gender-based violence; high frequency victimisation, repetition, crime surveys

AN ONTOLOGICAL ASSAULT AND JUSTICE PROCESSES

In her The Faces of Injustice Judith Shklar crucially pointed to the difference between undoing injustice and doing justice. Examining injustice “as an independent phenomenon in its own right” led her to understand justice and injustice as asymmetrical concepts, rather than as polar opposites on one dimension. Injustice is embodied, emotional, idiosyncratic and context-dependent, while justice is committed to well-oiled social functioning, and is rule-bound, universal, context-independent.

Shklar passed away before she could fully analyse the core underlying distinctions between the experience of injustice and justice processes, which is a key, even the main challenge of Victimology.

In this paper the presenter will argue that understanding the experience of injustice as an ontological assault, is a helpful avenue to understand that injustice relates to experience with in a self, while justice concerns the relationships between others. To do so he marshals Susan Brison’s phenomenological account of her own rape as well as a number of concepts and lines of thinking from Heidegger’s Being and Time.

victimology, justice processes, restorative justice
WHAT ABOUT RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES IN ITALY AFTER EU DIRECTIVE 29/2012?

While in more recent years the attention for victims of crime in Italy has known an increasing (but often ambivalent in contents and effectiveness) consideration on political agenda and media interest, the concrete opportunity to intervene in the criminal justice system – and on the procedural criminal scene – is still partial and in some cases actually lacking. In particular, some obstacles of different nature still remain with regard to the implementation of restorative justice practices despite the spread consideration they benefit among professionals and, above all, the almost numerous laws promulgated on this matter also before the EU Directive 29/2012 (i.e. see: art. 47 of the Italian Penitentiary Code in 1975; art. 28 of the Juvenile Criminal Procedural Code in 1988; Dlgs n. 274/2000 on the penal competences of the single “Judge of the Peace”; Law n. 67/2014 on the probation for adult criminals; Law n. 103/2017 introducing important changes on Penal, Procedural and Penitentiary Codes).

The contribution aims to explore the reasons why the culture of restorative justice paradigm and in specific restorative justice practices still encounter difficulties and misunderstanding in their implementation, taking into consideration the peculiar point of view of judges and lawyers of the criminal justice system, mediators and workers of Social Services, and above all victims of crime and the Italian public opinion.

Restorative justice, victimology, implementation, EU criminal justice

JUDGES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS IN BRAZIL: THE PROBLEMS OF POOR TRAINING, STANDARDISED JUSTICE, SEXISM, AND THE ODDS OF A RESTORATIVE WAY FORWARD.

This presentation is based on part of the findings of a bigger research project, commissioned by Brazil’s National Council of Justice. The project was generally aimed at understanding how domestic violence courts have been handling violence against women in the country. The findings discussed here are drawn from semi-structured interviews with all judges sitting on the domestic violence courts included in the study. During the interviews, we explored the judges’ views on a variety of issues: the importance of the protective measures for victims (e.g. restraining orders); the fact that our domestic violence law hinders the use of alternative measures during trial proceedings (e.g. the possibility of trials being suspended against the defendant); their perceptions about the use of restorative justice practices in cases of domestic violence; among other topics.

Our findings suggest that most of the judges do not have any training in the gender or domestic violence fields. Their lack of expertise has made it difficult for them to work on a case-by-case basis. Indeed, the problem of ‘standardised justice’ became
apparent during our interviews. Moreover, judges were often sexist in their responses, saying, for example, that 'some women do not deserve protection', or that 'there should also exist a domestic violence law for men' (a 'João da Penha' Law). Finally, most judges are in favour of our domestic violence law's more punitive stance toward domestic violence offenders, but when asked explicitly about restorative justice, what we found was that: (a) the use of restorative justice in cases of domestic violence is still not a reality in Brazil; (b) there is still a lack of understanding about its concept and foundational principles; (c) the lack of training, again, is very clear; and (d) most judges said they favoured the use of restorative justice, but where sceptical about what they see as a ‘top-down’ movement on behalf of the National Council of Justice.

*Domestic violence, Restorative Justice*

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**Marie Manikis McGill University**

**CONCEIVING THE VICTIM ACROSS THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE SPECTRUM**

This paper argues that the scholarship to date on victims in the criminal justice process has mainly adopted a private conception of victims – as bearers of individual interests and personal rights – rather than a conception of the victim as an actor with public functions, who has historically and continuously taken on an active role in the common law tradition. The latter conception enables a greater understanding of some of the various developments around victim participation in common law criminal justice systems, including private prosecutions and review processes, and provides a useful analytical tool to understand the different participatory roles of victims.

*Victim identity, victim perception*

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**Tia Simanovic University of Strathclyde**

**GRIEVING PRISONERS, DOUBLE CONFINEMENT: WHO CARES ABOUT THE PRISONERS’ EXPERIENCES OF DEATH PRIOR TO AND/OR DURING CUSTODY?**

This paper will provide a critical review of research into imprisonment, death, and bereavement. The study itself aims to examine prisoners’ experiences of bereavement and coping mechanisms in place, when dealing with death prior to and/or during custody, as well as to explore institutional impacts, effects, and responses to grieving in prison. According to research, processing grief might be more difficult while detached from one’s natural support systems and bereavement...
rituals, which could be additionally hindered by institutional norms of acceptable behavior. Existing research indicates that prisoners, in particular young offenders and women, experience multiple losses and a complex concoction of bereavement and grief throughout their lives (Ferszt, 2002; Finlay and Jones, 2014; Vaswani, 2014). It also reveals the distressing reality of being bereaved behind bars (Masterton, 2014), and suggests a potential relationship between bereavement and reoffending (Vaswani, 2014). Addressing the needs of this population in a timely and asset-based manner, from a social work and criminal justice perspectives, might lead to better chances of reintegration and lower recidivism. This paper argues that there is a critical need for more research on this issue, especially from an interdisciplinary perspective, in order to develop a better understanding of bereavement experiences of prisoners, eventually supporting a more informed policy and a multi-disciplinary practice response.

bereavement, grief, death, imprisonment, multi-disciplinarity

CELLMATES, FRONTS AND WELLBEING: A MIXED METHODS STUDY IN PRISONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The act of ‘putting on a front’ can serve as a coping mechanism in prison, where individuals tend to abide by social norms based on appearing ‘tough’ and concealing vulnerabilities (Sykes 1958; de Viggiani 2012). Recent literature has challenged the dramaturgical dichotomy of prison spaces. These tend to be characterised in prison as either frontstage, where an individual ‘performs’ in line with social norms, or backstage, where individuals may behave in a manner inconsistent with their public performances without reprisal (Goffman, 1959; Crewe et al, 2014). The very nature of a shared cell poses an interesting question to the emotional zones of prison life, as the shared space may not be easily classed as either frontstage or backstage (Laws & Crewe, 2016). Relatively little is known about the details of cell-sharing experiences and how an individual’s well-being and ability to cope during their imprisonment may be impacted by their cellmate (Molleman & van Ginneken, 2014; Knight, 2016). This presentation outlines the findings of a mixed method study on cell-sharing, wellbeing and coping in prisons in Northern Ireland. Survey results from a random stratified sample of adult male prisoners (n = 569) are discussed. These survey results will be contextualised by qualitative findings from semi-structured interviews with prisoners (n = 37) and staff (n = 15), relating to the challenges that cellmates encounter, how these are navigated and the implications for prisoner wellbeing.

cell-sharing, wellbeing, coping, prison social norms

Muirhead Muirhead Queen’s University Belfast
HARMS CAUSED BY IMPRISONMENT THROUGH THE VOICES OF AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS MALE INMATES

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make up 27% of the total prisoner population and only 2% of the Australian adult population. From 2016 to 2017 there was a 7% increase in the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people being detained in prison, a figure that has been steadily increasing over the past decade. The harm caused to Indigenous Australian by their continual and increasing incarceration has been well documented, with a former Attorney-General calling it a ‘national tragedy’. This paper explores the ways Indigenous male inmates in a correctional facility located in southern New South Wales, Australia, describe the harms caused by life in prison. Five volumes of poetry and creative writing prose produced by male Indigenous inmates who attended a creative writing program, called ‘Dreaming Inside: Voices from the Junee Correctional Centre’ lead by Indigenous Elders over six years and interviews with some of the contributors, will be used to explore what it means to be an Indigenous person in prison and what it means to have the opportunity to voice their feelings and thoughts through poetry. In particular, their writings will be used to help us understand how justice is embodied for people who are (and have been) surrounded with hardships, discrimination, racism and grief over the loss of their culture, families and freedom.

Indigenous Australians, creative writing prison program, Post-colonial harms

BEARING THE WEIGHT OF IMPRISONMENT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE AND PRISONER WELL-BEING

While some of the pains of imprisonment are inevitable, the extent to which they are painful (and indeed harmful) may vary. It has been well established that there are differences between prison establishments in terms of the quality of life, which may be due to the activities and facilities, as well as the social fabric of the prison. In particular, staff-prisoner relationships, which have instrumental as well as interpersonal aspects, have been deemed important in mitigating the pains of imprisonment. In this paper it is examined to what extent characteristics of the prison, regime and relationships make the prison experience more or less bearable. The Dutch prison system provides a particularly interesting site to study this question, because the national prison climate is characterized by a low imprisonment rate, but also by austerity resulting from budget cuts. The association between the quality of prison life and prisoner well-being will be studied using data from
the Life in Custody Study, which included a national survey among Dutch prisoners (N = 4,538) and prison staff (N = 1,508), supplemented with official data and information about institutional characteristics.

prison climate, staff-prisoner relationships, pains of imprisonment, wellbeing

Helene O. I. Gundhus University of Oslo
Christin Wathne, Oslo Metropolitan University; Niri Talberg, FAFO

INTELLIGENCE IN POLICE PRACTICE. TOWARDS HIDDEN AND REMOTE CRIME CONTROL?

The ‘Proximity police reform’ in Norway depends on new technologies and digitalization of police processes to achieve its aims. In an ongoing project exploring shifts in police institutional logics and practices, we are examining how the use of intelligence and predictive policing technologies are influencing police-citizen interaction. Predictive policing is used to forecast future crimes, offenders, perpetrators and victims, and improve intervention strategies. In this paper we look at how it affects social interaction, exchange of knowledge and dynamics with the citizens. What are different intelligence products, contributing with of new knowledge? Who are targeted and who are not selected as risks, and how is this connected to race, gender and age? To what degree is the collected data biased by power-relation, politics or business interests? Based on empirical research on the police perceptions and narratives, the aim is to theorize shift towards envisioned securitization assemblages in police practice. Equipped with less social knowledge while patrolling, the police are at risk of perceiving the environment as “more dangerous”. The combination of centralizing forces, management-by—objectives and automatization of the risk analysis seem to pull policing role in a more repressive direction, but there are also indications of a more remote police role, collaborating with other actors and policing-at-a-distance.

Predictive policing, police-citizen encounters, technology, security assemblage, intelligence-led policing

Larsson Larsson Norwegian Police University College

ON THE HUNT. ASPECTS OF THE USE OF COMMUNICATION CONTROL IN NORWAY

In this paper I explore the use of communication control and wiretapping to combat illegal wolf hunting. The investigation of illegal hunting is beset with many of the problems associated with other crimes of ‘high policing’ (Brodeur 2010). The police have to uncover most of the evidence themselves; the quality of witnesses, if there are any, can be dubious. They have to build
cases. This is a traditional form of intelligence-led policing, involving the use of data from covert investigations if there are no open sources. Such methods have been used for decades against illegal hunting and wildlife crimes in the US, but have a much shorter history in Norway. It is therefore part of a bigger overall picture where ‘new’ investigative approaches and tools are used in novel areas. A precondition for the use of covert investigation methods in this context, is that the legal definition of the crime might be termed ‘organised.’ In this paper I discuss the underlying debates about conception of it as organised, and rule of law aspects with communication control as a form of covert investigation.

Communication control, organised crime, illegal wolf hunting, covert investigation

Heidi Mork Lomell University of Oslo

INVESTIGATION OR INSTIGATION? ENFORCING GROOMING LEGISLATION

This presentation will look at the policing practices that has developed after online grooming was criminalized in Norway in 2007. Online grooming is a cybercrime. This gives the police — and anyone else — the chance to exploit the same anonymity as is used by offenders to operate online and engage with actual or potential offenders. A striking feature of the few Norwegian grooming convictions to date is that they involve deception and entrapment-like behaviour, not by the police, but either on the part of parents, or of those who might be called ‘digital vigilantes’ — posing as children online. Instead of a police officer, a vigilant parent or person poses as a child and agrees to or suggests a physical meeting with the offender. Digital vigilantism consists not only of deception and/or entrapment, but also of public humiliation and social media exposure of the alleged offender. The techniques and methods used go beyond acceptable policing practices. Digital vigilantism such as the Norwegian group ‘Children’s safety’ might not mark a break with traditional policing, but rather a renegotiation of the boundaries between state and populist policing. Digital vigilantism can be understood as citizens acting in the way they believe the police should, thereby blurring the boundaries between state and populist policing.

Policing, digital vigilantes, grooming
OUTSOURCING POLICE WORK: MULTIPLE PARTNERING AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE IN NIGHTLIFE PLURAL POLICING OF GANGS

The organization of policing is undergoing significant changes. Among the most important are the promotion of intelligence-led policing, and the formation of pluralized policing partnerships. Little research however has focused on how information exchange shapes the daily working of policing partnerships. The research that does exist tends to be dominated by state-centric perspectives, where police is depicted as a senior partner that produces and disseminates relevant information to external junior partners. In this presentation, we argue for the need of a more nuanced understanding of the diversity of public-private partnering and inter-organizational information flows. We suggest that an open-ended ‘processual-relational approach’, and a focus on the various exchanges, movements and flows of information between police and non-police actors, can be used as an analytical prism to examine the complexity of partnership policing. We illustrate this by use of a qualitative study of how the practical enactment of a police-promoted no-access policy on gang-related individuals in Danish nightlife, is shaped by multiple information processes, different moral scripts and the simultaneous working of three forms of police-bouncer partnering which we term ‘junior partnering’, ‘entrepreneurial partnering’ and ‘competitive partnering’.

Intelligence-led policing, pluralized policing partnerships, Danish nightlife, police-bouncer partnering

THE STAKEOUT GAZE

While volume crimes previously have been handled reactively, we are now seeing a more proactive approach including the use of intelligence and covert physical surveillance to handle such crimes. An increased use of police conducted covert physical surveillance, and especially that of using it for volume crimes, is a new trend in modern policing. This leads to a change in the policing landscape which partly is created by change in potential criminals and how crime is conducted. I will empirically explore the difference between the policing gaze and the stakeout gaze. Drawing on qualitative in-depth interviews with police officers conducting physical surveillance on itinerant criminals the paper explores how stakeout is conducted on volume crime.

Police, stakeout, police gaze
MACHINE LEARNING AND THE POLICE: ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

Predictive analysis in policing may improve the accuracy of preventive measures targeted to geospatial areas or individuals, and systems built on machine learned models allow rationalization of laborious data processing tasks. However, concerns have been raised over how implementation of predictive software packages in police agencies may weaken accountability insofar as applied models remain an inscrutable element in decision-making. Policy-makers and police agencies need to decide if, where and how to use machine learned models. They cannot, however, be expected to be experts in machine learning. Similarly, experts in machine learning are not experts in policing. How then, do we unite the need for cross-disciplinary and open conversation about applying machine learning models in policing with the fact that the technologies themselves remain a highly specialized area of expertise? Radical transparency and training non-statisticians in statistics are two strategies that have been proposed. Neither solutions challenge the assumption that improving literacy in machine learning is necessary to secure accountability when these models are applied in socially consequential contexts like policing. For many accountability purposes, informed use of such technologies might be possible without perfect understanding of the inner workings of the ‘black box’. We argue that there are questions which anyone can ask of the applied models to consider their fairness, social value, or impact.

Accountability, predictive policing, black box

PROACTIVE METHODS IN THE POLICING OF ART CRIME

Illegal trade in art and cultural objects stolen from galleries, museums and churches or from excavation sites is a growing problem worldwide. A range of public and private actors may play a role in controlling such crime, including the conventional police and specialized police units, customs, insurance companies, common interest groups, museums and auction houses as well as independent experts in the field of art and cultural heritage. This paper will discuss preliminary results from an ongoing study on how control of theft and illegal trade in art is undertaken in Norway, by whom and by what means. Based on interviews with individuals representing a range of organizations, special emphasis will be given to discussing the relationship between proactive and reactive policing methods, the role of intelligence, and what constitutes “crime prevention” within this area.

Prevention, policing, art crime
INTRA-WEEK PATTERNS OF CRIME: ANALYSIS OF TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL VARIABILITY IN A LOW CRIME CONTEXT

The paper analyses intra-week patterns of crime in urban area. In the line with expectations of routine activity theory the paper looks at temporal patterns of crime and at spatial patterns of crime in urban context. Although temporal patterns of crime are relatively well covered in scholarly literature, most of the research utilising detailed spatially exact crime data is based on research in relatively limited number of countries. This paper attempts to extend the current knowledge base of temporal and spatial patterns of crime. More specifically, the paper analyses intra-week temporal patterns of crime with respect to varying urban centrality. As recently reported, the concentration of crime at places in Czechia is much lower than

Routine activity theory, Intra-week crime patterns, Spatial criminology, Temporal crime patterns, Czechia

CRIME CONCENTRATIONS AT MICRO PLACES IN THE BELGIAN URBAN CONTEXT

The spatial concentration of crime is increasingly studied at lower aggregation levels (or: smaller units of analysis). This study examines the extent to which crime levels occur at micro places. Weisburd (2015) argues there is a law of crime concentration at micro places. His so-called ‘law of crime concentration at places’ states that within an urban context a limited bandwidth of micro places is associated with a specific cumulative proportion of crime (e.g. 25 or 50 percent of crime in a city). In this study the authors investigate Weisburd’s statement in regard to crime concentrations in two large Belgian cities. Official police crime statistics (PCS) for the period 2004-2012 were used. There are several ways to define and operationalize a micro place. Therefore, this study also examines whether the unit of analysis has implications for the concentration of crime at places. Analyses were conducted at two small levels, namely: grid level (using 200 meters by 200 meters grid cells) and the level of the statistical sector (which are comparable to the census tract level in the US or the UK). This study shows that the concentrations of crime at grid cells are in line with the findings of Weisburd. This trend is consistent in time, for the types of
crime as well as for the two cities involved. The concentrations of crime at the level of the statistical sector appear to be less strong and therefore are not in line with the law of crime concentration at places.

law of crime concentration; micro places; crime concentrations; environmental criminology

Christophe Vandeveer Ghent University and The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP)
Wouter Steenbeek, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

LOCAL CRIME PATTERNS AND GLOBAL CRIME DROPS: A MICRO-SPATIAL LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF HOME BURGLARY CONCENTRATION AND SPATIAL STABILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF A BURGLARY DROP

We examine the spatial concentration and spatial stability of home burglary (N=51,337) on street segments (N=26,875) in the context of a substantial citywide burglary reduction from 2005 to 2016 in Antwerp, Belgium. Longitudinal trends in spatial concentration of burglary are considered using descriptive statistics, generalized Gini coefficients, local Getis-Ord statistics, and a longitudinal extension of Andresen's non-parametric spatial point pattern test (SPPT). Home burglary is substantially concentrated on street segments. Burglary point patterns exhibit a moderate to high degree of spatial stability over time. About 91% of street segments with burglary experienced a net decrease in crime and under 2% of street segments with burglary experienced a net increase. The citywide home burglary drop manifested itself uniformly across street segments. The majority of street segments that experienced burglary contributed relatively equally to the crime drop. In other words, we do not find strong evidence that the city-level crime drop can be tied to substantial decreases in a few specific places, nor do we find that the reductions in burglary are spatially concentrated.

spatial point pattern; spatial stability; crime trends; crime drop
CAUSAL ANALYSIS OF CRIME CONCENTRATION AND DYNAMICS

This paper investigates empirical claims of a law-like relationship between crime concentration and stability (Mohler et al, 2018), through comparative analysis of patterns of burglary and robbery offences in Manchester (UK) and Los Angeles (USA). The paper turns to consider causal explanations of crime concentration and dynamics. We evaluate recent endeavours to integrate social disorganisation theory and routine activity theory, either directly (via notions of guardianship), or indirectly (by equating areas of social disorganisation with offender residential locations), culminating in the proposal of a general theory of spatial crime patterns (Hipp, 2017). We argue that much of the effort in theory integration has been; misdirected - the theories are deployed in ways that make them impossible to refute; superficial - there are more meaningful ways to integrate the frameworks; or incomplete - on their own, the frameworks only provide evidence for proximate causes for crime at place. To understand why crime occurs in specific locations, and why patterns of crime change over time, we must get beneath proximate causation, which we argue involves integrating social disorganisation theory and routine activity theory with new methodological thinking and broader theories on the causes of crime. We apply our approach to the empirical cases of Manchester, the world’s first great Industrial city (Hall, 1998), and Los Angeles, the archetypal post-modern metropolis (Schneider, 2000).

Lidewyde Berckmoes NSCR; University of Amsterdam

TRACES OF WAR AMONG THE CHILDREN OF REFUGEES IN THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM

War and crisis are sometimes presented as extraordinary events that can be delimited in time and space. In this paper I question this by exploring how (legacies of) war produce cultural repertoires that influence not only people in conflict-affected societies, but also shape practices in refugee host societies, sometimes across generations. Specifically, I trace how ‘cyclical violence in Burundi’, as transmitted through Burundi-born parents and transnationally through mediatized images and stories, shape young people’s identity and civic practices in the Netherlands and Belgium. Findings are based on qualitative research among Burundian parents and youth in 2016 and 2017, collected together with photographer/artist Marieke Maagdenberg. Using photography in data-collection created a setting in which young people were able to more explicitly reflect and act on identity and civic participation. Findings pointed to various struggles related to a wish for visibility and activism while remaining hidden and protected. These findings suggest the presence of a repertoire that elsewhere has
been described as 'cultural fear' among Burundians. Both parents, peers and contemporary political leaders from the country of origin, steered young people’s motivations and fears. In conclusion, the research shows how, through mobile cultural repertoires, war legacies travel across borders and generations, where they may take new forms and meanings in adopted societies.

generations, refugees, war, identity, civic participation

Buljubašić University of Travnik; NSCR

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSMISSION OF ‘WAR’ THROUGH GENERATIONS: THE DEFINITION, MECHANISMS AND RESILIENCE

In the ruins of mass violence its legacies continue to persist in families and communities. Generations that are born after the tragic conflict may become vulnerable or resilient to it. However, it is not exactly clear how, neither what consequences mass violence leaves behind, nor what and how protective factors that foster resilience operate. These problems are elevated when it comes to post-conflict societies. Bosnia and Herzegovina is an exemplary case: omnipresence of war, ethnic divisions and atmosphere of permanent conflict makes presence unbearable and future uncertain to generations that were born after the war. Focus group interviews with post-war generations from three ethnic groups (former war enemies) in Bosnia and Herzegovina have shown that abovementioned core problems of intergenerational transmission of war legacies have to be addressed. Narrative of post-war generations with regard to past war and future prospects was analysed. Since these issues are neglected and scattered across different disciplines this paper combines and systematically reviews the literature stemming from different disciplines and theoretically asses problems of intergenerational transmission of legacies of war in the light of the shortcomings deriving from previous research.

intergenerational, transmission, war, definition, mechanism, resilience
Janine Janssen Avans University of Applied Sciences; National Centre on Honour – based violence of the Dutch National Police

DANGEROUS LIAISONS: ORGANIZED CRIME AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In law enforcement these days special interest is paid to families involved in organized crime. But families involved in this particular form of crime can also experience domestic violence. It is intriguing to notice that domestic violence in such families is met with less attention and effort by law enforcement. In this contribution some examples will be presented and attention will be paid to the rationale behind this neglect of domestic abuse. Next to that the risks of neglecting domestic violence in families involved in organized crime will be addressed. What are the risks for generations to come? What ideas about family life are passed through? And finally: how can this dangerous liaison be terminated?

Sophie Pike University of South Wales

EXPLAINING CHANGES TO THE INVESTIGATION OF HOMICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Policing, as argued by Rogers and Gravelle (2012, p420), does not operate “in a social, political or economic vacuum”. Therefore, explaining change is a complex undertaking. This task has been carried out by scholars in a number of areas of policing and criminal investigation (Savage, 2007; Stelfox, 2009). Explaining changes to homicide investigation specifically, however, represents a lacuna in the policing literature. Adopting a qualitative approach, it was the aim of this PhD research to address this gap.

This paper will show that change has been the consequence of four central drivers: a growing preoccupation with risk; the changing political economy; reactions to miscarriages of justice or problematic cases; and advances in science and technology. Taking each driver in turn, this study will discuss why they are considered responsible for inducing change and the developments that they have influenced. The role of other societal shifts and the status of homicide itself in compelling change are also contemplated.

It is suggested that the challenge for the police lies in achieving a balance between moving along with society, pacifying calls for action when something goes wrong to reassure the public and restore legitimacy, and maintaining perspective when deciding what course of action to take.

Homicide investigation, police, policing
HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION TRAJECTORIES: THE DYNAMIC ROLE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN BRITISH INVESTIGATIONS

Drawing upon data gathered during a three-year ethnographic study of homicide investigation in Britain, this paper explores how criminal justice actors use science and technology during homicide investigations and with what effect. Specifically, we present findings from an in-depth analysis of 44 homicide investigations across four British police forces and illustrate how the results from routine and cutting-edge scientific and technological techniques led to the identification, arrest and charge of the suspect. We consider how intelligence and evidence gleaned from science and technology sits alongside traditional approaches, such as information from witnesses and informants, in progressing such cases. We also consider the broader implications of the ‘scientification’ or ‘technification’ of police work to the unfolding homicide investigation trajectory.

Homicide investigation, police, lethal violence

SOLVING ATTEMPTED AND COMPLETED GUN HOMICIDES IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

There has been a steep increase in completed and attempted gun homicides in Sweden in the last years and the increase of gun violence is most pronounced in socially disadvantaged neighborhoods. At the same time, the clearance rate in gun violence has decreased considerably and the research project was initiated to explore factors associated with success in such cases. The study is a population-based study on all completed (n = 60) and attempted (n = 100) gun homicides in the Stockholm region January 1 2011 to December 31 2017. Data are collected from the first responders, intelligence department, investigations and management using a data coding scheme. Special attention is paid to the measures taken the first 4-8 hours after the call-in. About one fourth of the homicide cases and 15 per cent of the attempted homicide cases has been cleared and the preliminary results will include description of the cases and factors associated with clearances.

Homicide, attempted, completed, gun violence, clearance
HOMICIDE DYNAMICS: Bystanders’ Involvement in Attempted and Completed Homicides

Bystanders are generally considered important for shaping violent outcomes. Yet, little empirical attention has been given to the role of bystanders in serious conflict situations. Therefore, this quantitative study focuses on cases of lethal and nonlethal violence that occurred in the presence of bystanders to scrutinise how and why bystanders’ involvement shapes the severity of violent conflicts. To achieve this, this study uses a dynamic approach and systematically compares Dutch cases of attempted and completed homicide that occurred in the presence of bystanders. Based on an in-depth examination of Dutch case court files, findings reveal important differences between lethal and nonlethal violence in terms of bystanders’ involvement, and that victims’ and offenders’ characteristics play a crucial role herein. The study will also consider the wider implications for homicide investigations.

Homicide, attempted completed, bystanders, lethal violence


The conditions unaccompanied migrant minors (UAM) face in detention, along with their needs, experiences and deprivation of certain rights (as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child) remains a highly under-researched area of study, despite the numbers of these asylum-seeking individuals arriving throughout Europe. This qualitative research study, grounded in interpretative phenomenological analysis, explores the ways in which UAM experience detention in Greece, how they perceive the support available to them from responsible organisations and authorities, as well as how they understand the rights that they are entitled to under the UNCRC. The aims of the study are through giving a voice to this group of young refugees; to gain greater awareness regarding the reality UAM face in detention; to explore the tension between human rights, security and policing; to establish the need for minimum standards regarding UNCRC implementation for detained UAM seeking asylum in Europe.

unaccompanied migrant minors; detention; interpretative phenomenological analysis
QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS WITH THE QUAGOL: A PRACTICAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF THREE CRIMINOLOGICAL CASES

Criminological studies have predominantly been quantitative. Although in the last decade, many criminologists have employed qualitative methods, quantitative approaches still continue to be densely described in handbooks and journals. In fact, the first volume of the Journal of Quantitative Criminology was published in 1985, whereas it took almost another 30 years for the Journal of Qualitative Criminal Justice and Criminology to publish its first volume. In an attempt to contribute to this growing interest in qualitative methodology in criminological sciences, we would like to reflect on a very valuable and practical method referred to as the Qualitative Analysis Guide of Leuven (QUAGOL). For our PhD projects we opted to employ a qualitative methodology. We each have conducted fieldwork in a different country, engaging with the local population in an attempt to gauge their perceptions in the context of their day-to-day lives. A concern we all faced is related to the loss of the meaning of some aspect of our data during the analysis phase. We found out that the QUAGOL as a data analysis method could respond to our quests. With a strong emphasis on carrying out the analysis on paper, we argue that the QUAGOL is the method that allows the researcher to stay very close to the data, without losing much of its essence. We will furthermore demonstrate the QUAGOL’s main advantages as regards to its application in criminological research as well as point out a few of its limitations.

QUAGOL; data analysis; qualitative methods
THE RELEVANCE OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES AND EPISTEMOLOGIES

Qualitative methodologies and epistemologies to analyze crime, deviance, and social control, have a longstanding tradition in Criminology. Such studies have produced rich and complex research, advancing knowledge about the deviant’s perspectives and ascribed meanings, and how such meaning-giving processes relate to deviance and crime. Simultaneously, processes and apparatus of social control and social reaction have as well been studies by means of qualitative methods. The current presentation will push forward the debate about the relevance accorded so far to qualitative methodologies and epistemologies in the context of the European Society of Criminology (ESC). Data will be provided about the evolution of papers using such methods and published in the European Journal of Criminology, as well as the number and topics of presentations in annual meetings of the ESC. Information will be provided about activities, aims and goals, as well as members of the recently established Working Group on Qualitative Research Methodologies and Epistemologies (WG-QRME). General challenges and benefits of using qualitative methodologies and epistemologies in studying crime, deviance and social control will also be presented.

Qualitative methodology; qualitative epistemologies; deviance; crime control

Laura Vanduffel KU Leuven

VIOLENCE REDUCTION THROUGH THE SIXTEENTH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL: CAMEROONIAN PRISONS IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In 2016 the United Nations started with a new programme, namely the Sustainable Development Goals. These are seventeen goals that enable the global ‘North’ (e.g. European countries like Belgium) and ‘South’ (e.g. African countries like Cameroon) to work together on a sustainable planet. This proposed PhD-research focusses on the sixteenth goal that aims for ‘Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions’. This research examines if and how the sixteenth goal can be (re-)conceptualised and implemented in practice. The focus will be on the role of prisons as ‘Strong Institutions’ and how they help reduce violence and reach the sixteenth goal. Cameroon is taken as a case study because of its exceptional system worldwide (unique bi-legal system) and in
Africa (compared to prison systems on the continent). Qualitative methods are used, including document analysis, participant observation and in-depth interviews. That way this innovative PhD-research can contribute to the body of knowledge on the Sustainable Development Goals.

Prisons, Cameroon and Sustainable Development Goals

Alfredo Verde University of Genoa
Nicolò Knechtlin, University of Genoa

NARRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY AND PSYCHOSOCIAL CRIMINOLOGY IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE NARRATIVES OF AN ITALIAN SOCCER HOOLIGAN

In recent years, two new approaches have bloomed in criminological thinking, narrative criminology and psychosocial criminology: both have argued for a new consideration of offenders’ narratives, investigating them as a description of life events and choices, and about the decision of offending. The present contribution tries to mix the approaches, exploring the ways in which they both try to go “beyond” the surface narrative. The analysis of the narratives of the life and deviant career of an Italian football hooligan ("ultras") – a Pakistani-Italian boy trying to find his place in Italian society – will show how they can refer on the one hand to cultural and institutional discourses (narrative criminology) and on the other to the offender’s personal history (psychosocial criminology). As we will show, the reference to commonspread discourses can function as a defense mechanism in order to protect the subject from anxiety while committing deviant and criminal acts, expressing at the same time the offender’s peculiar defense mechanisms dating back to his/her childhood and to the relationship with significant others. In other words, offender’s narratives, like icebergs, have an emersed tip referring to society and an immersed one connecting to the depth of the subject.

Narrative criminology; psychosocial criminology; hooliganism;
ELICITING AND COUNTERING NARRATIVES OF YOUTH JUSTICE OFFICIALS

My research discussed how stories of crime inform the practice of youth justice. Case files and spoken accounts of professional actors with regard to migrant youth were analyzed, in attempts to understand how they theorize the causes of crime and which interventions they deem appropriate.

Already in the first stages of the empirical work, professionals’ narratives often appeared to be expectations-based. These stories also hinted at the normative frameworks against which ‘the other’ is judged. Moreover, I felt that my analysis was becoming a meta-commentary on the stories elicited. The question then arose whether a researcher can attempt to disrupt prejudiced narratives.

This paper outlines how I gradually shifted the interviews to ‘soft’ Socratic dialogues. This implies moving the narrator from doxa to episteme, pressing for examples and contradictions.

Together with the interviewees, we aimed to complicate and contextualize the initial accounts and to think of counter narratives.

The talk brings together methodological insights from ‘researching up’, feminist and narrative interviewing.

The overall argument is that narrative studies can be transformative if the researcher becomes visible as an active questioner. However, altering problematisations that warrant penal harm remains an imaginary solution, which needs to be paralleled by fundamental institutional changes.

Narrative criminology; youth justice; professional narratives

THE TALES THINGS TELL: NARRATIVE ANALYSIS, MATERIALITY, AND MY WIFE’S OLD NAZI RIFLE

When the German occupation forces capitulated in May 1945, a large number of Mauser rifles suddenly became the property of the Norwegian armed forces. When these guns were later sold off as civilian hunting rifles, my father in law bought one. He used it for years to hunt reindeer in the Norwegian mountains. Ten years ago, that tradition was taken up by his youngest daughter, my wife. I usually accompany her on these annual hunting trips. On our last trip I lay next to her when she shot a beautiful reindeer calf, close enough to feel the pressure from the gunpowder exploding in the cartridge.

This chapter will explore the connections between the stories we tell and the things that surround us using a single object — my wife’s old Nazi rifle — as an example. Any object will tell stories about past, present and future use, but some things will carry
more narrative potential than others. I will discuss the stories objects may prompt us to tell and the stories our things tell about us. Finally, I will ask whether narratively loaded objects may anticipate or perhaps even precipitate certain actions. Is it true that objects sometimes ask us to put them to use?

Narrative criminology; material culture criminology

Anthony Amicelle Université de Montréal
Jean Bérard, ENS-Paris-Saclay

ELITES IN FACE OF FINANCIAL SCANDALS: BACK TO THE PANAMA PAPERS

This communication aims to carefully examine the reactions to the Panama Papers scandal in the light of the sociological literature on elites' resistance to stigmas. More specifically, this article is focused on the narratives defenses of the persons targeted by the wave of revelations in the media. It also sheds light on the responses from the French government and key commentators over the French media. In this respect, we argue that this range of positions expressed on such matters largely relates to a common guiding principle contributing to the protection of the existing financial order. Indeed, the relative diversity of reactions rather refers to a division of labour — for legitimating power and domination — between the owners of economic and financial capital, the holders of State power and journalists, editorialists as well as other experts and media personalities who express their ideas in the name of their cultural capital.

Elites; sociology of scandal; narratives defenses; capital; whistleblower

Norah Al-Ruwaili Princess Nora bint Abdulrahman University; University of Salford

MORALITY, DETERRENCE AND CRIME: A TEST OF SAT AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SAUDI ARABIA

Situational Action Theory is a new theoretical framework on the causes of crime. It argues that most people comply with the law and refrain from committing crime because they do not see crime as an action alternative, not because they are concerned about the consequences. This paper we will test one of the fundamental propositions of Situational Action Theory: the strength of the effect of deterrence is greatest among people with weak morality than it is for people with strong morality. This paper hypothesizes that, for young people with high morality, the effect of deterrence plays less of a role in their
engagement in crime than it does for young people with low morality, for whom deterrence may substantially influence their engagement in crime. To test this hypothesis, self-report data are used from a sample of 588 young people aged 16–18, from Riyadh city in Saudi Arabia and using items designed by the PADS+ project in the UK and adapted to the Saudi context.

Adolescent crime, interaction effects, morality, deterrence, situational action theory, Saudi Arabia

Eifler Eifler Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt
Debbie Schepers, Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt

SETTINGS, SITUATIONS, AND THEFT BY FINDING: ANALYZING THE CAUSES OF THE CAUSES IN SAT

At the centre of this study is the theoretical and empirical analysis of setting influences upon the perception-choice process in opportunities for theft by finding. We take ideas from the social disorganization perspective in order to specify the mechanisms that lead to the perception of situations in everyday life as opportunities for criminal action, i.e. theft by finding. In addition, we consider the principle of the conditional relevance of controls once the opportunity is perceived. Empirical analyses of these ideas are conducted with the help of data that have been collected as part of a mail survey of a disproportionately layered random sample of residents of a German city. In this survey, opportunities for theft by finding were described with vignettes. Data analyses are carried out using discrete choice models in order to estimate the influences of the theoretically specified predictors sequentially. The study’s results partially support the relevance of considering the ‘causes of the causes’ of moral beliefs and the principle of the conditional relevance of controls. Finally, the results are discussed with respect to theoretical and methodological aspects.

Situational Action Theory, vignette, theft, opportunity, control

Lieven Pauwels Ghent University

CHOOSING TO SHOPLIFT AS ALTERNATIVE? TESTING MAJOR PROPOSITIONS OF SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY’S SITUATIONAL MODEL

This presentation deals with several key propositions of SAT. First it is tested to what extent perceiving and choosing to shoplift is a function of the interplay between one’s overall propensity and exposure to criminogenic moral settings. Second, it is tested to what extent one’s overall moral propensity (moral evaluation of norms and emotions) interact with
self-control. Third, it is examined whether choosing to shoplift varies by moral correspondence and moral conflict. Finally, the effect of self-control ability is studied under conditions of moral correspondence. These tests are performed on the Belgian data of the ISRD-3. In short, most propositions find empirical support, but it is clear that survey data are limited to test situational theories. The implications for further tests of SAT are discussed.

ISRD3, intention to shoplift, person-environment interactions, moral conflict and moral correspondence, SAT

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Norah Al-Ruwaili Princess Nora bint Abdulrahman University; University of Salford
Juan Antonio Rodríguez, Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela; Christopher Birkbeck, University of Salford

TESTING SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY THROUGH BEHAVIOURAL INTENTIONS: RESULTS FROM SAUDI ARABIA AND VENEZUELA

This paper presents a test of Situational Action Theory (SAT), using a vignette to gauge behavioural intentions to use aggression. The vignette is developed with a factorial design, allowing for the variation of two dimensions of settings which SAT theorises as relevant to the causation of crime: the level of provocation and the degree of monitoring. Variations in the criminogeneity of the setting are compared with individual propensity for crime (measured in terms of morality and self-control). Data are drawn from self-report surveys using items designed by the PADS+ project in the UK and adapted to the Saudi (N = 588) and Venezuelan (N = 527) contexts.

situational action theory; aggression; vignette; Saudi Arabia; Venezuela

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Nicola Carr University of Nottingham

TRANSFORMING REHABILITATION AND PURVEYING PUNISHMENT

In 2014 the structure of probation services in England and Wales were radically altered with part-privatisation and the establishment of two separate entities — the National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs). The stated aims of the government reforms were to ‘Transform Rehabilitation’ through the introduction of market innovation, including paying suppliers for reducing reoffending. Despite the attention paid towards these reforms, more
broadly community sanctions and measures, including probation have tended to be a relatively invisible aspect of penalty. Drawing on approaches from visual criminology this presentation focuses on the representation of probation work by Community Rehabilitation Companies, through an analysis of the imagery they have produced to illustrate the enterprise of probation, rehabilitation and punishment. It will explore how the subject of punishment (i.e. the person subject to supervision) is represented and how claims to the legitimacy of the enterprise are made through representation.

probation, legitimacy, visibility

Feilzer Feilzer Bangor University
John Deering, University of South Wales

HOLLOWING OUT PROBATION? DEVELOPING AN UNDERSTANDING OF HOW IT CAME TO TR AND ITS AFTERMATH

This presentation provides a critical perspective on the political and policy history of probation in England and Wales to develop a better understanding of how TR came to be. TR was only the latest act in a longstanding process of changing probation to fit ideological ‘flavours’ and we suggest that it is the hidden nature of probation work in combination with a lack of public legitimation work by probation institutions and probation staff that has placed probation in such a vulnerable position. From approximately the mid-1980s successive governments became increasingly involved in the probation service and followed policies aimed at moving it from its roots in social work with those who have committed offences to one where, whilst rehabilitation is still retained, it has a much reduced role, being superseded in importance by law enforcement, risk assessment, managerialism and punishment. We explore whether probation has been subjected to the whims of government policy because its work is largely hidden and because both probation institutions and practitioners were only rarely seen to be involved in public legitimation efforts. We conclude by arguing that the legitimacy of probation practice — internally as well as externally — is at risk at the current moment in time and that this constitutes a risk to its very survival.

probation, legitimation work, ideology,
Matthew Millings Liverpool John Moores University
Lol Burke (Liverpool John Moores University), and Gwen Robinson (University of Sheffield)

TRANSITIONING AND TRANSFORMING PROBATION: THE PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES FOR LEADERS ENGAGED IN DELIVERING PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM

The outsourcing and transfer of labour in the contexts of policing, prisons and courts illustrate that, even in a national context, these transitions are not uniform. Rather, there are a diverse set of ‘privatisation journeys’ that can be taken and that need to be understood. Our focus here is on the experience of probation leaders who, under the Transforming Rehabilitation reform programme, were charged with stewarding their organization from the public sector, through a 12-month transitional period, and into the full relinquishing of ownership into the private sector. With no clear ‘transition and transformation’ precedent to follow it is an account of how a locally based management team engaged with their new owners drawn, as they were, from large multi-national corporations. We explore manager’s engagement with the language, working styles and vision of their new owners and then how they processed and began to articulate the challenges of new ownership for them (as individuals) and their organisation (as a collective). We examine the resilience of the senior level organisational working culture; the operational dynamism of leaders to embrace change; and assess the extent to which managers felt able to participate in, and take ownership of, the branding of their organisation.

privatisation journeys, leadership, organisational culture, resilience

Rod Earle The Open University

CONVICT CRIMINOLOGY: PERSONAL STORIES AND COLLECTIVE NARRATIVES

Drawing from his monograph, Convict Criminology: Inside and Out, (Policy Press 2016), the first to be published about convict criminology, Rod Earle discusses the possibilities and potentials of ex-prisoners contributing to criminology as criminologists rather than research subjects. The book sets out his personal perspective on the sometimes hidden history of these convict contributions. Rod will also report on a small funded study of convict criminology he has recently completed in England that involved interviewing most of those people associated with British Convict Criminology. The paper considers the difficulties and potential of crafting a collective criminological project from such disparate and profoundly personal experiences of imprisonment.

convict criminology, prison, narratives, reflexivity
A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON THE ÇORUM MASSACRE IN TERMS OF ‘RIGHT TO TRUTH’ AND ‘TRUTH COMMISSIONS’

The Çorum Massacre in 1980 is a considerable event in Turkey’s history which resulted in serious human rights violation and crimes against humanity. This research aims to understand the importance of “right to truth” and “truth commission” as a resolution instrument in parties’ points of view. The essential question is whether establishing a truth commission to investigate this event will be an effective resolution for a social remedy and repair of continuing social problems in Çorum due to the 1980 Massacre. The study builds upon the question of whether a possible truth commission will be a key to reveal what has actually happened in 1980 and a good remedy for current tension present in Çorum. The research is based on a normative theory in which the Çorum Massacre is a historical case and has specific characters. For that reason, a qualitative method will be applied in this case study. 26 interviewees responded questions of semi-structured interview. Data was analyzed with Maxqda. Consequently majority of the interviewees don’t believe a truth commission gives a successful result in Turkey’s political conjuncture.

right to truth, truth commission, Çorum Massacre, Çorum 1980

DEVELOPING CONVICT CRIMINOLOGY LINKS ACROSS EUROPE

Convict criminology in the UK has several different strands, centres of academic activity and varieties of emphasis. At the University of Westminster, other founder members of British Convict Criminology, Dr Andy Aresti and Dr Sacha Darke have established a potent mentoring programme that links imprisoned students with sympathetic criminologists so that their learning and studies are well supported. They have established ‘Learning Together’ partnerships with HMP Pentonville in London, and forged strong partnerships with the Prison Education Trust. Bill Davies has established similar networks and teaching approaches from Leeds Beckett University, while Rod has sought to develop empirical and theoretical perspectives in a series of academic publications. This workshop invites those attending to participate in a broad discussion of whether a European network is viable and how best to foster the epistemological potential of convict criminology.

Networks, convict criminology, prison research
Professing to ‘being a convict criminologist’ is rarely straightforward. In this paper Bill examines key moments in his trajectory from criminality to criminologist. Bill will also reflect on the potentials of convict criminology in an expanding higher education sector where criminology and prison research are growing fast. Teaching students and developing links with local prisons, Bill has taken a leading role in developing award winning partnerships with prisons that deliver criminology classes in men’s prisons together with students from his university. Through a determined but pragmatic approach he has secured recognition that his first-hand experiences of criminal justice and imprisonment are an asset rather than a liability for the university. His PhD qualification has helped to overcome his penal disqualification, and both are applied in his teaching. But it hasn’t always been easy.

convict criminology, criminal justice, research, teaching

Michael Rowe Northumbria University
Pam Davies, Northumbria University; Donna-Marie Brown, Durham University; Paul Biddle, Northumbria University

THE QUALITY AND STATUS OF ‘EVIDENCE’ IN POLICING: REFLECTIONS ON UNDERSTANDING SUCCESS TO BUILD CAPACITY THROUGH INNOVATIONS IN POLICING DOMESTIC ABUSE

Experimentation, innovation, and evaluation are key elements of Evidence Based Policing (EBP) and producing new evidence of ‘what works’ is an important part of the challenge to develop more effective policing responses to complex demands in a period of limited resources. We worked in collaboration with police staff to identify areas in which innovation in policing domestic violence has been successful. Selected projects were required to meet the criteria of having been developed from an evidence base (broadly defined to include professional expertise, scientific research and guidance from authoritative bodies), subject to evaluation and as having had a demonstrable positive impact. This paper reflects on the quality and status of ‘evidence’ in policing. Our collaborative work produced some interesting variations in terms of academic and police understandings of ‘evidence’ in the context of innovations in policing domestic abuse. Here we discuss ‘evidence’ in terms of what counts and is countable, what’s interesting, what’s promising and what works.

Policing; Evidence; Domestic Abuse
Lister Lister University of Leeds

WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET: THE USE OF BODY-WORN VIDEO IN THE POLICING AND PROSECUTION OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

Over the last few years body-worn cameras have rapidly become a staple piece of equipment for British police. Despite the current era of austerity, significant levels of public funding have been invested in these overt and highly portable cameras. Enabled by developments in digital technology, the widespread use of these cameras by police officers offers a range of potential benefits. These include inter alia fewer complaints against the police, improved evidential integrity, greater police safety and increased police accountability.

This paper reports findings from an empirical study of police use of body-worn cameras at incidents of domestic abuse. In so doing, it raises evaluative questions about the value and appropriateness of the use of the cameras in this context. It considers particularly the role of body-worn video footage in the prosecution of domestic abuse cases. It argues, perhaps counter-intuitively, that the presence of such footage does not necessarily increase the prospect of conviction; rather, there are risks as well as rewards for police and prosecutors in normalising the use of body-worn video evidence in the criminal process.

Policing; Domestic Abuse; Body-Worn Cameras; Prosecutions

Kelly Johnson Durham University
Charlotte Barlow, Lancaster University; Sandra Walklate, University of Liverpool

THE COERCIVE CONTROL OFFENCE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE POLICING OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

Coercive and controlling behaviours were criminalised in England and Wales as part of Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015. There has been consequent growing academic interest and critique of coercive control as a legislative concept (Walklate, Fitzgibbon & McCulloch, 2018; Walby & Towers, 2018). This paper aims to extend this discussion by exploring police responses to coercive control, informed by empirical data from the authors’ N8 Catalyst funded project. The paper will consider how the idea of coercive control is utilised and negotiated in practice by police officers. Police responses to coercive control will be compared to violence against the person with injury cases, in particular ABH, to consider the similarities and differences. A core finding from our research was that most of the coercive control cases in the data-set analysed featured physical violence. The implications of this, in terms of the problems and possibilities of coercive control as a legal concept, will be discussed.

Policing; Domestic Abuse
SIGNALLING AMONG ONLINE TRADERS OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE PRODUCTS

The activities of wildlife traffickers in China are increasingly shifting online to exploit the internet’s inherent anonymity and connectivity, yet there is a lack of published criminological literature examining how illegal wildlife product traders exploit the open web. By investigating websites and online communication channels of China—one of the biggest sinks of wildlife products—this study identifies the key online platforms exploited. Following Gambetta’s signalling theory, this study then identifies the signals that illegal wildlife product traders display online to demonstrate and emphasise their trustworthiness. The result of this study will inform and facilitate effective actions from law enforcement authorities, conservation professionals, and the private sector.

Wildlife crime, online trade, China

TALKING ABOUT ILLEGAL BUSINESS; APPROACHING AND INTERVIEWING POACHERS, SMUGGLERS AND TRADERS

The illegal trade in wildlife is a form of crime that manifests itself in various forms, by a large variety of actors and originates from different parts of the world. Carrying out multi-sited ethnographic research on wildlife trafficking by interviewing people who are directly involved in the trade can lead to unexpected and difficult situations. In this presentation I will discuss the question of how to approach persons involved in the illegal wildlife trade, why these informants talk about their activities, and which dangerous situations and (ethical) limitations are encountered. This presentation contributes to the increasing criminological literature on wildlife crimes by reflecting on my fieldwork experiences in China, Morocco and Russia in order to uncover this phenomenon.

Wildlife crime, hidden population, ethnography, China
THE OVERLAP BETWEEN POACHING AND NATURAL RESOURCE EXTRACTION

Extractive industries, such as mining and logging, have enormous impacts on ecosystems. As land is cleared for mining operations, or harvested for logging, it destroys the habitat of many wildlife species, from the smallest insect to the largest mammal. Additionally, this activity has the potential to create new markets for wildlife products as humans move deeper into forest reserves. Individuals involved with extraction operations, both legal and illegal, are provided access to species that were once difficult to find, thanks to new roads and clearings. Using a case study in South America, this paper examines how motivations and opportunities for poaching change, among extractive industry workers and communities, as mining and logging operations expand. The study relies on semi-structured interviews with informants and direct observations of poaching activity, collected by a team of researchers at the study site. The findings confirm that new opportunities play a large role in the creation of wildlife markets that did not exist before the extraction began. Based on the findings, a set of policy recommendations and avenues for prevention are discussed.

Wildlife crime, poaching, South America, logging, mining

Christophe Vandeviver Ghent University and The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP)

WG-PLACE WORKING GROUP MEETING

Expected by a law by Weisburd (2015), therefore the paper intends to test whether such lower level of crime concentration somehow shape intra-week temporal and spatial patterns of crime. The article analyses newly available geo-localised crime data for a Czech city.

meeting; organisation; working group
EVERYDAY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CULTURE OF DENIAL AND MEDIA OUTRAGE

European surveys on violence against women, reveal the extent of abuse suffered by women at home, work and in public. The prevalence of violence against women means that men’s violence against women is one of the few examples of universal behaviour still known to the world. Moreover, the UN calls it a problem of epidemic proportions. But can observe different media hypes and public outrages about it. The most popular example is the # MeToo discussion that has developed into a hype with the case of Hollywood Harvey Weinstein and focuses on men who misuse their social position and power in the professional context for sexual assault of women. What is striking about media outrage is the individualization, but also denial and trivialisation by the men involved. In the debate on New Year’s Eve in Cologne, the discourse focused on the sexual behaviour of refugees and the problems around migration. In the first case, powerful (Western) men are the offenders, in the second case Muslims migrants. The aim of the presentation is to investigate what significance # MeToo and New Year’s Eve in
Cologne have as medial events for society and the problematization of violence against women. What are the differences, what makes them comparable and what does the discussion tell about the everyday character of violence against women? It will be argued that denial of sexism is characterizing for the social reaction on violence against women and sexualization of the gender relations takes place.

*Everyday, Violence, Women*

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**Burman Burman University of Glasgow**

Robin A. Robertson, University of Massachusetts

**VICARIOUS TRAUMATISATION AMONGST THOSE WHO WORK WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS**

This paper draws on findings from a recent qualitative study of those who work intensely with justice-involved women and girls in both community and carceral settings. In particular, the paper focuses on their experiences of vicarious and secondary traumatisation and reflects on how these experiences are exacerbated through adverse organisational and structural conditions which characterise criminal justice service provision.

*Vicarious, Traumatisation, Practitioners, Women, Girls*

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**Oona Brooks-Hay University of Glasgow**

**DOING THE ‘RIGHT THING’? UNDERSTANDING WHY RAPE VICTIM-SURVIVORS ENGAGE WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Rape is an intractable problem for criminal justice systems across a range of jurisdictions and concerns about secondary trauma and case attrition continue to animate international criminological debates. Concern about the under-reporting of sexual offences to the police has focused research and policy attention on why victim-survivors are reluctant to report, and what can be done to encourage reporting. Far less attention has been paid to the question of why victim-survivors do report. Considered within the context of well-documented trauma experienced by complainers and continued failings of criminal justice systems, this is a curious and important question. This paper examines the decisions of 24 women who reported rape and sexual assault to the police in Scotland. Drawing upon qualitative interview data, findings highlight the disparity between victim-survivors’ decisions to report and public narratives around this issue, which typically centre around the rightful
pursuit of ‘justice’ on one hand and false-allegations on the other. It is argued that understanding this disparity has important implications for conceptualising both the trauma encountered in this process and the meaning of justice. Understanding victim-survivors’ reasons for reporting is critical to meeting their needs – particularly where their expectations of the justice process are in stark contrast to the reality.

*Rape, Sexual Assault, Police, Reporting, Victim-survivors*

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**Katalin Parti National Institute of Criminology of Hungary**

**Robin A. Robinson, University of Massachusetts**

**JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN HUNGARY**

This project focuses upon the dynamic interplay between the criminal justice system and victims of violent sexual crimes, principally rape, in Hungary, which has the lowest number of reported rape cases in Europe, though not the lowest incidence. The components of this project are intended to investigate why rape is under-reported and why reported rapes are under-investigated, and to develop recommendations and training curricula for law enforcement and the courts to remedy these gaps in the Hungarian criminal justice system. The project also considers what is called rape myth acceptance (RMA) – where accountability for rape and other crimes of sexual violence is directed toward victims instead of perpetrators. The frequency of reporting of rape and other sexual violence to police has been linked to the degree of likelihood that a victim perceives that the first person/entity to whom she turns for justice and support will believe her. Under-reporting as a trend, and unreported violent sexual crimes as a hidden social scourge, therefore, must be seen as products of rape myth acceptance, wherein shame, guilt, blame, and fear supersede the rule of law, as well as the workings of a system intended to protect and maintain civil behavior with respect to the sovereignty of the body. This research aims to shed light on obstacles to the reporting of sexual violence crimes, and to increase efficacy of the criminal justice system in the apprehension and prosecution of offenders.

*Justice, Victims, Sexual Violence, Hungary*
MOTHER AND BABY: RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND LAWS

It is often assumed that a woman will do everything possible to protect her baby from harm, including before it is born. Therefore, when a woman causes harm, including death, to her unborn or newly-born child through an act or omission (such as drinking alcohol, taking drugs, failing to get medical attention, or having an illegal abortion), the public reaction is often one of shock and revulsion. Previous research into this area of English and Welsh law and criminal justice policy suggests a lack of clarity of the law, inconsistency in how the law is applied, and potential misuse of law by prosecutors. However, what is also evident is that lack of research into this area has provided a partial picture of the current situation. The lack of clarity that currently exists is troubling, as it jeopardises women’s rights to freedom and autonomy, as well as their reproductive rights. This paper will present what we currently know about this area of law and criminal justice responses, highlighting the need for further research.

Mothers, Babies, Harm, Rights, Laws

KEEPING BABY SAFE: AN EXAMINATION OF THE POLITICAL RHETORIC AND POLICY ADVICE GIVEN TO PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The consumption of alcohol in pregnancy has come to the fore of public health messages over the last twenty years. In the UK, the current advice given to women is that they should abstain from alcohol for the entirety of their pregnancy. Political rhetoric and official policy provided by Government agencies and health associations, as well as charities connected to alcohol and pregnancy, promote this message, presenting evidence that consumption of any alcohol may be harmful for the unborn child. However, it is not always clear what evidence is being used to support such messages. Drawing on a theoretical approach of framing communication, this paper will examine the development of public policy messages relating to women’s consumption of alcohol during pregnancy, through an examination of Parliamentary debates and reviews, examination of official policy provided by Government departments and by medical associations. We will determine the evidence being used to support narrative, assessing moral judgments being made against those women who choose to drink alcohol while pregnant.

Alcohol, Pregnant Woman, UK, Political Discourse, Public Policy, Social Control
Abortion on the Inside: Assessing Women’s Ability to Access Abortion While Imprisoned in England and Wales

Currently constituting less than 5% of the prison population in England and Wales, women are often side-lined and marginalised in a system largely designed for men. This is problematic for numerous reasons, but specifically with reference to debates about prisoner’s rights and wellbeing. Women prisoners have specific health needs in relation to their ability to become pregnant. Approximately 600 pregnant women are detained and 100 babies are born in prison each year (Birth Companions, 2016). While a growing body of research has emerged concerning pregnancy in prison and the use of Mother and Baby units, one area that has been neglected is the need for women to access advice about, medical support with, and aftercare if they wish, to proceed with the termination of a pregnancy. In England and Wales abortion is regulated through the criminal law, requiring women to receive such medical treatment from an abortion clinic. This creates specific difficulties for imprisoned women. However, the healthcare provided to women in prison should be of an ‘equivalent’ standard to that provided in the community. In this paper, we will explore the current state of knowledge of support available to women who discover they are pregnant in prison, including access to abortion, and will outline some of the challenges that women face when attempting to terminate a pregnancy on the inside.

Abortion, Prison, Women Offenders, Women’s Imprisonment, Reproductive Rights, Women’s Health

Developing a Coherent National and Institutional Response to Gender and Identity Based Violeces Against Higher Education Students: Methodological and Policy Based Process Reflections

Following the 2016 Universities UK report, higher education institutions in the UK were publicly tasked with improving their responses to sexual violence, domestic abuse, stalking and hate crimes. However, UK higher education institutions are independent organisations and so the process for this maintained institutional autonomy with supervision from the Higher Education Funding Councils (soon to be Office for Students). This contribution seeks to critically examine national and institutional policy processes in terms of an evidence based praxis to ask what both national and local practice has been in relation to ensuring innovation and protection for students. Drawing on the results of an internal institutional survey of
Gender, Violence, Higher Education, Policy

Alessandro Corda Queen’s University Belfast School of Law

CRIMINAL RECORDS MANAGEMENT: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR PUNISHMENT LAW AND POLICY

In the United States, but also increasingly in Europe, advances in information technology and a growing appetite “to know” driven by a precautionary logic are sidelining legislative efforts aimed at reintegrating ex-offenders into society. Criminal record information is often accessible through channels other than institutional ones, especially via the Internet. The increased and partially unregulated release and dissemination of criminal history information are creating new forms of “disordered punishment” that challenge traditional principles and boundaries of punishment law and policy. This paper analyses and discusses jurisprudential and policy developments with regard to the punitive outcomes of criminal history information management (and mismanagement) in today’s society.

criminal records, punishment, collateral consequences of conviction

van’t Zand-Kurtovic van’t Zand-Kurtovic Leiden University

INVISIBLE BARS: THE IMPACT OF HAVING A CRIMINAL RECORD ON YOUNG ADULTS’ POSITION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

The emergence of a culture of control has led to the rapid growth in the use of criminal record screening in many Western European societies over the last two decades. In the Netherlands, the number of screenings performed each year skyrocketed to more than one million. Yet empirical evidence on the effects of criminal record-based employment
restrictions has been largely absent. This study fills this gap by providing a subjective perspective of how having a criminal record impacts the process of re-entry into society, particularly into the labour market, for young adults. It is based on the direct experiences of 31 young adults with a criminal record, aged between 16 and 30, who were followed during their process of reintegration into the labour market for average periods of six to eighteen months. The vivid, real-life stories of young adults’ strategies of dealing with the stigma of a criminal record, and how this subsequently influences their position in the labour market, highlights the counterproductive effects of increasingly widespread criminal record screening.

criminal records, punishment, collateral consequences of conviction

Miranda Boone Leiden University
Elina van’t Zand-Kurtovic, Leiden University

COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES AND PROPORTIONATE PUNISHMENT

Collateral consequences are usually not involved in legal considerations regarding the proportionality of punishment because they are not intended as punishment. Several consequences of punishment are, however, perfectly predictable and foreseeable, for example the refusal of a certificate of conduct or the refusal of a residence permit. Departing from doctrinal arguments regarding the essence of punishment, we come to the conclusion that foreseeable collateral consequences should be taken into account in determining the proportionality of punishment, giving concrete examples from Dutch legal practice.

criminal records, punishment, collateral consequences of conviction

David Vig Eötvös Loránd University

THE DETRIMENTAL LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF A CONVICTION IN HUNGARY

This paper looks at the detrimental legal consequences arising from having a criminal record ex-offenders have to face in Hungary. This paper describes the Hungarian system of criminal record keeping in a European comparison and examines the institution of the criminal record certificate and its consequences for convicted persons. My research focuses on the role of the criminal recording system in the resettlement process from a human-rights- and penological perspective, and argues that there is an inherent contradiction between, on the one hand, efforts made by the prison system to rehabilitate individuals
and inmates’ expectations on how their resettlement process will be supported upon release, and, on the other hand, the discriminatory and oftentimes counterproductive uses of the criminal record certificate.

criminal records, punishment, collateral consequences

Elaine Campbell Newcastle University

THREE-DIMENSIONAL URBAN SECURITY: LAYERS, SPHERES, VOLUMES, AND MILIEUS

This paper engages with, and draws inspiration from a number of political and urban geographers who take issue with the inherent horizontalism of urban analyses, and reject what Hewitt and Graham talk of as ‘an epistemological and empirical bias towards geographies of the surface’ (2015: 924). However, by taking critical stock of the ‘vertical turn’ in contemporary formulations of urban security, I expose fragilities in its theoretical orientations and call into question the security imaginaries on which notions of vertical securitisation are predicated. This provides an important entry point for interdisciplinary dialogue at the intersections of human geography and security studies; while the latter is not especially noted for its contribution to spatial theory nor, indeed, to the study of verticalities, re-reading the breadths, depths and heights of urban security through the spatial framings which underpin contemporary security studies does have considerable conceptual merit and clears the ground — via Foucault’s notion of the milieu - for (re)thinking ‘three-dimensional urban security’ in ontologically, epistemologically and politically inventive ways.

urban, security, verticality, volumetric,

Schuilenburg Schuilenburg VU University Amsterdam

THE SMART CITY AND THE DESIGN OF POLITICS

The term ‘smart’ is the latest urban buzzword to rethink the elementary functions of the modern city. The term ‘smart city’ was first used in the 1990s and has come to dominate urban policy agendas. Although a one-size-fits-all definition of smart city does not exist, an important characteristic is the potential for perfect and permanent surveillance of citizens by private tech companies, such as Philips, Google and IBM. In this paper, I argue that the emergence of smart cities compels us to a broader conceptualisation of the design of security, which has the potential to transform the governance of our urban landscape. Drawing on the case of the city of Eindhoven’s ‘De-escalate’ project — in which sound and lighting programming combined with data analysis is used to reduce violence and aggression — I show that the transition of public space from a physical paradigm towards a psychological paradigm conveys questions about what, and in which specific ways, the smart city
makes things 'seeable'. If we understand visibility as an organisation of power in both a negative and a positive sense, the use of smart technology urges us to reformulate inclusion and exclusion, as well as social practices of rule and identities.

smart city, public space, surveillance, visibility, power

THROUGH SCANDINAVIA, DARKLY: A (CULTURAL) CRIMINOLOGICAL CRITIQUE OF NORDIC NOIR

Nordic noir is an emerging crime genre associated with a region (Scandinavia), a mood/atmosphere (foreboding and bleak), and a particular aesthetic look (dark/gloomy). Rooted in the 1960s 'police procedural' novels of Swedish authors Maj Sjöwall and Per Wahlöö, and renowned for its socially-engaged plots and psychologically-complex characterization, Nordic Noir now comprises not just best-selling crime fiction, but also film and most recently globally-successful television drama. A review of both popular and academic accounts of the genre suggest that much of its appeal comes from its supposed “gritty” or “realist” account of Scandinavian society. This paper, however, adopts a different perspective. Drawing on cultural and ultra-realist criminology, I argue that, rather than accurately reflecting the complex social and political problems currently confronting late modern Scandinavian welfare societies, Nordic Noir has in fact lost its grip on realism and any meaningful association with actual/established Scandinavian values. Instead, Nordic Noir is now functioning as a displacement narrative, a form of cultural expression that allows artists, producers and their audiences to push the region's social problems outside the realm even of the Imaginary.

cultural criminology, ultra realism, media, visual

RETHINKING (RESEARCHING) CRIME AND THE CITY: EXCURSIONS INTO “POST-METHODOLOGICAL” CRIMINOLOGY

For much of the discipline's history, criminologists have tended to regard the urban mise-en-scène of crime and social control as little more than an empty container: 'an inert material backdrop, or an aesthetic surface upon which criminal activities can be mapped' (Campbell, 2013: 18). This paper reflects on ongoing ethnographic and autoethnographic research into deviant, criminal and “spatially transgressive” subcultures in London. In particular the paper considers some of the methodological, epistemological and ethical quandaries precipitated by research that frequently skirts the margins of
The paper discusses the opportunities and challenges of what Ferrell (2012: 227) has termed a ‘post-methodological’ criminology: an approach that moves beyond ‘method as a formal procedure and toward more fluid, holistic, and personal forms of inquiry’.

cultural criminology, urban space, trespass, deviance, subcultures, methodology, ethics, illegality

Pauline Aarten Leiden University

STANDING AT A CROSSROAD: THE NEEDS OF (CO-)VICTIMS OF SEVERE TRAFFIC OFFENSES

Yearly, many lives are cut short as a result of a traffic offense. In 2014 in the Netherlands alone, there were 20,700 serious road injuries of which 570 lead to a fatal ending. These numbers are increasing each year. While it is an established fact that road traffic injuries cause considerable psychological, emotional and economic devastation to these (co-)victims, academic research has mainly focused on traffic offenders or on finding solutions to reduce traffic injuries. To strengthen the position of these victims in the Dutch society, a project has been set up to understand the needs of (co-)victims of severe traffic offenses. A summary of this project with a specific focus on the needs of these (co-)victims will be presented. Based on narrative interviews with these (co-)victims, I will discuss the importance, but difficulty, of getting procedural and distributive justice in their court cases, and the value self-help groups offer in dealing with the psychological and emotional problems as a result of the traffic offense and court case.

traffic offenses, victim needs, narrative

Van de Ven Van de Ven Tilburg University; Victim Support Netherlands
Antony Pemberton, Tilburg University; Sonja Leferink, Victim Support the Netherlands

ENRICHING RESEARCH INTO PEER SUPPORT AMONG VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF CRIME: A CONTEXTUAL APPROACH

Falling victim to serious crime or losing a beloved one due to crime is disrupting to an individual’s notion of identity. The need for recognition and the social sharing of emotions, combined with an unresponsive social environment, may lead victims and survivors of crime to turn towards their peers: people with a shared experience of victimization. A systematic literature study of studies on the effects of peer support among victims and survivors of crime shows that research into this
type of support is scarce and scattered. Results show that effects of peer support depend on: a) the conceptualization of peer support, b) the type of peer support (formal vs. informal), c) the practical outline of the support, and d) the goal and aimed effects of the peer support. However, studying peer support as an ‘intervention’ overlooks the narratives nature of peer support where participants aim to find connection, recognition and acknowledgement through the sharing of stories. Therefore, a more contextual approach is suggested for researching this type of support. It provides an extensive look into the roles peer support and the sharing of narratives play in processing and sense-making of the victimization experience. Such an approach views peer support from identity changing processes, and calls for the use of mixed methods. The understanding of this phenomenon is vital to the development of supportive communities preventing them from harmful circumstances detrimental to participants.

peer support, victimization, sense-making, identity, narrative

Eva Mulder Tilburg University
Antony Pemberton, Tilburg University; Pauline Aarten, Leiden University

OVERCOMING THE MONSTER? HOW VICTIMS NARRATE SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN COPING WITH VICTIMIZATION

The current paper is part of a larger study about the narratives of victims of serious crime, and how they embed their victimization and the subsequent legal reaction in their life stories. In this study, victims were interviewed using an adaptation of McAdams’ life story interview method. This paper examines how victims narrate their coping experiences and how narrative is employed in the process of coping. More specifically, Christopher Booker’s plotline ‘Overcoming the monster’ was used as a framework to examine two main questions. First, to what extent do victims speak of ‘overcoming’ either the perpetrator and/or the experience? Second, how do narrators describe the perpetrator, and when and with what purpose might the perpetrator be described as ‘monster’? It was expected that narrations of successes and failures in overcoming are strongly infused with the two fundamental dimensions of agency and communion. The software program MAXQDA was used for the qualitative text analysis of 32 interviews. Preliminary results point to the interplay between communion and agency when speaking of what it means to overcome either the offender or the experience. Especially in reference to known offenders, ‘overcoming’ seems to refer more to battling the traumatic experience rather than the offender. Attribution of responsibility by the narrator is strongly related to perceptions of the offender.

Victimization, narratives, coping, agency, communion
PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DRUG ABUSERS: A PRACTICING LAWYER’S VIEW 2018

Japanese drug policy can be described as ‘punishment oriented’. First time offender of methamphetamine use will be sentenced one and a half years in prison with suspension without probation for three years. But later arrests will result in, almost without exception, imprisonment without suspension. However, recently, we can spot some signs of change in Japanese drug policy. Because of high recidivism rate of drug offenders, a new law named Partial Suspension of Imprisonment was enforced in 2016.

As partial suspension judgements has been made very frequently in practice, we can assume there has been big expectation toward the new law. But, after all, the law presupposes long term imprisonment and sometimes hinders drug offenders from receiving early time rehabilitation treatment. And there seems to be some confusion among rehabilitation and probation personnel. With the introduction of new law, it becomes even more important to share an understanding among criminal justice personnel that imprisonment doesn’t work for drug users and doesn’t solve overall drug problems and that connecting drug users to rehabilitation facilities like DARC as early as possible is vital for their recovery. From the standpoint of a practicing lawyer, I will share my experience on new law cases with the latest examples.

Haegawa Haegawa Hotto-Station Odorikoen Mental Clinic

CRCT (CONDITIONED REFLEX CONTROL TECHNIQUE) FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER, SEXUAL PROBLEMS, PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING, AND SO ON.

CRCT (Conditional Reflex Control Technique) has been developed by Shinji Hirai It’s based on the classical theory of Ivan Pavlov’s conditioned reflex theory. At the beginning, though CRCT was invented as the specific therapeutic technique of drug addicts, it has become widely applied to many other problems and diseases, such as sexually deviated behavior, compulsive act, pathological gambling, kleptomanias, self-injury and so on. The basic method of CRCT has 4 portions. In the first portion clients repeat inhibitive stimuli. In the 2nd portion we prepare stimulations of undesirable behaviors. The 3rd portion is the recollection stage. As to substance use disorder, clients work on this basic method. In our clinic, we have been practicing CRCT for various problem other than psychoactive substance use. If CRCT diminishes patients’ impulses and cravings, it can significantly contribute to other therapies and methods. We’re going to report about the treatment with CRCT for outpatients in Hotto Station.

CRCT (Conditioned Reflex Control Technique), substance use disorder, Pavlov’s theory, prevention of criminal behavior, behavioral addiction
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Makoto Oda Asia Pacific Addiction Research Institute

I KNOW, BUT I CANNOT HELP BUT DOING IT—ANTI-RECIVIDISM POLICY BASED UPON PAVLOV’S CONDITIONED REFLEX THEORY

Reforming recidivist offenders has been considered impossible and the problem of recidivism has been an everlasting theme for criminal policy. In Japan, however, a new medical treatment technique based on Pavlov’s conditioned reflex theory, the conditioned reflex control technique, was invented in 2006 and the necessity of imposing both punishment and treatment with the coercive power of Criminal Justice system has been revealed.

Pavlov’s conditioned reflex theory, Conditioned Reflex Control Technique, habitual offender, civil commitment

Raymond Hilker John Jay College of Criminal Justice

CHILD SOLDIERS IN ASIA: A CRIMINOLOGICAL INQUIRY

According to Human Rights Watch, of the fourteen countries known to actively use child soldiers, seven of them are in Asia. Aside from signing various conventions agreeing to end the use of children for military ventures, no orchestrated action of the international community has been undertaken yet. Any act of systematic abuse against children, the most vulnerable population, should be met with a swift international response. However, in both media and academia, there is little documentation of child soldiers in Asia compared to other regions of the world. This disparity in research lends to the misconception that child soldiers are not an endemic issue in Asia. Using secondary data sources including academic and grey literature, the purpose of this research elucidates the reasoning behind the use of children for military purposes in Asia: how they are used, why they are used and the impact of existing international policies and practices including the International Criminal Court. Exhaustive review of research on the rationale of why child soldiers may be used in Asia can be divided into three areas: vulnerability and manipulation, socialization of ideologies, and family dynamics. Further, factors including socio-economic status of certain provinces, cultural expectations and perceptions, and other demographics of the children themselves and the society at large are discussed for implications for theory, policy and research.

Child Soldiers, Armed Conflict, Asia, Military Recruitment, Child Labor, Child Abuse, War, Militias, Childrens Rights, Child Psychology, Violence, Weapons, Treaties
Majeed Majeed John Jay College of Criminal Justice

ENDING HONOR BASED VIOLENCE IN IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICIES IN THE US, UK AND CANADA

While the phenomenon of Honor Based Violence (HBV) is a major concern mostly associated with South Asian, Middle Eastern and some African nations, there has been an increased reporting of HBV in US, UK, and Canada, especially among the immigrant communities. Honor based violence is a form of gender-based violence and can be construed as a crime against humanity. While HBV is considered as a form of domestic violence, a high majority of victims are young women and girls. The main purpose of this paper is to examine the nature and extent of honor based violence that are documented within immigrant communities and the measures these three countries have taken to stop them from occurring. In the UK, many initiatives have been undertaken to end this form of violence. An examination of the polices developed in the UK might be useful for the US and Canada. Hence this paper examines various criminal justice policies in the US, UK, and Canada and identifies the best practices to deal with honor based violence. These findings are discussed for implications of theory, research and policies.

Honor Based Violence, Gender Based Violence, Immigration, Immigrant Population

Aline Shaban John Jay College of Criminal Justice

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN REFUGEE CAMPS

Although armed conflict affects entire communities, women and girls suffer its consequences disproportionately. This is especially true in refugee camps, supposed to be safe havens for people fleeing violence and natural disasters. Across the world, female refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP’s) living in camps find themselves victims of rape and sexual abuse committed by male residents but also by the security forces and humanitarian staff. Women refugees and IDP’s are also particularly prone to prostitution because of the economic and social disruption that forced displacement entails. The lack of social structure in the camps, gender inequalities, poverty, insufficient food rations, lack of opportunities, poor protection mechanisms, and inadequate justice systems are among the main factors contributing to the abuses refugees and IDP’s face. Despite the efforts of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to prevent Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), the problem continues to persist because of harmful socio-cultural norms and deficient policy implementation. This paper (1) examines the problem of SGBV perpetrated by various actors against women and girls in refugee camps, (2) analyzes the factors contributing to SGBV, and (3) assesses the obstacles to effective policy implementation and provide recommendations to address the discrimination that women and girls face during forced displacement.

Hans Moors EMMA, Experts in Media and Society

INTRODUCTION OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT - MAIN FINDINGS: VULNERABLE CRIME CONTROL AGENCIES

The general idea of displacement is that criminals ‘move’ their activities in response to crime control agencies, for example to other geographical areas, other modus operandi, other lines of business. In this research project we are investigating under which circumstances organized crime groups are not ‘running away’ from the agencies that ‘hunt’ them, but instead turn themselves to these agencies, in an effort to reduce the harm inflicted on their operation. Moreover, in an effort to use these agencies as a facilitator for their criminal businesses.

Crime control, corruption, organized crime

Rovers Rovers Netherlands Police Academy

CORRUPTION IN THE ROTTERDAM SEA PORT: ICEBERG OR FISH STORY?

Our hypothesis of the prey that goes after the hunter, states that organized crime groups will increasingly go after crime control agencies when these agencies are getting more successful. Paradoxically, the more successful these agencies are in hunting down and preventing organized crime, the bigger the chances are these agencies (in particular the people working in executive positions that are key to logistic processes and information exchange) are vulnerable to corruption and become preys themselves. This hypothesis is explored in the context of fighting organized crime in the Rotterdam Sea Port. Do we deal with exceptional cases (the so-called ‘rotten apples’)? Or is vulnerability to corruption in a systemic way part of how crime control agencies work? This paper discusses two main perspectives on how to empirically measure corruption.

Corruption, organized crime, dark number, crime control agencies
THE PORT SECURITYSCAPE: CRIME CONTROL AND PORT SECURITY IN THE ROTTERDAM SEA PORT FROM A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Protecting the Rotterdam Sea Port as a vital hub in the global supply chain from crime is a fundamental objective of many public and privately organized crime control agencies. It’s an intriguing criminological question how port police officers and security officers integrate security questions and procedures in their attitudes and daily practices. This paper discusses why law enforcement agencies always seem to explain that port employees are well protected from corruption by systems and procedures. The corrupt employee is an exception, someone who could not resist financial gain. Both these assertions, however, need some rethinking.

Port security, crime control, illegal drug trade

REPRODUCING RACIALIZED BOUNDARIES

Twenty-five years ago, Solomos noted that the criminal justice system had become ‘one of the key mechanisms by which ideas about racial difference… are reproduced’. This paper picks up the argument that criminalisation and penality are part of the relations of power which re/produce ‘race’. The paper starts from the point that the racialization in the criminal justice system is not only an issue of representation, but also of specific social practices by which political, economic and social relations are structured.

The paper will discuss how the processes of criminalization and penality constitute a significant racializing practice - that is we understand ‘race’ through criminological discourse and criminal justice practices (for example, criminogenic individual and familial pathologies, cultural deficits, etc); and we understand crime and punishment through ‘knowledge’ of race (for example, the constant repetition of data on racial or ethnic crime).

Racialization through criminalization and punishment has both material and symbolic consequences: constituting social groups as threats to social order, and further entrenching social and economic marginalisation through criminal justice intervention and imprisonment. The paper will consider some of the complex ways in which racialization works.

Race, criminalisation, penalty, racialisation
Phillips Phillips London School of Economics and Political Science
Alpa Parmar, Oxford University

SHARED BEGINNINGS? THE ROLE OF RACE

In this paper we discuss the findings from a study that analyzes the life stories of twenty-one minority ethnic group men in London. British scholarship on race and crime has arguably been stymied by a focus on the over-representation of young Black men in the criminal justice system, without unpacking in detail why the over-representation continues. For example, few recent empirical studies in the UK have looked at trying to understand how structure, culture and agency interact to produce conditions where minority ethnic group men offend or desist. In this paper we use Laub and Sampson’s (2003) book Shared Beginnings, Divergent Lives to frame our approach to understanding offending through life stories. We consider the application of this framework minority ethnic groups who have experienced racism in society and the criminal justice system. We make connections between racial discrimination and offending by drawing on recent US literature which argues that a racialized world-view mediates and compounds offending.

race, youth, ethnicity, narrative, adversity

Rod Earle The Open University

WITNESS TO THE WHITENESS: POWERS OF EXCLUSION IN CRIMINOLOGY

Conventional wisdom within criminology presents race as a social construct, a discredited artefact around which only a variety of somewhat arcane controversies stubbornly linger. White visions of race have tended to ‘see’ it as a parallel structure, an historical and conceptual anomaly, rather than one that is dynamically inter-connected and thus mutually formative of contemporary political subjectivities, allegiances and structures. Race has been marginalised, so it is said, because it is both a redundant and a toxic concept. If only it were so simple. Race has been a central, organising conceptual framework for European and Anglophone social science and, far from leaving the scene quietly, it continues its work through the recent phase of its denial, shaping the outcomes of both the US presidential election and the UK’s departure from the EU. Within every European criminal justice system the presence of race is scandalously self-evident. This paper draws from Du Bois’s assertion that the ‘the problem of the colour line is the problem of whiteness’. I proceed to discuss the form this takes in criminological practice. Drawing from personal experience I try to identify the ways in which whiteness operates as a form of collectively maintained ignorance that confines the criminological contributions of black and minority ethnic scholars to the margins of criminology, denies the material effects of race in criminal justice and neglects the theoretical analysis of race.

race, whiteness, criminology, exclusion