7TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

ABSTRACTS

Bologna, September 26/29, 2007

ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

RegioneEmiliaRomagna

Aaltonen, Mikko (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)
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Delinquent Behaviour and Self-Selection to Educational Tracks after Comprehensive School

In Finland, all youths attend the comprehensive school until grade 9 (15-16 year olds). After that, educational trajectories diverge to high school and vocational schools, while some youths leave education entirely, seeking employment. This paper indicates that there is a high correlation between male delinquency and educational choice: delinquent youths tend to self-select themselves to vocational schools or employment, while non-delinquent youths tend to go the upper secondary school. We utilize two cross-sectional surveys: Finland's national self-report indicator system (FSRD) targeting ninth graders (N=2591) and a separate study of 18 year old males attending pre-military screening (N=2190). Using FSRD, we examine the influence of delinquency on the educational choices of 15 year olds when a host of relevant confounding variables (such as GPA) are controlled for. Using the pre-military screening study, we examine retrospectively whether the educational tracks of delinquents and non-delinquents did differ. We discuss the possibility that the SES-delinquency link may partially reflect self-selection effects in post-comprehensive school decisions.

Abulafia, Judith (Ashkelon Academic College and Bar-Ilan University)
Cromer, Gerald (Bar-Ilan University)

The Social Construction of Victimization among Prisoners

The study examined the life history of ninety prisoners serving their first sentence in order to analyze their construction of victim identity. Based on the interactional approach of Holstein and Miller who called for an examination of the social processes by which individuals are defined as a victim, the study developed four criteria to measure victim identity: the depth of victimization according to the age at which it began, the extent of victimization which is dependent on the number of reported victimizers amongst the prisoner's significant others and social control agents, the intensity of victimization which is a composite criterion that relates to the prisoner's overall feeling of vulnerability, and the degree of acceptance of responsibility. The prisoner's attribution of their crimes and the accounts they offered for them differed according to their reported motives Those who committed expressive crimes attributed their offences to their perceived victimization Instrumental criminals, in contrast, did not make this kind of causal connection. Expressive criminals tended to resort to the defense of non-causation and denial of the victim, while prisoners who committed instrumental crimes told sad tales in an attempt to deny responsibility for their behavior.

Aitchinson, Andy (University of Edinburgh)

Global Meets Local: International Participation in Prison Reform and Restructuring in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Building on Lesley McAra's (2005) model of penal transformation in Scotland in which she brings together the impact of broad cultural, economic and social change on penal practice with context specific political and cultural processes, this paper presents a study of international participation in criminal justice reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) to

apply the approach to another 'small' jurisdiction. Two case studies of international participation are discussed: the Council of Europe has sought to assist BiH to develop its prison systems in accordance with European Prison Rules; while the Office of the High Representative and its offshoot, the Registry at the Court of BiH, have been instrumental in developing new state-level detention capacity. Through these cases, factors specific to the local context and to the organisations participating in penal reform are seen to constrain or mediate the influence of broader trends in penality.

Albanese, Jay S. (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Risk Prediction in Organized Crime: Moving from the Conceptual to Useful

The ability to identify high risk targets, activities, and groups likely to be engaged in organized crime activity would have obvious benefits. Risk prediction for individual conduct has proven difficult to accomplish effectively, but risk assessment for organized crime is more feasible because it focuses on high risk conditions, rather than on the activity itself, and could help law enforcement, crime prevention specialists, and policy makers to focus more efficiently their efforts on those targets, activities, and groups at highest risk of involvement in specific types of organized crime. Past efforts at risk prediction for organized crime are assessed, and specific suggestions are proposed for how such models can move from the conceptual stage to becoming useful in practice.

Aldridge, Judith (University of Manchester)
Medina Ariza, Juan Jose (University of Manchester)
Ralphs, Robert (University of Manchester)

Youth gangs in England: definitional issues in conducting gang research

Although there is a growing interest in studying gangs in Europe, there is a strong resistance to doing so amongst some social researchers who raise concerns about the ontological, ethical and political difficulties of doing so. For example, it has been argued that 'gangs' do not exist in Britain, and that research that assumes they do exist may stigmatise individuals, communities or ethnic groups, can strengthen and reify gangs, and may contribute to unintended punitive policy outcomes. Indeed, there is considerable resistance within the British context to using the word 'gang' to refer to delinquent youth groups for these reasons. In fact, a recent Youth Justice Board report in the UK recommended the need to distinguish between real (read: serious) gangs and less serious delinquent youth groups. This paper will address some of these issues in light of our ESRC funded ethnographic research in an English city. As American researchers have documented, 'gangs' or 'delinquent youth groups' seem to be messy social networks with shifting and unclear boundaries. Evidence being accumulated from data we are collecting confirms this view. Our research has shown that gang activity does exist in Research City, and that the term itself has meaning to those involved in gang activity, others in the community, and those working with delinquent youth groups. In spite of this, the nature of the gang 'entity' itself as a messy social network with unclear boundaries is revealed

when we attempt to conceptualise and measure it. We will discuss the policy implications A
treating gangs as clear-cut entities when they are not, particularly in relation to developing interventions.

Andali, Elisa (TRANSCRIME, Trento University - Università Cattolica di Milano)

Counterfeiting of food products in the European Union: an overview

This paper deals with a new criminological phenomenon: the counterfeiting of food products. As is the case in the counterfeiting of other products, the attention paid by European Union to the phenomenon is growing. According to statistics reported by the Taxation and Customs Union of European Commission, in 2004 "for the first time ever, more than 5 million counterfeit foodstuffs, drinks and alcohol products were seized, most of them by Customs protecting the EU's external borders. And fake goods which put health and safety at risk are made and sold in ever greater numbers".
This phenomenon is alarming both because of the economic losses caused to legitimate businesses and the danger it poses in terms of public health due to the use of low quality materials.
This paper provides an overview of the legislation in place to combat the phenomenon at a European level and then analyses it in terms of authors, modus operandi, victims and counterfeit products.

Antonietti, Anna (University of Brescia)
Ravagnani, Luisa (University of Brescia)
Romano, Carlo Alberto (University of Brescia)

The minors and the drugs of abuse substances: analysis of a Juvenile Court's record

The authors have analysed the proceedings relating to crimes as expected from Art.73 and following of D.P.R 309/90 , detection of drugs of abuse, judged by the Juvenile Court of Brescia, which has the jurisdiction of the provinces: Brescia, Bergamo,Cremona,Mantova, in the period 2004-2005.
The socio-personal data characteristics of every event have been examined by the authors, therefore like the typology of the pushed substances and the passed sentence.
The survey has affected 36 cases with 42 authors.This discrepancy is due to participation of more authors in some cases.
Most of crime's authors are of male sex, or 40 subjects, 17 years old: this follows the national tendences,from which transpires that the adolescent period is the principal period of deviance's risk.
Relating to the origin, 28 subjects are born from Nord of Italy and 14 are foreigners.
In percentage terms,the drugs' pushing is the following:
66,8 % is hashish,easily available, endured from the society related to play and where the smoking of a joint becomes a symbol of party's membership;
12 % is cocaine that is increasing in the consumption because of his simple availability with a reasonable price and because of wrong thinking that is a drug which is able to give evasion without interference with the normal activities;

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7 % are opioids and marijuana; 4,8 % Lsd ; 2,4 % Amphetamine.
Relating to the trial's result, the most judgements (22 cases) delivered are of pardon for juvenile criminale offenders, 15 cases of discharge for positive result and 1 case for penalty's sentence.

Arabaci, Ozer (Uludag University)
Aytac, Serpil (Uludag University)
Sokullu-Akinci, Füsun (University of Istanbul)

Violent Crimes: Trends of Violence in Bursa/ TURKEY 1994–2007: A Time Series Perspective

Crimes which are associated with violence are of particular importance in Criminology. There are some specific forms of crimes, especially domestic violence and sexual violence that are of utmost importance for scholars of criminology.

Today we have difficulty in defining what violence exactly is. It is a category of behaviour to be defined first, then remedies can be found as to minimize it in a community. Generally legal categories such as homicide, gang fights, wounding, sexual and domestic violence, assault, battery and street robbery, any crimes using bodily force are crimes considered as violent. There is a tendency to include harassment and non physical violence in this concept. "Violent crime" is a slippery term and covers a wide variety of physical and emotional behaviours. Some negligent crimes may also be considered as violent crimes, for example deaths and injuries caused by aggressive or careless driving or because of breach of health and safety regulations in mines, factories and railways, food poisoning and polluting the environment.

Just as there are many forms of violence, there are also different reasons to explain violence: socio-biological, psychoanalitical, psychological, subcultural theories, as will be seen in our presentation en detail, explain violence in various ways.

There are wide variations among offenders such as their education, gender, occupation and age etc. Furthermore social class differences in violence between spouses, child abuse and rape and domestic opression. For example homicide is committed mostly in poor areas of settlement. The poor are more likely to be injured and killed. People of lower class backgrounds tend to become offenders.

The aim of this paper is to investigate and analyse the reported cases from Bursa, Turkey. This research seeks to determine which variants (gender, marital status, educational status, geographical position, legal dependents, job/occupation, and age) are statistically shown to affect the likelihood of violent crimes in Bursa/ Turkey. The data was collected from the Bursa National Police Department, using the 'Violent crimes' database. The data-set of 83571cases from 1994 to March 2007 will also be examined by means of Time Series characteristics such as trend seasonality, conditional variance etc.

As a result, criminal investigation reports of violence in the central judicial district of the region of Bursa, comprising the period 1994-2007, were examined retrospectively.

In the end we shall try to propose ways to respond to violence in different phases of execution of the sentence, after the release and other alternative programs.

Aubusson de Cavarlay, Bruno (CESDIP - CNRS)
Aebi, Marcelo F. (University of Lausanne)
Stadnic, Natalia (University of Lausanne)

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The Diversity of the Correctional Systems Situation in Europe

With relatively similar prison population rates, Portugal and the Netherlands have highly contrasting situations: the average time spent in prison is seven times higher for Portuguese inmates than for those in the Netherlands, but that only affects 54 annually entries per 100,000 inhabitants as against 294 (i.e. 5.4 times fewer entries in Portugal).

Finland has (still) a low prison population rate comparable to the situation of other Nordic countries but the average time spent in prison is equivalent to France, Germany or Italy. These are examples coming from the 2005 SPACE survey. Our presentation will give an overview of methodological questions about this survey. We will also present some arguments in favour of a multidimensional analysis of the situation of prisons among European countries. Even if some improvement is still necessary in data collection, the results show a great diversity in the use of prison and perhaps the need of including such differences in the comparative analysis of trends.

Although rises in prison populations are increasingly the rule in Europe, the variety between countries seems to indicate, a priori, that they are not produced by a uniformed correctional model.

Aytac, Serpil (Uludag University)
Bondy, Julian (RMIT University, Melbourne)

Capturing satisfaction in captured settings:
A comparative study of prison staff workplace wellbeing

Prison work is for many, as the alternative rock-band Faith No More sang, "a dirty job but someone's gotta do it". Prisons are not only places associated with punishment and rehabilitation, they are also, for significant numbers of people, places of work. This paper focuses on a previously under-researched area of criminal justice, that of workplace well-being for prison staff. This is an important area of study, not only in terms of the individual welfare of those who work in this challenging environment, but also has implications regarding the efficacy of prisons as places of reform and rehabilitation.

In many countries throughout the world, the Justice sector is characterised by high levels of staff turnover often associated with the particular stresses embedded into the Justice working-environment and in parallel but independent of this, prisons for many years have been criticized in the literature for their limited capacity to rehabilitate. While acknowledging that rates of recidivism can not simply be attributed to how well prisons run from a staff perspective, this study adds to our understanding of the role of employee welfare and the objective of offender-reform.

This paper represents the first panel in a tryptic study involving prison staff in three countries (Australia, Turkey and Slovenia). It is based on a study focused on Australian and Turkish prisons in Victoria (Australia) and Bursa (Turkey) and compares results with identical survey instruments undertaken in both countries. This study also incorporated a number of other data-sources provided by the Victorian Government.

B Bahtiyar, Zarif (Tilburg University)

Foreigners in European Prisons

Over the last few decades, prison populations in European countries have grown and their profiles have changed. At this moment there are more than 100.000 foreign prisoners in European countries. Their numbers vary greatly per country, but the average percentage of foreigners in the total European prison population is over 20%.

Why are foreigners over-represented in European prison populations? Who are they and on what grounds are they held in detention? Are foreign prisoners more vulnerable due to language difficulties, cultural differences and their distance from relatives? Are they being socially excluded? Is their treatment and legal position different from other prisoners? And how are national prison systems and other authors addressing this issue?

A one year project started which aimed at giving an answer to the questions stated above. With this, a distinction is made between foreigners who are detained for committing a crime or are suspected of one and foreigners whose deprivation of liberty is based on migration law. This extensive study is done within the framework of the EU programme "Social Exclusion" (for more see www.foreignersinprison.eu).

As a result of the study, recently (May 2007), the book 'Foreigners in European Prisons' has been published which contains reports of 25 EU member states and 6 reports of organizations which contributed to the research. Prof. dr. A. van Kalmthout from Tilburg University is co-editor of the publication and as being one of his staff members I participated in the research.

Baker, Estella (University of Sheffield)

Punitiveness and Persistence:
The Politics of Punishing Previous Convictions

Fifteen years ago the law of England and Wales stated that an offence "shall not be regarded as more serious… by reason of any previous convictions of the offender or any failure of his to respond to previous sentences." Now it provides that a sentencing court "must treat each previous conviction as an aggravating factor if… the court considers that it can reasonably be so treated". The contrast could not be more marked. Furthermore, the change in attitude has been accompanied by a range of other measures which also suggest that persistence has become the target of punishment in a way that was not previously seen. This paper will trace the stages through which the current state of affairs has evolved and highlight their significance in terms of penological approach. However, its main focus will lie with the underlying politics of these changes as it seeks to examine and explain the reasons why the punishment of persistence has become so popular in recent years.

Balcaen, Annelies (University of Ghent)

Criminal enforcement of environmental law
in Flanders (Belgium)

In this contribution, the outlines of a recently embarked project entitled: "Environmental law enforcement: a comparison of practice in the criminal and administrative tracks" coordinated by the Centre for Environmental Law at Ghent University, Belgium (Prof. Dr. Luc Lavrysen) and financed by the Institute for the Promotion of Innovation by Science and Technology in Flanders (IWT), will be presented. The project aims at comparing the

law enforcement practices of the criminal and the administrative tracks and focuses on pollution prevention and abatement law with implementation in the Flemish Region.
The last twenty years, there has been an increasing growth in environmental law provisions which have resulted in increasing possibilities for reaction and administrative and criminal enforcement.
This paper focuses on the decision making process within the Belgium criminal justice system and analyses its formal reaction to environmental crime cases.

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Balcells i Magrans, Marc (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

Modern trends in Child Pornography on the Internet

The overwhelming development of the telecom sector during the last years has had an impact on crime. Indeed, it has created a new fertile ground for the perpetration of different kinds of illicits. At the same time, it has radically changed the way in which the classic questions of "where?", "who?" and "how?" the act was committed are being answered.
This paper synthesizes the most recent literature on how the Internet has influenced the world of child pornography and child pornographers. The use of Internet as a tool to commit this kind of offences has changed old patterns in only a few years. In particular, it has affected the role of the different persons involved in them. Thus, former users have evolved from final receivers of the material to dealers of it, and, in turn, this has reduced the role formerly played by professional dealers. Such changes also have an important effect on the economic aspects of these offences.
The paper reviews different aspects of child pornography including the definition given by public agencies (such as Interpol), the way in which Internet plays a role in the creation and distribution of this kind of material, the roles played by dealers and consumers, and the latest trends in child pornography trafficking. Finally, it asses the way in which public and private agencies are reacting to these offences, paying particular attention to the Italian case.

Baldry, Anna Costanza (University of Naples II)
Farrington, David P. (University of Cambridge)

Effective measures to reduce bullying in schools

Bullying in school is a serious problem affecting children from their early school years. Bullying can lead to future or concurrent antisocial behaviour even delinquency. Effective strategies to prevent or contrast bullying are needed to reduce the negative consequence of such actions. The presentation deal with sixteen major evaluations of programs to prevent school bullying, conducted in 11 different countries, are reviewed in detail. Of these 16 evaluations, eight produced desirable results, two produced mixed results, four produced small or negligible effects, and two produced undesirable results. These varying findings may reflect variations in programs, in implementation, in assessment methods, or in evaluation designs. It is concluded that high-quality evaluations are needed in the future, with randomized designs, theoretically-grounded interventions, multiple measures of bullying, and attempts to disentangle the effectiveness of different program components.

B Baldry, Anna Costanza (University of Naples II)

Risk factors of recidivism of intimate partner violence.
Directions of intervention and risk management

Intimate partner violence is a crime that affects an estimate of one woman out of four. It is not possible to identify a single cause of why domestic violence take place, but the literature and practical experience suggests that there are several risk factors that increases the chance of the violence to take place. Preventive measures of recidivism allow the victim to reduce its risk of revictimisation. The study presented here is based on a sample of 500 women victims of domestic violence who have been assaulted by their current or former partner whose risk of recidivism has been assessed at stage one; at stage 2 women were contacted again to establish whether the woman was victimised again. Results have shown that risk assessment is a valid method enabling to identify victims most at risk of being revictimised; however results have also showed that in cases where preventive measure were adopted (restrain orders, incarceration) the level of recidivism was low and this was due to the effectiveness of the measures adopted. Results are discussed according to their implication.

Banks, James (University of Sheffield)

The Criminalisation of Asylum Seekers
and Asylum Policy

Despite its primacy in political debate the issue of asylum has been largely ignored by criminologists within the United Kingdom. This research paper discusses how legislative and discursive responses to asylum seekers and refugees have reconceptualised such individuals as criminal, dangerous and deviant. The policy response to asylum appears to mirror the trend of increasingly punitive crime control mechanisms employed within the criminal justice field. Furthermore, it is suggested that discursive practice has served to construct a mythic image of a deviant and criminal asylum seeking population that has enabled the justification of increasingly restrictive and draconian legislation and policy. This paper utilizes criminological and penal theory to explain such developments. As such it is argued that current discursive practice and policy developments can only make sense if asylum seekers are problematized as deviant and dangerous.

Barry, Monica (University of Strathclyde)

Power and Powerlessness in Youth:
Offending in Transition

This presentation seeks to encompass anthropological and sociological concepts rarely used in criminology to date, in order to demonstrate links between youth offending and youth transitions. It draws on a Scottish study of 20 young men and 20 young women, aged 18-30, who were either still offending or had stopped offending. The study explored the reasons for these young people starting offending in childhood, their perceived advantages and disadvantages of continuing offending in youth, and their rationale for stopping offending as they reached adulthood. Two key concepts are used in developing a theoretical framework which combines the processes of offending and desistance in tandem. First, the concept of 'liminality' or 'limbo' in the rites of passage literature exemplifies the often negative status of young people in youth which offending can mitigate. Secondly, Pierre

Bourdieu's concepts of social, economic, cultural and symbolic capital are used not only to demonstrate the lack of power that young people have in the transition to adulthood but also to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of offending as a means of gaining additional capital in youth. The research concludes that youth transitions and youth offending follow parallel paths and that developmental and life-course criminological theory needs to give greater attention to the concepts of youth transitions and capital in understanding both offending and desistance.

Bartsch, Tillmann (University of Giessen)

The Enforcement of Preventive Detention Orders in Germany

Numerous amendments have attracted attention to the previously "almost forgotten measure" (Kinzig, MPG Spiegel 2/1997, 11), the Preventive Detention in Germany. Mainly the abolition of the ten-year-limit for the first ruling of the Preventive Detention as well as the possibility to rule Preventive Detention conditionally or subsequently are currently debated by jurisprudence and literature.
The Enforcement of Preventive Detention has attracted comparatively little attention, at least from the scientific viewpoint. The presented project intends to contribute to fill the gap.
The goal is to closely inspect the transformation and realisation of the Federal Constitutional Court's guidelines on the Enforcement of Preventive Detention (Decision of February 5, 2004 – 2 BvR 2029/01), especially whether and to which extent there is a difference between the Enforcement of Preventive Detention and the enforcement of a sentence. In addition to that it will be investigated, whether the latest amendments have had effects on the Enforcement of Preventive Detention.
Initially, representatives of all fourteen penal institutions that are presently involved in The Enforcement of Preventive Detention as well as all sixteen administrations of justice of the lands were interviewed by questionnaires. Qualitative interviews of heads of penal institutions, psychologists, staff, pastors and persons under Preventive Detention followed in seven detention centers that were selected by regional aspects.
First results picture a rather miserable situation of Preventive Detention. There is very little difference to the enforcement of a sentence. The abolition of the ten-year-limit caused enormous hopelessness to persons under Preventive Detention.
These findings and the expectation of a considerable increase of numbers of detainees raise the question of a reform of the Enforcement of Preventive Detention.

Bayes, Andrew (Safer Neighbourhoods Unit, London)

Engaging Communities in Crime Reduction

The Metropolitan Police Service has rolled out Neighbourhood Policing in the form of dedicated teams across London. There are 630 teams with a minimum strength of six officers, covering every neighbourhood in London. Central to the success of these teams is the ability to engage communities both in terms of understanding crime problems and in finding lasting solutions to these problems. It has long been a feature of policing in the UK that each individual has a responsibility for crime prevention and even crime detection. Wider societal changes over recent decades have tended to undermine this principle and in a more individualistic society, common responsibility is not so willingly accepted. It is

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essential that a more cohesive society be built which is based on the building blocks of the diverse communities that make up the population of the UK in general and London in particular. This short presentation will focus on the aspect of community engagement through Neighbourhood Panels, Community Payback and Restorative Justice.

Bélanger, Annie (University of Montréal)
Ouimet, Marc (University of Montréal)

Female delinquency in Canada.
A comparative analysis of juvenile and adult trends

Whatever the country or the time period, men are more involved than women in delinquency. Despite this well-known fact, some researchers have predicted that female delinquency will increase and reach male delinquency in 2015. In fact, since the 70's, many authors have proposed that female and male delinquency would converge eventually, because of women's movement. It was hypothesized that women have gained more opportunities and motivations to commit crime as a result of their changing role in society. However, some studies have recently showed that the convergence hypothesis is not realistic. Perhaps, what has been left over in that debate is the gap between girls and women delinquency. Indeed, we usually transpose our hypothesis about women delinquency trends on girls delinquency trends. This presentation describes the Canadian delinquency trends for both girls and women between 1974 and 2003. The rates and percentages of charges of six different crimes are studied (murder, assault, robbery, motor vehicle theft, burglary, theft). Beside these descriptive statistics, cointegrations analyses are presented in an effort to explain the observed tendency. This procedure will inform us on how similar or different are the girls and the women delinquency trends in Canada since the 70's. These trends will be interpreted, among other things, according to the model of sex roles.

Bendixen, Mons (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)
Olweus, Dan (University of Bergen)

Predicting antisocial group/gang
membership status in Norwegian early adolescents

In this paper we wanted to examine risk factors for becoming member of an antisocial group/gang during the early adolescent years using two representative samples of Norwegian students. Analyses were performed on data from two longitudinal projects against bullying and antisocial behavior under the administration of the second author. Both samples were selected from the same geographical area (Bergen, Norway). The 1983-sample covered 1072 non-gang students in grades 6 and 7. The 1997-sample covered 1132 non-gang students in grades 5 and 6. During the two-year follow-up period between 10% and 11% of the respondents became gang members. Logistic regression analysis showed that despite using largely equivalent measurements, the risk factors were partly different in the two samples and across gender. For boys, antisocial involvement and opposition to parents on the first measurement occasion predicted gang membership in both samples. For girls, antisocial involvement and parental divorce predicted gang membership status in the 1983-sample, while drinking and smoking and bullying other students were predictive of gang membership status in the 1997-sample. The total amount of explained

variance was moderately low, between 19% and 23% and between 11% and 12% for boys and girls respectively. A number of factors such as commitment to school, learning disabilities, family relations, supervision, ADHD indicators, self-esteem, and peer alienation did not predict gang membership status over and above that of antisocial involvement and opposition/ substance use. The results are discussed in relation to prior findings in North-American longitudinal studies of risk factors for gang membership.

Benekos, Peter J. (Mercyhurst College)
Merlo, Alida V. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Police and Juveniles: Redux

In the last twenty years, in the United States juvenile justice policy has been characterized as more punitive than rehabilitative. One re-emerging trend, however, replicates previous approaches that stressed the important role of police in dealing with delinquent youth. In particular, the role of police has evolved in the last ten years to include school resource officer, restorative justice mediator, police/probation partnerships, and counselor. Although the police have a long-standing interest in the welfare of youth, more recent efforts to work with youth suggest more formalized and targeted approaches. This paper briefly analyzes the trends in juvenile justice in the United States and compares police-youth programs from various countries. The authors review strategies that show the greatest promise and discuss how countries can learn from one another and adopt successful programs.

Benítez Jiménez, María José (Instituto Andaluz Interuniversitario de Criminología)
García España, Elisa (University of Malaga)
Pérez Jiménez, Fátima (University of Malaga)

Crime victimization survey in some cities in Andalusia

The interest in getting information about crime victims is noticeably growing over the last years. Our investigation provides data about individuals who suffered any criminal conduct in Andalusia during 2006, regardless whether they reported the facts to the police or not. The capitals included in our sample were Córdoba, Huelva and Seville, and the measuring method we used was the international crime victimization survey (ICVS), which has been used in a standard way in international contexts, including variables related to eleven different crimes. For this reason, it has been possible to compare the results of our study with those obtained in the fifth sweep of the survey UNICRI carried out on 2005, in which Spain took part. Moreover, a crime victimization survey following the same method was conducted in Málaga on 2005 as well, and its results are compared in this paper targeting a wider description of the criminal outlook in Andalusia.

Beukman, Brenda (Walter Sisulu University, South Africa)

The role and function of the South African Criminologist

The paper explores the status of Criminology as a profession in South Africa. The paper is based on research for the purposes of a Doctorate Degree in Criminology. Current practices and roles that will be focused on are:
•The Criminologist as expert witness. As expert witnesses in the criminal court, it is the role of the Criminologist to assist the court in gaining a more complete picture of the offender as a person, including their developmental history, social environment and social functioning, the social and psychological dynamics of the crime, their motivation for and

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attitude towards the crime, their potential for positive change and appropriate resources in the community. The Criminologist can also offer assistance to the court by giving evidence on the imact of the crime on the victim. Victim impact statement means a written statement by the victim or someone authorized by the Criminal Procedure Act to make a statement on behalf of the victim which reflects the impact of the offence, including the physical, psychological, social and financial consequences of the offence on the victim
•The role of the Criminologist post- sentencing. Criminological assessment of criminal behaviour is a new approach to offender rehabilitation worldwide. It is mainly the Criminologist who has gained insight into and expertise in the study of crime who is successful in assessing offenders for the purpose of placement in rehabilitation programmes.
•The Academic Criminologist. Focuses on the academic dimension of Criminology offered at tertiary institutions in South Africa.
•The Enterprising Criminologist. Projects offered by Criminologists.

Bijleveld, Catrien (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement /Free University Amsterdam)

Methodological issues in the study of perpetrators and victims of international crimes

We first outline the particular methodological issues of the study of international crimes within criminology. Next, we discuss a number of tailored methodologies that solve some of the particular problems. We detail two examples: one from Kosovo and one from Sudan. We end by giving recommendations and proposing future directions for research.

Bijleveld, Catrien (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement/Free University Amsterdam)
Wijkman, Miriam (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

Parental detention and offspring criminality: a study over 5 generations

We study the association between delinquency and detention of parents and their offspring. We start with a first generation of parents born in 1875 (G1) and look at delinquency in the consecutive generations of their offspring, born approx. 1900 (G2), 1930 (G3), 1955 (G4) and 1985 (G5). We compare the association for biological and step-children, as well as between and within genders. Next, we investigate whether detention of a parent before birth of the child, after the birth of the child and after age 4 of the child has a differential effect on the child's delinquency.

Bijleveld, Catrien (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement/Free University Amsterdam)
Megens,Kim (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Wijkman,Miriam (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

Problematic youth: 12 year follow-up recidivism rates after intervention for boys and girls

We study the conviction records of 270 males and 140 females who had been referred to a judicial treatment center in the Netherlands for conduct problems and/or delinquency. Follow up is until approximately age 30. In studying post-release offending, we investigate

frequency, seriousness and desistance. We relate these various measures of post-release offending to treatment outcome. In doing so, we disaggregate for gender and ethnicity. There are sizeable differences in post-release offending between boys and girls, and between respondents from different ethnic groups. Risk factors associate differently to post-release offending for the different groups.

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Blaya Debarbieux, Catherine (University of Bordeaux)
Gatti, Uberto (University of Genoa)

Youth participation in Gangs in Italy and France: a comparative approach

In France, last year's urban riots, as well as earlier incidents such as the Defense youth fight in Paris in 2001, suggest that gangs are active; however, some sociologists believe that gangs do not exist (Dubet, 1997). The real situation in socially deprived neighbourhoods probably differs markedly from the theoretical conception, and needs to be investigated through more systematic studies. In Italy, while some research has examined specific phenomena of youth violence (e.g. school bullying and sports violence) that have aroused public concern, very few studies have dealt with youth gangs.
This presentation sets out to compare gang membership among 12-16-year-old teenagers in France (N=3363, 17 cities) and Italy (N=5359, 15 cities). These results are drawn from a wider study on Self-reported Delinquency (ISRD2) completed during the winter of 2007 in secondary schools in more than 30 countries.
The results show a stronger feeling of gang membership in France (33 %) than in Italy (18%). However, on applying Klein's definition of gangs, gang membership is seen to be similar in the two countries. Our presentation discusses some methodological problems and considers the link between gang membership, victimization and aggression.

Block, Carolyn Rebecca (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
Blokland, Arjan (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Nieuwbeerta, Paul (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement/Utrecht University)

Life-span Offending Trajectories of Women, Ages 12 to 72

Our knowledge of offense patterns over the life-course has recently been increasing by leaps and bounds. There are now detailed datasets following young people to adulthood, as well as statistical methods created to do justice to these datasets. However, women and girls have largely been absent from this burst of knowledge. Most studies include only boys and men, and even when girls and women are included, their numbers are often too small for detailed analysis. In addition, the length of followup history is usually short, to age 40 at the oldest. This may confound analysis by gender. For example, if the life-course pattern of some women began in their 30s and ended in their 60s, we would need to follow them through their sixties in order to describe accurately their life-span trajectory. This analysis describes life-course offending patterns of 424 girls and women systemetically sampled from all 1977 CJ contacts in the Netherlands, who were followed prospec¬tively from 1977 to 2003 and retrospectively to 1925 (where applicable), comparing them to the sampled 4191 boys and men. With data on each CJ contact from age 12 through age 72 (given age in 1977), we describe patterns of onset, frequency, type of offense, duration of career, and desistance for girls and women.

B Blokland, Arjan (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Francis, Brian (Lancaster University)
Nieuwbeerta, Paul (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement/Utrecht University)
Soothill, Keith (University of Manchester)

Patterns and Pathways of Long-Term Criminal Careers

This paper studies the development of criminal careers and concentrates on types of activity rather than – as typically done - the amounts of activity over the life course. Based on different theories featuring in the current developmental and life course criminology, we deduce distinct hypotheses on the patterns and pathways of criminal behavior over the life course. The hypotheses especially pertain to the level and direction of specialization, versatility and escalation of long term criminal careers. To test our hypotheses, we use longitudinal data on individual offender's criminal careers from the Dutch 'Criminal Career and Life-course Study (CCLS), containing information on long term individual criminal offending careers (i.e. over 60 years), full imprisonment careers and the occurrence and timing of various other life circumstances (marriage, children, death). These data were retrieved for a 4% (N=4615) sample of all individuals whose criminal case was irrevocably disposed of in the Netherlands in 1977. The methodology involves investigating criminal activity in a succession of five-year periods. A latent class analysis is used to identify a fixed number of types of criminal behavior in these periods.

Boers, Klaus (Münster University)

The Control of Economic Crime by Penal Law

It belongs to research as well as to practical experience that economic crime - understood as corporate crime - is almost uncontrollable by penal law enforcement and where it is controlled, the circumstances are often very difficult. Results from structural case studies of the privatization of East German plants show that - in dealing with corporations, their economic power as well as their political and juridical competence - attempts to control corporate crime by the penal law undergo a dramatic shift from the material penal law (repression and prevention through sentencing) to procedural penal law (regulating through negotiation). Also, internal control agencies implemented by corporations to act on the basis of the penal code turn out to fulfil several functions which are quite different from the penal control of corporate crime, e.g. alibi for the general public; moderating formal prosecution against the corporation; controlling self-interested employees. These observations lead to a systems-theoretical consideration about structural limitations of the penal law, including a corporate penal law, to control or to regulate the criminal conduct of corporations.

Boers, Klaus (Münster University)

Structual-Dynamic-Model – a sociological concept for the analysis of developments in delinquency and its control

A structural-dynamic-model for the analysis of criminological developments will be proposed from a sociological and social-psychological perspective. It considers etiological and constructivist approaches and consists of three levels of analysis: social milieus and socialisation agencies on the structural level, the formal social control level, and the individual level of psychic regulation. For the different levels different theoretical patterns of interpretation (learning, coping, rational choice and systems theory) are applied. Distal and proximate structural effects on self-reported-delinquency will be analysed with data from a panel study that started in Duisburg in 2002 with 13 year old respondents.

B

Bondy, Julian (RMIT University, Melbourne)
Aytac, Serpil (Uludag University)

Exploring the invisible: workplace bullying in policing organisations

Like many other organizations and agencies, police effectiveness has been inhibited by bullying. However, there are two specific aspects to police work that make policing organizations vulnerable to bullying. First, police work is often a high stress occupation involving such stressors as: high levels of role conflict; poor community relations and the resulting negative behaviours to police by members of the public; and a work environment characterized by intricate and complex rules and procedures. Second, there is considerable literature regarding the distinctive nature of police sub?cultures that are often associated with attitudes, beliefs and behaviours conducive to the emergence of bullying behaviours. This study's ambition is to explore the characteristics, implications and outcomes of bullying in Australia and to connect this with results from a survey undertaken with police in Bursa, Turkey. This study, by comparing what is known about bullying in police organizations across these different contexts, explores the question of how unique policing actually is as an occupation, and the extent to which these characteristics increase the likelihood of bullying. By comparing policing and instances of bullying across two countries, each with their own histories and cultures, this study sheds light on the detrimental effects of bullying in policing organizations. The important question of relationship between management capacity to suppress bullying and the broader legislative and legal frameworks available can not be answered directly by this work. However, it is hoped that this research supports and prompts future research designed to address this question.

Boone, Miranda (University of Utrecht)
Moerings, Martin (Leiden University)

Growing Prison Rates

They sketch a picture of the developments of the last decennia for the five categories of detainees prominently represented in the Dutch prison system. A wide variety of prison facilities have made every effort to respond to society's demand for safeguards for example from perpetrators sentenced for terrorist activities or persistent offenders whose problematic drug or alcohol addiction-related behaviour makes them a nuisance to society. Boone and Moerings look for explanations for these changes in the context of criminal policy, the administration of justice and the wider social context.

Is the Netherlands now losing its vanguard position, as Dutch and foreign experts alike seem to be announcing more or less explicitly? Or have they turned overly inward and is there nonetheless quite a bit to be learned from the specific features of the Dutch detention situation?

Bošnjak, Marko (Institute of criminology at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana)

Slovenian Criminal Proceedings in Action: some General Characteristics

The paper is going to present some key findings of an empirical research study on the course and duration of criminal proceedings in Slovenia. The study was conducted in

2003 and 2004 on the representative sample of court files from all criminal courts in the country. By this study, it was possible to obtain data on characteristics of the accusation, of the defence and of specific stages of the criminal procedure. The average proceedings did not prove to be very long, but the length varies significantly from court to court. Equally, the length and the outcome of the proceedings are influenced by several other factors, such as the organisation of specific proceedings. Statistical analysis of that data led to other important conclusions. It showed that complexity of cases was generally low, but that organisational and technical problems (e.g. assuring presence of defendants and witnesses) caused major backlogs and other dysfunctions in delivering justice. As regards fact-finding process, it was demonstrated that the inquisitorial maxim profoundly influenced the production of evidence and the role and relationship between the subjects to proceedings. Prosecutors still relied too much upon fact-finding prerogatives of the court, while defence rarely presented its case actively, but rather obstructed the proceedings by not being present when summoned. Finally, the study addressed the question of the appropriate model of criminal procedure in Slovenia. It was suggested that a more adversarial system would be suitable, but that the general legal culture and several characteristics revealed by this research should be taken into consideration.

Bottoms, Anthony (University of Cambridge)
Shapland, Joanna (University of Sheffield)
Healy, Deirdre (University of Sheffield)
Muir, Grant (University of Sheffield)

Young adult recidivist male offenders and their struggles towards desistance

This is an interim paper arising from the Sheffield Desistance Study, which focuses on 113 young adult male recidivists, aged about 20 at first interview. Participants are being studied longitudinally, with an intended four interviews at 9-12 month intervals. At first interview, the majority of respondents expressed a firm intention to desist; but subsequent interviews showed that expressed desistance/non-desistance intentions frequently changed, in both directions. The paper examines both stability and change in desistance/non-desistance intentions, in the period from the first to the fourth interview. Expressed intentions are related to the immediate social and situational context, as well as to the changing trajectories of the young men's lives over the relevant period. Exploration of such issues on a longitudinal basis, and using a mixed quantitative and qualitative methodology, sheds new light on the ongoing process of desistance/non-desistance, and the personal and social struggles that are often involved in serious attempts to desist. Hence, the study contributes to the growing interest in human agency in desistance studies.

Bowles, Roger (University of York)

Crime Reporting and the Costs of Crime

It is well-known that a great deal of crime is not reported to the police. For some offence types there is no immediate victim to observe an incident. For other offence types there may be a private incentive to prevent publicity that outweighs any 'civic obligation' on the citizen to report a matter. This paper uses an economics-based approach to model such tensions explicitly. It looks at the incentives to report crime and the incentives to conceal it. The costs of crime to various stakeholders are identified along with the potential benefits from reporting. Conditions are derived under which reporting is the best choice. Possible sources of empirical evidence are reviewed as are some of the policy implications of the findings. The paper also reviews the implications of the findings for studies of the cost of crime. Under-reporting of crime is potentially important as a source of underestimating the benefits of successful crime reduction projects and programmes. The scale of such effects is reviewed as is the scope for producing 'corrections' to account for under-reporting.

Bradford, Ben (London School of Economics)
Jackson, Jonathan (London School of Economics)
Stanko, Betsy (University of London)

B

Contact and Confidence: On the Distribution and Impact of Public Encounters with the Police

This paper addresses public confidence in policing. Trust and confidence has become an important issue in the UK, first because the police function relies on legitimacy and public support, and second because the past two decades have seen falling levels of confidence. Recently, police forces have been trying to improve public confidence. The handling of direct contact between citizens and officers is vital in any such endeavour. A large body of work from the US suggests that, depending on individuals judgements about their treatment by the police, direct contact can have a positive or a negative influence on trust and confidence. However, based on studies carried out in the US, UK and Russia, Skogan (2006) has recently suggested that negative impacts from the experience of contact far outweigh positive ones.

Using data from the 2005/2006 Metropolitan Police Public Attitudes Survey this paper addresses three key issues. First, what sorts of contact do citizens have with the police? Second, how do individuals judge the encounter? Third, how important is the experience of contact to overall public confidence in policing, as well to specific judgements about police effectiveness, fairness and community engagement? The analysis replicates Skogan's finding that contact often has a strong negative impact on public views. However, in some cases, contact judged to be positive had a positive impact on overall satisfaction with local policing and also on attitudes towards police fairness. The paper concludes with some thoughts on the (a)symmetry of the impact of police-public encounters.

Bramante, Alessandra (Centro Depressione Donna, Milano)

Mothers who kill: filicide prevention

Child homicide is a significant cause of child mortality in wealthy industrialized nation and we know that most child homicide, particulary of young children, is perpetrated by parents. Swedish and Australian studies of child murder found that about 85% of the children were killed by they parents. The killing of a child by a parent is a rare but profoundly disturbing event. Study of maternal filicide is more developed than that of paternal filicide. It is very difficult to conceive or accept the reason why a woman would kill her child. This act seem so irrational that it is usually assumed to be the result of a disturbed mind. This is why forensic psychiatrists regularly are asked to examine such cases in the hope they will find a psychiatric explanation for them.

Historical review demonstrates that filicide has varied greatly with time and in different cultures. For exemple during the latter half of the first millennium B.C., the killing of newborns was not an uncommon practice in Greco-Latin civilization. In 1969 Resnick was the first to apply a scientific approach to the study of filicide. He reviewed 168 cases of child murder committed by one of the parents reported in medical literature from 1751 to 1967 and identified two basic patters: "neonaticide" as killing of the child during the first 24 hours of life, and "filicide" when the victim was a child older than one day.

The purpose of my work was to analyse 100 cases of maternal filicide through the study of the psychiatric examination with the aim at sketch out the profile of mother who kill their children in Italy. From the analysis of the 100 cases I found the presence of risk factors that if they had been recognized at the right time would have been able to avoid the dramatic event.

B Brandenstein, Martin (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg)

"Identity" as an Explanatory Concept
for Hate Crime – First Results of an Empirical Study

The concept of Identity is a lens that arranges information on the one hand quite specifically, on the other hand leaves a wide range of possibilities to include not only psychological, but also anthropological, sociological, ethnical and historical aspects of crime in general. Thus it provides a differentiated coordinate system for information gathered in empirical studies. This can be demonstrated for a crime field like Hate Crime in which the dynamics of criminal activity seems particularly related to Identity in many ways, be it – to take only some of the psychological disciplines – in developmental psychological, socio psychological, or personality psychological regards. With the data of an empirical study including interviews with violent, mostly xenophobic juvenile criminals the facets of Identity with its illuminating appearances in form and content reveal the complexity of Hate Crime.

Brata, Roby Arya (Australian National University)

Why an Anticorruption Policy Failed?
A Study of the Implementation Failure of Anticorruption Policies
of the Authoritarian New Order Regime and the Transitional Democratic
Reform Order Regime of Indonesia, 1971-2007

Indonesia has a very poor international reputation in corruption and anticorruption (World Bank 2003). The corrupt dysfunctional political institutions and leadership had ultimately led to the dramatic collapse of the country's authoritarian New Order Regime in 1998, while the present democratic Reform Order Regime has struggled to combat the country's still systemic, pervasive corruption. The central research question therefore: to what extent and for what reasons had the implementation of the anticorruption policies of the authoritarian New Order Regime and the democratic Reform Order Regime failed or been ineffective in achieving their legally mandated objectives of combating corruption? The study synthesized the theoretical strengths of the competing, mainstream theories on implementation ? the top down and the bottom up theoretical, prescriptive approaches ? to analyze and explain the anticorruption policy implementation (law enforcement) failures of the two regimes. The study argues that the defects in the top and bottom operational levels of the implementation (law enforcement) structure and process are the primary explanatory factor or reason for the implementation failure of the Anticorruption Law 1971 of the authoritarian New Order Regime and that of the Anticorruption Law 1999 of the democratic Reform Order Regime in attaining their policy objectives.

The research employed the case study approach combining the paradigmatic strengths of the qualitative and quantitative methods. The study interviewed 67 key informants including law enforcers (judges, police, prosecutors, lawyers) ? both at the top and bottom levels ? experts, academics, NGOs, anticorruption commission, and policy makers, in 9 provincial administrations and 15 districts. Employing a theoretical sampling, 253 undergraduate and graduate students in law and government at 13 universities located in 7 provincial regions were surveyed. The study found that from the 253 respondents surveyed, most of them judged that the implementation or enforcement of the New Order's Anticorruption Law 1971 and that of the Reform Order's Anticorruption Law 1999 had failed or been ineffective in combating corruption (98.5 % for the New Order, and 84.9 % for the Reform Order). Most respondents (93.3 %) and interviewees agreed that the most fundamental factor or reason for the implementation failure of the two Laws was attributed to the corrupt, dysfunctional, and defective government, judicial, and law enforcement

systems and institutions. The study preliminarily concludes that combating corruption in a country transforming from an authoritarian to a democratic political system, where corruption had become chronic and systemic, was problematic and difficult. When corruption had systematically infected the institutional structure and process ? both at the top and bottom levels ? of the government, in particular the law enforcement mechanisms, implementing or enforcing an anticorruption law was expected to be suboptimal and subsequently failed.

Brookman, Fiona (University of Glamorgan)

Violent Street Crime: Making Sense of seemingly Senseless Acts

Violent street crime, such as robbery, is commonly viewed as a rational act, motivated primarily by a desire for money or goods. Crimes are seen as committed only when the balance of perceived gains exceed the perceived costs of offending. There is a growing body of evidence that suggests that this view might be wrong. In the last few years, there have been numerous reports in the media of drive-by shootings, 'happy slapping', and stabbing and sometimes killing victims of robbery for mobile phones or insignificant amounts of money. In these cases, it is hard to see how these acts are rational in the utilitarian sense of the term. The gains rarely make sense in terms of the harms to the victim or the consequences to the offender. There is a growing body of research that provides a rival perspective to the rational choice approach and seeks to understand motivation in terms of cultural influences. In the US, this has developed through work on street culture and in the UK through cultural criminology. Within these approaches, the motivation for violent street crime is understood in terms of the cultural context of life on the street. The current study examines the role of rational and cultural influence on violent street crime in the UK based on qualitative interviews with 55 violent street offenders who were serving sentences for street robbery and assault in six prisons in the UK.
The research on which this article is based was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council for England and Wales (Award Number: RES-000-22-0398).

Brooks, Graham (University of Portsmouth)

Pachinko: A Japanese Addiction?

Pachinko is an 'amusement arcade' type machine that is popular throughout Japan. It is simple and easy to play and has all the hallmarks and structural features of gaming machines worldwide. While the academic discourse on the addictive potential of gaming machines is well developed, its application to pachinko is very limited. This is, perhaps due to a number of factors: pachinko is seen as a game rather than gambling in Japan and any reference to addiction has therefore been ignored or downplayed; most of the literature on 'playing' pachinko is journalistic rather than academic; and that which is academic focuses on police corruption and organised crime, rather than addiction. However, due to its addictive potential and its popularity, an estimated 17.1 million 'players' providing revenue of 2.87 trillion yen, we seek to address the paucity of literature on such a popular and potentially addictive game, and suggest from our findings that unless pachinko is viewed as a type of gambling, present changes in legislation are of limited value in tackling addiction.

B Brown, Kevin (University of Manchester)

The Spread of the ASBO: The Cross-National Appeal of the Anti-Social Behaviour Order

In 1997, British Parliamentarians legislated to introduce the Anti-social Behaviour Order (ASBO). It was part of the New Labour Government's strategy to tackle low-level crime and disorder. The ASBO an innovative mixture of civil and criminal law is designed to avoid the traditional protections offered to defendants by the criminal justice system, making it easier for the authorities to act to control anti-social behaviour. Its introduction was controversial and it remains so to this day. However, its use within Britain has inspired other common law jurisdictions to consider implementing similar legislation. Ireland became the first jurisdiction outside the UK to introduce the ASBO in 2006, albeit in a modified form. In 2007, the New Zealand Government announced proposals to legislate to introduce their own form of ASBOs. This paper examines the reasons for the cross-national popularity of the ASBO highlighting similarities in the political rhetoric that has preceded their introduction.

Brown, Michael P. (Ball State University)

Electronic Monitoring of Nonviolent Convicted Felons: A Reanalysis

Research has evolved from whether electronic telemetry should be used with offenders sentenced to serve community-based sentences to how best to use electronic telemetry to control offenders; how to use electronic telemetry to better protect the public from further victimization; and how to use electronic telemetry to reduce the social burdens associates with institutional overcrowding. Additional research is needed to more fully understand the potential utility of electronic monitoring in light of current sentencing practices and limited resources available for corrections at state and federal levels. The present study uses data collected by Baumer, Mendelsohn, and Rhine (1990) to examine the potential utility of home detention with electronic monitoring as a criminal sanction. This research focuses particularly on factors that are important to understanding offender performance while serving home detention sentences and after release.

Browne-Marshall, Gloria J. (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)
Henriques, Zelma (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

HIV/AIDS among the incarcerated: community crisis - Comparative responses

Rape, consensual sex, intravenous drug use, and tattooing among the incarcerated are leading to HIV/AIDS infection and susceptibility to other infectious diseases. Female inmates are entering prison at increased rates infected with HIV/AIDS. There is a higher prevalence of HIV among the incarcerated as compared to the general population. Ignoring the health concerns of the incarcerated will have a detrimental effect on those working in criminal justice as well as unwary family members and partners of the released person.
Countries have adopted various solutions to this problem. This paper examines comparative approaches to HIV/AIDS among the incarcerated and various consequences to the general population. The World Health Organization recommends that preventive measures for HIV/AIDS in prisons should be complementary to and compatible with those in the community. Inmates who become infected while incarcerated or remain una ware of their status upon release are prone to infecting those in the community at large.

Bruckmüller, Karin (University of Vienna)
Friedrich, Ireen C. (University of Vienna)

B

Separate waiting areas for victims of crime

On the basis of Article 8 (3) and (4) of the Council Framework Decision of 15th March 2001 on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings each Member State shall ensure that contact between victims and offenders within court premises may be avoided, unless criminal proceedings require such contact. Where appropriate, each Member State shall progressively provide that court premises have special waiting areas for victims and separate rooms by establishing the possibility for vulnerable victims of testifying by audio visual link up.
For this purpose a nationwide empirical survey among victim support services in Austria presents how these requirements of the Framework Decision exist in practice in court buildings and which measures should be implemented to improve a higher protection of victims during a criminal proceeding.

Bruinsma, Gerben J.N. (University of Leiden)

The Role of Significant Others in Crime Causation. Assessing the Differential Association Theory

The differential –association theory (DAT) of Edwin Sutherland is known for its complexity and various problems regarding its testability. In the criminological literature however the DAT is simplified to the impact of 'delinquent peers' on juvenile delinquency. In this paper it will be made clear that DAT is much richer than assumed the last decades. The DAT can be very useful in explaining crime in general by specifying the role of several significant others in the process of crime causation. In this paper some suggestions for this specification of the causal processes will be presented.

Burman, Michele (University of Glasgow)

Gender Stories: Rape and the Art of the Advocate

This paper presents findings from a recent empirical study of Scottish sexual offence trials. Sexual offences are highly emotive and, by their very nature, have elements which distinguish them from other crimes, giving rise to difficulties of proof. These include the fact that there is frequently a pre-existing relationship between the complainer and the accused which has the potential to divert attention from issues of fact; there are rarely ear or eye witnesses to a sexual assault; there is often delay in reporting which can lead to a loss of evidence, and; even where physical or forensic evidence is present, this is re-cast in the trial as ambiguous or given an alternative explanation. The role of consent renders sexual offence trials different from most other criminal proceedings. Determining (non) consent is problematic; where the alleged offence occurs in private, it often comes down to the word of the complainer against that of the accused. Even where supporting evidence is available, sexual offence trials often turn on the credibility of the complainer. The use of sexual history and sexual character evidence to attack the credibility of the complainer and suggest consent is highly controversial, and questions concerning the relevance, admissibility and probative value of such evidence have excited critical attention over the past thirty years. Since the early 1970's many jurisdictions around the world, with

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broadly similar legislative intent, have enacted 'rape shield' legislation designed to curb the use of sexual history and character evidence in sexual offence trials. All jurisdictions have encountered similar difficulties in the effective implementation of these provisions, and consequently such legislative attempts are seen as limited in effectiveness.

Drawing on the research findings from 123 sexual offence trials, this paper highlights the distinctive dynamic of such trials. It discusses the ways in which sexual offence narratives and counter-narratives provided by the complainer and professionals in the trial draw on particular interpretations of gender and fear of violence, vocabularies of resistance, and emotions. The accounts provided are explored and interpreted in terms of multiple subject positions embodied in the context of gendered power relations.

Burianek, Jiri (Charles University Prague)
Podana, Zuzana (Charles University Prague)

ISRD-2 Czech contribution: the effect of parent education and parent/peer authority ratio

The aim of the paper is to present basic results of ISRD study in the Czech Republic. Because of the enlargement of the questionnaire we can analyse the effect of the level of parental education although it is not too big. The appendix also contained scales measuring the relevance of attitudes of peers, parents, teachers, etc. The comparison of some normative statements between respondents and his parents will be demonstrated. Our explorative typology constructed on the base of peers/parents relevance ratio enters into more or less significant association with different types of delinquent behaviour. Higher prevalence was usually found in the relatively small group (5%) refusing both sources of the authority, however the use of drugs and alcohol is connected rather with a peer-orientation.

Burney, Elizabeth (Cambridge Universitry of Criminology)

Blaming parents for children's offences – some international comparisons

Harsher attitudes towards the parents of offending children are apparent in several western countries, especially the United States and Britain – but others are beginning to follow suit. Britain imposes 'parenting orders' which oblige parents to attend counselling or training sessions, presented as support. Similar measures are now applied in Rotterdam, for example. American laws tend to punish parents according to the type of crime their child has committed. More welfarist solutions in other places may still carry blaming overtones. This is an exploratory paper and input from other participants will be welcome.

Burssens, Dieter (Catholic University of Leuven)

The search for conceptual clarity in the field of crime prevention

This paper will touch upon the topic of key concepts and terminology in the broader field of crime prevention. Anyone who is familiar with crime prevention literature encounters numerous key words or concepts, which are expected to be part of known prevention terminology. However, we can rarely find clear definitions of the concepts being used. And, when we try to retrieve the meaning of the concepts from the context, in many occasions these concepts tend to have different meanings. This presentation will discuss some

consequences of the inadequate use of terminology and the importance of clear concepts B/C
for practicioners and theorists. Furthermore some definitions of key concepts, which were
elaborated by a group of Belgian prevention experts, will be suggested.

Cabras, Cristina (University of Cagliari)
Pinna, Debora (University of Cagliari)
Raccis, Carla (University of Cagliari)

False allegations and custody or access dispute

The present contribution is finalized to the individualization of the predictive factors of
the false allegations in case of suspect intrafamilial abuse. In such job great attention is
turned to the distinction among allegations intentionally built and those made in good faith
in answer to circumstances that have pointed out that a situation of abuse may have
occurred.

In the conflictual and emotionally charged environment of a custody or access dispute,
communication between the parents is likely to be poor and one might expect a higher
likelihood of misunderstanding or misinterpretation leading to such allegations (Bala &
Schuman, 2000).

The importance to individualize the factors that allow to discriminate the first as possible
between unsubstantiated accusations and substantiated accusations is given by the fact that
uncertain outcomes are very stressful for everyone involved in a case and it creates the risk
to expose a child to a further "legal/legalized abuse" or to interfere in groundless way with
the relationship among a "not-abusing" parent and a child.

Training professionals who work with children and represent the first ones who receive
the allegations of suspect abuse to identify case-specific situations of abuse and
maltreatment that may or may not warrant investigative responses (Trocm´e, Fallon &
MacLaurin, 2005), it could be a way that would be interesting and possible to explore
(Donohue, Carpin Alvarez, Ellwood,&Jones 2002; Hawkins & McCallum, 2001; Reiniger,
Robison & McHugh, 1995).

Calavita, Kitty (University of California, Irvine)

Race, Culture, and Immigration
in a Neo-Liberal World

This presentation addresses the interconnections among ethnicity, pluralism, culture, and
economics, and the many ways they contribute to the Othering and criminalization of
immigrants in the U.S. and Europe. Drawing from Critical Race Theory, I argue that the
contradictions associated with globalization and neo-liberalism, together with post-civil
rights discourse, complicate considerably racial dynamics in the U.S. and make it
increasingly likely that African Americans and recent immigrants to the U.S. will be
positioned as rivals and come to see themselves as such. Applying this framework to the
racialization of immigrants in southern Europe, I unpack extant conceptualizations of
cultural difference and suggest that the social meanings ascribed to both somatic difference
and cultural Otherness are grounded in material conditions and constitute a kind of
economics of alterité. I conclude by arguing that immigration and multiculturalism have
become lightning rods for the insecurities wrought by neo-liberalism and the market
forces that it unleashes, naturalizes, and obscures.

C Calderoni, Francesco (TRANSCRIME, Trento University - Università Cattolica di Milano)

The harmonization of EU legislation against organised crime

This paper presents an ongoing research project assessing the impact of EU harmonisation on MS criminal legislation against organised crime.

The project has the following objectives: 1) assessing the level of harmonisation among EU MS in the fight against organised crime; 2) assessing the added value of the forthcoming Framework Decision (hereinafter FD) in the fight against organised crime through a gap analysis for each MS; 3) assessing the impact of the FD on the level of harmonisation among EU MS.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, two sets of indicators will assess the current harmonisation level of MS legislation and MS gaps in legislation compared to the provisions of the FD.

Once the implementation measures are adopted, both assessments will be repeated. This will provide an assessment of the impact of the FD on national criminal law.

Calverley, Adam (Keele University)

Places, spaces and opportunities to 'move on': minority ethnic offenders and their desistance from crime

The relationship between ethnicity and desistance from crime has received little attention to date. However, there are good reasons to suspect that ethnicity may be an important variable in determining the character and development of desistance. In the United Kingdom national statistics tell us that there are significant differences between ethnic groups in terms of levels of employment, family structure, religious affiliation and place of residence. Given that engaging with the labour market, starting new relationships and taking on new identity have all been identified as promoting desistance, are there significant differences between ethnic groups in terms of how they stop offending? This presentation will draw on the findings from my PhD fieldwork conducted in London. I will give an overview of the processes of desistance involved for Indian, Bangladeshi and Black British / Mixed heritage offenders, and will discuss both the similarities and differences with each other and with studies that have involved white offenders. In particular, I will discuss the importance of the response of significant others- such as family and friends – how this varies between ethnic groups and what this means for stopping offending; the different opportunities available to them to stop offending; how they see themselves and are seen by others; their places of desistance and their future strategies for staying away from offending.

Cardia, Clara (Politecnico di Milano)

Thirty years of learning in Environmental Crime Prevention

More than thirty years have passed since crime prevention has started considering the physical environment as a meaningful aspect. From the United States, - where experimenting started in the early seventies -, environmental crime prevention has bounced to the United Kingdom, to Canada and recently also to many European countries.

To most architects, but also to many criminologists, environmental crime prevention

means careful design of public spaces avoiding visual barriers, providing good lighting, avoiding traps, etc. Environmental prevention goes however far beyond these actions and requires a wider approach in order to enable planning and design to make meaningful contributions to the problem of crime and disorder in our cities.

Knowledge in this field is however totally unstructured. Interesting experiments have been carried out in many cities, evaluations have been tried in few cases, some essays have attempted to give a theoretical background, reports and articles have tried to spread what had been learned, but there is no doubt that the field of environmental crime prevention suffers badly of lack of systematic thinking. This is a serious drawback to the progress of this type of preventive action.

A research carried out at the Politecnico of Milan, (within the research Lab "Urban Quality and Urban safety") has tried to look critically at what the last thirty years have produced in terms of theory as well as of experiences taking into account the three main branches of environmental crime prevention: CPTED, Community crime prevention and Community policing. The paper will expose briefly the results of this research.

Case, Stephen (University of Wales Swansea)

Evaluating the Risk Factor Prevention Paradigm

The Risk Factor Prevention Paradigm underpins much risk-focused research and formal risk assessment with young people. This paradigm has been vilified as theoretically and methodologically flawed, static, psycho-reductionist, limited in scope and subject to political manipulation. These and other criticisms are explicated and evaluated, then counter-balanced with discussions of the methodological robustness and empirical successes of the paradigm. I conclude by recommending that quantitative risk-focused research is supplemented with routine qualitative consultation of neglected

stakeholders (e.g. young people, youth justice practitioners) and that evidence of risk is interpreted, utilised and disseminated in a more valid, realistic manner.

Cauduro, Andrea (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)

An Ethnographic Study on the clients of trafficked prostitution in Italy

Notwithstanding that the current quantitative data on the extent of trafficking in human beings highlight an increase in the number of victims, extant literature on the demand for trafficking is almost inexistent. This work is based on the final results of the author's Ph.D. thesis and aims to make "a step forward" in the exploration of the demand for trafficked prostitution in Italy. In order to collect information on such a hidden sector, an ethnographic approach was chosen, because it allowed a more detailed view of the characteristics of the clients of trafficked prostitution.

As a consequence, the research was developed in three steps:

1.analysis of internet forums/chat rooms dealing with prostitution, escort services and information exchange between clients;

2.administration (and subsequent analysis) of a questionnaire on the internet to profile the clients of trafficked prostitution;

3.anonymous semi-structured interviews with clients to obtain more details about the information collected through the internet questionnaires.

The results of the study, some hypotheses for future interventions against trafficking and several possible ideas for further discussions on the topic are discussed. Particular attention is paid to the client profile and his motivations for purchasing trafficked prostitution.

C Ceccarelli, Alessandra (University Centre for Strategic and International Studies, CSSI, Italy)
Falorni, Giacomo (University of Florence)

Advanced mapping tools for investigating the logistics of organized crime in Afghanistan and Central Asia

Opium poppy production and trade is currently one of the main threats to stability and pacification in Afghanistan and Central Asia. The enormous amount of opium produced in Afghanistan (92% of global production) is supposedly smuggled through three main routes: Iran, Pakistan and Central Asia. Poppy is not only cultivated in this area, but often also refined, sometimes stored and then directed to the different marketplaces.
A solid, efficient and highly effective background network in at least four different countries is required for the production and trafficking of the narcotics through the region. These considerations imply that analyses of the ongoing democratization processes and of the stability of the area must necessarily also take into account the pivotal socio–political impacts of this business on the criminalisation of local society and politics.
A valuable tool for analyses of these traffics is represented by GIS (Geographical Information Systems). In fact, the particular geography of the area makes it possible to delineate possible trafficking routes and to perform a spatial analysis of the narcotics flow. The use of elevation data, satellite images and vectorial information allows multiple information layers to be displayed, thereby providing a unique overview of narcotics movement through the entire area.

Ceccato, Vania (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Crime Dynamics at Lithuanian Borders

This article compares levels and patterns of offences in different parts of Lithuania with the aim of assessing whether border regions are more susceptible to crime than the rest of the country. The article focuses on identifying and explaining these patterns for selected categories of offences while taking account of contextual factors. Spatial statistical techniques and Geographic Information Systems underpin the methodology employed. Findings suggest that there are variations in the level and geography of offences between border regions and the rest of the country. Despite the fact that the highest average increases in recorded criminal offences were found in two border regions, non-border regions had a higher average increase in the 1990s. This partially explains why, out of the six selected offences, only assault shows an increase owing to the 'border effect'. The proportion of the population living in urban areas is by far the most important covariate in explaining the regional variations in offence ratios.

Cerezo-Dominguez, Anabel (University of Málaga)

Crime prevention based in information technologies

The growing social alarm in front of the global threat of international terrorism has caused the European Union to adopt shock measures on information security. Beyond the obvious technological challenge of securing and analyzing communications on a mass scale, a new, subtler challenge arises: security must be increased while minimizing the loss of

privacy for the citizens. This paper will describe the growing use of information technologies to prevent crimes. It will focus on three intertwined application scenarios: a) Protection of critical information infrastructures; b) Ubiquitous computing and c) Secure electronic commerce and digital content distribution. Guaranteeing security for the above three scenarios is an interesting endeavor, but finding privacy preserving secure solutions is a real step ahead. The privacy problems in the above scenarios are recurrent and related to the need of anonymizing private data (in critical infrastructure protection and ecommerce), the need of privately retrieving data (in some forms of e-commerce), the need of location privacy (in ubiquitous computing) and the need of anonymous channels (e.g. in ubiquitous computing and e-commerce).

Champeyrache, Clotilde (University Paris 8, LED)

An Economic Perspective on Legal Mafia-owned Enterprises: from Silence to New Keys of Understanding

The aim of my contribution is to address the issue of the infiltration of the mafia within legitimate businesses from an economic point of view.
The first part of the contribution starts with an observation: economists have long been silent on this issue and they still globally tend to avoid it, whereas other disciplines (sociology, history, political science…) tackle it, sometimes even using economic tools of analysis. Therefore I will question the reasons why economists are so silent: these reasons go from misinterpretation of the problem to the hope that such an infiltration is a signal that the mafia is converting itself to legitimacy and will drop in the end all its illegal activities.
The second part of my contribution is an attempt to open the path to a renewed and pertinent economic analysis of legal mafia-owned enterprises. This means providing new keys of understanding and analysing the issue with different analytic tools, among which property rights. Property rights, indeed, will be my main entry into the question of the infiltration of legitimate businesses by the mafia. I will show that, thanks to this concept, economists can address the problem raised by the identity (Mafioso or not) of property rights' owners when legal productive entities are at stake. To illustrate the validity of this conceptual choice, I will conclude with some results obtained on how legal mafia-owned enterprises work, on how they shape the economic and social development of territories and on what it implies in terms of anti-mafia policy.

Chapple, Caroline (University of Manchester)

Substance Related Homicide in England and Wales: Methodological Issues and Aggregate Data Findings

The central aim of this paper is to outline the research design and preliminary findings of a research project exploring substance related homicide in England and Wales. Homicide is an under-researched crime in the UK, however recent work has drawn attention to the complexity and variation in the nature of unlawful killings, and encouraged further research to be conducted into specific forms of homicide.
Having provided a brief overview of existent knowledge about homicide in England and Wales, this paper will address some of the key methodological issues facing homicide researchers, including difficulties in accessing the wealth of information held by criminal justice agencies, and the strengths and limitations of aggregate data sources such as the

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Homicide Index, which records details of all homicide offences in England and Wales. The paper will demonstrate the potential benefits of combining a number of research methods, in order to provide an in-depth understanding of disaggregated homicide types, and contribute towards the development of effective prevention strategies. This will be achieved through presenting the research design of an ongoing research study investigating the contextual nature of substance related homicide in England and Wales, and discussing some of the initial findings from statistical analyses conducted on Homicide Index data.

Charney, Noah (Cambridge University)

How to steal from the Prado

This paper will explore international museum security at the world's most visited museums, to determine which defensive measures against theft and vandalism are available and successful. The comparative study will consider museum
architecture, personnel and technology, learning how to protect in the future, from a study of successes and failures of the past.

Charney, Noah (ARCA/University of Cambridge)

ARCA (Association for Research into Crimes against Art)

ARCA (Association for Research into Crimes against Art) is the first think tank and consultancy group on art crime prevention and solution. It is a non-profit charity which offers free consulting to international police, museums, and churches on the protection of public art, and the recovery of stolen art. ARCA will be based in Rome, and operations will begin in 2008. Among the founding trustees are the respective heads of the FBI, Scotland Yard, and Carabinieri Art Squads, as well as many ESC members, including Silvia Ciotti, Bojan Dobovsek, and Matjaz Jager. In addition to consulting, ARCA will work on promoting awareness of the severity of art crime, initializing the new academic field of the study of art crime and its history, gathering statistics from international sources for study purposes, and other like activities. To the end of initializing the new academic field, ARCA and Eurocrime are founding an international Masters degree in Art Crime Studies, planned for 2009. For more information on ARCA, please visit www.artcrime.info.

Chen, Gila (Bar-Ilan University)

Patterns of Crime and Substance Abuse Among Israeli Ex-Addict Female Inmates

The current study aims to examine the relationship between drug addiction and crime involvement among Israeli female prisoners, and further to examine the differential contribution of early onset drug abuse, sexual abuse and poly drug abuse, in order to predict the involvement in crimes against body. Fifty-four ex-addict female inmates participated in this study. Research variables were examined from four different questionnaires and included: a demographic background questionnaire, Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence Scale (SOC, 1983), Spielberger's State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI, 1975), and the Buss and Durkee's Hostility Inventory (BDHI, 1957). Research findings indicated that a majority of the female inmates started using drugs prior to their

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involvement in crime, and a majority were convicted of drug-related crimes. In addition, almost half had a history of sexual abuse. Female inmates who were sexually abused were raised in families with histories of parental drug and alcohol abuse as well as criminality. They were characterized by an early onset of drug abuse and poly drug use. A relationship was observed between poly drug use and involvement in crimes against body. Also, the duration of drug abstinence corresponded to a low sense of coherence and a high level of trait anxiety among female inmates. Collectively these results are interpreted in the context of applications aiming to plan the effective differential treatment that is appropriate for the specific needs of the female inmate population.

Chowdhury, Shahed (University of Essex)

Research on Restorative Justice and re-offending: a British experience

Restorative justice interventions in response to youthful offending, has grown in popularity around the world. In England and Wales, following enactment of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999, the policy of restorative justice has been placed in the heart of youth justice system. The Act provided for referral orders to 'Youth Offender Panels (YOPs)' that are to be guided by underlying principles of restorative justice. The panel holds a meeting including the young offender, the offender's parents, and optionally the victim and a victim supporter to discuss the crime and work on a solution. The panel confronts the young offender with the impact of his crime in an attempt to prevent re-offending; provides a forum for involved parties to discuss the circumstances leading up to the offence; and develops a plan of action addressing reparation and the issues behind the offending behaviour.

As part of my doctoral research at the University of Essex, I conducted a study on the impact of the panel provisions upon re-offending behaviour of young people. I observed 26 panel meetings facilitated by Enfield Youth Offending Team (YOT) and conducted 66 in-depth interviews with offenders, victims, offender's parents, and panel facilitators. The aim of my proposed presentation in the ESC conference is to evaluate my findings highlighting the impact of the panel process upon re-offending behaviour of young people.

Christiaens, Jenneke (Free University of Brussels)
Nuytiens, An (Free University of Brussels)

Transfer of minors to the criminal court in Belgium: Reform of a "moderate" practise

The transfer of juvenile delinquents to the criminal court was common in large parts of the world throughout the past century. Right from the start, judicial waiver mechanisms to remove very serious cases from the juvenile court formed part of the juvenile justice system in many countries. It was and still is viewed by many as a 'safety valve' or a "penal backdoor" of the juvenile justice system. The idea was that by offering this safety valve for extremely serious cases that happen only rarely, the special treatment of the mass of young offenders could be saved.

Our research shows a rather "moderate" transfer (and punishment) of Belgian young delinquents to the adult criminal courts also when compared to other European countries). However, in June 2006, the legal framework for transfer of minors to the Adult criminal Court was changed substantially as part of a thorough reform of the Belgian juvenile

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justice system. Debate in parliament focussed on the failing penal punishment of (transferred) juvenile delinquents. Huge media covering of a case of juvenile violence in April 2006 (Joe Van Holsbeeck) high speeded the passing of the reform Act.

In this paper we will focus on these changes and their possible consequences from a European and criminological perspective. Belgium as a model of' "moderate" use of transferring youngsters to adult criminal courts should be reconsidered.

Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard (Danish National Institute of Social Research)
Hussain, A. (Danish National Institute of Social Research)
Soothiil, Keith (Lancaster University)
Francis, Brian (Lancaster University)

Living in a disadvantaged area, poverty, ethnic minorities, and crime: A longitudinal study of criminality among 15 to 23 year old Danish men born in 1980

This study investigates the possible influence from living in a disadvantaged area on young people's first time crime conviction after taking into account their economic, ethnic and social background. A Cox model is used to analyse the longitudinal observations of population-based registers covering all boys born in 1980 in Denmark. This total national birth cohort involving 29,944 males and their parents was followed until 2003.

The three main results of the study showed that (1) family background and upbringing were significant precursors of young people's first time crime convictions. Persons from ethnic minorities or those who had experienced parental long-time unemployment, parental lack of professional education, family separation or out-of-home care, domestic violence, had an increased risk of first-time crime convictions of shoplifting, burglary, and violence. (2) Individual risk factors were also significant predictors of subsequent first-time convictions. Person-years with individual risk factors such as youth unemployment, lack of education, poverty, and alcohol abuse, are correlated with an increased risk of subsequent convictions of shoplifting, burglary, and violence. (3) The years living in a disadvantaged area turned out to be a significant predictor of first-time crime convictions of shoplifting, burglary, and violence, when taking account of all the above-mentioned family risk factors and individual risk factors. However, the counterfactual reduction in convictions was very limited compared to family background or individual risk factors.

The policy implications of these results will be discussed.

Ciappi, Silvio (Istituto Don Calabria, Italy)

Restorative Justice practices: a comparison between US and Europe

In this paper different pattern of restorative justice practices are critically analysed: mediation, family group conferencing and peacemaking circles. A particular attention will be drawn on legal and ideological difficulties connected to the application of these models in European countries, differently from the North American (and Australian) experiences where they have broader applications. Furthermore, some ideological assumptions regarding restorative justice philosophy and its social implication are

discussed. The restorative shaming theory sets on the theoretical front of theories labelling and it takes possession of certain release and de-jurisdiction instances typical of peacemaking movements, to which justice is a concept adjusted and shaped at a communitarian level (community or neighborhood justice), de-formalized (informal justice), managed by the parties (author, victim and community), through techniques of reintegration and absorption of the deviant action among the actors and through the imposition of restorative sanctions, that don't have either an affective nor a therapeutic content, but that, instead, consist of procedures of communitarian taking care of that particular conflict, of that problematic situation among author, victim and social context.

Ciotti Galletti, Silvia (University Centre for Strategic and International Studies – CSSI - University of Florence)

Fake and counterfeit works of art
and the consequences for the art legal market

The art thefts and the illicit trade of works of art are not only serious criminal activities connected with the illegal art market, but they are also serious threats against the legal art market. In fact, we can point out three indirect effects, owed to the thefts of works of art, diminishing the effectiveness of the system of prices on the international legal art market:
1) The theft often involves a damage for the stolen works, in order to facilitate their removal, or their transport, or to sale them separately to gain more money;
2) The increasing risk of thefts forces to adopt a great number of devices to protect the works of art. This fact damages visitors of museums and has two main consequences: on one hand the vision of the works becomes more and more difficult, regulated with more and more rigid timetables and modality of access and approach to the objects; on the other hand the greater costs fall back on the same visitors, basically with an increase of the price of the entrance ticket to the exhibitions;
3) The growth of the quotations of the works of art, owed to the thefts, has also the consequence to stimulate the production of false objects, increasing more and more the uncertainty on the art markets.
In this presentation we'll analyse all the issues connected with the trade and diffusion of fake and counterfeit works of art, and the consequences that they have on the legal art market.

Ciotti Galletti, Silvia (University Centre for Strategic and International Studies – CSSI - University of Florence)

Piracy and Maritime Terrorism:
Differencies, Similarities, Connections

After having been for many centuries one of the major dangers to navigation, maritime piracy appears to have been largely vanquished around the 1800s, thanks mainly to intensive preventative measures brought into action by the major navies of the world.
In recent years, however, the phenomenon has reappeared on our seas, more complex and dangerous than before. Some authors have illustrated how the oceans today represent the most anarchic, chaotic, ungovernable and ungoverned space on our planet, while recent and reliable research suggests that the links, exchanges and alliances between 'simple' pirates and real terrorists are increasingly more evident. Such links spring from personal proximity more than from shared motives; for example merchant crews assembled often without proper checking and selection, often even without the presenting of identity documents- the very minimum pretences of officiality allowing for economic efficiency at

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the expense of security. These crews increasingly emanate from social groups within Islamic countries that are developing as recruitment bases for terrorist groups.

These crews can therefore easily lend themselves to give shelter and protection to members of terrorist organisations, facilitating movement, assisting with equipment and logistics. They can assist more directly too; by conducting kidnappings at sea for self-financing, or by supplying basic know-how for genuine maritime terrorist attacks.

In this presentation we'll examine the characteristics of these two new criminal phenomena, underlying differences, similarities and, most of all, connections between them.

Cipolla, Sara (University of Milan)

Minors who kill in family

Through judgements delivered by Minor Court of Milan, Torin, Venice, Trento against minors from 1988 to 2005, I intended put in evidence the following aspects:
•To trace the characteristic of murder phenomenon committed by minors in North Italy, meaning to represent the course of minor murders during the considered period, to describe the characteristic of minors who kill (age, sex, nationality …) and of victims, to put attention on way and on modality used to kill;
•Then, to pay attention on murders who minors committed against parents in order to describe the characteristic of phenomenon;
•To put on evidence the institutional answer of Minor Court towards the author of murders;
•With particular to imputability, to pay attention on cases in which the Court decided to named an expert to valuing it, the results and the illness found.

Clamp, Kerry (University of Sheffield)

Assessing South Africa's proposed child justice bill: a restorative response to youth offending?

South Africa does not, as yet, have a formal juvenile justice system. Proposals for a child justice system contained in the Child Justice Bill [B49 – 2002] were put before parliament in 2003 and have yet to be passed. The new proposals signal a radical departure from current practices as the whole system is intended to be based on restorative justice principles. Academics, such as Braithwaite, have argued that South Africa's proposals for a new child justice system 'are an example to the world of how to turn restorative principles into a functioning child justice system, by placing diversion at the centre of the regime'.

This paper considers the immediate threats to the enactment and possible implementation of the Child Justice Bill and analyses the current and future scope for restorative justice intervention in the context of youth offending in South Africa. Drawing on the experience of two notable restorative youth justice systems, namely New Zealand and Northern Ireland, the proposals contained in the South African Bill are analysed. Overseas experience seems to suggest that the prospects for a restorative justice approach to youth offending in South Africa could be somewhat disappointing, due to the lack of focus within the Bill on victims and the wide discretionary powers held by prosecutors to divert cases to restorative proceedings.

Undoubtedly the new proposals contained in the South African Bill represent a system which will drastically improve the situation in which young offenders currently find themselves, but poses even greater risks to the exclusion of minorities from 'restorative' programmes and inevitably into a system which is just as punitive as it is now.

Clamp, Kerry (University of Sheffield)

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The politics of restorative justice development in South Africa: A Critique

This paper has the explicit aim of investigating the development of restorative justice in South Africa. The development of restorative justice can be investigated on two levels, namely; informal developments and formal developments. Under informal developments, indigenous justice practices and the involvement of non – government organisations are discussed. Under formal developments, various pilots, policy documents relating to restorative justice and law reform initiatives are investigated.

Due to the perceived illegitimacy of state criminal justice practices during the apartheid era, many informal processes developed to resolve conflict within indigenous South African communities. The government also appears to be in favour of promoting restorative justice as they have included it in a number of their policy documents.

However, the rise in vigilante justice, particularly by the well – known group Mapago A Mathemaga, raises some interesting questions about the applicability of restorative justice in the South African context and challenges the assertion that the philosophy and aims of restorative justice are deeply embedded in the African philosophy of ubuntu.

Clarke, Ronald (Rutgers University)

Can Situational Prevention Reduce the Crime Rate?

Situational crime prevention rests on a foundation of rational choice and routine activity theory. Part 1 of this presentation contrasts this theory with the mostly "dispositional" accounts of contemporary criminology, and argues that it provides a more complete explanation of crime as well as a more practical starting point for crime prevention. Part 2 of the presentation presents an overview of the more than 150 successful applications of situational prevention, focusing on the "displacement" criticism. Part 3 considers the wider improvements in security made in Western countries during the past few decades, and argues that the reduction of opportunities for crime has made a significant contribution to recent declines in crime.

Clausen, Susanne (Ministry of Justice, Denmark)

Do Offenders Sentenced to Community Service Have Lower Rates of Recidivism than Offenders Sentenced to Imprisonment?

The Community Service Programme (CS) was introduced in Denmark in 1982. The programme offers an alternative to incarceration in which offenders are sentenced to anywhere from 30 to 240 hours of unpaid work benefiting the community. The article presents results from an effect evaluation which is part of a dissertation about the Danish CS. The effect evaluation examines whether offenders sentenced to CS have lower rates of recidivism than offenders sentenced to imprisonment. The evaluation is conducted with two types of offenders examined within two "natural experiments". The first natural experiment is based on a change in the law that occurred in 2000 which made traffic code offenders (primarily drunk drivers) eligible for CS. The second natural experiment emanates from a change in judicial policy in the late 1990s after which the courts more frequently sentenced violent offenders to CS. The evaluation shows that after controlling

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for criminal history and socio-economic circumstances, some offenders sentenced to CS have lower rates of recidivism than offenders sentenced to prison. For example, a positive preventive effect of CS was clearly apparent among young offenders sentenced for traffic offences. Among those sentenced for violent offences, CS was associated with a lower rate of recidivism among the unemployed, i.e. unemployed offenders who served CS had lower rates of recidivism than unemployed offenders who went to prison.

Clonen, Kristof (Research Unit Penal Law, Penal Procedure and Criminology, Leuven)
Goethals, Johan   (Catholic University of Leuven)
Aertsen, Ivo (Catholic University of Leuven)

Inquiry into the Meaning of Restorative Justice Experiences in Desistance from Crime

Desistance from crime has increasingly gained attention within the field of criminological research. The process of terminating the criminal career has been studied in various settings and contexts, including probation. However, since most offenders have to go through at least some aspects of the criminal justice system in their delinquent careers, the nature of this system will most certainly affect the chances of desistance in at least one way or the other. An interesting and more dialectic approach to dealing with offenders (or rather offenses) comes from the field of restorative justice. The criminal justice system classically obliterates the social ties of the offender and often aggravates the difficulties one faces when trying to 'make good'. Restorative Justice offers us an interesting perspective on the relation between offenders, society and victims. Arguably, by focusing on the offense rather than the offender restorative justice might offer some opportunities for successfully supporting those that actively seek to desist from crime.

Clonen, Kristof (Research Unit Penal Law, Penal Procedure and Criminology, Leuven)
Goethals, Johan (Catholic University of Leuven)
Aertsen, Ivo (Catholic University of Leuven)

Narrative Analysis in Criminological Research

Narratology has made a remarkable move in the humanities. Within criminology the virtues of this method of qualitative research have been recognized as well. The analysis of narrative material proves to be a powerful tool for the processing and interpretation of respondents' personal stories in general, and life stories in particular. Possibilities for practical applications by criminologists are abundant. However, as with most methods, narrative analysis also operates on the basis of a few presumptions, which can be contested, and essentially remains closely associated with the interpretations given by the researcher. Narrative analysis will be briefly addressed in its capacity as powerful method to conduct qualitative research in criminology, while remaining aware of the possible pitfalls and counter argumentations one should expect when one chooses to adopt this method for scientific purposes. The discussion will be illustrated by examples from an ongoing project on desistance from crime, currently in progress at the K.U. Leuven.

Cools, Mark   (University of Ghent)

Das Leben der Anderen and the cult of Feliks Dzerziensky

Narrative knowledge is highly important for intelligence scholars and practitioners and cannot be left aside. The German movie 'Das Leben der Anderen' by movie director Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck is a brilliant visualized and almost real but romantic introduction into the daily life of citizens and the organization, tasks and corporate culture of the former 'Ministerium für Staatssicherheit', 'MfS' or 'Stasi' in the German Democratic Republic. Highlighting the (cult) figure of Feliks Dzierzynsky is used to bring an historical notice on his importance towards the Soviet Union and East German intelligence community. In reviewing the structure of the 'Stasi' we argue the functioning of an intelligence organization without any form of oversight tends to become totalitarian and arbitrary institutions. The disappearance of the 'Stasi' and the cult of Feliks Dzierzynsky can be studied and researched as an evil narrative example within the history of the intelligence agencies.

Cooper, Karen (University of Oxford)

Motivating young offenders to train for work: approaches and communicative

Within the youth justice system, the need for young offenders to develop education, training and employment skills has been brought to the fore of recent policy in England and Wales. Research suggesting that engagement with learning successfully reduces offending behaviour highlights the need to adequately address this issue. Yet there remains a significant lack of understanding about the processes through which young offenders can be motivated to engage. In particular, the role of youth justice practitioners in identifying and managing young offenders' learning orientations remains relatively unexplored within the criminological literature.

This paper presents the findings of a study which sought to examine how practitioners engage with persistent and serious young offenders to achieve behavioural change. Utilising case study data from thirty youth justice practitioners and the young people that they work with, the ways in which staff are both responsive to individual needs and employ strategies to promote motivation to train for work are examined. The paper argues for a need to recognise the significance of relationships between young offenders and their workers in order to better understand the ways in which positive inter-personal relationships might influence behavioural reform. Drawing on theories which emphasise the interplay between personal and social-contextual factors in facilitating decisions to change, the potential conditions that encourage young offenders' intrinsic motivation and self-determination are explored. In addressing these issues, the implications for current criminal justice interventions aimed at promoting desistance from crime are also considered.

C Copic, Sanja (Victimology Society of Serbia)
Nikolic-Ristanovic, Vesna (University of Belgrade)

Money laundering: possibilities and problems in the law enforcement in Serbia

This paper is a result of the research into the legal framework and practice regarding anti-money laundering activities and measures in Serbia. The purpose of the research was to get an insight into the legislation on money laundering in Serbia and the level of its harmonization with the demands and standards foreseen in the relevant international instruments, as well as into the existing practice and problems in implementing relevant provisions.

In the first part of the paper I will point out some of the most important international demands and standards relevant for uncovering, prosecuting and suppressing of money laundering cases. In the second part I will give an overview of the development of anti-money laundering legislation and practice in Serbia during past five years. I will particularly emphasize possibilities for the law enforcement agencies given by the new legislation, in particular those foreseen in the Criminal Code, Code on Criminal Procedure, and Code on organized crime, as well as in the Anti-money laundering act. I will present the analysis of different measures and investigation techniques that can be used for uncovering and proving, as well as suppressing money laundering, and point out the scope of the competences given to certain law enforcement agencies, such as the police, prosecutor's office, court and the FIU. Although some inconsistencies can be still noticed in the existing legislation, it may be concluded that new legal provisions have completed and improved Serbian legislation in this filed, because the lacks of the previous legislation were very often abused for obtaining the illegal profit, making a good ground for money laundering. However, the process of implementation of new provisions and their harmonization with foreign, particularly European solutions is in some cases rather slow, not efficient enough and faced with different obstacles an problems. Due to that, we have to turn to the existing experience and problems encountered so far, and on the basis of their analysis try to point out some further steps in terms of possible reforms of both legislation and practice in anti-money laundering filed in Serbia.

Corazziari, Isabella (ISTAT, Rome)
Muratore, Maria Giuseppina (ISTAT, Rome)

Feeling safe or unsafe in Italy: main factors and changes between 1997/98 and 2002

Aims
Aims of the present work is to analyse individual safety feelings according to the followings: individual level of vulnerability based on gender, age, marital status, social class; victimization experiences; living close to areas perceived as urban blight. Comparisons between ISTAT Citizens' safety survey performed in 1997/98 and repeated in 2002 will be made to determine changes in the level and main determinants of perceived safety of italian citizens. Results will be used also to improve next Citizens' Safety survey wave in 2007.

Data and methods
ISTAT Citizens' safety survey collect data about some individual or household crimes frequencies and main characteristics; it also asks about victims and no victims perception of safety. A measure of safety is obtained both from a subjective point of view, asking the individual about his/her feeling safe when walking outside at dark or staying alone at home when it is dark outside, and a more objective one, asking about the adoption of personal strategies or home defensive systems. Loglinear models will be used to analyse the effects of social and demographic characteristics of respondents or of the head of the household, personal or household victimization experience, and the perception of the degrade of the living area, on safety.

Some Results
Unmarried graduate-professional men, living in small villages in the Centre-North of Italy, feels more safe, especially when walking out in the living area when is dark. Consequently individual defensive strategies are less important, both in 1997/98 than in 2002. Being a victim of personal crime with a direct contact with the aggressor as in bag-snatching or robbery, or living close to areas characterised by urban blight, or thinking at the own living area as a high risk of criminality area, decrease in 2002 individual safety when walking outside when is dark and increase the adoption of individual or home defensive strategies and systems.

Croall, Hazel (Glasgow Caledonian University)

Punishing Corporations: alternative approaches

A major debate in respect of corporate crime is the issue of how corporations are to be sentenced when convicted of a criminal offence, and finding an 'alternative' to the most commonly used sentence, the Fine. Even when very large fines are imposed, these are often said to be insufficiently deterrent and retributive and to do little for prevention or rehabilitation. Some criminologists have long argued for heavier sanctions on the grounds of greater deterrence and justice and victim, worker and other community organisations have supported greater criminalisation and more stringent sanctions. Alternative approaches, such as corporate probation and community service have also been advocated which introduce elements of rehabilitation and crime prevention along with symbolically underlining the 'criminal' nature of offending. This paper will review these arguments and critically explore current British approaches to sentencing corporations, which, while accepting the need for a broader range of approaches, locate these within the context of the Better Regulation Agenda which utilises a regulatory and decriminalising approach.

Crocitti, Stefania (University of Bologna/Catholic University of Milan)

The influence of "social capital" on criminal behaviour of migrants. A research in penitentiary institutes of a region of Southern Italy

Pierre Bourdieu defined "social capital" as the aggregate of resources linked to possession of networks of social relationships that individuals construct through investment strategies. James Coleman emphasized that "social capital", unlike other forms of cultural and human capital, is a value of the structure of social relations that individuals can use for manifold ends.

As several researches conducted in the field of social, economic and political sciences

show, the interest on "social capital" has grown, and also the complexity of its definition. During recent years, also criminologists focused their attention on the influence of "social capital" on social control and crime reduction.

Following the criminological approach, this paper shows the findings of a research conducted on a sample of migrant detainees (only male adults) in a region of Southern Italy (Calabria). The analysis was aimed at measuring the amount of "social capital" that immigrants had before the crime was committed. Focusing on family situation, working condition and social relations (that are indicators of "social capital"), research attempted to test the hypothesis that a weak network of social relationships and a low level of feeling of integration within society played an important role on migrants' involvement in crime.

Cusson, Maurice (University of Montréal)

The elements of a theory of Homeland security

The characteristic of domestic security is to work on the first line against dangers and risks related to social life. The functions of domestic security action are: 1) intelligence; 2) prevention; 3) repression and investigation; 4) maintenance of order and crisis management. At the center of the dynamic of domestic security, one finds the interdependent decisions of offenders and security professional, each reacting to the action of the other in a play of reciprocal oppositions.

D'Argenio, Alberto (Policlinico Militare di Roma "Celio")
Marchetti, Marco (University of Molise)

Homicide - Suicide committed by the mother: analysis of 27 italian cases

Although the "dyadic death" is a rare phenomenon, it represents an high impact event with a great psychopathological interest. In 40-50 % of cases, the homicides-suicides are committed by the mothers. Here we report results on homicides-suicides, in the relationship mother-child, that happened in Italy between 1992 and 2005 examining 27 cases of filicide-suicide mothers. The age of the mothers was between 29 and 45 years (average 33,07), the number of the killed children by each mother was 1, except for one case with three victims and four cases in which they were two. The average age of the killed children was 5,7 years; the ratio male-female of the victims in our sample was 14:20. All the women had psychopathological diseases with a prevalence of major depression (19 cases). Only two women in our sample were regularly treated, in most cases the symptoms were underestimated.

The majority of the murders happened in the victims' home with a significant prevalence in northern Italy.

We can consider these cases as "altruistic filicides", with a clear attempt by the mothers to save their children from an incumbent ruin. The young age of the mothers, the presence of untreated mood disorders and social and marital problems, suicide ideation or previous suicide attempts, represent risk factors that need to be carefully considered.

Datzer, Darko (University of Sarajevo)
Budimlić, Muhamed (University of Sarajevo)
Maljević, Almir (University of Sarajevo)
Muratbegović, Elmedin (University of Sarajevo)

D

Pillars of (non) Integrity: The Case of Police Corruption in Bosnia and Herzegovina

One cannot expect a successful fight against corruption, if country`s institutional framework is not functional and/or institutions who are in charge with addressing the problem are corrupt themselves. Both layman and expert opinion suggest that problem of corruption in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as postwar and country in transition, is considerable, placing the issue of widespread corrupt practices on the top of the political agenda in the country. Special place in that regard have the police forces, which, being considered as the „building block of governance", are by no chance considered corruption-free. This paper examines to which extent is police corruption present within police forces. We will do so by investigating how many reported cases of corruption refer to police officers as offenders, but by examining the results of nation-wide survey on police corruption (utilizing both citizens and police officers as respondents) as well. Furthermore, we will test the existence of police subculture which tolerates corruption by examining the police officers` attitudes towards a corrupt behavior of his/her colleague. Finally, utilizing discriminant function analysis we will test what combination of predictors best separate „tolerant" and „intolerant" (in terms of (non) adherence to the police subculture) police officers. The results indicate that police corruption is still a significant problem in terms of building a prosperous, integrity- and honesty oriented society, urging for more adequate and committed action.

de Jonge, Gerard (Maastricht University)

European detention standards and dutch detention

Since the second half of the last century a set of European minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners is developing, initially in the form of Resolutions and Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (COE). Though this kind of international non-treaty agreements have no binding power and generally are considered as 'soft law', the member-states of the Council of Europe and their judicial authorities are at least morally bound to the content of these texts. Next to this body of 'soft law', a steadily growing body of 'hard' case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECrtHR)concerning penitentiary matters is defining the limits of state power concerning the treatment of prisoners. Finally the Committee for the prevention of Torture (CPT) is developing a coherent codex of minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners on the basis of its periodical and ad hoc visits to member states of the COE who are party to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The question that is sought to be answered in this essay is what influence European detention standards set by the ECrtHR, the CPT and the COE have had on Dutch penitentiary law and practice. The Netherlands cannot afford to ignore the European detention standards. However, research presented in this paper shows that the Dutch authorities do not give the impression to be over-enthusiastic in doing so. Only when pressed by the ECrtHR or by prisoners winning complaints procedures, the penitentiary regulations, policy and practice are adapted.

D de Keijser, Jan (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Elffers, Henk (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement/Antwerp University)

Public punitiveness and the underlying dimension of general concern over crime

In a recent Dutch study it was shown that the general public wants harsher sentences for crimes than those imposed by judges in the criminal courts. This gap persisted when, using a quasi experimental design, both judges and the public were handed the same case files with detailed background information on the crime and the perpetrator. The study included a range of biographical and attitudinal variables from participants. Of all characteristics investigated, one specific attitudinal complex, named 'general concern over crime' was most closely linked to public punitiveness. Although the gap with judges remains for all members of the public, for every case included in the study substantial and systematic differences in magnitude of the gap can be observed between people with different positions on this underlying dimension of general concern over crime.

de Keulenaer, Femke (Gallup Organisation, Europe)

Feeling Safe in European cities: A Multilevel Model of the Impact of Victimisation, Perceived Vulnerability to Victimisation, Neighbourhood and City Characteristics

This paper uses data from the European Crime and Safety Survey (EU ICS), conducted in 2005, to examine the relative importance of various factors in predicting feelings of safety in the capital cities of the 15 'old' EU Member States. The current research tests several conceptual models found in the literature to explain citizens' fear of crime and feelings of safety, such as vulnerability, disorder and social integration models, and studies the effects of many factors, such as gender, age, past experiences with crime, perceived vulnerability to victimisation and neighbourhood characteristics. In addition, since there is proof of cultural bias in reporting levels of safety, we attempt to include the effects of differential cultural answering patterns in the conceptual models. To more accurately test these models, the current analysis considers the simultaneous impact of individual and city level variables using a simple multilevel modelling technique.

De Koster, Margo (University of Louvain)

Police core tasks in historical perspective

In the past few decades, European countries have increasingly been confronted with the difficult question of how, effectively and equitably, to govern new demands for policing services. In most nations, this has fuelled proposals for the police to become more streamlined and concentrate on 'core tasks' only, while transferring ancillary or non-core tasks to other public or private bodies. Such proposals very often contain all sorts of assumptions about the past, which is, in most cases, perceived of as a 'better' era when the police still concentrated effectively on the upholding of law and order. This paper aims to contribute to this debate by proposing a more nuanced view on police practice in the past, making a journey through time which goes back as far as the 17th-century. Drawing both on the recent historical literature on everyday policing, as well as on new research based on police archives (reports, registers, diaries), it attempts to shed light onto the actual content of daily police work in the previous centuries, the tasks most frequently performed by police officers, as well as on elements of change and continuity in police practice over time.

de Maillard, Jacques (University of Grenoble/PACTE)

D

Activating Civil Society. Citizen involvement in public security in France and the UK

Local security policies in western countries have been marked by a call for a growing involvement of civil society. The traditional monopoly held by elected officials and professionals has been subject of convergent criticism targeting the lack of legitimacy of the police in dealing with ethnic minorities and the top down dimension of national policies. As an alternative, have been promoted by political actors new norms and practices (participation of inhabitants, community policing, etc.) and settings (local foras, consultative procedures).

This paper, focusing on the British and French cases, assesses the nature and extent of these new policy instruments, goals and rhetoric seeking to involve civil society. It underlines the limits and tensions related to such processes. Firstly, it points the institutional lock in, tokenism, political limits (elected officials encourage participation without willing to undermine representative democracy) and professional framing of processes of participation. Secondly, it shows that this recourse to "civil society" differs according to each national context. If, in the UK, the appeal to "community" may be understood as part of a strategy of responsibilisation (through which the state delegates powers to non-governmental actors), in France, the rationale of "proximity" relies rather on a conception where the public actors remain at the core of the production of security.

de Maillard, Jacques (University of Grenoble/PACTE)
Douillet , Anne-Cécile (University of Besançon/PACTE)

Legislative innovations and Juvenile Justice in France

Since the beginning of the 1990's, French Juvenile Justice has undergone very frequent legislative changes, in relation with the numerous social and political debates on the issue of juvenile delinquency.

The general principles of the founder 1945 act on Juvenile justice, which gives priority to education, are still in force; however, the focus on the need for tougher responses to young offenders has led to a new approach of education, with the creation of stricter Juvenile Centres and the introduction of "educational sanctions" for instance.

Moreover, new procedures are intended to accelerate trials. New principles have also been introduced, such as restoration and, more recently, plea bargain. Our proposal first aims at presenting and interpreting these changes, which will be compared to those observed in other similar countries.

Besides, we would like to assess the scope of such legislative innovations, on the basis of an empirical survey on juvenile Justice in a French "département". Studying the way juvenile judges and educators conceive their role and examining the constraints magistrates have to face, we see that the impact of the above-mentioned reforms is unequal, depending on the prevailing professional representations but also on the available means.

D   De Wree, Eveline (University of Ghent)

International execution of sentences
is the answer: but what is the question?

In recent years new instruments have been developed in Europe that allow for the transfer of sentenced persons to the country of their nationality/origin or permanent residence with a view to the execution of the sentence. The most mentioned ratio legis for these treaties and regulations refers to the reintegration or rehabilitation of offenders. But is the optimization of offender reintegration really the objective and the result of these transfers? Re-integration figures in the theories concerning the goals of punishment and since Martinson has proclaimed in the seventies that "Nothing Works" a flow of publications has started which demonstrated that there are interventions which succeed in the successful stimulation of offender reintegration. The theoretical and empirical framework of rehabilitation is therefore well-developed and this makes it possible to examine to what extent the reintegration perspective can be found in the treaties and regulations concerning transfer of convicts.
The transfer of sentenced persons could be an effective tool for the stimulation of re-integration, but is it? Rehabilitation can be divided in a number of components, being "orientation towards change", "subsidiarity of the prison sentence", "room for subjectivity", "access to assistance and treatment", and "attention for societal bonds". Some of these components appear to be present in the regulations (to some extent), others are completely absent. From this analysis policy recommendations can be derived for an improved inclusion of the integration perspective in international execution of sentences – if desired.

Decker, Scott H. (Arizona State University)

The U.S. Task Force Approach
to Combating Human Trafficking

This paper examines the formation of Task Forces as a response to trafficking in persons for the purposes of labor or sex exploitation. Task Forces have been formed in the United States to respond to a variety of crime problems. Generally, they are initiated by federal agencies and use federal funds for operating costs, but they are virtually always multi-jurisdictional (Federal, State and Local agencies may all be involved in the same Task Force). The formation and effective operation of Task Forces is confronted by many challenges, including the building of a shared culture, establishing social capital among members, developing effective lines of communication and information sharing, and conducting cooperative and collaborative investigations by agencies of differing types. These problems are exacerbated in the context of human trafficking, owing both to the complexity of such cases and the lack of a shared problem definition. The consequence is that the achievement of Task Force objectives can frequently be impeded. The paper will consider how U.S. Task Forces have dealt with these issues.

Del Carlo, Liuba (Scuola regionale di polizia locale - Regione Emilia-Romagna)

Training to support change in Italian local police

The role of Local Police in Italy has recently changed and increased in competencies, becoming more complex, according to the citizens' needs and to the social changes occurred. This is the reason why training for local policemen has become such an important and

relevant need, in order to provide them with the instruments, the knowledges and the
abilities, which are necessary to do their job and to give answear to the citizens' needs. The
Regione Emilia-Romagna has recently realized a research about the new role of Local
Police in its territory, interviewing politicians, Police chiefs and simple agents, and analyzing
what police does, what it should do according to the politicians' expectations and which
training is necessary to make police able to reach its aim of controlling the territory and
granting urban security. Starting from the data provided by the before-said research, the
Local Police School of Regione Emilia-Romagna developed several courses for police,
especially thought for making local policemen interact with other Police forces (for example,
National Police) , social workers and different actors with whom they should cooperate
and work every day, as to offer an integrated system of intervention and help to the
community, as it is required by the new urban security policies.

Deljkiç, Irma (University of Sarajevo)
Lučić-Ćatić, Marija (University of Sarajevo)
Adžajlić-Dedović, Azra (University of Sarajevo)

The concept of community Policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina: reality and perspectives

The intention of this article is to introduce a concept of community policing in Bosnia and
Herzegovina, as a relatively new policing feature, and several practice-oriented projects
for implementing this model. After the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, one of the aspects
of successful democratization was the police reform process. Within this process, a concept
of community policing has been introduced; a concept that allows the law enforcement
agencies and the community to work closely together on solving the problem of crime, and
improving a quality of life in their communities. Most community policing projects in
Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken place in larger urban areas, with the aim to reorganize
the work of law enforcement agencies, so that they can stop being an instrument for
repression, and turn to community oriented service providers. Even though the importance
of community policing is recognized, and should be the dominant model of police reform
in this country, the process of transforming law enforcement agencies from reactive to
proactive in Bosnia and Herzegovina is still very slow. Full and effective implementation
of this concept in Bosnia and Herzegovina still depends very much upon political decisions,
which are at the moment crucial in current police reform process.

Demarée, Chaim (University College Ghent)
Easton, Marleen (University College Ghent)

Multiculturalism in Belgium: new challenges to policy and police practices

This paper focuses on three aspects in the Belgian debate on multiculturalism in relation
to policing. Firstly, official statistics are discussed as they do not provide a clear image of
the Belgian ethnic and cultural diversity. Indirect data and observations suggest that the
population has been transformed significantly over the past twenty years, especially in
larger cities. Despite the immigration stop introduced in 1974, new immigrants of
increasingly diverse background have entered the territory, either temporarily or
permanently. Secondly, attention is paid to the way different levels of Belgian governance
and institutions struggle to cope with this unclear reality, resulting in different approaches
and viewpoints in the Walloon region and the region of Flanders. Thirdly, the implications

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of these policies are discussed in relation to police practices. In their daily practices, the police are being confronted with a complex reality of rising ethnic diversity and the presence of undocumented people. New challenges in relation to the implementation of community oriented policing occur but also on the level of police practices related to recently enhanced control mechanisms on immigration flows. This paper aims at describing some of the challenges of the Belgian multicultural society on the level of police policies and practices.

Denysov, Sergiy (Zaporizhzhya Law Institute, Ukraine)

Family as the Determining Factor in the Prevention of Youth Criminality in Ukraine

Family is one of the highest moral values of any society. It is a subsystem, which takes part in keeping the social experience and labour skills for new generations. Society is interested in strong, spiritually and morally healthy family because family relations are formed exactly by the persons of young age and family is an important constituent that forms the normal or delinquent behaviour of a child.

Today the deviant conduct of youth is specified by the broken system of relations which were formed under the following negative factors: cruelty and coldness of parents in an attitude to their children, frequent conflicts between members of the family, tactlessness and callousness of their teachers. The range of criminalization of our generation is apprehended as one of the results of abnormal situation in the whole society.

The process of militarization of youth consciousness and the desire to have their own shooting is a point of special disturbance. The conceptions of education of soviet period revealed among them self-flagellation, self-restraint, oppression of own will and self-sacrifice. The aim of un-to-date humanist approaches is to bring up an individual with strong spirit, highly developed consciousness and critical thought, though these approaches differ in the ways of their realizations.

Criminal science determines family as a major factor of crime prevention of adolescent. Family relations have an influence on the socialization, formation, education and development of new generation. Both the family and the individual are very important that's why the social orientation of family relations must be filled with moral and legal content. The process of optimization bringing up the child is the factor of crime prevention. If they have negative moments which contradict to the motion of public life the realization would bring nothing except harm, therefore early or late there will be the necessity of correction children's negative symptoms. Realization of positive potential of family relations can't be represented beyond the serious educative activity of parents. The process of education of the youth is not only the right but also civic liability of parents.

Déry, Michele (Sherbrooke University)
Toupin, Jean (Sherbrooke University)
Verlaan, Pierrette (Sherbrooke University)
Pauzé, Robert (Sherbrooke University)

Characteristics of Elementary School Girls with Disruptive disorder

Early disruptive disorders in children including both conduct disorder (CD) and oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) are important precursors of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality in males and females. Little is known, however, about the specific

risk factors associated with early disruptive disorders in girls as compared to boys, partly because these early disorders are less prevalent in girls. A better understanding of cognitive, psychological, social, and family correlates of early disruptive disorders in girls would contribute to current intervention programs. This study was conducted on 283 elementary school children (6-13 years old) and compared the characteristics of 61 girls with CD and/or ODD (according to DSM-IV-TR criteria) to those of 74 normative girls and of 148 boys with CD and/or ODD. A logistic regression conducted only with the two groups of girls suggested that correlates of disruptive disorders in girls reside more in cognitive-psychological characteristics than in social or family characteristics. This model correctly classified 93.5 % of girls. Furthermore, a second logistic regression conducted with boys and girls with CD/ODD suggested that gender differences in correlates of disruptive disorders may reside in cognitive abilities (lower in girls). Altogether, these results suggested that early disruptive disorders in girls may need specific intervention.

Derivois, Daniel (University of Lyon)
Clavel-Inzirillo, Béatrice (University of Lyon)
Marguet-Guillen, Maud (University of Lyon)
Bachmar-Aouni, Sofia (University of Lyon)

Political Violence and Criminal Violence in Adolescence

Several factors intervene in criminal violence in Adolescence. If biological, family, social, cultural dimensions take part of its formation, the political context in which it is expressed constitutes a major factor in its expression and its development. When criminal violence in adolescence is expressed in a political context of violence, it becomes difficult to evaluate the share of each one of it in the devices of prevention and assumption of responsibility. Political violence is not "only bombs or jets of stone in the demonstrations of street; it is also the contempt of the other, the humiliation inflicted to the people, with the religions and classes" (Ph. Braud, 2004). The stress is particularly laid here on stigmatization and violence in the French suburbs, where immigration, memory and identity main roads and family are intriquent in a multicultural company.

From the assumption of G. Devereux (1970) according to which "an individual fall sick from the way in which the culture in which it saw requires him to fall sick", this communication proposes an analysis of the bonds between criminal violence in adolescence and political violence by taking support on the one hand on scientific writings relating to the riots of November 2005 in France and on the other hand on remarks of delinquent teenagers met in Center of Reinforced Education and in a sensitive, multicultural district of the Lyons area.

The discussion relates to the strategies of prevention and intervention to be set up in the framing of the delinquent teenagers. Is it necessary to treat the external, urban, national face and/or the internal, family, personal face of this syndrome? Should they be treated one after the other? It seems to us that the effectiveness of such an accompaniment passes by a common work, at the same time, between the social institutions and the political institutions.

D Devis, Evi (Leuven Institute for Criminology)
Maesschalck, Jeroen (Leuven Institute for Criminology)

Towards a conceptual framework for comparative research of ethics management in police organizations

The study of ethics in policing has expanded considerably over the past few years as cases of police corruption have surfaced in the media and in courtrooms around the globe. The present paper will not so much focus on police integrity itself, but on the management of it. Managing ethics is crucial in public service in general and even more within the police, because of police officers' broad discretion and their authority to use physical force.

Police organizations seem to be increasingly aware of the risks for unethical behaviour and are taking measures to prevent them. However, systematic comparative research into these practices of ethics management in police organizations is limited, mainly because of the variation in terminology, approaches and practices in different police organizations. In this paper, we will argue that a comprehensive, empirically-grounded theoretical framework can provide a solution to this problem and could be the basis for systematic comparative research into ethics management.

The paper will first review the broader literature on ethics management in private and public sector organizations in general and in the police specifically (e.g. Kaptein, 1998; Maesschalck, 2004; Van den Heuvel, 2005; Lamboo, 2005).

From this literature, a theoretical framework will be deduced that is broad enough to conceptualize a variety of ethics management practices, while being specific enough to structure systematic comparative research.

The second part of the paper will illustrate the use of the framework by applying it on a specific case (ethics management the Belgian police) and showing how "codifying" (Ragin 1987) the empirical observations into the language of the theoretical framework will not only provide a deeper understanding of the case itself (leading to practical recommendations), but also act as a basis for further comparative research.

Devroe, Elke (Free University of Brussels)

Towards a knowlegde based total quality management for the public prosecution

In this research executed by the Scientific Division of the Criminal Policy Unit, Justice Belgium, the aim was to (1) to introduce the criminal policy cycle in all the public prosecution services in Belgium (27 local, 1 federal) and (2) to install a certain level of quality by developing a quality instrument specific for the public prosecution. The first scientific research introduces and standardizes a criminal policy plan that helps the public prosecution to make their policy transparent to their own staff and to the partners in the chain of justice. In this plan as well organizational elements and priorities in policy and in offences have to be included. Written questionnaires were used to all 27 public prosecution services, as well as in-depth interviews with experts (N= 49), and a literature study.

To introduce a quality model an intensive participative observation was used in test-sites where a first general quality model (INK), delivered by the universities of Louvain and Brussel (Solvay), was tested. Based of the experiences of this testing and on literature a fine-tuned model was developed by the Criminal policy Unit, and workshops are held to learn the public prosecution how to deal with quality within their organisation.

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Di Nicola, Andrea (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)

The regulation of prostitution
in the European Union

Nowadays the debate on the regulation of prostitution is a particularly hot issue in the European Union, especially with reference to trafficking in human beings. This paper aims at reviewing the policies on prostitution of the 27 European Union Member States in order to compare similarities and differences and to start a scientific and impartial discussion on the "best options" to reduce the "whole social damage" (exploitation of women and violation of human rights, insecurity among citizens, health diseases) caused by prostitution to a given society. In doing this, the paper groups policies on prostitution into 4 models (abolitionism, new abolitionism, prohibitionism and regulationism), depending on how each country deals with the indoor and outdoor markets of prostitution.

Di Nicola, Andrea (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)

Home visitation during pregnancy
and early childhood in Trento: the first phase of the project

Young children with higher rates of physical aggression are more likely, at a later age, to: a) develop a dependency on legal (alcohol and tobacco) and illegal drugs; b) have premature sexual intercourse; c) suffer from depression; d) fail at school; e) fail to have a stable occupation or be unemployed; f) to have a low socio-economic status. This paper discusses the first phase of project "Scommettiamo sui giovani" ("Let us invest in youth") carried out in Trentino by Transcrime, Università degli Studi di Trento/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano (Italy), for the Province of Trento. The project aims to help young children learn alternatives to physical aggression by intervening at two levels – families and nursery schools – and by evaluating the effectiveness of the interventions through an experimental design (treatment group and control group). This paper deals with the initial activities of the project, involving the identification of characteristics of mothers considered to be at risk; mapping those services which are used by a mother from pregnancy until the child is 2 years old in the Province of Trento; the identification of the mothers to be involved in the experiment; the recruitment and training of operators who will be involved in home visitation and the experimental phase.

Dieu, François (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Police, Toulouse)

Gendarme Work

The French Gendarmerie is a singular police organization, at the origin of a model which has inspired about forty forces around the world. From a military status and rural implant, it has for a long time inspired misunderstandings for those for whom belonging to the field of defense turns out in principle to be incompatible with the definition of public service in a democracy. A hybrid and community oriented policeman, in the gendarme's daily job, he faces a variety of professional and human situations effective in understanding police organizations and beyond this, the political working of society.

D Dijk, Essy van (Bureau of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, The Hague)

The value of financially investigating Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)

Financial police investigations are usually associated with financial and economical crimes like fraud and money laundering. But they can also be an effective tool while investigating other crimes, like trafficking in human beings (THB). In those cases financial investigation can be useful, not only in tracing criminal profits,but also in gathering legal evidence, pointing out involved suspects (incl. facilitators) and providing insight into the modus operandi. It might also be useful for victims claiming financial compensation.
BNRM analysed the role of financial investigations in all 60 criminal investigations THB in the Netherlands that in 2004 resulted in persecution of one or more suspects.
The results show that some financial investigative tools were more useful than others. Victims, for example, appeared to be a very useful source of financial information, and deserve careful questioning.
Phone tapping also contributed significantly, as did (house)searching, which often yielded duplicate accounts. Bank account information proved of little value, as money is usually held in cash. In some cases traces of money going abroad were found. In the small number of cases where these traces were further investigated, this provided sometimes useful information. For 19 suspects the criminal profits were calculated: these averaged € 123.000,- , ranging from € 1000,- to € 500.000,- per person.

Disley, Emma (University of Oxford)

Examining interactions between criminal and social policy

This paper considers the interaction between criminal justice and social policy in light of findings from doctoral research into a UK Government scheme to reduce offending by prolific offenders. Under one part of this scheme, prolific offenders are offered help to address problems such as drug misuse and homelessness, in the hope that addressing these criminogenic needs will tackle the causes of crime and reduce reoffending.
This scheme, and others like it, which provide social welfare goods in pursuit of crime reduction, invite questions about the relationship between crime and social policy. To date, what little comment there has been on this issue has focused upon the 'criminalisation' of social policy, where the goals of crime policy take over and replace the traditional, welfare-orientated aims of social policy. Yet, research suggests that something a little more subtle is occurring within this scheme.
Whilst there is, undoubtedly, some criminalising of social policy, there is also some 'socialising' of criminal justice policy; the goals of criminal justice policy are being tempered and modified by the aims, methods and ethos of social policy areas. Rather than the agenda of one policy area 'trumping' the other, the aims and methods of both policy areas have been altered, creating a hybridised approach which is more of a merger than a take over.

Doak, Jonathan (University of Sheffield)
O'Mahony, David (University of Durham)

Reparation, atonement and making amends:
youth conferencing in Northern Ireland

Restorative justice initiatives have traditionally flourished in many post-conflict societies, and have been used as a mechanism for both inter-communal reconciliation and reconciliation on an individual level. Northern Ireland, which is currently in the midst of political transition, has seen restorative justice flourish in recent years, and in contrast to many other jurisdictions, it has been placed on a statutory footing and become a central response to juvenile offending.
Drawing on our evaluation of the Northern Ireland Youth Conferencing Service, this paper describes how restorative justice has the potential to work on two levels in the province: first, through promoting healing and reconciliation between individual victims and offenders; and secondly, by driving forward and bolstering the process of political transition.

Dobovšek, Bojan (University of Maribor)

Organised art crime networks

This piece of work shows art crime as a new dimension in which organised crime appears and the importance of protection of cultural heritage together with other works of art as a mirror of each nation and a source of information. It focuses on the characteristic of criminal offences against works of art that belong to more refined forms of crime is high value of stolen goods and high proceeds. Use of informal networks in art crime is phenomenon which can be used by elites or others and destroys some democratic principles. Due to this facts and in order to be able to use this money acquired by the sale of stolen works of art for other illegal purposes, organised crime started to form networks with the elite buyers and others needed for the business. Paintings, sculptures and antiques are stealing or buying on black market for millionaires who live all around the world and the diffuse nature and complexity of the problem should not reduce the countries' determination to counter it, for that alone would result in failure. That why we will analyse the ways in which modern crime is financing through their networks and stress that art markets are a new way in which to hide financial transactions. The article concludes with the emphasis on the actions that Governments can take in their fight against this type of crime, and underlines the importance of the international co-operation in the field of controlling legal and illegal art markets.

Dobryninas, Aleksandras (Vilnius University)

Criminological Discourses:
Towards Public Relations' Criminology

The history of criminology is, probably, also a history of complaints about inability of public at large and power elite to understand criminological "truths". However, do criminologists have monopoly on truth about crime and criminal justice? From the point of view of sociology of knowledge it would be helpful to look also at alternative criminal justice discourses.
Applying epistemological "stratification" approach, one can point on professional, public and semiprofessional ("well-informed") forms of knowledge about crime related issues

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in society. The professional discourse is organized around verifiable in the context of criminal justice statements, public – is based on popular opinions and attitudes toward principle of safety and justice, and well-informed – on interests related to the control of society.

There are no strict margins between above-mentioned criminological discourses - they are mutually overlapped and depended. If criminologists want to be understandable not only for themselves, but also for the rest of society, it would be advisable to keep their discourse open to other discourses, to establish solid communication links with those, who has their own – different from academic or professional – understanding of criminal justice. The public relations' criminology could be an attractive project for gaining this goal, and already existing examples of the abolishment of the death penalty or implementations of anti-corruption strategies could be takes as a pattern of such dissemination of criminological knowledge in society.

Dobryninas, Aleksandras (Vilnius University)
Gavenaite, Ausra (Vilnius University)

Interdisciplinary Approach in Teaching Criminology

In contemporary academic discourse the interpretation of criminology as an interdisciplinary field that combines legal, sociological, psychological, and other areas of knowledge faces no serious objections. However, while it is obvious at the theoretical level, it is not so evident in practice, especially, when one tries to apply interdisciplinary approaches in research or teaching activities.

In 2006 a group of sociologists, psychologists and lawyers from Vilnius University and Institute of Law started to implement educational project Interdisciplinary Criminological Studies at Vilnius University. The aim of the project - to coordinate criminological studies that are offered by three university departments: Sociology, General Psychology, and Criminal Law. The coordination presupposes the introduction and appropriate managing of sociological and psychological courses in Criminological branch of Law study programme, sociological and legal courses - in Master study programme of Psychology and Criminology, and legal and psychological courses - in Master study programme of Sociology and criminology.

The coordination hardly can be possible without mutual educational openness of criminologically related sociological, psychological and criminal law programmes. This openness is supported not only by proper adaptation of teaching materials, but also by the establishment of communication network that linked together students, teachers and researchers from above mentioned departments and institute. The expected outcome of interdisciplinary teaching criminology is a new generation of researchers and practitioners combining professional sociological, psychological, or legal skills with broader understanding crime problems in society.

Dorn, Nicholas (Erasmus Rotterdam University)

Multi-source governance and dynamics of global administrative and criminal law, some general and Balkan reference points

This paper analyses global governance in terms of inter-state relations, solidaristic

mechanisms and cosmopolitan networks. The framework brings together two separate but parallel bodies of scholarship, on (i) global administrative measures and (ii) international criminal courts. On (i), the emergence of a global administrative space, the paper mentions UN sanctions against the former Yugoslavia and other states, conditionality in EU governance of the Bosnia, and challenges concerning legitimacy and fairness. At a descriptive level, the paper underlines findings in the literature that that some states, facing external management via 'capacity-building' or sanctions, experience mixed results, including hollowing-out and criminalisation. Analytically, it is suggested that, although inter-state relations remain the main, dominant dynamic in administrative aspects of governance, nevertheless solidaristic and cosmopolitan challenges are increasingly important. In relation to (ii), the ICTY and the International Criminal Court and their relations with states and cosmopolitan networks, the historical dynamic may be reversed, with initial cosmopolitan pressures by NGOs and media becoming bureaucratised and dominated by the priorities of powerful states. Leaving aside these specific propositions, the framework of inter-state relations, solidaristic mechanisms and cosmopolitan networks is offered for human security studies.

Douillet, Anne-Cécile (University of Besançon)
Cameratti, Nicolas (University of Paris)

Technical and Political Uses of CCTV in France

Based on a survey carried out in three French cities, this proposal aims at analysing the uses of CCTV. The objective is to understand technical use as well as political use of CCTV devices, in organisations as different as municipalities, public transport or shopping malls. Indeed, if CCTV is a technological and organisational innovation, which has an impact on the management of security, it is also a controversial technology that generates an important discursive production. To analyse both dimensions in a comprehensive way, we have examined practical uses and legitimisation discourses and tried to see how they interfere with each other.
The most common, and politically acceptable, justification for CCTV is that it helps to prevent offences. However, such an assumption is usually very difficult to prove and the generalisation of CCTV cannot be explained by this sole reason: it is probably partly the result of a diffuse but widespread desire of innovation and modernisation; it is also used as a mode of reassurance (towards employees or inhabitants) and as a proof of concern regarding security matters. In this context, two strategies of legitimisation are observed. The first consists in developing additional justifications, based on effective but occasional uses, which are not directly linked to delinquency (logistical support, detection of exploitation problems…). The second strategy is to put forward the most visible results: this explains why CCTV is eventually presented as an effective tool to identify offenders (in the act or in relation with an investigation), even though this requires important human resources.

Doyle, Orla (UCD Geary Institute Dublin)

Early Intervention Programmes in Dublin

A series of early childhood interventions have recently been initiated in Ireland which aim to change the life trajectories of at risk children. The Disadvantaged Children and Youth (DCY) programme is conducting 15-20 childhood interventions, many of which

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will be evaluated by experimental design. The first of these interventions is the Northside Preparing for Life programme which is a implementing a five-year school readiness intervention, involving the antenatal recruitment of a cohort of 200 pregnant mothers residing in three designated disadvantaged areas of North Dublin. All programme families will receive facilitated access to enhanced pre-school and public health information, in addition to the services of a support worker. 100 families will be randomly allocated to a high treatment group and will receive enhanced services including one-to-one mentoring and group parent training. In addition, a matched community comparison group of approximately 100 families will be included in the study to serve as a control group. Data will be collected on the children's year-on-year improvement in physical health and motor skills, social and emotional development, behaviour, learning, language development and emergent literacy, and the parent's physical and psychological health, and parenting skills from birth onwards, including a baseline survey prior to the start of the intervention. The objective is to assess the effectiveness of the programme in improving levels of school readiness, however evidence based on US studies suggest that antenatal interventions can also have a preventative impact on socialization, and result in fewer arrests and convictions for both the treatment children and their mothers (Olds et al. 1998).

Drenkhahn, Kirstin (University of Greifswald)

Living Conditions of Long-Term Prisoners in Member States of the European Union

Long-term imprisonment (i.e. prison sentences of more than five years) is a growing problem in Europe. The numbers of prisoners with very long custodial sanctions is rising in many European states. These prisoners are exposed to the negative effects of imprisonment to an even greater extent than the average prisoner because of the length of their respective sentences. At the same time, they are excluded from rehabilitative measures. In addition, they are often placed in sections with special security provisions like the restriction of contacts with other prisoners and visitors from outside. These conditions of imprisonment can infringe prisoners' human rights as granted by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Drawing especially on recent reports of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, this presentation will provide findings on living conditions of long-term prisoners in Europe. Furthermore, a research project on long-term imprisonment will be presented. In this collaboration of researchers from 11 member states of the Council of Europe, living conditions in long-term imprisonment are analysed with regard to human rights issues in order to develop best practices.

Dumortier, Els (Free University Brussels)

Punitiveness and human rights: the role of the European Court of Human Rights

When contemporary debate on criminal justice in different European countries is overheard, a growing tendency towards punitiveness, or even the rise of a Penal State, is often explicitly invoked. It seems as though Garland's analysis of the emergency of a 'new culture of control' in the United States of America and in the United Kingdom is also applicable in (continental) Europe. Nevertheless clear differences between American and European penal policies and practices remain (cf. death penalty, chain gangs, Guantanamo). Hence, the question arises how these differences can be explained. Within this contribution we will especially focus on the possible role of the European Court on Human Rights. Can

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this court - while interpreting the European Human Rights in individual cases - counterbalance punitive tendencies in Europe? What exactly does and doesn't the European Court accept? Otherwise said: what is, according to the European Court, legitimate criminal justice and what isn't? This contribution concludes by defending that the Court can and does counter punitive tendencies, but that, at the same time, certain 'weaknesses' within this countering force can be observed.

Dumoulin-Boulanger, Laurence (University of Grenoble)
Germain, Séverine (University of Grenoble)

The rise of CCTV in France: an analysis of a municipal experimentation

In a French medium city, a CCTV system has been experimented by the Municipality and the Police for a year, from 2005 to 2006. The system (three cameras) was directly connected to the Police station and was aimed at fighting against thefts in cars in a small perimeter. Today, the experiment is seen as a failure by all the actors involved in the implementation process. One way of explaining that point is to consider CCTV as an innovation that didn't manage to federate enough people, that is to say an actor-network failure. There is neither a consensus on nor a stabilization of the way of using the CCTV system, which makes this experimentation an original case study. All the interviews and observations we have made allow us to point out the diversity and evolution of discourses and positions among the actors. We identified two institutional logics: the police one, which tends to consider the CCTV system as a practical tool to fight against crime, aimed at being extended over the city, and the municipal one, whose conception is that of a small experimentation. Among the actors, three kinds of discourses can be found: a "pro-CCTV" discourse, especially among the Police hierarchy; a "careful" discourse and a "resisting" one, among municipal officials. Moreover, a new technological tool can't work if the organization in which it is implemented is not put into compliance with it. Now, it seems that nothing was modified in the way of working of the Police.

Dunworth, Terence (Urban Institute, Washington)
Small, Kevonne (Urban Institute, Washington)

Human Trafficking 2007: the state of our knowledge

This paper will provide an overview of the worldwide problem of Human Trafficking, now estimated to involve as many as 800,000 trafficked persons annually. It will identify human trafficking patterns from country to country, focusing on countries of origin, countries of destination, and patterns of transportation, and will assess trafficking magnitude regionally and by country. It will explore US assessments of the responses made by countries of origin to trafficking problems, and the effectiveness of those problems. An assessment will be made of the type and level of international cooperation and approaches at both the public agency and NGO levels. Particular emphasis will be placed on the roles and involvement of European countries, as countries of origin, transit, and final destination.

E Easton, Helen (London South Bank University)
Briggs, Daniel (London South Bank University)

Closed doors on distant shores:
Asylum, immigration and youth crime in the UK

Immigration levels in the UK are rising. Many 'new' communities are growing in London and the South East of England. Concern over the adequacy of UK immigration and asylum systems has been marked by significant changes to national policy in 2003 and 2004, yet the interpretation and application of these policies have been met with confusion among local government policy makers and those who work with young offenders. Newly arrived young people, in particular, have been found to experience high levels of oppression and suffering in their home countries as well as experiencing stigmatisation, social withdrawal, physical and psychological difficulties and reduced opportunities in mainstream systems when arriving in the UK. Drawing on the findings from a project completed in the London Borough of Lewisham and recent research conducted by Scotland Yard, we shall examine how immigration and asylum policy has translated into perception among local government agencies, the media and the public and as a result how local government policies have affected newly arrived young people. We shall also provide a comparison with other European studies examining youth crime and immigration and discuss the potential policy implications of our findings.

Easton, Marleen (Ghent University)
Ponsaers, Paul (Ghent University)

Community (Oriented) Policing reassured:
Significance within a Flemish context

This paper focuses on "Reassurance Policing" as a concept being exported from the United Kingdom to Belgium and wants to discuss three topics. Firstly, some comments are made on the underlying assumptions of the concept. The "Broken Windows" theory and the "Signal Crimes" theory are reconsidered. Secondly, the position of "Reassurance Policing" is discussed in relation to police models such as the military-bureaucratic police model, lawful policing, "Community (Oriented) Policing" and the public/private police model. The question is raised whether "Reassurance Policing" can be distinguished from these models and if so, on the basis of which characteristics/criteria? Thirdly, some reflections are made on the extent to which the concept finds resonance in Belgium, and in which form. What can "Reassurance Policing" mean for police practices in Belgium? Can it be adopted or not? How does the discussion translate in Belgium? The paper aims at acquiring insight into the possibilities and pitfalls which are linked to "Reassurance Policing" taking into account the specific context of policing in Belgium.

Eberiro, Chioma Daisy (University of Port Harcourt, River State)

Patriarchy and capitalism: a case study
of women engaged in prostitution in Nigeria

In the Nigerian society patriarchy kinship system exists. This type of kinship system determines the roles and status of men and women in this society. The Nigerian society is also capitalist oriented, whereby the means of achieving economic power in this society is through ownership or control of property.
Patriarchy brings about gender inequality in the Nigerian society whereby women are

regarded as the lower class due to their inability to acquire wealth and property. The
relative status of men and women in Nigeria depends to a considerable extent on the
roles that the sexes play in economic production. Socio-economic status has often been
measured in terms of income, wealth and property acquired and owned by a person at a
given time. Women in this society do not have access to; let alone ownership and control
of property.

Some scholars have argued that the type of socio-economic arrangement in which a
country functions determines to a large extent the enormity of that country's crime problem.
The Nigerian capitalist economy is inherently crime producing. Here women are seen to
engage in victimless crimes such as prostitution in large numbers as a means of achieving
economic empowerment.

This paper contends that due to the patriarchal and capitalist nature of the Nigerian
society, men and women will react differently to the social situation they find themselves.
In other words, women are more likely to engage in victimless crimes such as prostitution
rather than men because of the socio-economic inequality of the society.

Edwards, Adam (Cardiff University)
Hughes, Gordon (Cardiff University)

Rehabilitating Social Control?
Circuits of Power in the Politics of Public Safety

Having once been criticised as a 'Mickey Mouse' concept, social control has been
rehabilitated as a useful framework for organising research into problems of crime and
disorder. Central to this rehabilitation has been the promotion of symbolic interactionist
accounts of social ordering. The contention of this paper is that whilst interactionism
addresses the problems of reductionism and teleology found in earlier theories of social
control, it continues to marginalise key political processes in the struggle to organise social
order. Conversely, a focus on the interrelationship of causal, dispositional and facilitative
circuits of power provides a means of recognising and re-centring these processes. Political
analysis suggests the conceptual parameters of social control are defined by strategic
action to govern populations in accordance with some programmatic vision for their
collective, public, safety. This strategic action entails competing attempts to fix rules of
meaning and membership of 'the public' employing certain technologies of production and
discipline. In these terms, social control is an organisational practice with its own powers
and liabilities that are irreducible to an instrument or function of some interest or other
or to the myriad of episodic interactions found in the organisational fields of state, market
and civil society.

Einat, Tomer (Yezreel Valley Academic College, The Kinneret Academic College on the Sea of Galilee)

Homosexual Rape in Male Prisons:
Prevalence, Attitudes and Prevention

Homosexual rape had been frequently described as being common behaviors in male-
prisons around the world. Prisons deprive male inmates of heterosexual relationships
and, thus, prevent them from asserting their masculinity via 'traditional' means.
Accordingly, many prisoners experience extreme emotional, psychological, and physical
distress, which turns several of them to intimidation, aggression, and re-establishment of
their sense of dominance through homosexual activities with coerced partners.

The present study, based upon research undertaken in a random sample of 1.5% of the male

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criminal prisoner population in Israel, quantitatively and qualitatively analyses the neglected issue of homosexual rape in Israeli prisons.

Findings indicate that in contrast to expectations homosexual rapes rarely take place in Israeli prisons.

Moreover, Israeli inmates view homosexual rape in prison as disgusting and disgraceful, and conceptualize it in highly negative emotional terms. Since the reduction of sexual harassment and rape is an important goal for prison systems around the world, it would be extremely important to further try to understand the sources of the difference between the Israeli prison behavior compared to other countries. It is possible that there is a way to encourage the Israeli attitude in other places and thereby reduce the incidents of homosexual rape in prisons.

Eisner, Manuel (University of Cambridge)
Ribeaud, Denis (Univeristy of Zurich)
Topcuoglu, Tuba (University of Cambridge)

Disentangling the migration-crime link: migration-specific developmental risk-factors for antisocial behavior

A lot of criminological research suggests that immigrant minorities differ in levels of crime and antisocial behavior both amongst each other and in comparison to the non-migrant majority. Also, there has been much criminological speculation about how these differences can be explained. However, there have been as yet hardly any attempts to more closely examine the possible mechanisms that link the experience of family migration to behavioral outcomes. In our paper we explore this issue with data from the Zurich project on the social development of children.

Over 55 percent of the 1300 children comprised in this longitudinal study have a migration background. It explores a series of migration-specific risk and protective factors associated with child antisocial behavior.

Eisner, Manuel (University of Cambridge)
Ribeaud, Denis (University of Zurich)

Effects of a combined family and school-based universal early prevention trial: Findings from the Zurich Project on the Social Development of Children

The Zurich Project on the Social Development of Children is a longitudinal study of 1300 children in the City of Zurich that is combined with a school-level cluster randomized prevention trial. Two universal interventions were implemented: Triple P (Positive Parenting Program) as a parenting skills program and PATHS (Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies) as a school-based social skills program for children.

The paper will present findings on the effects of both programs on targeted proximal measures (i.e. parenting skills of parents and social-cognitive skills of children) as well as on child externalizing problem behavior as assessed by teachers, parents, and interviewers. Findings suggest a series of positive effects, most of which are mediated by implementation quality. We discuss the implications of these findings for early universal prevention strategies.

Elffers, Henk (NSCR Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement/Antwerp University)
de Keijser, Jan (NSCR Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

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Public sentencing preferences
given different frames of reference

A popular explanation for the existence of a sentencing gap between the general public
and the judiciary is that in empirical studies the public is usually asked for a sentence on
a given case once and only once. Judges, on the other hand, are formulating a sentence
embedded within their frame of reference, which has been formed during their professional
career as criminal judges. Hence, it has been suggested that the ordinary public would
return less severe sentences if it would be asked for judgements not on a single case but
rather on a number of cases, thus approximating to some degree a multiple reference
frame. The present paper presents various vignette studies addressing this issue.

Two studies in the Netherlands asked university students to issue sentences on a number
of cases in which violent assaults with varying consequences were presented. In a parallel
Belgian study, members of the general public were asked for a sentence on various cases
of burglary, in which the amount of planning by the perpetrator varied. In all cases
conditions were varied – in a between subject design – on the number and sequencing of
the cases presented, as well as on the selection of cases with respect to severity.

Results were consistent over the three studies. While indeed in a multiple frame, sentence
severity on a reference case is different from the sentence issued on the same case when
presented in isolation, the effect was not mitigating, but on the contrary, increasing sentence
severity considerably, especially so if the frame consisted of more severe cases, next to the
reference case.

The paper discusses validity aspects of the design chosen, and offers reasons for the
unexpected findings.

Elffers, Henk (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Averdijk, Margit (NSCR – Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Bernasco, Wim (NSCR – Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Block, Richar (Loyola University)
Reynald, Danielle (NSCR – Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

Criminal location choice
and intervening opportunities

Crime trips have been demonstrated to display a clear distance decay: longer trips are less
frequent than shorter ones. Within a rational choice framework, two explanations have been
put forward for this phenomenon: (1) by referring to travel costs, (2) by referring to
intervening opportunities.

The first model argues that it is less difficult and costly for a planning criminal to reach a
near target than a far away target, hence for targets that in other respects are equally
attractive, the nearest will be preferred.

The second model looks at the wandering criminal that just seizes the first target that is
attractive enough to be worth his while. It may be argued that the number of intervening
opportunities between a starting point and a potential target will be larger if the target is
farther away, so the probability that he will already have attacked before reaching a given

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target increases with distance.

Obviously, travel costs as well as the number of intervening opportunities will be correlated with distance, so both explanations are confounded. In the present research effort, we set out to disentangle the effect of the number of intervening opportunities from distance in general, by analyzing the set of crime trips in the city of The Hague, The Netherlands, for 1996-2004.

Using gravitational models for crime trips between neighborhoods, it is shown that, conditional on the effects of intervening opportunities, there remains still a further distance decay in crime trip frequencies, while conditional on distance, no extra effect of opportunities is found.

Elonheimo, Henrik (University of Turku)

Findings from The Finnish Nationwide 1981 Birth Cohort Study

This longitudinal study is focused on predictors and correlates of crime in a population-based sample of almost 3000 males born in Finland in 1981. Data on psychosocial factors was collected first in 1989 through questionnaires to children, parents, and teachers. In 1999, the boys filled in questionnaires again at call-up. Data on crime were derived from the Finnish National Police Register, comprising crime registered in 1998-2001 (youth crime) and 2004-05 (adult crime). Offending was classified according to frequency and type (drug, violent, property, traffic, and drunk driving offenses). Furthermore, data on psychiatric diagnoses in 1999-2004 were received from the Finnish National Military Register. Most important childhood predictors of crime were broken home, low parental education, and conduct and hyperkinetic problems. Especially teachers were skilled at forecasting the child's future criminality. In adolescence, regular smoking and drunkenness came forward. These factors were also generic for various crime types. Most psychosocial problems linearly covaried with offending frequency, being particularly manifested by recidivists. Although recidivists were able to report having psychic problems, they had very rarely used mental health services. The link between psychiatric disorders and crime was also evident and linear. The results show offending and various psychosocial problems to accumulate on a small minority not effectively reached by mental health services.

Engbersen, Godfried (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

The citizen and the alien. Irregular migration and crime

This paper focuses on the relationship between irregular migration and crime. Criminological research in the Netherlands has long concentrated on socioeconomic inequalities and crime (cf. Bonger). Studies of the relationship between citizenship status and crime continue this research tradition. The subject of our study could also be formulated as the connection between (legal) classifications and life chances. Of fundamental importance in this context is the role of the state. Durkheim and Bourdieu have referred to the power of the state to draw sharp dividing lines in society and to create a particular reality by constructing specific categories and state classifications. This is a marked feature of immigration policy and impacts on the life chances of different migrant groups. My central hypothesis is as follows: the more uncertain a migrant's legal status, the greater his/her involvement in crime. This hypothesis was tested in two research projects. One on

irregular migration and the rise of subsistence crime, and one on asylum migration and crime. The first research project, based on apprehension data (N=107,000), shows that the Dutch migration regime contribute to the rise of forms of residence and survival crime. The second part of the paper deals with the criminalizing effects of the Dutch asylum policy. It is based of an analysis of all asylum seekers who applied for asylum in the Netherlands in the period 1995–2004 (N= 225,000).

Enzmann, Dirk (University of Hamburg)

The impact of question format on prevalence and incidence rates

Two randomized random samples of juveniles (total n = 1629) were given different questionnaires to assess the effects of question formats on the estimates of self-reported delinquency (prevalence and incidence rates). The first group answered the ISRD2 study questionnaire where items of life-time prevalence of 16 delinquent behaviors act as filter questions to additional series of questions with one page per delinquent behavior whereas the second group answered items referring to the life-time prevalences and last year incidences of all 16 acts put on a single page. Placing all items on a single page results in significantly higher estimates of delinquency, doubling the last year prevalence rates for the majority of delinquent acts. The findings are discussed in terms of different explanations (sequential effects, fatigue, social desirable responding). Additionally, it is investigated whether different question formats yield different effects of predictors of delinquent behavior, and whether the identification of high frequency offenders differs substantially according to the versions of the questionnaire.

Esbensen, Finn-Aage (University of Missouri - St. Louis)
Peterson, Dana (University of Albany)
Terrance, Taylor J. (University of Missouri - St. Louis)
Freng, Adrienne (University of Wyoming)

Triple Threat: Cumulative risk and the co-occurrence of gang membership, violent offending, and violent victimization

In this paper we discuss two issues concerning gang membership: 1) the overlap between gang membership, violent offending, and violent victimization; and 2) the cumulative effect of risk factors, that is, the extent to which multiple risk factors and/or the presence of risk factors in multiple domains increases the probability of gang membership, youth violent offending, and violent victimization.

Eskelinen, Ossi (University of Tampere)

The "victims" should not be forgotten in the mediation process - Research findings from the point of complainants

In the research project financed by the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (in the year 2001-2004) I analysed the mediation e.g. from the point of view of the complainants (complainants under the age of 18, adult complainants and organizations). The focus is to present the findings of the "victims" in mediation. The aim is to present what kind of an

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intervention the mediation system meant for the "victims".

The evaluation concerned the efficiency, effectiveness and significance of mediation in six communities in Finland. No agreement was reached in one fifth of the cases. As a rule, the agreements made were followed.

Money was the primary way of compensation. The mediation process helped in investigating the act and agreeing on how to compensate it. Mediation even had a deterrent effect on the perpetrators (in this case those under the age of 15) – in general the mediation was a tight place for both the perpetrators and for the "victims" under 18 years. The results showed that all parties regarded the encounter as important. The sessions however cleared up the situation and contributed to finding a solution to the conflict. Most of the parties to the mediation felt that they benefited from it. The complainants under the age of 18 felt that they benefited from the apology presented by the perpetrator – they did not have to fear him any more and they felt relieved.

Estrada, Felipe (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)

Trends in juvenile delinquency in Sweden according to different indicators

This paper challenges the view that juvenile crime, and violence in particular, is rapidly increasing in Western Europe. The studies portraying such an increase are far too reliant on official crime statistics. In countries where alternative data are available, these often present a different picture. In this paper, different indicators of juvenile crime trends will be discussed. A special focus will be devoted to a presentation of the Swedish self-report surveys for the years 1995-2005.

What makes the Swedish case interesting for a European audience is the fact that Swedish trends follow the same pattern as those indicated by the crime statistics of other Western European countries. Questioning the validity of Swedish crime statistics as an indicator of crime trends thus implies a challenge to interpretations based on official statistics in other countries.

Estrada, Felipe (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)
Töyrä, Annika (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)

The New Swedish National Victimisation Survey: principles and objectives

On the instruction of the Swedish Government, and in collaboration with other affected agencies within the judicial system, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention recently initiated an annual national crime victim and safety survey (NTU). The work of launching the survey was for the most part conducted in 2006, and an initial data collection was conducted during the second half of the year. Some initial findings on public confidence in criminal justice authorities were presented in March 2007 and more extensive results are coming shortly.

 The results will provide a foundation that will improve the conditions for assessing the extent of and trends in certain types of crime, in particular in relation to crimes against the

person. They also provide an opportunity to assess levels of unsafety, as well as trends over time and their distribution across various groups in society. Other areas of covered by the survey are essential for criminal policy and the judicial system, such as the attitude of the general public towards and their experiences of the judicial authorities. The results can be used as a basis for comparisons and for the planning and evaluation of operations and ventures within the judicial system and the wider criminal policy arena. The presentation will address principles and objectives, usefulness and possibilities for the future as well as experiences so far.

Ezinga, Menno (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

The relation between adolescent problem behavior development and pathways of socio-emotional development: a longitudinal study

This paper presents the first results of a longitudinal study called socio-emotional development in relation to the development of problem behavior. This study is part of a dissertation which is in turn a side-project of a large multi-cohort study called the NSCR-schoolproject. From 2001 on, approximately 2000 middle grade students (VMBO) from The Hague and surrounding cities participated in a annual survey on rule-breaking and delinquent behavior. Approximately 800 of the 2000 students also completed a sentence completion test (ZALC), testing their level of socio-emotional development. Current paper describes results of the longitudinal sample of more than 500 students. Socio-emotional development, or the development of becoming psychosocially mature, is based on Loevinger's theory of Ego-development (Loevinger, 1976). Socio-emotional development is originally defined as the personal growth each person experiences on interactions with other people, tolerance, norms and values and also moral reasoning, empathy, personality, and character development. One of the key factors in childhood and adolescence is impulse control. Westenberg and colleagues presented this theory in the Netherlands by constructing a revised sentence completion test (Westenberg e.a., 2000). The theory is a hierarchical stage theory, where each stage represents its own level of socio-emotional development. Each stage has to be completed before entering the next one. The dynamic character of the theory gives the possibility of creating pathways of development in this study. We differentiate five pathways of socio-emotional development: normative (developing according their age-cohort), stagnating (not developing); lagging behind (developing but in a slower pace and thus not normative), precocious (advanced development) and regression (declining in development). These pathways are tested on their relation with problem behavior and problem behavior development. Results are presented together with possible interpretations.

Ezinga, Menno (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Blokland, Arjan (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Bijleveld, Catrien (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Hendriks, Jan (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

Risk Factors of Adolescent Sexual Offending. Differences Between Sex- and Non-Sex Offenders in Personality, Family Background and School Functioning

Numerous risk factors have been identified that increase the probability of adolescent offending. In this study we use data on 262 male adolescents that underwent forensic psychological assessment following an offence, to explore possible relationships between risk factors and offence types. Using OVERALS-analysis we compare sex- to non-sex

offenders and solo- to group-offenders. Results show that several risk factors are grouping clearly together with sex offenders and in specific with those offenders with child victims and offenders with peer victims. Less clear results are found in the differentiation between solo and group offending. Most likely the best distinction is made in severity types, and thus creating a one-dimensional model for this sample. The implications of these results are discussed.

Fasihuddin, Ashraf (Frontier Reserve Police, Pakistan)

Taliban Infiltration into the Cities
of North-West-Frontier Province (Nwfp)
and Local Police Role

Terrorism, though vaguely defined, is a now a 'glocal phenomenon' – both global and local. Pakistan as a country of 'first line of defence' has greater contribution in the ongoing 'war on terror' in Afghanistan and in the adjacent tribal territories of Pakistan, called FATA – Federally Administered Tribal Agencies. Taliban is a plural world meaning 'the students of Islamic seminaries' called 'madrassahas'. After the withdrawal of the then USSR forces from Afghanistan and after the inter-necine war and factionalism of 'Mujahideen' (the fighters), the students of Islamic schools rose to power in Afghanistan. However, instead of promoting human rights and working for the development and reconstruction of the war torn country, these students-cum-rulers (now collectively called Taliban) resorted to severe and stringent administrative measures, thus aggravated the already existing friction and distrust amongst the various religions and sects. However, their simplicity and speedy dispensation of justice won them a good deal of reputation in the illiterate masses of Afghanistan and tribal communities in Pakistan, who are still not exposed to the modern way of life and democracy. Taliban took on themselves to export their own model of governance to other people and even went on war with the western world.

Pakistan became a staunch ally of the modern world in this 'war on terror' and till this time lost her seven hundred (700) army personnel in chasing the foreign and local militants in the tribal areas adjacent to Afghan borders. Pakistan has deployed more than 90,000 of her forces to check and guard any terrorist activity in the tribal areas. But, due to the sophisticated weapons, modern communication techniques and displacement from the hideouts after military operation, these religious fanatics have started creeping into the urban cities of the country, mostly next to the tribal areas. Their way of life, their unbending attitude and their inhuman actions of terrorism are now known as a process of 'Talibanization.' In my view, 'talibanization' is a "phenomenon of spreading religious fear amongst the civil society through misleading teachings, horrible propaganda and armed conflict with the law-enforcement agencies for realization of a hidden political agenda, the limit and scope of which is still undetermined".

Police in Pakistan as a 'first line of defence within any civil society' is now facing a terrible and dejecting wave of 'talibanization' in the urban cities of the country, especially in the North-West-Frontier Province (NWFP), Pakistan. These terrorist activities in the crowded urban places include bomb blasting, explosions, target killings, suicidal bomb attacks, missile attacks from unseen places and spreading an extreme sense of insecurity in the general public though dissemination of intimidating letters and articles. Currently, I am collecting data on the sacrifices of the local police in the North-West- Frontier Province (NWFP). There occurred in the settled districts 44 bomb blasts/explosions, 6 suicidal and 95 missile attacks from unidentified places in the year 2006. In all these terrorist attacks, we lost 70 police officers and 132 received severe injuries, with a civilian death toll of 63

and 239 got injured. In the first two months of 2007, there occurred 20 bomb explosions, 4 suicidal attacks, and 26 missile attacks on the cities. Including the chief of city police and other high-ranking officials, 17 policemen lost their lives and 73 got injured with a civilian loss of 15 with 43 receiving injuries in January-February 2007. At the present, police is the first target of these attackers. The terrorist attacks and sabotage activities in the tribal areas are more severe and heart-rending with greater human and material losses but that is not the subject of this paper.

As a law-enforcement agency, the local police is struggling very hard against this situation and despite many resource constraints and technical weaknesses, the police is evolving a new approach to combat such terrorist attacks. The international community is requested to extend all possible help to the local police of NWFP (Pakistan) and an empirical, analytical and comparative research is needed for a full comprehension of the current situation of 'talibanization' in the country.

Fazaeli, Mostafa (Qom University, Iran)

The role of the family in preventing crimes

As we know there is a considerable family play in crime prevention, but there are some questions we need to answer to this regard, including: which qualifications make families capable to play that role properly? How it's possible to make them meet these qualifications? What's the way to strengthen families and reduce their vulnerablities in this respect? This paper objective is to try to find appropriate answers for these questions.

Fellegi, Borbala (ELTE University)

Attitudes of judges and prosecutors towards restorative justice in Hungary - lost in transition?

Hungary has just started victim-offender mediation on 1 January 2007. This reform has been a significant step not only within the criminal justice system, but also within the history of alternative conflict resolution in Hungary. By this measure restorative justice and mediation became officially included into the – originally mainly retributive-oriented – criminal justice procedure. This reform has highlighted the importance of mapping what criminal justice professionals (i.e. further referral bodies of victim-offender mediation) think about this new institution.

The presentation intends to give an overview on a qualitative research based on 37 semi-structured interviews amongst judges and prosecutors about their attitudes towards victim-offender mediation. The analysis firstly aims at pointing out their different views on the advantages and disadvantages of mediation; secondly, their general perceptions on their own roles as judicial actors within the penal system, and finally, their personal motivations for becoming judges and prosecutors.

The overview intends to point out that – even if the judiciary is facing a number of challenges and concerns about mediation –, there are many consistencies between their views on what 'justice' means and the underlying principles of restorative justice. However, the limitations of the implementation process and the bureaucratic system restricting their everyday work can easily lead to the loss of the underlying principles while putting them into practice.

F Figliomeni, Vincent C.

Crime Reporting in the Media and its Impact
on Public Opinion of Immigrant involvement in Crime

Immigrant and non-immigrant crime statistics from official crime reports are compared to local newspaper crime related articles reporting on crime - first, for overall crime and type of crime, and then second, for crime reportedly committed by both immigrant and non-immigrant offenders to determine if newspapers are reporting the crime phenomenon involving immigrants differently from what official crime statistics reflect.

A systematic random sample telephonic survey consisting of 479 respondents provides the assessment on public opinion of crime through questionnaire responses of readers and non-readers of the local daily newspaper regarding their perceptions of Italian citizen's as well as immigrant's involvement various types of crime. A subsequent survey was conducted two years later amplifying previous results (n=1088).

Results verify that newspapers report overall crime and types of crimes differently than what is found in official crime statistics. Second, it shows newspapers report immigrant and non-immigrant involvement in crime differently from official crime statistics, influencing perceptions of readers and public opinion regarding immigrant involvement in local area crime. Subsequent impact on public policy is discussed as policies calling for greater controls of immigrants are examined.

France, Alan (CRSP/ Loughborough University)
Ellis, Katie (University of Sheffield)

Young people's perceptions and experiences
of professional assessments in Youth Justice and Education

Over the past decade assessment of young people as become a mainstream to social policy and professional practice.

Risk factor analysis of those 'at risk' has provided the 'evidence' of what should be important in assessing the life of young people who are perceived as 'troublesome' or having difficulties. This has seen a growth of assessment processes being developed across a wide range of service providers.

 This paper draws upon research from the ESRC Research Network: Pathways into and Out of Crime. It priorities young people's voice in understanding the processes of assessment. It explores how young people who are seen to be 'causing problems', and committing crime undergo professional assessment in youth justice and the education system. It identifies what impact it has on their perceptions of professional intervention, of experiences of inclusion and of their self identity.

The implications of this for policy and practice are discussed in the conclusions.

Frazier, Charles E. (University of Florida)
Ringel, Jennifer (Florida department of Juvenile Justice)
Baglivio, Michael (Florida department of Juvenile Justice)
Hayes, Rebecca (University of Florida)

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Community-Based Therapy for Juvenile Offenders Versus Treatment in Residential Programs: Preliminary Findings from a Randomized Field-Experiment

For several decades, there has been debate about the relative benefits of community versus residential treatment as means of preventing or reducing future offending. Much of this debate has been tied up in different and seemingly incompatible goals of juvenile justice. On the one hand, reform is a primary goal and promotes policy aimed at the best approach to reforming offenders. On the other hand, however, juvenile justice in the US always has a focus on offender accountability and public safety. Policy makers have been reluctant to program community-based treatments when there is not definitive evidence that this will match or exceed the benefits believed to follow from residential treatment. Much research has focused on the issue but since few studies have used an experimental design, the findings have tended to be dismissed as inconclusive, contradictory or not applicable to the real world. This paper presents the design elements of and preliminary results from a unique study in Florida. The study involves a partnership between the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (the official agency charged with all state run or funded programs ranging from front-end diversion to deep-end long term residential facilities), researchers at the University of Florida and with funding from the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The study is a field-experiment with existing community-based therapies (MST and FFT) and traditional residential programs. Juvenile offenders are randomly assigned to the two treatment conditions and the control condition. Over two years, the number of juveniles assigned to the two community based treatments versus residential treatments is expected to exceed 700. Post-release delinquent behavior (measured by the self-report survey used in the Rochester Youth Development Study) at 12 month follow-up intervals is the primary outcome measure. Official recidivism is also tracked and is measured in terms of number and offense levels of new arrests and new adjudications. A key focus is on outcomes for juvenile offenders who have previous histories as being victims of child abuse or neglect.

French, Laurence Armand (University of New Hampshire)
Manzanarez, Magdaleno (Western New Mexico University)

Sex and terrorism: a significant factor in collective psychological trauma

Sexual violence and sexual exploitation have emerged recently as means of generating collective trauma and exacerbating inter-group hate and violence. This is especially true in transitional societies, those where traditional cultural norms are challenged by rapid social and economic change and internal migration. Ironically, the blame for this violence is often associated with the control forces (military, police, private security…) whose public mandate is to protect vulnerable groups caught up in inter-group and subcultural conflicts – female noncombatants. A comparison of current sexual related terror, one in the Americas and the other in Eastern Europe, are used to illustrate this phenomenon – (1) the dozens of sex torture/murders of Mexican women working in the international Maquiladoras (international twin plant factories) situated along the volatile U.S./Mexican border; and (2) the rapes associated with the ethnic cleansing conflict in Bosnia between

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Muslims and Christians (Orthodox and Roman Catholic) during the 1990s as well as the continued sexploitation of Bosnian women and girls by those sent to police the peace – the NATO-led International Peacekeeping Force and the European Union Peacekeeping troops. Comparative multicultural and religious factors involved in these phenomena is explored as well as the discussion of social psychological and clinical measures that could be used to screen for the potential for sex-stress trauma within vulnerable populations.

French, Laurence Armand (University of New Hampshire)
Wailes, Segrest N.   (Jackson State University)
Vejnovic, Dusko (Defendology Center for Security)
Velibor, Lalic (Defendology Center for Security)

Assessing psychological triggers among multicultural peacekeepers

Interethnic conflict, when rooted in marked religious difference, serves to exacerbate the intensity of hate and violence in social conflicts. The matter is worsened when those mandated to provide peace and security contribute to this violence. This phenomenon is clearly illustrated among the Americans, British and or NATO "peacekeeping" troops serving in Iraq, Afghanistan or Kosovo. Part of this problem is using military personnel to perform law enforcement duties in cultures that are alien to them. Even then military, police and private security forces often are not sensitized to the ethnic and religious differences of the people they encounter in their role as "peacekeeper." Alien cultures, a lack of cultural-specific R&R (rest and relaxation), extended tours and hostility directed to the occupying force can result in spontaneous outbursts of extreme violence – matching or exceeding that which preceded their involvement in the conflict. This scenario currently impacts upon the former Yugoslavia providing the single most significant obstacle to many of these break-away nations from policing themselves without outside UN, NATO or EU assistance. Interethnic stability is also a critical factor in joining the European Union and reaping the economic benefits this membership ensures. Our paper explores the factors leading to psycho-cultural trauma and the particular ethnocentric triggers that lend themselves to inter-ethnic conflict and episodic violence by outside groups sent as peacekeepers. This work represents an international effort at addressing a common problem afflicting both Americans and Europeans working in a culturally diverse violent environment.

Froidecoeur, Christelle (University of Liège)

Health and Delinquency

Our national questionnaire (Flanders + Wallonie) includes questions concerning the health of the student (physical and psychological via Moos Scale) and about life events. The links between delinquency and those variables will be studied.

Fussey, Pete (University of East London)

Surveillance in the Community: the dissemination of CCTV into residential spaces

Much of the burgeoning literature on CCTV considers its rise within the urban centres of the late/postmodern city, a phenomenon that has attracted many diverse commentaries and

theoretical positions. Based on empirical research conducted in two post-industrial cities in the UK, this paper examines practical and theoretical issues concerning the under-explored yet increasing deployment of public space camera systems into residential spaces. Here, the influences that stimulate CCTV installation and shape its operation can be seen as distinct from those affecting urban centres. In particular, this paper considers the relationship between surveillance networks and the fragmented post-industrial communities they observe; both in terms of the cameras' uneven gaze and, also, the mobilisation of certain sections of the community in demanding such crime-control strategies.

These factors not only arbitrate over whether the CCTV becomes installed, but also generate a range of additional uses for the cameras, many of which are performed before they are even switched on, an issue which allows reflection on postmodern notions of anticipatory surveillance.

This analysis is used to revisit a range of administrative and theoretical understandings of surveillance, including: citations of CCTV as an evaluated response to crime; the attribution of power- and interest-based agendas to its implementation; and accounts which locate CCTV expansion within various evolving societal processes.

Gaderer, Matthias (Austrian Road Safety Board, Wien)
Zetinigg, Birgit (Austrian Road Safety Board, Wien)
Schirl, Iris (Austrian Road Safety Board, Wien)
Schlembach, Christopher (Austrian Road Safety Board, Wien)

Bank Robbery in Austria: Revictimisation, space and patterns of decision-making

From the years 2002 to 2006 the crime figures for the offence „bank robbery"nearly doubled (from 74 to 142 cases). For the year 2007 a new record is to be expected. The reasons for this dramatic increase have not yet been subject of an extensive criminological survey. The study concentrates on the questions: Why do offenders choose a certain branch in an area with a high concentration of different bank branches? What are the main characteristics of a bank branch that is attractive to robbers?

The first part of the study consists of a quantitative multilevel spatial analysis (photos, questionnaires) of 200 bank branches in the regions of Vienna, Lower Austria, Styria and Upper Austria. Half of the selected branches (by using a quota-sample) were victimized in the last five years.

Findings will be compared to decision making process of bank robbers by semi-structured qualitative offender interviews with convicted and imprisoned offenders of bank robbery (n=40) and serve in turn as basis for further in depth analysis of 18 bank branches (location, infrastructure, surroundings).

The sample of the branches will consist of objects that have been victim of bank robbery multiple times, that have never been a victim of a bank robbery in the survey period (January 2002 - April 2007) and those objects that were victims of attempts or unsuccessful robbery.

G Gatti, Uberto (University of Genoa)

The Italian contribution to the birth of criminology: the controversial role of Cesare Lombroso

The contribution of Italian scientists to criminological thought dates back to the origins of the discipline. Alongside such famous figures as Beccaria and Lombroso, stand less well-known thinkers such as Giovanni Battista della Porta, the author of a 16th century tract on physiognomy, who is considered by Sellin to have been the first criminologist in history. Moreover, the very term "criminology" was first coined in 1885 by an Italian, Raffele Garofalo. Although most of Lombroso's scientific hypotheses on crime and the criminal were not original, his contribution to the birth of criminology as a science institutionalised through scientific societies, university chairs, journals, etc. is undeniable. A physician receptive to the contributions of the social sciences, Lombroso aroused the interest of Freud, was enthusiastically studied by Jung, and was highly esteemed by Quetelet. Even Durkheim, who on occasion opposed Lombrosian criminal anthropology, recognized the Turin scholar's great merits, particularly that of having strenuously advocated applying the methods of the positive sciences to the study of moral phenomena. While he was both praised and appreciated worldwide, Lombroso was also the target of virulent criticism and unmitigated censure. The weakness of Lombroso lies in his method of gathering and analysing data, which appears to be extremely ingenuous, simplistic and uncritical, aimed at demonstrating at all costs the hypotheses that he advanced, and lacking the methodological caution that was the common heritage of his time. Nevertheless, Lombroso also anticipated many modern conceptions of crime and criminal justice. This he did not only within the framework of the biological approach, which had come back into fashion in the wake of the development of new neuroimaging techniques, but also with regard to far more recent conceptual developments, such as that of reparative justice, situational theories of criminal behaviour, and white-collar crime.

Gavray, Claire (University of Liège)

Juvenile delinquency and gender issues

The present paper is based on recent self-reported delinquency survey conducted among young people in Belgium, partner in ISRD research. Gender theory helps to understand the evolution of attitudes, behaviours and resources of boys and girls, men and women in our societies. Using a gender approach does not only mean comparing different rates between boys and girls but comparing and interrogating the configuration of factors linked to delinquency in both groups. In our task, we'll use the opportunity to make comparisons with two other recent surveys.
Results confirm for instance that with girls school factors appear to be more closely related to delinquent behaviour than with boys while male delinquency is more specifically linked to family factors.

Geelhoed, Fiore (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Radical Muslims on the Internet: an analysis of a Dutch discussion site

Since 9/11 and particularly the murder of Theo van Gogh in November 2004 Dutch society has focused a considerable amount of attention on radical Islam. Discussions about radical Islam have become more intense and speculations are made about the nature of and reasons for radical Islam in the Netherlands. In her PhD project Fiore Geelhoed aims at

revealing the opinions and experiences of radical Muslims themselves in order to get insight in the process of (de)radicalization and the factors that contribute to it. Besides interviews and observations she conducts internet research on web sites where Muslims discuss matters like religion and social issues. This presentation will give an overview of the findings of the discourse analysis that she has conducted over the past few months on two discussion forums of the website www.marokko.nl. The topics that she deals with concern the attitudes, representations of self and group processes that this first phase of virtual ethnography has shed light on.

Geng, Bernd (University of Greifswald)

The "Greifswald" study of youth violence.
Results of a long-term multi-centric dark-figure study
of the Department of Criminology at the University of Greifswald

Within the years 1998, 2002 and 2006 were questioned approx. 3.800 pupils in the city of Greifswald and on the island of "Usedom" for their violence experiences from the victim and the perpetrator perspective. (Greifswald is a smaller university town with approximately 55,000 inhabitants, of this approx. 10,000 students; the island of "Usedom" is located in the Baltic Sea near Greifswald, both lie in the federal state Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania). Some central risk factors for youth violence and with that corresponding attitudes (e.g. violence acceptance, xenophobia and right-wing extremism) were examined. The results are represented also in the comparison with other studies in German towns and regions. Development trends of youth violence and the meaning of essential influence factors are recognizable in the socialization process of the juveniles on the basis of these studies.

Georgoulas, Stratos (University of the Greece)

Research and Educational Actions regarding
the Introduction of Technological Innovation
in the Services for the Prevention of Violence to Minors

Δhe present proposal concerns the development of a network of actions in the Aegean Archipelago for the effective children's protection from the inter-familial violence and the violence to underage children in general. These actions include a) the study and recording of local needs, b) the growth of collaboration of health, welfare and educational institutions, c) a network creation of recordings of cases of children's ill-treatment and neglect, d) the conduct of specialised personnel seminars of health – welfare services in detection, confrontation, management of cases of children's ill-treatment and neglect, e) the creation of a unified protocol for management on cases of children's abuse and neglect, f) the installation and operation of a united telematic network on interconnectial and accompanying supporting services and g) the establishment of a widest action plan aiming at the modification of perceptions, attitudes and behaviours in this issue.

Germain, Séverine (University of Grenoble II)

What is "security"? Local policy formulation
in France and Italy

Security has become the object of local public policies in Europe over the last twenty-five years, especially since urban wealthy localities have to cope with rising rates of crime. However, behind the watchword "security", policy formulation can be quite different from a city to another. A comparison between four local security policies that have been

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implemented in France and Italy -more precisely in Bologna, Modena, Lyons and Grenoble-over the last decade, clearly show how varied the policy formulation process can be. Local specificities can therefore be considered as determining, as they have an influence on the way security demands are expressed by the local populations. Whereas in Modena, at the end of the nineties, the security problem was phrased in terms of immigrant delinquency, in Bologna the problem is rather formulated as the diffusion of disorders in the city centre and interpreted as a conflict between residents, shopkeepers and some categories of city users, especially students, over the use of the city centre. In Lyons and Grenoble, security problems are rather formulated in terms of sensitive neighbourhoods, in which "young people" cause lots of disorders. Whatever the problem formulation is, it is striking to observe that policy problems deal with the management of public spaces, and how they have to be used by the local population. So, we tend to support the idea that policy formulation can be considered as the policy translation of conflicts over the use of public spaces between different categories of population.

Gibbons, Jacqueline A. (York University)

Community Action & Strategies:
A Case Of Adolescence & Islam

This research addresses Islamic communities in Europe. The work explores how particular communities within the society generate values which can cause deviant behaviour if not criminal action. Much has been written about the impact of Islam in Europe. It is clear that migration from North Africa, Turkey and the Middle East is a phenomenon which is not just going to go away. For example, France, Italy, Spain and Germany contain migrant communities from Islamic countries where there is no diminishment. The question of 'clash' fo community values is raised, in particular, conflictintg family values of those of the host country with its visitors. The paper looks at gender values in the Islamic communities. In particular, the regulation of sexual mores. This work raises questions about non-conformist and even criminal behaviour as these migrants endeavour to shape a place for themselves in a foreign (non-Islamic) milieu. Strategies of subversion and rehabilitation are explored.

Gilinskiy, Yakov (St. Petersburg's Juridical Insitute of the General Prosecutor's Office of Russian Federation)

Hate Crimes in Contemporary Russia

There are too many crimes with motive of national and racial hate in Russia. Nazis, skinheads butcher persons with black and yellow skin, Caucasians almost every day in Russia. But Russian power, police and criminal justice do not adequate react to this terrible situation. Police and power prefer to qualify these cases as "hooliganism" because it is more "gently".
The subjects of hate crimes are males in ages of 14-21, unemployed or schoolboys and students, sometimes from "good family". Usually they are skinheads or Nazis, fascists.
"Ideology" of Nazis, fascists, skinheads is "Russia for Russian!", "Migrants go home!", "Fight the blacks!"
The victims of hate crimes are citizenry of China, Korea, India, African countries, Israel,

also so-called "persons of Caucasian nations", Asians and Gipsy. The most often they are
students of Russian universities or legal and illegal migrants.

The means of hate crimes are unexpected armed attack of group skinheads or fascists
with knifes, bats or metal rods. They try to kill "foreigners" by stub to throat.

Objective cause is ever-growing economic and social polarization of the population. Many
young people have not secondary and professional education, work, funds and at the
same time they see foreign cars, rich shops, beautiful girls with rich men.

There are subjective causes. Fascism, Nazism, xenophobia realize some functions for
contemporary Russian regime: fascists, Nazi are good "monsters", "bugaboo" for Russian
people; "strangers" are scapegoats for poor people, "excluded"; moreover Nazi, skinheads
are "reserve" of regime against opposition.

Gilleir, Fien (University College Ghent)
Cammaert, Filip (University College Ghent)

Measuring recidivism on violent juvenile offenders

This paper focuses on Belgian research and initiatives on recidivism in relation to violent
juvenile offenders and wants to discuss three topics. Firstly, the Belgian research and
initiatives are defined in relation to the methods and techniques used in (inter)national
research and practice. Specific attention will be paid to shortcomings and problems often
encountered when conducting research, using official quantitative data (such as statistics
of the public prosecutor or police files) as well as qualitative data (such as information
obtained from content analysis of files). Secondly, the specific nature of the Belgian research
and initiatives are discussed. Since the multi-problematic background of violent juvenile
offenders is often seen to be the main cause of a persisting criminal career, programs often
include a treatment component for their aggressive-impulsive behavior as well as an
intensive psychosocial and educational support (e.g. during their search for work, etc.) in
order to rehabilitate them. But do these measures really work? The third topic of this
paper focuses on the effectiveness of these types of programs. Reflections are presented
on the societal implications of the research findings.

Gilliéron, Gwladys (University of Zurich)
Killias, Martin (University of Zurich)

Wrongful convictions –
a problem of summary justice

A project supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) has allowed
collecting national data on all cases of wrongful convictions in Switzerland between 1995
and 2004. The study allows assessing the frequency of wrongful convictions, to find out
the principal factors contributing to this problem, to know the seriousness of the cases in
which a wrongful conviction has been admitted, to analyse differences between cantons
and to give some proposals to prevent wrongful convictions. By wrongful conviction, we
mean any case where the defendant has, beyond any eventual appeals, successfully
challenged a final verdict and/or sentence, in most cases presenting new evidence not
available before.

The results show that successful petitions (70%) mainly concern penal orders (minor cases)
where defendants are often pushed to admit a verdict and a sentence proposed by the
prosecutor without hearing. Most cases where factually innocent defendants had been
convicted concern, indeed, cases settled by penal orders. In the few cases where a petition
has been admitted against a verdict and/or a sentence handed down after a full court
hearing, witnesses misidentifying persons, or perjury, seem to be among the main sources

73

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of wrongful convictions. Whereas wrongful convictions by penal order mainly concern factually innocent defendants, revisions of verdicts and/or sentences where a court trial had taken place often involve the discovery, after a new psychiatric examination, of some mental problem not identified before and, ultimately, lead to a reduced sentence or a treatment order.

In sum, factually innocent persons mostly had been convicted and sentenced by penal order, whereas full hearings may be challenged more often for reasons that concern the sentence rather than the verdict. The study illustrates the dangers of summary proceedings (penal orders) where the defendant's point of view is not adequately taken into account.

Gimenez-Salinas Framis, Andrea (Autonomous University of Madrid)

Best practices on Prevention of trafficking in human beings and victim assistance in Spain

This paper present the results of Spanish part of an European research conducted under 2005 AGIS programme. The goal of the research was to improve prevention and assistance of victims of Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (THBSE), strengthening cooperation between law enforcement units, judiciary and NGO's in each country participating in the project (Spain, Portugal, Poland and Italy). First part of the project includes an overview of the existing practices on THBSE prevention and protection and assistance of victims in each country. Second part include lessons learned from two focus groups conducted in each country among professionals on those topics in order to improve prevention of THBSE and give better assistance and protection to the victims. This paper will present the results of the research conducted in Spain, stressing best practices about cooperation strategies to prevent THBSE and improve assistance and protection to victims.

Goergen, Thomas (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)
Lamura, Giovanni (Istituto Nazionale di Riposo e Cura per Anziani, Italy)

Vulnerability and visibility as victim: Towards a more comprehensive victimology of old age

Large-scale victimization surveys as well as police crime statistics internationally show a strong decline of victimization risks in older age. Meanwhile, a growing body of elder abuse research highlights older people's vulnerability and their specific victimization risks. By integrating criminological and gerontological perspectives and drawing on data from an ongoing study, this paper discusses the opposing views of old age as risk and protective factor. Current victimization surveys give a fairly accurate picture of risks in the "third age" (or "early old age") but fail to measure risks in the "fourth age". Age-related changes and losses simultaneously affect people's vulnerability, their ability to report an offence, and the probability of being included in a victim survey. The most vulnerable segments of the older population may become partially "invisible" both for the criminal justice system and for victimological research. A more comprehensive picture of the extent and nature of victimization risks in old age requires methodological innovation, including the use of medical, qualitative and other non-survey data, surveying potential offenders and witnesses, and adapting established instruments of victimization research to the very old. An outline of a "victimology of the fourth age" stresses the need for multimethod approaches and multidisciplinary research.

Gomez del Prado, Gregory (University of Montréal)

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Protecting Main Infrastructures:
The Case of Montreal's International Airport

This paper examines the relationship among governmental authorities, law enforcement agencies, private security companies and other institutions which participate in the protection and administration of Canada's second largest airport, Montreal's Pierre-Elliott Trudeau Airport. It attempts to understand how these security actors perceive their own efficiency and that of others in the context of counterterrorism measures which are constantly evolving. Furthermore, it examines how their perceptions affect their daily security practices. Thus, security measures are not evaluated by their capacity to prevent terrorist attacks but rather by monitoring the perception of those who are directly involved in protecting the main infrastructures. Through the realm of terrorism, this paper emphasizes the relationship between private and public security agencies within a network of nodes connected among themselves through protocols, rules, informal exchanges and the need to share information. In addition, it underscores the vulnerability of one of Montreal's key infrastructure and the possible impact it may have on other infrastructures.

Gonçalves, Rui Abrunhosa (University of Minho)

Aggression and psychopathy in sexual crimes:
implications for intervention and prevention of re-offending

The author presents data from a large sample of imprisoned sex offenders (n = 204) divided by groups concerning the type of offence committed (e.g., child abuse, rape, sexual crime and other crime). Besides differences obtained in some social-demographical and juridical variables, subjects were administered the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R: Hare, 1991) and the Aggression Questionnaire (AQ: Buss & Perry, 1992). Results showed different configurations related either to the scores obtained in the PCL-R and the different factors measured by the AQ. Correlations were also performed with risk assessment classifications made with the Sex Violence Risk-20 (Boer, et al., 1997), pointing to the fact that different levels of risk are present when psychopathy scores and the presence of other crimes together with the sex offence, are considered. Implications for treatment and control issues are outlined.

Gottfredson, Michael R. (University of California, Irvine)

Crime Theory and the Limits of the Criminal Sanction

Since Cesare Beccaria, there has been an effort to link the explanation for criminal behavior to the presumptive limits of allowable penalties by the state. The classical tradition presented a theory of the causes of crime and found within that theory a natural mechanism to establish the upper bound state punishment. This paper argues for a return to this rich tradition, asking whether limits to state punishment expected by modern control theories of crime are consistent with empirical evidence about the consequences of state punishments for crime prevention. A classification of control theories is described, including those that focus on exchange, on coercion or on normative controls. Using the expectations of modern control theory as a method of seeking the limits to punishments, when applied to contemporary research about crime, yields strong arguments about the limits of punishment, both as Beccaria anticipated and within the framework he proposed.

G Gray, Emily (Keele University)
Farrall, Stephen (Keele University)
Jackson, Jonathan (London School of Economics)

Experience and expression:
Interpreting subjective assessments of the fear of crime

A plethora of studies have associated urban environmental and social cues with the fear of crime, (Hunter, 1978; Lewis and Maxfield, 1980; Jones et al, 1986; Bannister, 1993; Girling et al, 2001 and Innes, 2004). However, one needs to be alive to the idea that fears about crime are dependent not just on environmental or social cues, but the respondent's personal relationship to that environment and others who inhabit it. This paper examines the wealth of interpretative activity at play in the way individuals understand and experience fear of crime. Firstly, exploring the theoretical basis of this position, it considers the work of Ferraro (1995) Sampson and Raundenbush (2004) and Holloway and Jefferson (2000) who have highlighted the importance of how individuals variously interpret their surroundings and relationships with others. It explores the psychological processes underpinning emotion and risk perception and what shapes assessments of crime above and beyond neighbourhood characteristics. In order to further examine the theory, this papers uses a series of in-depth case studies to explore the emotional reactions, cognitions and connections people make when talking about crime, their environment and community.

Gray, Patricia (University of Plymouth)

Youth Justice and the Political Economy of Risk

The globalisation of socio-political and economic policies across Europe underpinned by neo-liberal modes of governance has been accompanied by growing similarities in youth justice policies. One key trend that is discernable is the erosion of welfare-based interventions with young offenders and their replacement by an obsession with risk profiling and risk management. Reducing young offenders' risk of reoffending is now equated with correcting narrowly defined individual needs related to personal deficiencies in their attitudes, way of thinking and social skills. Meanwhile, broader structural needs arising from poverty and socio-economic disadvantage are set aside as feasible targets of intervention. This paper will challenge the current tendency in European youth justice to individualise young offenders' needs and risks and consider how a return to addressing the social context of youth crime could be reaffirmed through an appeal to the social justice ideals embedded in international agreements such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.

Gray, Paul (Keele University)

The Role of Intersubjective Dynamics
in the Desistance Process:
Implications for the Resettlement of Young Offenders

This paper uses the life-story of a single young offender, who six months after being released from custody appeared to be desisting from crime. It argues that the socio-cognitive conception of subjectivity deployed in much desistance research - in particular, the work of John Laub and Robert Sampson, Peggy Giordano and her colleagues, and

Shadd Maruna - leaves the interface between agency and structure under-theorised. As such, it struggles to adequately account for: the often contradictory rationalisations that young offenders themselves offer for their desistance; and the fact that many young offenders are able to desist from crime, despite social circumstances conducive to further offending. This paper argues that the psychosocial conception of subjectivity advocated by David Gadd and Tony Jefferson can help us to better understand the process of desistance from crime. The argument made here is that, by complementing the largely social/structural focus of much current resettlement work with an awareness of the emotional complexity underlying many young people's offending behaviour, the chances of successful resettlement following release from custody would be greatly increased.

G

Greacen, Tim (Laboratoire de recherche de l'EPS Maison Blanche - Paris)

Reducing mental health risks and promoting resilience through an early intervention programme in Paris

Behavioural problems and withdrawal appearing in the first two years of life can often be seriously exacerbated by difficult psychosocial contexts, with the risk of longer term disorders and later socialisation and educational difficulties. The current study seeks to evaluate, in inner-city Paris, the impact of an intervention focussing on the reduction of psychosocial risks and the promotion of resilience with regard to the mental health of young children.

In a randomised control study, 440 pregnant women are randomly allocated either to a control group with care as usual or to an extensive home-visiting programme. At inclusion, the women are under 25, primiparous and present at least one of three other risk factors: social isolation, low educational level or low revenue. In the experimental group, the manualised home visiting programme aims at empowering families with regard to parenting skills, use of social and health services, promotion of personal and child health and social and professional integration, begins before the 27th week of pregnancy and continues at a progressively reduced rate until the child's second birthday.

Post-partum depression, parenting skills, use of services, attachment style and the presence of externalised and internalised disorders are evaluated regularly up to the child's second birthday. Later evaluations, for example as the cohort enters the school system, will seek to understand the impact of early intervention on socialisation skills and social integration in general.

Green, David (Oxford University)

Coming to 'public judgment': Public deliberation about crime

This paper builds a case for more defensible assessments of informed public opinion on crime control and penal policy.

Mass-mediated portrayals of what the public wants and ubiquitous opinion polls serve as common surrogates for informed public opinion.

These highly suspect assessments have gained a level of credence in policy debates that is difficult to justify. This paper highlights the problems with these surrogates, builds the case for 'public judgment'—a more reliable and refined state of informed public opinion, and offers suggestions on how to facilitate public judgment about crime.

G Groenen, Anne (Catholic University of Leuven)
De Fazio, Laura (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia) et al.

Some legal and scientific trends on the phenomenon of stalking

In Europe the debate about the relevance of separate stalking legislation is again (and still) burning current. Remarkable, recent laws drastically differ from the original American laws. In this presentation legislation to deal with stalking in European is discussed. Special attention is paid to countries with a seperate law (e.g. Belgium, the Netherlands). First it is analyzed which specific behaviour can be punished by antistalking legislation? Second the presence or absence of the intention criterion in stalking laws is examined. Third related to the intention of the perpetrator are the stipulated consequence for the victim and the formulation of this element in stalking legislation. The conclusions of this analysis should be taken into consideration for the evaluation of antistalking legislation, but are also important issues for countries in which the discussion about a seperate law is current, as will be discussed.

Groenen, Anne (Catholic University of Leuven)
De Fazio, Laura (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia)

Student's attitude towards stalking: a comparison between two countries

The results of a study of stalking perceptions and experiences in a sample of students in two countries will be presented. Previous research of the Modena Group on stalking (2005) on perceptions and experiences among general practitioners and police officers showed that perceptions of stalking vary tremendously. However, the reaction of people that are professionally involved in stalking is important to reduce the negative consequences of stalking victimization. Besides professionals also the reaction of surroundings of the victim is determinant.

In the presented research the attitude of law and criminology students is examined. The selection of students in Belgium and Italy is based upon three motives. First of all, students belong to a high risk group to be victimized. Second, it is likely that students have experience with stalking victims in their environment. Finally, this group probably will be involved in stalking incidents in their professional career.

The comparison between Belgian and Italian students is relevant because the legal situation in both countries is different. Belgium enacted an anti-stalking law in 1998, while Italy didn't have a separate law to prosecute stalking. However, in the past years the phenomenon of stalking gained much public attention in Italy and a bill for an antistalking law was submitted in 2004. It is hypothesized that the attitude of Belgian and Italian students will differ on several aspects.

The preliminary results of the Belgian study in a sample of 308 Criminology students resulted in the development of two dysfunctional attitude scales, namely "justifying stalking" and "stalking is a nuisance but not a crime". The findings show that Criminology students have an unbiased approach to stalking and its victims. Furthermore this study showed that first year students and younger students have a slightly more biased attitude toward stalking than last year students and older students. The findings of this study seem to indicate among others a positive impact of clear information concerning stalking, and its victimization. Data from this study will be compared and discussed with those from the Italian study of X students.

Grundies, Volker (Max Planck Institut, Freiburg)

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Age-Dependency and Recidivism in the Case of Sexual Violence

Based on police registrations of the six birth-cohorts of the Freiburg Cohort Study the age-dependency of sexual violence is analyzed differentiated by the kind of offense (rape vs sexual abuse), offender-victim relationship and acting in a group or alone. Furthermore the recidivism rates are estimated along these different groups.
An other topic of this analysis is the relation of sexual violence to other kinds of delinquency.

Gruszczynska, Beata (Warsaw University)
Marczewsk, Marek (Institute of Justice, Poland)

Juvenile victimization and social indicators

In the ISRD-2 survey, the victimization issue concerns various types of suffering among the juveniles. Crime victimization is related to being a victim of robbery, assault, theft or bullying. In analysis of the ISRD-2 results for Poland some demographic and social indicators were taken into account, such as: gender, age, town size or family composition. This breakdown showed the difference in victimization risk between girls and boys, beginners or older students living in small villages, medium size towns or capital. Besides socio-demographic variables, we looked at the interaction between victimization and the sociological indicators, such as family bonds and family problems, aggressiveness, self-control factor, attitudes to the school, disintegration in neighborhoods. We correlated also the victimization risk and student's risk behavior, such as use of alcohol or drug, as well as commitment of offences.

Guille, Laure (University of Sheffield)

Police and Justice Cooperation in Europe

Nowadays, in such an evolving Europe, cross-border action against criminal activities must keep abreast with the new tools available for police and judicial/prosecutorial cooperation. Europol, Eurojust, liaison magistrates, the European Arrest Warrant, (Universidad Central de Venezuela) Schengen, the European Judicial Network, Interpol, liaison police officers, Joint Centres for police and Customs, Joint Investigation Teams, the European Evidence Warrant, the Mutual Legal Assistance Convention....the list is far longer and probably many more initiatives are to come. Whether this plurality of means and agencies is useful and facilitates cooperation between law enforcement authorities is a debate of interest. Do political 'creations and texts' (organisations, laws, European conventions, etc.) correspond to the needs on the field? Cooperation does exist but how is it realised at a practical level? The emphasis is put, in this paper, on empirical field work in border regions for which trans-national cooperation is a daily task that can be influenced by a variety of factors.

G/H Gunnlaugsson, Helgi (University of Iceland)
Thorisdottir, Rannveig (Reykjavik Police)

Criminal Victimization in Iceland, results from the first Icelandic ICVS

Research has repeatedly shown that the amount of crime in society far exceeds crimes reported to the police. In this paper we examine overall victimization in Iceland with particular focus on consumer fraud victimizations and police reporting based on data from the 2005 Icelandic ICVS survey (International Crime Victims Survey).

Iceland participated in the ICVS survey for the first time in 2005. Data was collected in January and February of 2005, with a random sampling of 3000 individuals 16 years of age and older from the National Census. The net response rate was about 67 per cent. The results will be presented for victimization in the year prior to the study and for the past five years, and whether or not reported to the police.

The findings show, among other things, that slightly more than 20 percent of Icelanders experienced some form of a crime victimization in 2004. Most respondents stated that property crimes had been reported, but a much smaller number reported violent and sexual offenses. As for consumer fraud, whether someone, when selling something or delivering a service, cheated them in terms of quantity or quality of the goods or services, about 13% of respondents admitted they had experienced some type of consumer fraud in 2004. This level of victimization was found to be one of the most common type of criminal victimization in Iceland. Finally we will evaluate these rates in terms of overall risk, nature of victimization and crime prevention strategies.

Haar, Dirk-Hinrich (University of Cambridge)

The Politics of Social Profiling: Criminal Policy-making and Heterogeneous Populations in Germany and in Russia

Departing from previous studies on racial profiling, this paper analyses a rationale and mechanisms of racial or other discrimination not among the police, but in policy-making. The paper argues that whenever differential risks of crime coincide with cleavages of social heterogeneity like race, nationality, or income, instrumental rationality distinct from possible social conflict, racism or xenophobia drives criminal policy-making towards multifaceted configurations that are openly discriminatory in formulation or merely discriminatory in effect. Efforts to reduce the social burdens of fighting crime in an efficient manner, but also efforts to distribute burdens inequitably contribute to this outcome. Resulting policy configurations may represent a clear, yet explainable and possibly surprisingly widespread deviation from classical conceptions of national rule of law.

The argument is illustrated by findings from a study of German and Russian criminal policy-making in the 1990s to cope with changed constellations of perceived internal and external threat. In Germany, a regrouping of border protection priorities coincided with the introduction of two legal devices enabling domestic checks and searches without concrete suspicion. In Russia, a series of measures selectively restricted internal freedom of movement in the wake of increases in petty and organised crime.

In general, this paper encourages a further study of criminal policies as they relate to manifest heterogeneity of populations, e.g. in anti-terrorism, and an informed normative controversy over both beneficial and deleterious effects.

Haas, Nicole (NSCR Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
de Keijser, Jan (NSCR Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

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Measuring confidence in the justice system – a new tool

For a justice system to function effectively, it is very important that it gains and maintains public confidence. First of all because obedience is more likely when citizens trust the justice system and consider it to be legitimate. Additionally, citizens who are confident in the justice system are more likely to report crimes and serve as witnesses. Lastly, a lack of confidence may lead citizens to take the law into their own hands, which would form a threat to society.
A good indication of the actual confidence that citizens have in the justice system is thus of great importance. Confidence is indeed measured on a regular basis and in a variety of ways. However, the existing measurement instruments have some considerable flaws on both a theoretical and a methodological level. After outlining these flaws, a new measurement tool shall be presented which is currently in a developmental stage. It aims to provide a more valid and reliable measurement of confidence in the justice system by finding solutions for the described limitations of current instruments. Some of the main improvements include distinguishing diffuse from specific confidence, and making a distinction between confidence in the overall system versus confidence in concrete actors within that system. The results of a first test of this measurement instrument will be presented, and its implications for further development of the tool shall be discussed.

Haberfeld, Maria (John Jay College)
Kutnjak Ivkovich, Sanja (Michigan State University)

Unveiling the Code of Silence

The code of silence—the informal prohibition of reporting misconduct by fellow officers— is part of police culture. We investigate its contours using a survey of police officers conducted in three large U.S. police agencies. Presented with a series of 11 hypothetical scenarios, the respondents were asked how willing they would be to report misconduct described in these scenarios. Our results indicate that, whereas the code was present in all police agencies, its contours varied substantially across the agencies. To compliment the quantitative methodology which focused on the official reporting and investigate how effective line officers are in handling the problem using less formal methods, we engaged in focus-group interviews with line officers. Our in-depth interviews illustrate the heterogeneity and effectiveness of various informal approaches used by line officers.

Habermeyer, Elmar (University Rostock)

Expert testimony in the context of preventive detention according to section sign 66 of the German Penal Code

Matters of preventive detention are important for criminology and forensic psychiatry, but so far rarely discussed. In Germany preventive detention can be accommodated, if a repeat offender shows a disposition for further significant delinquency. Court requires expert opinion to reveal information about the personal foundations of this disposition. But currently a consensus about this topic and studies concerning the delinquents are missing: With a fund of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (AZ: HA 3414/2) an analysis of

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more than 200 expert testimonies should redress this deficiency.

Amongst others the data was collected with the PCL-R, HCR-20, SVR-20 and the Static 99. The data indicates that the inmates are part of a high risk population. Most are social desintegrated; some of them show noticeable personality problems or personality disorders. This indicates an overlap between preventive detention and the treatment possibilities of forensic psychiatric hospitals. This requires careful diagnostic and criminal prognostic proceedings, but in a large number of expert testimonies the diagnostic and criminal prognostic approach remained unclear. Psychiatrists don´t use standardized prognostic tools, which leads to the loss of relevant information.

The use of especially prognostic instruments can enrich the information content of expert testimonies in the context of preventive detention. Thus they can serve as a tool to assure the quality of the expert opinion.

Haines, Kevin R. (Swansea University)

Juvenile Justice in Wales

Juvenile justice policy in Wales, possibly uniquely in Europe, is firmly rooted in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and is based on key concepts such as 'children first'. This paper will describe these new policy developments in Wales and, in particular, the linkages to children's rights and operationalising the children first philosophy. These will be contrasted with (the more traditional) emphasis in modern youth justice policy and practice on the welfare vs justice dichotomy. Policy implementation in Wales, however, is proscribed by the limits of devolution and specifically the role of the Youth Justice Board. Thus the tensions between the rights-based approach to juvenile justice policy in Wales and the controlling managerialism of the Youth Justice Board for England & Wales will be discussed in terms of its implications for the prevention of offending and treatment of indentified young offenders.

Hakala, Jorma (City University, London)

The Regulation of Private Security Services: outstanding questions and new issues

Nation states globally have statutory regulatory frameworks concerning private security activities. Some of these frameworks have been in existence for over 100 years. However, the real expansion of regulation has taken place within the last 30 years. This has been explained in general by the growth of the industry and its changing role as a security provider in advanced societies. However, there is remarkably little systematic analysis and critique of the reasons given for regulation of private security. Such analysis has been conducted to some extent in national contexts but not on transnational level. In this paper different arguments for regulation concerning more than 30 regulatory regimes is presented within a structured model. The reasoning used by legislators, academics and industry's representatives have been analysed comparatively to identify existing trends, uniformities and differences. The primary data utilised is based on official documents, specialist articles and personal interviews. The results show that the arguments supporting regulation are similar in countries globally, irrespective of the legal or political particularities of the different nation states included in this study. The most common reasons given for regulation emphasise the public interest to maintain the state monopoly of violence and a need protect the society and citizens from private security malfeasances. This reasoning also accords with the regulation theories which apply to private enterprise more generally.

Hall, Matthew (University of Sheffield)

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The use and abuse of special measures:
putting the victim on trial?

'Special measures' were introduced into the English system of criminal trials under the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999. Their stated purpose is to facilitate better evidence from 'vulnerable and intimidated' witnesses giving evidence, through the provision of equipment such as video-links and screens. This paper draws upon ethnographic research carried out in criminal

courts in England and Wales to shed light on the application of such measures in practice, especially in relation to victims of crime. Criticisms are made of a system which seems in some cases to compel victims to give evidence through special measures without affording them much (if any) choice as to how they would feel most comfortable presenting their accounts to the court. The results, it is argued, are increased stress for the victims and the danger of them withdrawing support for the process; neither of which seems in keeping with the government's pledge to put victims 'at the heart' of criminal justice.

Hallsworth, Simon (London Metropolitan University)

The Carceral and its Economies

Debates around current penal development in Anglo American societies have typically taken two directions. On one hand a number of theorists, such as Pratt, Wacount, and Garland, have sought to explain penal development by focusing on what we have termed the 'new punitiveness' at play in societies that have in recent years witnessed dramatic increases in prison populations and a punitive turn more generally in penal policy and practice. This focus, in turn, has been criticized by commentators such as O;'Malley, Mathews and Hutchinson all who have questioned the extent of the punitive turn and who in opposition to what they have labeled 'catastrophe criminology' have drawn attention to penal developments which they identify both as positive and non punitive such as restorative justice and the rise of therapeutic courts. Working with the assumption that penal developments are indeed volatile and contradictory this paper will show how the seemingly dichotomous elements at play in current penal development can be understood if we understand the carceral as a perverse machine; an assembledge articulated around different economies attached to different regimes of power. Rather than considering this a machine that functions by working effectively and efficiently it is the inherent tendency of the perverse machine to break down that constitutes the productive force that acts to animate the whole. The perverse machine may not ammount to a catastrophe but nieither, this paper will argue, ought it to be viewed as humane or benevolent.

Hamai, Koichi (Ryukoku University)
Ellis, Tom (University of Portsmouth)

Japanese criminal justice:
was re-integrative shaming a chimera?

Despite its post-war reputation as one of the most crime-free industrialized countries, since the late 1990s, Japan now has a rapidly increasing recorded crime rate and corresponding falling clearance rate in police statistics. It also appears that the Japanese public perceives a lack of public safety and in the criminal justice system's effectiveness.

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Since the 2003 general election, in which crime was a major campaign theme for the first time, the major political parties have proposed various crime control measures, such as installing more CCTVs, placing more police officers on the streets and imposing longer sentences on offenders. However, these new measures—and whatever impact they have had—have yet to permeate public consciousness. Between 1998 and 2005, the proportion of the Japanese public who perceive crime as a worsening problem increased from 19% to 48%. The first part of this paper, therefore, examines statistical records to assess the public's perception of increasing crime. Recent evidence shows that in the late 1990s, press coverage of police investigative competence scandals provoked key policing policy changes. These changes resulted in a sudden drastic increase in overall crime, due to the increase in hitherto unreported and less serious forms of crime, and a coincident sudden decrease in clearance rates. The Japanese press inaccurately associated the rise with more serious crimes, and the resulting moral panic, or 'the myth of the collapse of secure society', then apparently contributed to increasingly punitive public views about offenders and sentencing in Japan. The second part of the paper then examines, in more depth, how the myth of the collapse of secure society was created and has been maintained, by analyzing the disparity between press coverage of murders, and changes in the actual murder rate along with the role of advocates of victim support. The paper then considers the impact of increasing punitivism along with an analysis of changes in the prison population. We conclude with a discussion of the extent to which the Japanese public have ever been, and currently are, likely to support punitive rather than re-integrative justice.

Hardie, Beth (University of Cambridge)

Alcohol and Drug Use Involvement and its Relationship to Criminal Careers

This paper explores the relationship between criminal career patterns and alcohol and drug use; specifically the relationship between the use of alcohol and narcotics and aggressive and property crimes. A special emphasis will be given to exploring any sex differences in the relationship between alcohol and drug use and criminal careers.

Hardyns, Wim (Ghent University)

Theoretical model in explanation of unequal concentration of criminal phenomenons at the municipal level; determinants and effects of social cohesion

In this theoretical paper we start with the observation that criminal phenomenons lie unequally scattered in a predetermined geographical area. As a consequence it was our ambition to formulate an explanation model for this spatial spread, and this for the Flemish region with the municipality as unit of investigation. We interpret the municipality as place of occurrence regarding criminality; therefore we 're interested in the distribution of different crime rates, fear of crime, disorder and victimisation at this level.

Social cohesion takes a central place in this explanation model. This social mechanism acts as a buffer (intermediate variable) between independent socio-structural variables such as 'concentrated disadvantage', 'ethnic heterogeneity',… at the municipal level and dependent criminological variables such as 'concentrated crime rates', 'concentrated (objective or subjective) fear of crime',… at that same local level. By making a good comparative assessment between the different theoretical approaches available in

criminological literature and by previous empirical research, we have tried to construct our model.

We will discuss the different dimensions of social cohesion and their usefulness for ecological criminology. Besides this, we also have made a brief addition to the multidisciplinary character of the social cohesion concept. Eventually we can present our main research questions, an eye to an empirical application in the intermunicipal Flemish context.

Hartmann, Arthur (University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration, Germany)

"Social mediation" - Implementations of restorative justice in German communities: comparative perspectives on direct ways of mediation schemes outside the criminal justice system

The presentation focuses on schemes of mediation that are not directly connected to, referred from or carried out by the criminal justice system, but which are incorporated into localities in a more direct way. The project "Wohlers Eichen" in Bremen e.g. represents this type of mediation schemes. However in European countries most cases are referred to restorative justice (RJ) schemes by police, prosecutors or judges. Thus as RJ presents itself as an alternative to the traditional criminal justice system, it is fruitful to study practices and examples that offer people a direct way to RJ, and that are also acceptable to people. This perspective is mostly mentioned within the "community approach" of RJ. But e.g. the project "Wohlers Eichen" doesn't really represent a community approach, as it takes place in distance but not in opposition to the criminal justice system. It rather works in close cooperation with many other social services, the police and the criminal justice system. Therefore, one can call this approach "social mediation". Besides the practical implementation and outcomes of such projects the presentation will discuss theoretically correspondences and differences between the "community approach" and the "social mediation approach" as understood here. Last but not least such direct ways of RJ are closely connected to the question whether RJ can serve as a preventive means against social unrest, insecurity and other crime problems.

Hartmann, Arthur (University of Applied Sciences in Public Administration, Bremen)
Von Lampe, Klaus (Freie Universität, Berlin)

The German Underworld and the Ringvereine from the 1890s through the 1950s

Ringvereine were officially chartered associations of ex-convicts which on paper provided mutual aid and promoted the cultural activities of their members. In reality they promoted their members' criminal activities in various ways and acted as professional associations of criminals which set and enforced rules and provided members with contacts, assistance and status. At least in certain areas, namely prostitution and racketeering, the Ringvereine may also have functioned as criminal organisations with direct involvement in criminal activities. This study examines their structure, function, geographical scope, membership characteristics and ties to legitimate institutions, and highlights major phases and turning points in their history which spans an era from the late 19th to the mid 20th century.

Data were obtained from a systematic analysis of various contemporary sources, especially newspapers and periodicals, and from a review of secondary sources, primarily comprising journalistic and law enforcement accounts.

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It is argued that the Ringvereine constitute a deviant case in the history of German organised crime which otherwise has been characterised more by informal and fragmented offender structures embedded in deviant subcultures.

Hartnagel, Timothy F. (University of Alberta)

Testing a model of punitiveness

Canada has not been immune to the politics of insecurity on the topic of crime and criminals. Such issues as mandatory sentencing and parole have been the subject of public and political discussion. While the Canadian public generally continues to be quite critical of the criminal courts and prison and parole systems, such attitudes are not universally held. Several theoretical perspectives have been suggested for explaining such variation in public punitiveness toward crime/criminals. Conservative political and social values may generate greater punitiveness through the attribution of choice and blame to the criminal. The salience of crime is a second hypothesized predictor of punitive attitudes: fear and concern about crime may result in an increased desire for criminals to be severely punished. Thirdly, some have argued that economic insecurity could increase punitiveness through the mechanism of "scapegoating" the unpopular target population of criminals. Finally, more general social insecurity in the face of rapid social change due to increased social and moral diversity may lead to greater worry about crime and a desire for increased punishment to discipline those threatening through crime an already tenuous social order. The present research uses data from a national Canadian sample surveyed through telephone interviews to test these four perspectives to explain punitiveness toward criminals.

Haslewood-Pócsik, Ilona (University of Manchester)
Smith, Emily (University of Manchester)
Spencer, Jon (University of Manchester)

Making use of Time Inside: an Assessment of the Factors Influencing Prisoners' Access to Education, Training and Jobs in Prison

Largely as a response to the influential report of the Social Exclusion Unit on reducing reoffending by ex-prisoners (2002), criminal policy in recent years in England and Wales began to place greater emphasis upon improving prisoners' employability. This took a variety of forms, such as improving skills through the provision of education, training and jobs in prison, and support with finding a job upon release.

Our recent qualitative study in three public sector prisons in England has, among other things, examined prisoners' access to the existing range of jobs as well as education and training facilities. The study found that prisoners did not make use of the available opportunities to the same extent. A number of important factors emerged that had an effect on whether and to what extent prisoners accessed these options. Some of these were related to the prisons, such as the use of security considerations in granting or restricting access, while others related to the prisoners, for example motivation and the ability to be proactive. It will be argued that due to these inter-connected factors, many of those prisoners who are in greatest need of the education and training options may use the fewest of the existing opportunities. As well as a review of these factors, the paper considers some of the tensions and dilemmas they present to prisons, prisoners, and to criminal policy, and calls for a recognition of the differential support needs of prisoners in ensuring that they make use of what is already available.

Hayden, Carol (University of Portsmouth)
Gough, Tennis (University of Portsmouth)

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Restorative Justice and Children's Residential Care in England

Children in open residential care homes are there for welfare reasons but they are three times more likely than children in the general population in England to have an official record of offending behaviour within a given year. Children in secure children's homes may be there for either welfare reasons or because of offending behaviour. The proposed paper will consider both types of residential home. Restorative justice approaches have now been adopted in a variety of settings outside the criminal justice system; for example in schools and to resolve community disputes. The children's residential setting presents some very specific issues to consider when implementing a restorative justice approach: this paper will consider them.

The paper will draw upon the findings from the first stage of a research project which is investigating the implementation of a restorative justice approach to resolving conflict in ten children's residential care homes in one local authority in England. The first phase of the field research took place in Autumn 2006, one year after all staff in the local authority were trained in using a restorative justice approach.

This part of the research has included interviews and a questionnaire survey of home managers (10), care staff (103) and young people (26). We will utilise this data in order to explore how a restorative justice approach is being implemented in children's residential care; and, staff and children's perspectives on the extent to which the approach can address conflict and offending behaviour in this environment.

Haymoz, Sandrine (University of Zurich)

Gangs in Switzerland

One of the explanations of the increase in juvenile delinquency these past twenty years is the increase of groups of young delinquents. If in the United States, studies on gangs are numerous, in Europe, and particularly in Switzerland, they are still not very common. By analysing the characteristics of such gangs which prevail in the United States or in other parts of Europe, it appears that some groups of young delinquents in Europe and in Switzerland should be named "gangs" as well.

This research examines the demographic characteristics of gang members, the risk factors which could influence the belonging to gangs and the delinquency of gang members. We have observed that gangs are principally composed of boys, students having school difficulties and teenagers living in single-parent families. It seems that the nationality has not a significant influence on the belonging to gangs. We have also observed that the lack of parental control is a risk factor for the belonging to gangs.

 In this research, we have also observed that gang members commit more offences (drugs trafficking, robbery, theft, etc.) and that they commit them more often than the other teenagers. This research is based first on the answers of a questionnaire of self-reported delinquency among 4'690 teenagers attending school in the region of the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland and secondly on the answers of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) among 3'648 Students in Switzerland.

H Healy, Deirdre (Sheffield University)

Betwixt and Between:
Pathways to Desistance in Ireland

Recently, there has been a renewed interest in studying desistance and researchers have begun to explore the circumstances that accompany the move away from crime. This paper presents the results of an investigation of the psychosocial changes involved in desistance among repeat offenders in Dublin, Ireland. The study used a retrospective mixed-methods design to produce a nuanced account of changes in offending. In-depth interviews were conducted with 73 adult males aged 18 to 35 who had acquired at least two previous convictions. Three psychometric instruments (the PICTS, CRIME PICS II, and the LSI-R) were also employed. Participants who were not currently offending had significantly lower levels of criminal thinking, attitudes, risk and criminogenic needs than those who remained involved in crime. The results suggested that the early stages of desistance may be fluid, with individuals adapting their thinking and behaviour to current circumstances. By providing insight into the initial stages of change, it is hoped that the findings of this study will contribute to existing knowledge about desistance and probation practice.

Heber, Anita (Stokholm University)

Take care!: Fear of crime in the research literature,
interviews and the daily press

The object of this paper is to explore people's fear of crime by means of three studies, a literature review of Anglo-Saxon and Nordic research, by a group of interview subjects and also how fear is depicted in Stockholm's daily press. In the research, fear of crime is viewed as an individual problem that is not linked to exposure to crime. Instead the fear is explained by reference to individual factors, situational factors and societal conditions. The views described in the research have changed over time, with inter alia an increasing number of groups being described as experiencing fear. The interview study is based on 28 in-depth interviews with persons living in different areas of Stockholm. In summary, the interview subjects are not afraid of crime, and they say they do not think about crime in the course of their daily lives. They may perceive fear in certain situations that are characterised by a lack of control. This fear also appears clearly to be influenced by the media. In the press, the fear of crime is not only depicted in relation to public places, but also in the home and at the workplace. The absence of police is described as one of the reasons for this fear. It is also acceptable for men to express a fear of crime in the newspaper articles. The descriptions expressed in the interviews and in the press reflect some of the theories propounded on the risk society.

Heiskanen, Markku (HEUNI)
Piispa, Minna (Ministry of Justice)

Changes in Partner Relationships
or Changes in Violence against Women?
Results from two Violence against Women Surveys in Finland?

In Finland, two violence against women surveys have been conducted, in 1997 and in 2005. Violence in the present partnership seems to be slightly decreasing while the amount of violence experienced by ex-spouses has increased. In the presentation we consider whether the prevalence and the structure of partner violence against women have changed

in eight years in Finland. We constructed two models for both years; in the first model variables describing the partnership relations were used to study differences in victimization. The second set of models describes more widely the social relations between the perpetrator and victim. The most important factor associated with women's victimization in both years was partner's controlling behaviour. Violence in partner's childhood home, partner's frequent alcohol use and women's victimization during childhood had some influence on women's victimization for partner violence in both years.

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Henning, Kris R. (Portland State University)
Jolin, Annette (Portland State University)

More female offenders? The unexpected consequence of America's experiment with mandatory arrest for domestic violence

Recent UCR police report data from the United States indicate that more women are being arrested than at any other time in our country's history. Criminologists seeking to explain this pattern have noted that the majority of this increase has come in arrests for simple and aggravated assault. By contrast, victimization surveys (i.e., NCVS) suggest stability in women's offending, including stability in rates of female perpetrated assault. Rather than showing that women are becoming more criminally involved over time, therefore, these two data sources suggest that social policy changes lie at the heart of this matter. In particular, America's recent effort to criminalize domestic violence (DV) using mandatory arrest has contributed significantly to the rising number of women charged with assault. This is turn has sparked considerable debate over the nature of women's physical aggression in intimate relationships. On one side of the debate are those who argue that the prevalence, causes, and consequences of women's aggression are the same as their male counterparts. For these individuals the convergence in arrest rates signifies that the criminal justice system is becoming less biased against men. Those on the other side argue that meaningful differences exist in the relational aggression perpetrated by men and women, differences that warrant serious concern over the implementation of mandatory arrest policies. The present paper will summarize the findings from the author's recent publications and pending scholarship comparing male and female DV offenders. This will include comparisons on their psychological functioning, attitudes, criminal histories, and the recidivism of these offenders. The theoretical implications of these results will then be explored and practical suggestions will be offered for policing DV and managing female suspects.

Henningan, Karen (University of Southern California)
Sloane, David (University of Southern California)

Collective Social Identities of Gang and Non Gang-Affiliated Youth in East Los Angeles Neighborhoods

The characteristics of formal and informal groups that are significant in the lives of males between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one in three different neighborhoods in East Los Angeles are described and compared. The descriptions are based on self-reports taken in private interviews with youth recruited by door-to-door canvassing supplemented with snowball sampling. Each of the neighborhoods selected for study are claimed as gang territory by a local street gang and each of these areas have been subject to differing

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suppression and intervention efforts undertaken by the city through federal and local funding initiatives. A civil gang injunction has recently been implemented by the police and city attorney in two of these areas and a well-funded gang reduction intervention program has been implemented in one of these as well.

The third neighborhood is close-by but has not been involved in either of these efforts. The range in types of groups reported, the salience of these groups and their importance to the youth's social identity is explored. This is a preliminary report from an ongoing research project.

Henry, Alistair   (Centre for Law and society, University of Edinburgh)

Developments in crime prevention and community safety in Scotland

Since the 1980s crime prevention and community safety partnerships in Scotland have developed in a manner that shows striking similarity with developments in England and Wales. However, an examination of recent Scottish legislation, and the institutional structures within which partnership working has developed and is developing, supports the view that the approach taken in Scotland has not been identical.

This paper shall provide an outline of the development of community safety partnerships in Scotland within the context of recent debates about the effects of devolution in Scotland and the convergence/divergence of policy agendas throughout the UK.

Heydon, Georgina (Monash University, Australia)

The art of deception: myths about lie detection in written confessions

The use of an empirically unproven system of lie detection represents an extremely dangerous risk to law enforcement agencies and governments, and a threat to civil and human rights. Nonetheless, lie detection devices and systems continue to be used by law enforcement agencies even when they are shown to be unreliable by the academic community.

 Clearly, scholarly concerns have had limited impact on the law enforcement community in this particular area and it is important that an attempt is made to bridge the communication gap between researchers and practitioners so that both may cooperate in the service of the broader community. As a first step, it would be useful to consider how the use of lie detection systems by police organizations might construct, or be constructed by, the set of institutional beliefs held by members about the relevant practice (i.e. interrogation).

This paper therefore considers the marketing of one such system, Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN), in order to discover the way in which texts aimed at law enforcement professionals contribute to or form a part of the network of beliefs, assumptions and understandings which constitute a mythology about police interviewing. It is found that critical discourse analysis can provide a framework for the study of the policy issues surrounding police investigations by exposing the mythology at an institution-wide level.

Hille, Christian (Wien University)

Bank Robbery in a Urban Environment: A Quantitative Approach to Analysing Offender's Target Selection Criteria

How do Offender's select their target? This question is not only central to the effective employment of security resources to high risk targets, but also to measure the effects of preventive undertakings and identify the possible occurrence of displacement by offenders. Bank Robbery seems to offer a good opportunity to study offender's target selection, because previous research has shown that most bank robbers undertake at least some kind of planning the offence. And planning means in this regard, that offenders follow some (even maybe limited) rational process, which can be understood and reproduced by science.

In the presented study, it could be shown by using data of over 300 Viennese bank robberies throughout the last few years that bank robberies do not distribute evenly across bank branches. For the further analysis, micro-geographic data for most Viennese bank branches was obtained by using electronic maps. On that basis an appropriate regression-model was calculated, which explains the contributions of the selected spatial risk factors to the overall risk of becoming a target in the given period of time. Findings show that socio-demographic patterns in the district of the bank branch as well as the available means of public transport, the distance to the nearest police station and some other factors seem to play a highly significant role in the target selection process undertaken by the majority of offenders.

The quantitative model used in the study shows a distinctly significant contribution to explaining the spatial distribution of bank robberies in Vienna. For employing and evaluating preventive measures in the field of bank security, it can be therefore strongly recommended to control for these spatial factors.

Hine, Jean (De Montfort University)

Listening to Young People – Why Bovver?

Politicians and policy document talk a lot about young people's participation and about consulting young people in relation to decisions that are made about them. For instance, Youth Matters – Next Steps makes much of the number of young people that responded to the green paper consultation exercise (over 19,000 completed the questionnaire). This is useful for policy makers to be able to argue that their policies are informed by young people.

But this is just one way and one reason for talking to young people. Another way that has increased substantially in recent years is research with young people that looks at issues from their perspective – tries to understand the world through their eyes. Such research reveals that adult understandings of behaviour and motivations for crime and anti-social behaviour can be very different to that of children and young people. This is crucially important in a climate where policy requires young people to be responsible for their own behaviour, but in terms of adult understandings of 'responsible'. This paper will draw on the research of the author and of others to demonstrate how looking at crime in young people's worlds through young people's eyes can reveal a different picture. This picture can give different insights into the sorts of programmes and interventions that can be used fro crime prevention – that's why we should listen.

H Hipp, John (University of California)
Tita, George (University of California)
Greenbaum, Robert (Ohio State University)

Drive-bys and Trade-ups:
Examining the Directionality of the Crime
and Residential Instability Relationship

This study tests a key assumption of the social disorganization theory: residential instability causes more crime. Whereas prior tests of this relationship have generally employed cross-sectional data, we utilize a unique dataset linking home sales geocoded to census tracts with crime rate data in census tracts in the city of Los Angeles to test this relationship using a six-year panel data design.

Our findings suggest that there is little evidence that residential instability in one year (measured as the proportion of home sales) leads to more property or violent crime the following year. Instead, we find that higher levels of violent crime in the tract in one year lead to greater residential instability the following year. We find that this relationship is exacerbated in tracts with high levels of racial/ethnic heterogeneity, suggesting that such tracts may engender a distinct combination of fear and uncertainty in their residents, leading to more turnover.

Hirtenlehner, Helmut (University of Linz)

Fear of Crime in the Context of Modern Insecurity.
Quantitative Evidence for a Generalized Insecurity Approach

Several qualitative studies illustrate the practically impenetrable tangle of fear of crime and worries concerning changes in the life-world. The theoretical background of these studies can be found in some kind of generalized insecurity approach. At its core is the assumption that fear of crime is a manifestation of a broad and diffuse insecurity whose roots can be found in the changes within late-modern societies. The anxieties measured under the name of fear of crime may have more to do with general fear of the future and existential insecurity than with the specific fear of being the victim of a crime.

In 2003, Klaus Sessar and colleagues wrote "An examination of the complex interrelations between the different dimensions of insecurity, anxiety and fear can only be accomplished by means of qualitative research methods" . The presentation will demonstrate that quantitative methods can also offer deep insights in the connections between the various perceptions of insecurity. Three population surveys will serve as test case: Two surveys from Austria (Vienna and Linz) and one from Germany (Hamburg).

In Vienna, exploratory data analysis was done. Correlations between four dimensions of modern insecurity (crime-related fears, social fears, global fears, concerns aroused by incivility) were calculated and a meta-factor analysis was carried out. The four facets of modern insecurity prove to be one-dimensional, indicating that all of them blend into one another and are inseparable interwoven.

The study in Linz picks up the findings from Vienna and translates them into a more model-guided approach. A structural equation model in the form of a second-order confirmatory factor analysis was estimated. It can be shown that the factor model derived from the generalization thesis fits the data pretty well, even better than a competing disorder model. Put together, the findings show that understanding fear of crime as a projection of an abstract feeling of insecurity is compatible with urban Austrian survey data.

The final section of the presentation will deal with the question if the generalized insecurity model can be replicated with survey data from Hamburg. Using a sample surveyed in the INSEC-Project lead by Prof. Sessar, a similar confirmatory factor analysis model shall be estimated and the results shall be compared to the findings from Austria.

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Ho, Taiping (Ball State University)

Personal Negligence and Hotel Crimes

Crimes against tourists have exerted a significantly negative impact on tourist-related industries, the hotel industry, in particular. The hotel industry is extremely sensitive, sometimes may be vulnerable, to criminal activities against either hotel visitors or the hotel itself. By employing the offense-incident reports of the Miami-Dade Police Department, Florida, the present researcher examines the effects of the hotel visitors' characteristics and the circumstantial factors of the hotel on criminal victimizations among the hotel visitors. The present researcher will also further examine the impact of personal negligence on a variety of criminal victimizations against the hotel guests. As the study's results show, there is a distinctive pattern of criminal victimizations between foreign and American visitors. In other words, foreign visitors are likely robbed, but American visitors are likely burglarized at the hotel settings, either in the hotel room or at the parking lot. The most striking finding is that personal negligence has exerted a significant effect on a variety of victimizations at the hotel setting. This study's results suggest that hoteliers should establish effective and proactive crime-prevention measures against potential criminals and proactively promote self-awareness among the hotel guests to protect their property and safety as well.

Hoehler, Annegret (Art Historian, Italy)

Art as a status symbol

Since the nineteenth century art works of the past are object of ambition and identification for a large bourgeois public. Specific social groups in various periods prefer certain styles and artists: English travellers of nineteenth century had a predilection for Florentine Renaissance, American and Japanese businessmen of the twentieth century preferred French Impressionism. When a style or an artist become myth or status symbol, the market request increases, but the offer remains limited. This favours criminal actions as theft and falsification. The nature of counterfeit and artistic status symbol is similar. Both are images, or interpretations of an historical phenomenon which are created in a later epoch.
The original does not necessarily correspond to such an imaginary but reflects the historical situation in which it was made.

Holloway, Katy (University of Glamorgan)
Bennett, Trevor (University of Glamorgan)

Variations in the drug-crime connection

Some progress has been made in generating theories about the causal connection between drug misuse and crime. It has been suggested that drug use might cause crime through 'economic necessity' and that crime might cause drug use through 'chemical celebration' following the commission of a successful offence. However, much less is known about the

details of the way in which drug use and crime are connected in any particular instance. This paper investigates some of the variations that exist in the nature of the connection between drug misuse and crime both across and within individuals. The paper reports the findings of a study of prisoners currently serving sentences for drug-related crimes in various prisons in the United Kingdom. Data on specific drug-crime connections were collected using semi-structured interviews lasting approximately one hour each. The paper reports the findings of the first round of interviews with 25 prisoners. Details of specific drug-crime connections are discussed and a provisional typology of relationships is suggested.

Hope, Tim (Keele University)

Is the Collective Efficacious for Public Safety?

The idea that local communities can organise themselves to provide safety for their members is a persistent one in criminology. Recent notions include those of 'collective efficacy' (Sampson _et al_.), a 'new parochialism' (Carr), and 'common security' (Shearing and Wood). Conceptions of 'social capital' and their operation often play a central role in these proposals. Yet, notwithstanding certain normative objections, these ideas also evoke the 'collective action problem' which, in various forms, has exercised social and political thought for many years, leading generally to a more pessimistic prognosis for the provision of common safety in lieu of state intervention. Further, where collective efficacy can be established, its most likely consequence is to distort the equitable distribution of common goods within society. This paper argues that the collective provision of public safety is not exempt from these theoretical difficulties – which may account for the poor implementation of collective public safety programmes where they are most needed, and the inequitable distribution of safety in society. An 'institutional choice' approach is suggested, tentatively, as a way out of these dilemmas.

Hough, Michael (King's College, London)

Public attitudes to offences involving death by driving

This paper will summarise the results of a study conducted for the British Sentencing Advisory Panel in public attitudes on the punishment of offences involving death by driving, and will consider the implications for sentencing practice and – more importantly – for the management of public ignorance about sentencing, and its consequences on public confidence.

Huff, Ronald C. (University of California, Irvine)
Barrows, Julie (University of Minnesota)

Gang Member Identification, Databases, and Public Policy Issues

Scholarly and public concern about gangs and other troublesome youth groups has increased in recent years in both the United States and Europe, resulting in increased attention by law enforcement agencies and the development of a cross-national group of

scholars and policymakers (the Eurogang network) who are engaged in comparative studies of gangs in both continents. An important issue in gang research is the problem of accurate identification of gang members - a process that may result in either Type I or Type II errors, which can have serious consequences for the lives of those involved and for public safety. This paper discusses the issue of gang definition and identification, the increasing use of gang databases to organize and share information about gangs and gang members, and some of the related public policy issues and implications, as well as the sociological and legal implications involved. The paper also summarizes survey data comparing statutory definitions and policies utilized in various states in the U.S. and raises questions of potential importance to both U.S. and European scholars and policymakers.

Hughes, Thomas W. (University of Louisville)
Wilson, Deborah (University of Louisville)

Change in Police Organizations: Stimuli and Sustainability Efforts

As the world changes organizations that provide and foster civility must adapt. Law enforcement agencies face new and substantial challenges in a globalizing world. As institutions central to good government, police organizations must innovate with the changing environment. This paper seeks to explore the topic of police organizational change and the
factors that appear to spark police innovation. The paper first explains process and general types of changes that are often associated organizations. Next, the possible sources of change stimuli for police organizations are explored. Third, issues related to sustaining change efforts in law enforcement agencies are examined. Last, potential future examples of change stimuli that may impact upon police organizations are discussed.

Huisman, Win (Free University of Amsterdam)

Corporations and international crimes. A criminological analysis of illegal trade in chemicals and natural recourses

With the rapid development of international criminal law, a growing attention for the criminology of international crimes is emerging. The recently developing criminology of international crime is focusing on (para)military and state-officials as the main perpetrators of gross human rights violations. There is hardly any attention for the involvement of corporations and their agents in international crimes, while there is empirical evidence of corporations that are complicit to human rights violations that might constitute crimes under criminal law. The UN Security Council and the International Criminal Court are showing a growing interest in corporations facilitating and financing armed conflicts by illegally trading in natural resources, chemicals and arms and international legal scholarship is recently discussing the possibilities for constituting corporate liability for human rights crimes.This paper will discuss two cases of Dutch businessmen who are charged with complicity to genocide. Frans van A.'s company was a main supplier of the chemicals that allegedly where used by Saddam Hussein's regime to produce the chemical weapons that killed many Kurdish and Iranian civilians. Gus K. was the director of two corporations that allegedly financed and supported the regime of Liberia's former president Charles Taylor in its civil war in Liberia and neighbouring Sierra Leone by the illegal trade of timber and

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arms. The goal of this paper is to analyse these cases by using criminological theory on corporate crime. Corporate crime theories will be used to test whether these can give a satisfying explanation of corporate complicity to international crimes.

Hulley, Susie (University College London Jill Dando Institute)

Community Involvement in Local Policing: Problems and dangers

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is perceived to be a growing problem across Europe. Tackling ASB is considered by the British people to be the responsibility of the police, more so than the community. However, the community are playing an increasingly influential role in such policing. This paper examines a local community's role in informing local policing priorities and argues that such input is problematic for two reasons. Firstly, the concept of what constitutes a 'community' is ambiguous and secondly, the process of recruiting local informers (to inform priorities) is limited by selection bias. The paper reports on quantitative and qualitative research conducted in South-East London. The results show that the definition of 'community' is not clear, with members of the 'community', as understood by the police (in this context young people and adults living in one area), interpreting the concept differently. Further, police attempts to engage with the 'community' encourage the self-selection of adults at the expense of young people, of whom few are given the opportunity to engage. This can result in local priorities being developed that are skewed towards the perceived ASB risks of a small sample of adults in the area, and ignore the perceived and actual risks of young people. This paper argues that the growing use of communities to inform local policing is fundamentally flawed in its current guise and its misguided attempts to reduce ASB in an area may unwittingly increase ASB problems involving young people.

Humphreys, Leslie (Lancaster University)

Measuring the Gender Effect on Sentencing in England and Wales

The Gender Duty is a duty on public bodies to promote gender equality. These duties derive from commitments in the EU Treaty of Amsterdam and consequent Directives. As part of this duty there is currently a large amount of research involved in assessing the extent of gender inequality in all areas of social life.

One of these areas is the functioning of the Criminal Justice System (CJS). The research presented focuses specifically on whether judges and magistrates sentence men and women differently. Previous studies have attempted to investigate this question. However, few are based on UK data. Of those carried out on UK data it appears that none have used large-scale datasets. In addition, these studies do not provide an understanding of differences in sentencing between different types of offence.

This paper presents results of a demonstration study that aims to measure the gender effect on sentencing and how it changes between different offence types of offence in the 21st century. The study employs matched case control analysis on a national sample of criminal history data taken from Police National Computer data (from England and Wales). Findings relating to the gender effect on sentencing as well as methodological issues relating to the efficacy of using this data for this task will be discussed.

Hutton, Neil (University of Strathclyde)
McNeill, Fergus (Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research)

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Social Workers as Sentencers:
Professional Tensions and Insecurities

Courts in Scotland are provided with information about offenders by Criminal Justice Social Workers in Social Enquiry Reports. These reports are used by judges in making their sentencing decisions.

This paper reports some of the results of a research project supported by the ESRC which used a range of mainly qualitative methods to examine the ways in which social workers write reports and the ways in which judges read and interpret these reports. The paper describes some of the tensions which are created for both professions by the legal and professional structures within which they work.

In particular the paper looks at the professional insecurities of criminal justice social workers and how their approach to writing reports itself involves adopting a quasi-sentencing role. Some of the policy implications for developing the role of community sanctions in Scotland are explored.

Hydle, Ida (Norwegian Social Research, NOVA)

Perspectives on principles and practices of RJ –
into streets and prisons in the Barents region

This project aims at developing new participatory methods in sustainable cooperative development of models for local democracy and welfare, i.e. a strengthening of civil society at a general level. Specifically, the project aims at crime and delinquency prevention with young people at the cultural and economic margins in the Barents region, including ethnic minority groups, thereby contributing to the Norwegian governmental Northern Region Safety and Security Policy.

Through a concerted effort by the Centre for Peace Studies and Visual Cultural Studies at the University of Tromsø, Norwegian Social Research (NOVA) in Oslo and the Norwegian Mediation Service (NMS) in Tromsø and Finnmark, researchers and mediators/facilitators will work with two restorative justice (RJ) approaches: street mediation and prison mediation in five different urban areas in the Norwegian and Russian northern outskirts: Tromsø, Hammerfest, Kirkenes, Murmansk and Arkhangelsk.

The research consists of participant observation and filming of the practical implementation of the RJ projects which aims at 1) improving conflict resolution among marginalised persons in youth gangs/groups and in prisons and increase the self esteem of young people, enhanced by the use of participant video/dvd-filming; 2) building trust between young people and civil organisations; 3) building capacity and resources for conflict resolution within the five urban areas in focus, i.e. educate local facilitators. This includes workshops on handling conflicts, conferencing and mediations (in partnership with the police, the NMS and the CJ system, informal counselling and support, network meetings for practitioners in the field.

The research functions both as an evaluation and documentation with large dissemination potentials due to the filming of the practical implementation of the RJ programs.

I Isenring, Giang Ly (Northeastern University, Boston)

Offences committed by employees in the retail and financial sectors: what do we know about the authors?

Some of the first studies in white-collar crime describe the actors of such offences as white businessmen occupying important positions in a firm. This seems to be the most prevalent conception of white-collar crime and is perpetuated by several infamous cases. The aim of this paper is to see if this conception can continue to be forwarded. To answer this question, the results from a victimization survey of Swiss firms in 2005 were reviewed.

Isenring, Giang Ly (Northeastern University, Boston)

Targeting charities to fight against terrorist financing: a questionable measure of the US Government

Shortly after 11 September 2001, the US government declared that part of the fight against terrorism consists of stopping the money that nourishes its operations. In this context, charitable organizations have become a target of this new security regime. However, trying to put an end to terrorist financing by freezing assets or shutting down charities without serious evidence can create a perverse effect. Wrong policies can lead to frustration and exacerbation from both innocent people and charities. In this paper, some cases of charities accused of funding terrorists are discussed as well as the oppositions and debates surrounding the case. The aim here is to point out why some actions taken by the US government so far were premature or unjustified and why, more than ever, right policies are necessary in the fight against terrorist financing.

Isenring, Giang Ly (Northeastern University, Boston)

Understanding Corporate Crime within a Criminological Perspective: A Case Study of the Pharmaceutical Industry

The pharmaceutical industry is of great importance for mankind to cure diseases and improve people's health. However, this industry also offers an illustration of how opportunities for crimes are exploited at the corporate level and how crimes are committed without any lawbreaking.This paper offers an overview of the drug companies and explores their misbehaviours from a criminological perspective. The paper mainly tries to explain corporate crimes committed inside the pharmaceutical industry on a macro level by using theories such as the conflict theory, the integrated theory of white-collar crime, the anomie and global anomie theories. Policy implications and suggestions for law enforcement are also discussed.

Ivičić, Ines (IVO PILAR Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb)
Franc, Renata (IVO PILAR Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb)
Šakić, Vlado (IVO PILAR Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb)

Sentencing goals, attributions, ideology and personality as predictors of sentences

According to the previous research several types of individual differences predict variation in severity of sentences, including: sentencing goals, attributions about the causes of crime, ideology, and personality (e.g. Carroll, Perkowitz, Lurigio & Weaver, 1987). Thus, the first aim of this study was to assess magnitude of the effects of socio-demographic variables, previous victimization and contacts with criminal justice system, fear of crime, sentencing

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goals, attributions about the causes of crime, ideology and personality in predicting self-estimated severity and type of sentences for different types of criminal acts among laypeople. The second aim is to present data about experts sentencing goals, attributions about the causes of crime and to compare them with public perceptions. Self-reported data on above mentioned variables were collected in 2005. from a national representative sample of 1004 laypeople and from a sample of 700 Croatian experts (judges and police). Particular attention will be given to the similarities and differences between laypeople and experts, and to comparison of our results with similar studies from other countries.

Jackson, Jonathan (London School of Economics)
Farral, Stephen (Keele University)
Gray, Emily (Keele University)

Modelling experience and expression in the fear of crime

Using the BCS 2003-04, this paper seeks to explore a new approach to the fear of crime. Some have argued that the fear of crime is a composite measure of other anxieties about modern society, change in the local environment and so on. On the other hand, are those scholars who, rightly, point to the relationships between fear, victimisation, local crime rates and so on. Building on the work of all of these scholars, we present new thinking on the fear of crime which sees such feelings as incorporating both 'expressive' aspects and direct experiences of frightening episodes.
This paper presents a structural equation model which supports this 'unified' line of thinking.

Jager, Matjaž ((Institute of criminology at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana)

Effectiveness, Efficiency and the New Economy of Criminal Procedure(s)

In the growing debate on the "economy of the criminal justice system" we need to clarify the conceptual framework in which it is at present presented to us. The popular framework of discussion creates conceptual confusion by mixing the concepts of effectiveness and efficiency.
Any specific criminal procedure code can be assessed according to its legal effectiveness and in addition from the point of view of how efficiently its goals are reached. No particular criminal procedure can be declared to be more effective than the other because particular criminal procedures pursue more or less different goals. These goals are reflected in code specific value compromises that are the results of the legislative process. Because these value judgments are to the considerable extent different, no criminal procedure code is in principle more or less effective or efficient.
The issue of efficiency can properly be raised only within the specific criminal procedure, or perhaps within the specific model-type. Comparing for example the garantiste and the simplified or war regime criminal procedure model according to their efficiency is like comparing oranges, apples and beans. Confusing the debate by mixing the notions of effectiveness and efficiency hides the real political, non-value-neutral dilemmas that are at stake today.

J Jahic, Galma (Istanbul Bilgi Universit)
Akdafl, Asli (Dogus University)

Fear of crime in Istanbul in the light of the shift in understanding of "safety and security" in Turkey

Turkey participated in the fifth wave of ICVS for the first time, with a city survey of Istanbul. 1242 households from Istanbul metropolitan area have participated in this research. Face-to-face interviews were conducted using the standard ICVS questionnaire, that was translated and adapted to Turkish. While it was found that Istanbul rated among the highest in property crimes, compared to other European cities (based on reports of The European Crime and Safety Survey), when it comes to contact offences, its ranking was much lower. Nevertheless, the fear of crime was found to be disproportionately high. Approximately 70% of the citizens reported that being a target of burglary in the following year was possible or highly likely - such an estimation was one of the highest across EU cities. It was found that risk estimate was directly associated with previous victimization, increasing for those whose houses were burglarized once or more times in the past. Despite relatively low rates for violent crimes (compared to other European cities), Istanbul citizens reported feeling very unsafe on the streets. Those reporting feeling "very safe" and "fairly safe" constituted less than 50% of participants, which is one of the lowest rates in European cities, and gender was identified as a significant factor influencing sense of safety. Discrepancy in actual victimization rates and reported fear of crime will be discussed in the light of changing security context in Turkey.

Jamel, Joanna (University of Leicester)
Bull, Ray (University of Leicester)
Sheridan, Lorraine (University of Leicester)

Researching the Provision of Service by Specially Trained Police Officers to Rape Victims: An Exploratory Study

On evaluation of policing literature it was found that minimal attention was given to outcome research (Beckman, Gibbs, Beatty, & Canigiani, 2005). An exploratory study was therefore undertaken to examine the police response to adult male rape victims, providing a valuable contribution through advancing research (Gregory & Lees, 1999; Lees 1997). This study involved Specially Trained Officers (STOs) completing semi-structured questionnaires (disseminated with the assistance of a British Police Force). This questionnaire included questions about their specialist occupation regarding the provision of victim care, their investigative function, and how it adheres to responsibilities outlined in policy documents regarding expectations of these Specially Trained Officers. Questions about service provisions were then put to male and female rape survivors to investigate whether a differential level of service exists regarding victim gender. For example, survivors were (i) asked as to the response of the police on reporting, (ii) the procedures followed, and (iii) the level of communication maintained throughout their case, and (iv) their suggestions for improvement of the service received in light of their experience. The police and rape survivor data were analysed using classic content analysis and compared. Key issues which were highlighted included: the importance of regular communications about the progress of the case. Rape victims also expressed a lack of confidence in the judicial system; however this was even more apparent in male responses. Furthermore, the limited resources available to Specially Trained Officers were found to negatively impact on the service provided to rape survivors.

James, Zoë (University of Plymouth)

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Enforcing Boundaries?: Policing Gypsies and Travellers in a new Europe

This paper will explore the policing of Gypsies and Travellers as a transnational issue. It will consider the ways in which the policing of Gypsies and Travellers has happened across area and state boundaries in Europe. The paper will comparatively analyse the policing of Gypsies and Travellers in the UK with other European states. As the nation state has been reconceptualised in a new Europe analysis of the policing experience of such communities provides a useful conduit through which a better understanding of policing can be developed.

Jiao, Allan Yong (Rowan University)

Controlling Police Corruption and Misconduct: Is the Hong Kong Experience Applicable in New York?

Police corruption and misconduct are a perpetual concern to both the police and the public. Various measures and programs have been adopted to reduce and control these problems. But research indicates that their effects are either temporary or uncertain. Few studies have been conducted to understand the mechanisms for controlling police corruption and misconduct from a cross-cultural perspective. This study intends to fill this gap by examining the Hong Kong Police experiences in this regard and comparing them with those of the New York Police Department. Although Hong Kong is today a Chinese city, it remains in the Common Law system and its police practices have been highly influenced by Western policing principles, making such a comparison relevant and perhaps useful.

Johnston, Jenny (University of Glasgow)
Leacock, Vivian (University of Glasgow)

Managing Equality in the Criminal Justice Process: some legal and organisational challenges for implementing the Gender Equality Duty in the UK (Equality Act 2006)

The Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR) was commissioned by the Equal Opportunities Commission (Scotland) to conduct a short study collating and researching data on gender specifically as it applies to victims and offenders (including young offenders) within the criminal justice process. This was designed to inform the generic guidance for Scottish criminal justice agencies in order to ensure compliance with the new Gender Equality Duty (GED) (a statutory Duty stipulated in the Equality Act 2006). Some key issues raised in the study included: how the GED will be implemented in practice and how organisations will develop tools for monitoring the impact of the GED; the role of agency discretion in developing and implementing policies to meet the GED requirements; and the resource implications for agencies in adhering to this new Duty and finally, how the organisations will be regulated and the specific role of the Commission for Equality and Human Rights (CEHR).
Building on this study, this paper will explore in more detail some of the legal and organisational challenges facing the various agencies involved in the delivery of criminal

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justice in adhering to this Duty (with specific reference to methods of best practice). Of particular interest will be the themes of effective implementation of the Duty, equality of access for male and female offenders to appropriate services to tackle offending behaviour and prevention of crime, impact assessment, the role of agency discretion and regulation. We offer some comments on future directions and the role of the regulatory bodies including the CEHR and the role of European legislation (namely the EC Directive 2004/113/EC which technically implements "the principle of equal treatment of men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services") and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000/C 364/01, Articles 20, 21 and 23) regarding equality before the law, non-discrimination and equality between men and women.

Jones, Alex (Ministry of Justice, England and Wales)

The Challenges of using Administrative Data in Compiling Statistics on Race in the Criminal Justice System

The England and Wales Government is committed to building a society with opportunities for all. A key part of that is a Criminal Justice System (CJS) which treats all communities equally, is seen to be fair and representative and is effective in tackling racist crime. Crucial to fulfilling this commitment is the availability of statistics on race and the CJS.

It is commonly acknowledged that the UK has one of the most comprehensive systems in the world for monitoring race in the CJS. The annual publication under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 entitled Statistics on Race and the CJS significantly contributes to this. The publication is one of the main sources of information of Black and Minority Ethnic groups experiences across the CJS. It brings together statistics on the ethnicity of suspects, offenders, victims and employees of the CJS.

This paper will highlight the challenges encountered in the compilation of contemporary statistics on race and the CJS. Many of these centre around the inherent nature of using statistics derived from administrative data systems to inform policy. Drawing data from a wide range of sources, including police, court, and prison records creates issues in combining and comparing statistics in meaningful analysis. The requirement to balance detailed analysis with timely information is also a key consideration in the formulation and reporting of such statistics.

Jones, Imogen (University of Manchester)

'Truth' in Criminal Justice: Can the Adversarial System Import Inquisitorial Methods Safely?

Recent reforms to the criminal justice process by the British Government have suggested that it is desirable to alter the process in line with inquisitorial concepts of what it means to seek 'truth'. They have suggested that the exclusionary adversarial system is ineffective at fulfilling the systems overall goal of 'truth-seeking'. They advocate that two ways of achieving this goal are more inclusive evidential procedures and increased victim participation. This, they hope, will in turn increase public confidence in a system which is perceived to be failing to control crime.

European inquisitorial style systems claim to engage in procedures throughout their criminal justice system that will expose the 'truth'. There is greater opportunity for victim participation and procedural rules which allow for adjudication to be based upon a full

'contextual' version of events. However, it has been suggested that a combination of factors including the canteen culture shared by the judiciary and police and lack of due process protections result in a crime control 'culture of confession' which may undermine the system's ability to truly establish the 'truth'.

This paper will examine whether the British Government is attempting to move away from adversarial criminal justice towards a model of criminal justice reflective of continental jurisdictions. It will be suggested that whilst the government says that it altering he system to foster 'truth seeking', it is doubted that grafting inquisitorial aspects onto the adversarial system can satisfy the primary desire for crime control.

Jorge-Birol, Alline Pedra (University of Lausanne)
Aebi, Marcelo (University of Lausanne)

Empowering Women Victims of Trafficking: the Role of the Assistance, Protection and Re-Integration Programmes

Literature is broad while considering "push and pull" factors to human trafficking. It is said that traffickers and recruiters take advantage of the legal vacuum present in post-conflict areas and of socio-economic problems such as unemployment, poverty, lack of education, gender discrimination, family violence, in order to recruit people who turn to be traffickers' commodities and victims of, most frequently, forced labour and sexual exploitation. However, in spite of being victims, practice shows that when these women are somehow found or discovered by law enforcement officers, most of the times they are considered as illegal migrants and are not recognized, neither protected, as victims. This paper pretends to show the importance of assistance and protection for trafficked victims. Best practices such as reflection delay, the permit to stay in the country, psychological and social assistance, before returning these victims to their country of origin, have the ability to empower and to convince them to contribute to criminal justice system by reporting the crime, testifying, and identifying the offenders. If trafficked victims are not recognised, assisted and protected as victims, criminal justice systems lose important evidence against traffickers.

Junger-Tas, Josine (University of Utrecht)

A Reform Agenda for Juvenile Justice

Many European and North-American countries are struggling with a failing Juvenile Justice system. Greatly influenced by the media, claiming a steep increase in delinquency and crime, many countries develop ever harsher punishments and interventions to curb this seemingly irreversible trend. The paper will first look at the state of Juvenile justice in a number of European and North-American countries. It then goes on to discuss the possible reasons for an independent Juvenile justice system which is separate from the adult Penal system, with a consideration of principles expressed by some international bodies as well as in view of what research has learned us. The paper develops a number of steps that –according to the author- should be taken to reform the system. This includes all processes and interventions in the lives of young people and includes prevention, the role of the police, the prosecutor, and the juvenile judge. Questions such as to what extent the child's rights are protected in police procedures and police interrogations, the usefulness of diversion procedures and alternative sanctions and above all effects of detention and institutional treatment will be dealt with.

K Källman, Linda (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)
Korsell, Lars (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Receiving-organised crime as everyday business

The offence receiving is here described in terms of production and market, e.g. as a form of business. The presentation will highlight some similarities and differences between activities in the regular economical life and in the illegal economical life; in this context between law-abiding businesses and businesses that handles stolen property.
The main focus is on identifying connections between illegal and legal business life and crossings where goods pass between illegal and legal market places. In the "production" phase goods pass from a legal context to an illegal through offences like theft. After further processing, marketing and distribution—typically dealt with by one or more receivers-the goods often pass over to a legal (or, at least, legit) context again and end up on the legal market. Legal businesses are often used to facilitate dealing in stolen goods and the paper raises questions about the economical and legal implications of these activities for society.

Kanduc, Zoran (Institute of Criminology at Faculty of Law Ljubljana)

Crime, Punishment and Control:
the Case of Slovene (Post)Transitional Society

The theme of »crime and punishment« is extremely important for understanding some main aspects of social, economic and political transformations – and control, especially that concerning thinking and »mental production« generally – in Slovene postmodern society. In this regard, »crime« should be interpreted as following: (a) in modern ideological terms, that is as an act that interfere with the right to dispose of whatever someone happens to own, e.g. body, money or (i)material goods (in this sense, crime is an obvious violation of the very possibility of normal exchange between owners or legal subjects); (b) in modern counter-revolutionary terms, that is as a nationalisation/socialization of private means of production (e.g. land, factories, banks and other resources); (c) in postmodern terms, that is as more or less »normal«, morally neutral/irrelevant means for accumulation of capital, wealth, prestige and inflence or, on the other side, for solving more trival, everyday (material or moral) problems.
Paradoxically perhaps, it is »crime« as understood by counter-revolutionary propaganda that has been playing crucial role in Slovene transitonal society, ideologically based on the following equation: socialism = totalitarianism = crime of all crimes (evil par excellence). This is the fundamental norm for thinking and feeling in the new, capitalist society and, also, the basic justification not only for emerging/established property relations but also for continuing (partially self-imposed) collective punishment, e.g. in the form of denationalization and privatization.
 Counter-revolutionary colective punishment has many dimensions: (a) retribution (»you have give up the rights you had in socialist system«, »you have to feel economic and social inesecurity and tolerate or even respect growing inequalities«, »you have to suffer humiliation, flexibilization and subjugation imposed by private and »public« bosses«);
(b) deterrence (»you have to accept the capitalist mode of production/exploatation otherwise some sort of social or individual catastrophe will happen to you«);
(c) incapacitation (»you have to sacrifice – by free contractual arrangements – most of your time, energy and freedom to economic activities, i.e. heteronomous/predetermined work and consumption«);
 (d) rehabilitation (»you have to accept the ideology of work-as-value« and that od selling

oneself«, »you have to become a new wo/man, e.g. an active, productive, competitive and self-disciplined/controlled person«, »you have to improve yourself, mainly by intensive and extensive work therapy«);

(e) preventive control delivered by »democratic« parties/policians and intelectuals (in media and educational system), NATO, EU and other institutions of the global governance (e.g. WTO, IMF, OECD, WB).

Kanz, Kristina-Maria (Münster University)

Interaction effects in the relationship between violent media, parental maltreatment and juvenile violent delinquency

The effects of violent media on juvenile violent delinquency have been the focus of media-violence-research for decades and the discussion has been intensified in recent years after several school shootings. Whilst the majority of research indicates positive, albeit small relationships, the lack of longitudinal research especially on the impact of violent video games is apparent. Data from a panel study which started in Duisburg, Germany in 2002 will be used to analyze the proposed hypothesis. It is hypothesized that the effects of violent media on violent delinquency related normative beliefs and on self-reported violent delinquency intensify aggressive dispositions in juveniles. The familiar background, especially harsh parental punishment and parental inconsistency in childrearing, is hypothesized to cause these aggressive dispositions. The proposed interactive model will be tested using structural equation modelling.

Karli, Chrysoula (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens)
Tsiliakou, Maria (NGO Solidarity, Greece)

Human Trafficking: A Comparative Study of the Legal Framework of the Phenomenon, in Greece and the United Kingdom

For the phenomenon of trafficking and exploitation of persons (trafficking in human beings) has become a lot of reason in the past few years when its rapid spread and its notification by the means of mass briefing in the wide public rendered it between the more major criminal phenomena of our season. This article draws on the findings of a comparative study that investigated how the legal framework of two different countries as Greece and the United Kingdom has influenced the construction and operation of the respective domestic regimes. Despite the fact that the selection of these countries may appear as an odd combination, their selection as comparator regimes was based mainly on their different ways of conceptualising and responding to the problem of human trafficking in general. Through reviewing the legal framework on people trafficking, this study makes an effort to point out the underlying tensions between human rights and policing in these two different countries that lead to conflict in domestic response.

Kautt, Paula M. (University of Cambridge)

So, you've gotten away with it. Will you do it again?: Self-prediction of recidivism amongst admitted violence perpetrators

Research indicates that, despite its serious nature and such acts often constituting criminal offences, violence often goes unreported and does not come to the attention of criminal justice authorities. At the same time, self-report literature shows that most violent offenders

are either never arrested or are arrested only for non-violent offences. Yet, with the exception of juvenile offenders, most recidivism studies either rely on self-reports from perpetrators who have already been identified by the criminal justice system or on very small sample studies. Thus, research generally has not assessed the large-scale recidivism risk of adult violence perpetrators who have gone undetected by the criminal justice system. The current research attempts to remedy this deficiency using data on admitted violent offenders from the 2003 Crime and Justice Survey (CJS). A nationally representative self-report survey of UK household residents aged 10-65, the CJS Nature module of the CJS captures detailed offence data as well as respondents' answers to questions concerning their motivation for the offence, personal circumstances, general attitudes and estimation of whether they would commit a similar offence again. With expectations based on Reasoned Action Theory, the current research statistically assesses the predictors of respondent belief regarding whether or not they would perpetrate another violent offence.

Kelk, Constantijn (Utrecht University)

Health provisions in prison

The medical care of prisoners is internationally viewed as an important measure of their general well-being. As is the case in many other countries, the equivalence of care is the point of departure in the Netherlands as well. This means prison medical care should be as equivalent as possible to the care in the outside world and as well suited as possible to the special circumstances of the individual's detention situation.

The Justiciary Institutions Administration, related to the Dutch Ministry of Justice and also in charge of juvenile prisons and institutions for the criminally insane, is insured as a whole for medical expenses.

It is increasingly difficult to interest doctors in the position of prison physician. They are hesitant to work in the hierarchic structure of the prison system. Once doctors take the step they usually find their work gratifying.

In general the prisoners have the right to individually lodge complaints at the independent complaint committee of their institution. Separate from this a special procedure has been drawn up pertaining to medically related complaints. The institution's Medical Service can always go for advice to the Medical Advisor of the Ministry of Justice.

In addition to the framework of rules and norms of prison medical care in Dutch legislation, there are a number of international arrangements: the European Prison Rules for example, include a section about medical care. Considerable attention is attached to the judgements of the European Committee for the prevention of Torture and Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or punishment (CTP).

Kennedy, Leslie W. (Rutgers University)
Van Brunschot, Erin (University of Calgary)

The Risk in Crime

Criminology and criminal justice, of necessity, must consider the chances of individuals offending, the likelihood of victimization, or the probable safety of locations in which people congregate. Even so, there is no systematic consideration in these disciplines of how the measurement of risk pertains to all of these conditions. Risk concepts are imbedded in many different criminological theories, including social control, opportunity and lifestyles, conflict and others but they are poorly specified and rarely constitute a central

focus for research (with some notable exceptions, for example, the abuse of racial profiling or usefulness of individual predictions of re-offending). This paper will introduce an overview of the many ways in which risk has been incorporated, defined and applied in these disciplines; seek to understand its influence on our understanding of crime and victimization; and suggest ways in which we can better utilize risk strategies in identifying crime potential, searching for crime patterns, and reducing and preventing victimization. In addition, we will explore the issues raised around risk governance in the use of surveillance in monitoring risk conditions and developing strategies for crime prevention.

Kensey, Annie (Ministry of Justice, France)

30 years of research about Recidivism in France.
Evolution of the methods, for what results?

Recidivism is at the core of the penal justice system in France today. Mandatory sentences for recidivists have just been enacted in July 2007 and juveniles penal dispositions are similar as for adults in case of recidivism, except for motivated decision by the judge. Conditional release will be impossible for prisoners who refused care in case of judicial follow up.

This presentation will examine the major quantitative researches and the evolution of several criteria used to study recidivism. How are these researches taken in account to decide a text of law?

Keramida, Kalliopi (Panteion University)

Juvenile Delinquency: «A comparative approach
according to qualitative and quantitative data of the imprisoned
juveniles' population in Prison of Avlona, Greece, during 2000-2007 »

The purpose of this speech is the presentation of the juveniles' population characteristics of the Avlona prison during the last seven years (2000-2007). It is based on the annual data of the main prison for juvenile delinquents in Greece, the Prison of Avlona (annual reports of Avlona's Prisons from 2000 onwards).

Our principle objective is to examine the trends, rates and statistics of juvenile criminal activity. More specifically:

•What is the age breakdown for juveniles in Greece? Has this changed over time?
•What is the size of the juvenile population by race? Which is the number of juvenile delinquents by country?
•For what kinds of offences have juveniles been imprisoned? Has these offences changed over time?

This is the main topics of our speech with a theoretical construction for every case as well.

Kershaw, Chris (Home Office, UK)

Plans for a new crime statistics system
in England and Wales

The presentation will discuss the steps the Home Office has taken to make available neighbourhood statistics on crime and work taking place to develop a new national crime database that holds information on individual crimes and their geographic location. The new system will open up opportunities for more detailed analysis of the circumstances

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around crimes, as well as geographic analysis that was not previously possible The issues to be considered in presenting and analysing data at a local level will be discussed.

The steps that have already been taken to improve the quality of crimes recorded by the police will also be described, along with plans to respond to two recent reviews of crime statistics. The response will include more transparent categorisation and naming of offences as well as new regular web-based dissemination of crime data at both the national and local levels. The links between this work and policies for neighbourhood policing will be discussed.

Kestermann, Claudia (University of Public Administration, Bremen)

New Challenges for Security in a Modern Society – The Bremen Approach of Risk and Security Management

During the last decade significant changes in the field of security became evident. Rising rates of violent crime, terrorist attacks, resulting national and international amendments, consequences for trade and transport led to new challenges for public and private institutions. Crime prevention and crime control today needs combined efforts of state, economy and society. Business companies and enterprises face new and more complex problems like workplace violence, corruption, cyber crime, counterfeiting and piracy, and they spend more resources addressing these risks and specific threats by looking for especially trained personnel, not only in the operating part of safety and security but first and foremost in management positions. At least in Germany we find deficits in systematic research concerning a special profile and thereby core competences of risk and security managers. The paper focuses on a study of this occupational field by presenting the results of N=70 interviews with managers and heads of corporate security units of e.g. business companies, transport and logistic enterprises, consulting firms, banks and assurance companies. Further more the development and implementation of a new B.A. study course "Risk and Security Management" at the University of Public Administration in Bremen is illustrated.

Khoury-Kassabri, Mona (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Astor, Ron (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Benbenishty, Rami (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Weapon carrying in Israeli schools: The contribution of individual and school factors

The present study employed an ecological perspective to examine the relative predictive power of individual and school contextual factors on weapon carrying at school. The study is based on a nationally representative sample of 10,400 students in Grades 7 through 11 in 162 schools across Israel. Hierarchical logistic modeling examined the relationships between students and school-level variables and carrying weapons to school (guns, knives, and other weapons). The authors found that school context is associated with weapon carrying and increases the likelihood of having students with weapons in the school. For instance, schools with a large proportion of students from low-socioeconomic status (SES) families showed higher levels of weapon carrying. Furthermore, individual factors, such as victimization and fear, are positively associated with weapon carrying in school. The discussion highlights the importance of improving school climate to deal more effectively with weapon carrying to school.

Killett, Anne (University of East Anglia, UK)
Poland, Fiona (University of East Anglia, UK)
Boswell, Gwyneth (University of East Anglia, UK)
Cross, John (Norfolk Youth Offending Service)

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Finding local pathways out of crime: exploring connections and disconnections in building a profile of crime and rehabilitation resources

Developing locally-focused action to increase community safety may challenge how existing structures connect agencies, information and action. The research reported here examined such connections to inform and frame options for action for an English local authority (Broadland District Council). This was an area with relatively low official crime rates, but where public concerns about safety informed an in-depth focus on community support for offenders and vulnerable groups and which related actions to prioritise. The research project adopted a phased approach to:

i) establish a profile of offending, offenders and resources

ii) complete 15 in-depth case studies of purposively sampled offenders and at-risk individuals in how their community and life contexts enabled offending-related choices and actions.

iii) hold 10 community stakeholder focus groups (including victims of crime) to respond to case study issues.

The importance of understanding and promoting connectedness was highlighted throughout. Individuals and agencies faced specific challenges in connecting with services to enable relevant support across diverse areas of life, such as drug treatment and housing. This suggested that services and mentoring needed to be offered in a complementary and developmental way to maximise motivation and coordinate chances of making effective changes at community level. Organisational disconnectedness was also seen between local information provision and action contexts which privileged vertical connectedness in data collection and action targets geared to nationally-set performance indicators. Such findings underline the need to adapt local criminal justice information analysis to build more effective links with locally-directed preventative and rehabilitative policy-making and action.

Killias, Martin (University of Zurich)

Electronic Monitoring, Community Service and Short-term Imprisonment: Lessons from two Randomized Experiments

Since 1992, two major randomized controlled trials have been conducted in Switzerland comparing short-term imprisonment with community service, and community service with electronic monitoring. The experiments were implemented without major difficulties, some 360 persons having been randomly assigned to serve a short custodial sentence under any of these forms. The results show that, after a first assessment in 1997, community service was followed by significantly lower rates of re-offending and better integration. The results of a later assessment (after 11 years) show, however, rather contrary findings, former prisoners being after all better integrated. The experiment comparing electronic monitoring and community service shows, after 3 years, lower re-offending rates and better social integration of those who served their sentence under the form of electronic monitoring. Lessons will be discussed concerning the impact of several sanctions in the short and in the longer run, as well as concerning the ways to implement randomized controlled experiments in other countries and on a broader scale.

K Killias, Martin (University of Zurich)
Walser, Simone (University of Zurich)
Dilitz, Carine (University of Zurich)

Homicide in intimate relationships: a frequent drama in Switzerland

Homicide in Switzerland is, overall, rather rare, even by European standards. However, the rate of homicide within the family is relatively frequent. Such events are often followed by the suicide of the offender. Based on a national data base covering homicide and suicide over a period of more than 20 years, the unusual pattern of homicide in Switzerland will be explained.

Killias, Martin (University of Zurich)
Haymoz, Sandrine (University of Zurich)
Lamon, Philip (University of Zurich)

Crime trends, ICVS

Switzerland participated in the ICVS of 1989, 1996, 2000 and 2005. Overall, survey trends match police statistics reasonably well in direction, though not necessarily in size. Burglary has doubled between the late 1980s and 1997, has dropped after that period and stabilised ever since. Unlike countries like England and others, Switzerland, probably along with a few other countries in Western Europe, has seen how burglary has developed from a crime committed by local youths to a trans-national industry after the opening of borders in 1989. This is reflected in arrest data as well as in police intelligence on stolen items – both clearly indicate that most stolen goods are being exported over long distances. Theft of motorcycles has dropped substantially after 1988, probably because a law that made the wearing of crash helmets compulsory has heightened the risks to potential thieves. Bicycle theft follows a trend more similar to personal crime, i.e. robbery/mugging and assault. What these three offences have in common is that, to a large extent, they have to be committed in the public sphere, and their trends may well reflect the changes in safety on the streets. There was, apparently, a first "high" around 1995, followed by a substantial drop in 1997 that certainly reflects the change in drug policy during the years following 1994 when more and more addicts became eligible for heroin and/or methadone prescription. The increase after 1997 reflects increasing trends of violence among young people in Switzerland, as documented by recent national self-report surveys comparing 2006 data with those collected in 1994 (Killias, Aebi et al. 2007).
Trends in reporting to the police show a decreasing trend for property offences, probably reflecting changes in policies by insurance companies tending to reduce coverage in case of minor losses. There is also a clear trend in reporting less violent offences, such as street robbery and assault, probably because victims of such offences tend increasingly to be teenagers who at all times were more reluctant to report offences to the police. Overall, the data on reporting offer no support whatsoever to frequent claims that increasing trends in police statistics merely reflect changes in reporting behaviour.

King, Michael (University of Central England)

Post-Soviet Policing Change: the case of Lithuania

Drawing from interviews conducted over the last 10 years with police and Ministry officials in Lithuania, this paper examines and compares the ideas, developments and impeti for policing change in the early post-Soviet period with those of the present. In this respect

it particularly focuses on issues of decentralisation, democratisation and oversight of policing, placing current developments within the wider context of recent EU membership and of post-Soviet policing reforms generally.

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Kivivuori, Janne (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

Homicide-Suicide in Finland

Finland has a higher general homicide rate than other Nordic and Western European countries, a fact that has motivated in-depth research interest in homicide. As part of this research effort, we are participating in the 'European Homicide-Suicide Project'. This paper briefly describes the focuses of prior Finnish homicide-suicide research and some preliminary descriptive findings on Finnish familial homicide-suicide in 1996-2005.

Kivivuori, Janne (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

Delinquent Behaviour in Nordic Capital Cities

The participation of the five Nordic countries in the 2nd sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency study was financed and co-ordinated by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology (SRCC). The Council commissioned a comparative report on delinquent behaviour in Nordic capital cities. Based on that report, this paper includes two parts. First, the Nordic self-report research tradition is described as it approaches its 50th anniversary. The historical context is especially relevant because the first all-Nordic research project sponsored by the SRCC was a self-report delinquency survey in Nordic capitals, the so-called Nordic Draftee Research project (1961-1964). Second, some basic descriptive results of the ISRD-2 in Nordic capitals are presented. Finally, the future of Nordic self-report research is briefly reflected in the European context.

Klaus, Witold (Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences)

Delinquent Behaviors of young juveniles in Poland

Delinquent behaviors committed by children are rarely a subject of criminological researches. In some juvenile justice systems this kind of behaviors committed by very young persons are treated as educational problems and cases are referred to social care or they are dealt by a family court. In Poland all such cases are referred to juvenile court. In my paper I would like to present results of research on delinquent behaviors of juveniles up to 13 years old, committed in Warsaw agglomeration, which where examined by juvenile courts. I will analyze kinds of delinquent behaviors committed by young persons, their age and gender. I'll also present Polish official statistic data.
One of key elements of prevention of juvenile delinquency is a way of formal reaction of public authorities to these behaviors. The reaction strongly influences a process of further demoralization of young person. I'll present actions which were taken towards young perpetrators by various state agencies, particularly by a juvenile court.

K Klein, Malcolm W. (University of Southern California)

Variations on a Theme of Gang Control

The term "gang control" is used here to include formal programs in prevention, intervention, and suppression. Knowledge of gang control programs in Europe is scattered and not systematized. In the United States, recent attempts at systematizing such programs have yielded discernible and important patterns of implementation and, to a lesser degree, success in affecting street gang activity. In this paper, known European programs are described in the context of the Eurogang Program definitions and gang types. Then the U.S. paradigm of gang control programs (described in Klein and Maxson, 2006) is applied to the European situation. The need becomes obvious to systematize the multiple goals and activities associated with street gang control across a score of European nations.

Klotchova, Anna (Moscow State Lomonosov University)

Violence in Mass Media and Crime

Given ready access to information provided by television, radio, press and Internet, children and teenagers are bombarded with a low-grade product that promotes violence, crime and various deviations.

Demonstration of violence in the mass media contributes to acceptance and practical replication of the aggressive behavior models. The continuing criminological study results confirm the hypothesis of the mass media negative socio-psychological impact on the majority of respondents. As violence does, as a rule, look attractive on the TV screen, films about teenagers and for teenagers based on the theme of violence can provoke similar behavior in psychologically unbalanced teenagers with immature mentality. Scientists proved using the example of real-life replication of specific criminal acts shown by TV that demonstration of violence promotes acceptance of the violent behavior models.

Material that promotes cruelty and violence can affect different audience in a different way. It can cause morbid aggressive agitation in certain people and promote development of callous disregard and lack of empathy thus devaluing human life in general. Certain part of the audience can display habituation to crime proliferation as an integral part of life. It also promotes inadequate mass perception of the social danger of various criminal acts and higher tolerance of the criminals.

Meanwhile, any statement against the dominance of cruelty, violence and immorality in mass media is declared an attempt at the freedom of speech, information, creativity and self-expression freedom. Meanwhile, the affection theory specialists are concerned with the information pollution of the environment that threatens mental safety of the population.

Kmet, Saša (Institute of Criminology of Law Ljubljana)

Psychology of Sexual Addiction
in Relation to (Cyber)Sex Offences

Considering data, based on wide empirical research, about 10 percent of men and 3 percent of women suffer from sexual addiction. Speaking for the United States of America this would mean more than 15 million people and for Slovenia about 125.000 individuals, whose desire for sexual pleasure has turned into an uncontrolable and forced act. Regardless of the simplification of this calculation and tolerating the discrepancy in actual

numbers, the estimation is nevertheless high, what justifies even more psychological and criminological examination.

Sexual addiction represents a factor for numerous behaviour patterns, of which many are deviant, some even punishable. Only a brief overview of typical patterns, related to sexual addiction, confirms this statement: (1) sex-dreaming, (2) sexual hunt, (3) anonymous sex, (4) paying for sex, (5) trading sex, (6) voyeurism, (7) exhibitionism, (8) sexual harassement and violence, (9) inflicting and receiving pain, (10) sex with objects, (11) sex with children. When we deal with sexual addiction, we do not claim that all sex offenders are sexually addicted. However, among them there are definitely those, who are not able to control their acts due to addiction as well.

Knutsson, Johannes (Norwegian Police University College)

Low rates of drug use by Swedish juveniles – why?

Compared to most other countries rates of drug use among juveniles are very low in Sweden. The Swedish drug policy has over time become very strict, where even use of drugs is a crime enforced by the police. Research indicates that a policy focusing on street level drug activities makes drugs less available. According to modern prevention theory that focuses on situational factors like risks, efforts and rewards, young persons could be expected to be most affected by such a policy. Analyses show that from the onset of the strict policy, the younger age groups to lesser extent are suspected of dealing with drugs and that older age groups have come to dominate. Stricter enforcement, implemented stepwise, has been followed by decreased number of juveniles that have come to the attention of the police. An international survey, where drug experiences among schoolchildren from several countries have been compared, shows that Swedish juveniles to a large extent lack knowledge of places where drugs easily might be obtained and furthermore that they have low rates of use. Altogether the information indicates that the policy has been successful in preventing young persons from using drugs.

Koemans, Monique L. (University of Leiden)

Political construction of new terrorism in the Netherlands and the United States. Moral panic or de-escalation?

Following the terrorist attacks in the United States severe repressive measures were widely introduced. These were accepted by the public without much dispute. This paper will illustrate that the political construction of new terrorism created a climate in which these repressive legal responses were made a socially acceptable possibility.

The concept of a moral panic is utilized as an analytical framework. It is posited that only when a moral panic develops, severe measurers can be introduced. By comparing the political construction in The United States and The Netherlands this statement will be assessed and in the end for a part will be rejected.

Drawing upon extensive qualitative content analyses of 220 speeches of Bush and Balkenende, the criteria of a moral panic (for example the creation of scapegoats and the construction of a dichotomy) are examined and a new concept, the politics of de-escalation, is introduced.

Quotes like 'They celebrate the murder of innocent children', 'This is a civilization fight', and 'Al Qaeda is to terror what the Mafia is to crime. But its goal is not making money: its goal is remaking the world' (Bush) and 'We have to aim at de-escalation, at bringing people together' (Balkenende) will be analyzed.

K Koenraadt, Frans (Utrecht University/Pieter Baan Centre)

Mentally disturbed offenders

Mentally ill offenders clearly require specialized behavioural interventions inside as well as outside the prison system. The tbs measure for the mentally disturbed is an arrangement that can be deemed specifically Dutch in its design, implementation and attributed significance. In most countries it is not unusual for there to be some arrangement pertaining to the care and if possible treatment of mentally ill offenders if the mental disorder is related to the most severe form, i.e. a psychotic disorder.

This presentation focuses on the recent changes in the field of criminal law and forensic mental health and the care arrangements for mentally ill detainees in the Netherlands. The background is described of the tbs measure. The legal responsibility and estimated risk are discussed as essential components of the individualizing assessment. The population subject to the tbs measure and the implementation of the measure are surveyed. Special attention is devoted to a new phenomenon, placement at a long-stay ward.

Koenraadt, Frans (Utrecht University/Pieter Baan Centre)

Sexual homicide – assessment and patterns – a project in progress

Aim To examine (and compare) the socio-demographic, conditional and psycho-pathological factors of sexual homicide perpetrators to domestic homicide perpetrators. Method Data were extracted from files of the Pieter Baan Centre, the hospital for forensic mental health assessment in Utrecht, the Netherlands. The sample consisted of 40 persons accused of (attempted) sexual homicide.

Results The typical sexual homicide perpetrator is a male in his 30s or 40s who kills the victim in an extremely violent manner after having raped the victim.

Conclusion The sexual homicide group is estimated to be extremely dangerous. Where the domestic homicide group has a good prognosis, the sexual homicide group has the worst.

Koenraadt, Frans (Utrecht University/Pieter Baan Centre)
Liem, Marieke (Utrecht University)

"If I Cannot Have You, No One Can" - A Decade of Intimate Partner Homicide

Aim To examine and compare the socio-demographic, conditional and psychopathological factors underlying spousal homicide committed by men and women. And to assess elements of the male proprietariness and female self-defence theories.

Method Data were extracted from files of a forensic psychiatric observation hospital in Utrecht, the Netherlands. The sample consisted of 120 persons; 98 men and 22 women, who were accused of committing (attempted) uxoricide in the period 1996-2005.

Results There was an overrepresentation of ethnic minorities. Prevalent motives included fear of abandonment and feeling insulted. Women killing their spouse out of self-protection were in the minority. A threat to end the relationship constituted the main trigger for the homicide. The majority of the perpetrators were found to be diminished accountable.

Conclusion Several elements in support of the male proprietariness theory were found, with the exception of the type of relationship, which was more often dependent instead of dominant. It is suggested that some men use their dependency rather than violence to control his intimate partner and prevent her from leaving him. Not much support was found for battered women using lethal violence as a form of self-protection.

Krajewski, Kzysztof (Jagiellonian University)

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Suspended sentence and alternatives to imprisonment. Different patterns in Western and Central and Eastern European Countries?

In recent years, suspended sentences have constituted between 50 and 60% of all penalties imposed by Polish courts. This tendency was accompanied by the two others: dramatic decreases in the use of the limitation of liberty (a penalty similar to community service), and equally significant drop in the use of fines. These decreases appear to explain expansion of suspended sentences. It originated, not necessarily from the leniency of judges and their reluctance to imprison the criminals, but rather from the fact that they had to come up with a substitute for the limitation of liberty and fine. Some critics say that this constitutes a very problematic tendency, as it creates an impression among the public that majority of offenders bear no real consequences of their offences. In consequence it contributes to growth of crime and delegitimization of the criminal justice system.
It seems, however, that this pattern constitutes by no means exclusively Polish phenomenon. Comparative analysis of the available statistical data on the structure of judicially imposed sanctions in Council of Europe member states shows, that most countries of Central and Eastern Europe use intensively simple suspended sentence as the main alternative to imprisonment, while in the Western part of the continent various non-custodial sanctions and measures and fines are used broadly for such purposes. This means that the new members of the EU have to work hard in the near future to establish a firm position of alternatives for imprisonment in their crime-control policies. So far, Eastern and Western parts of the continent seem to differ substantially with respect to the prevailing kind of alternatives to the deprivation of liberty.

Kury, Helmut (University of Freiburg)
Yoshida, Toshio (Okka - Ctakuen University)

Attitudes to punishment – Empirical results from Japan and Germany

The last years we have in western countries an increasing discussion about the question if punitivity is increasing or not. Several researchers has shown an increasing demand for harsher punishment in the public in different states of western society. The presentation presents results from comparative research about the topic of punitivity in Japan and Germany. Japan has an another cultural background and showed the last decades a relatively high punitivity in comparison with western countries, also Germany. The death penalty for example is practiced in Japan. The background of different punitive attitudes in both countries are discussed.

Kutnjak Ivkovich, Sanja (Michigan State University)
Hagan, John (Northwestern University)

Views about Procedural Justice at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Using four samples of victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia collected over a period of eight years, we analyze how the victims view the ICTY's trials and its decisions, and explore factors that affect their views of the ICTY. With the passage of time, the respondents are less likely to pick the ICTY as the appropriate decision-maker and less likely to view it as fair. They are becoming more convinced that the ICTY is lacking

neutrality, while, at the same time, they also think that local courts are gaining more independence from political influence. Our results suggest that three issues explain the respondents' growing dissatisfaction with the ICTY: their increased doubts about the ICTY's neutrality, decision fairness, and the right to plea bargain. For victims who have no opportunities to participate in the trials themselves, it is a matter of trust in the decision-makers and the perceptions of decision fairness.

Kutnjak Ivkovich, Sanja (Michigan State University)
O'Connor Shelley, Tara (Colorado State University)

The Police Code of Silence in a Comparative Perspective

We study the contours of the code of silence in two East-European countries in transition (Czech Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina). These two countries have experienced relatively recent but dramatically different paths to democratization. Whereas the Czech Republic went through a relatively peaceful, self-initiated transition (i.e., the Velvet Revolution), Bosnia and Herzegovina experienced a war and a subsequent reform orchestrated by the international community. To explore the code of silence in these two countries, we surveyed 604 Czech police officers and 451 Bosnian police officers regarding their willingness to report misconduct and expectations about the willingness of fellow officers to report misconduct. Results indicate that, although the code of silence is present among supervisors and line officers in both countries, it does not protect all the forms of police corruption equally.

Kyprianou, Despina (Cyprus Independent Police Complaints Commission)

The role of the Cyprus Attorney General's Office in prosecutions: rhetoric, ideology and practice

In Cyprus, the Constitution, while recognising the right to private prosecutions, entrusts the Attorney General with the overall responsibility for all prosecutions and with broad powers in the execution of his functions. However, the statutory legislation has not determined the exact parameters of his broad role and has afforded great latitude to the post-holder in the specification and use of his powers. This paper is based on the results of my five-month fieldwork period at the Law Office (supplemented by an examination of the internal circulars and press releases of the four Attorney Generals who have served since the establishment of the Cyprus Republic and interviews carried out with three of the office-holders), which attempted to shed light on the rhetoric, ideology and practice concerning the role of the Cyprus Attorney General's Office in prosecutions, and aimed to enhance understanding of its functions. The findings of this research indicate that the Attorney General serves as the head of the prosecution system and exercises control over all prosecutions in the jurisdiction, although he is closely dealing with only the most serious cases, and those regarded as exceptional, complex, or in need of particular attention. Although his Office does not have an immediate investigatory role, its broad powers regarding investigations provide an obstacle to the absolute control of the investigative stage by the police. The Attorney General determines and formulates the prosecution policy of his Office, and also the overall prosecution policy in the jurisdiction. Furthermore, he provides a central and relatively tight control of all diversionary decisions. One of the most crucial functions that the Law Office appears to perform is that it serves as a forum of appeal where all prosecutorial actions (or inaction) by other prosecuting agencies can be reviewed.

Landau, Simha F. (Hebrew University)
Bendalak, Yehudit (Hebrew University)

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Personnel Exposure to Violence in Hospital Emergency Wards:
Individual, Situational and Interactional Factors

Victimization to violence against personnel in the emergency ward was studied in all 25 general hospitals in Israel, using a self-report questionnaire (N=1,484). Informed by the routine activity theory, the study analyzes, besides the traditional major concepts of this approach (exposure, target suitability, guarding, and proximity to offenders) also offender related and interactional variables. A Victimization Seriousness Score (VSS) was constructed, based on the participants' reports about the most serious type of violence they have experienced by patients and/or relatives during the preceding year. The multiple regression analysis for explaining the VSS was comprised of 35 independent variables relating to the victim's professional and personal characteristics, hospital's structural features, offenders' personal characteristics, as well as to situational and interactional factors, jointly explaining 47.4% of the variance (R2=.474). As predicted, victimization to more serious violence was related to security or nursing staff, positions of authority, and having no access to an emergency button. Male gender and being of Israeli or European/American origin (mainly from the former Soviet Union) was also related to more severe victimization. Offenders behaving more violently are of younger age, Asian/African origin, new immigrants, or exhibit "special features" (alcoholics, drug addicts, homeless, or psychiatric disorders). More serious incidents take place in evening shifts, relate to severe medical problems, are characterized by victim's inability to verbally communicate with the offender, and cause the victim to call for staff's help. A major conclusion of the study is that adding offender-related and interactional variables to the routine activity approach largely widens its scope, by enabling a better understanding of violence in the emergency ward, as well as in other social environments.

Larrauri, Elena (Universidad Pompeu Fabra)

Critical criminology and gender violence

This paper tries to explore some relations between an intellectual position that could be characterised as critical criminology on the one side and official women's groups against gender violence on the other. Taking as a basis the Law Against Gender Violence in Spain passed in 2004 it will focus on three issues: a) the insight of the women's movement about the need to use criminal law; b) how the analysis of the official women's movement has left out particular vulnerable groups of women; c) how (and if) the justification to punish more severely men than women, as the Spanish Law Against Gender Violence does, opens new possibilities in order to protect other vulnerable groups.

Larrauri, Elena (Universidad Pompeu Fabra)
Cid, Jose (Autonomus University, Barcelona)

Why has Spain reached
one the highest incarceration rates in Europe?

The paper tries to explain why Spain occupies one of the highest positions in the European incarceration rates. Drawing on a rich literature that explores the massive use of imprisonment (Garland,2001; Tonry,2004; Downes/van Swaaningen,2006) we discuss which of these indicators are more important in affecting imprisonment rates. We also take

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into account some of the literature pointing towards factors that can slow the increase of incarceration rates (Lappi-Seppälä,2001; Green,2007). Our hypothesis is that some of the elements identified by Garland as indicators of a shift from a welfare to a control model may be applicable to Spain. But more relevant for understanding the increase of incarceration rates in Spain (and maybe also in other European countries) has been the lack of a reductionist agenda (Rutherford, 1996) and the stable inexistence of a rehabilitation culture in the academy, in the political parties and in the judiciary. As a consequence, increased penalties and demands of truth in sentencing have not been challenged.

le Sage, Leonie (Free University, Amsterdam)

Pedagogical ideals underlying penal sanctions on juvenile crime: emancipation versus group confirmation in Family Group Conferencing

Juvenile crime has become an important theme for policy makers and social scientists. 'Evidence-based' intervening is now a popular slogan, and penal sanctions on juvenile crime are increasingly evaluated from an empirical perspective, in which success is equated with a decline in reoffending. Notwithstanding the evident merits of such emphasis on the prevention of reoffending, it reflects poorly on the so-called pedagogical task of youth criminal law. Yet, sanctions on juvenile crime adhere implicitly or explicitly to pedagogical ideals: the type of intervention one imposes relates to views about what kind of person the youngster should be, and how to achieve this ideal. In order to assess the merits of these pedagogical normative assumptions, theoretical and ethical relfection is needed.
In this paper I will reflect from an theoretical-ethical perspective upon one intervention in particular: Family Group Conference (FGC). In a FGC, victim and offender meet each other in the presence of community members - most importantly the parents. But why exactly is parental participation deemed important? Which presumptions about parental capacities and which pedagogical aims underlie this type of parental involvement? And are these assumptions theoretically and ethically justifiable?
I will argue for the following two claims:
- Imposing FGC implies a significant reduction of the pedagogical task of youth criminal law.
- Imposing FGC for non-native young offenders, while emphasising the shame element, implies that the former pedagogical ideal of emancipation in replaced by the ideal of group-confirmation, which is highly questionable for theoretical-ethical reasons.

LeClair, Daniel P.   (Boston University)

The American Settlement House Model Retooled as a Community-Based Crime Prevention Strategy

The paper presents the results of a formal program evaluation of a community-based addiction recovery treatment center located in Boston, Massachusetts. Research results include a summary case study of a neighborhood center's treatment on demand model; a process evaluation of the program's service delivery system; and an outcome follow-up evaluation of treatment effects.
The research design included components for program observation, document analyses, program process analysis, and program outcome measurement. Program processes that were evaluated included assessments of client populations, case management, delivery of services, and client follow-up. Program Outcomes measurements were made in three areas of post-treatment adjustment: (1) evidence of clean and sober lives; (2) evidence of improved change in quality of community adjustment; and (3) evidence of reduced post treatment criminal behavior, thus indicating reduced conflict with the law.

Findings revealed a program widely used, smoothly run, flexible and effective in servicing clients exhibiting a wide variety of chronic addiction-related needs. Furthermore, there was a substantial reduction in post-treatment criminal behavior. The study conclusion is that the American Settlement House Model can, in fact, be retooled so as to serve an important community-based crime prevention strategy.

Leclerc, Chloé (University of Montréal)

Testing the effectiveness of cross-modality matching in penal metrics

How people perceive and scale the relative severity of legal penalties is a neglected field in sentencing research. In this paper we analyze how public opinion and criminal lawyers, judges and probation officers assess the absolute and relative severity of prison and non-prison punishments (fine, probation, community work). We also analyze how lower bound prison penalties translate into non-custodial sentences of equal severity. Individual severity magnitude or power scales of punishments have been typically analyzed as having two parameters (an anchor of cardinal severity and a slope of "ordinal" or relative severity). Findings show that scales of severity of all types of punishments but especially non-custodial penalties also incorporate a significant positive quadratic coefficient. This parameter is a crucial feature of penal metrics because it captures what respondents perceived as upper bound limits in the severity of fair sentences likely to be handed out by criminal courts. Non-parametric modeling of individual severity scales indicate that only a subset of individuals are capable of effective cross-modality matching of prison and non-prison sentences. Moreover, our analyses indicate that "experts" or sentencing "professionals" are only marginally more effective than layman (the "public") in their attempts to produce fair and meaningful scales of perceived severity across and within prison and non prison penalties. Implications of this disappointing finding are discussed.

Lee, Jennie (University of Manchester)

Leaving the Gang: Critical Turning Points, Drift and Desistance

Over the past decade life course criminologists have increasingly focussed attention on desistance from crime. This has coincided with a similar increase in focus on gangs within criminological research. However, these two fields have yet to combine: that is a similar focus on desistance has not yet materialised - particularly within a British context - around desistance from gangs. As noted by Decker and Lauritsen, in 2002: "most analyses of gang involvement focus on becoming a gang member rather than discontinuing these affiliations". Five years on from this observation and little has changed. This paper seeks to address this gap in British gang research in presenting evidence from my PhD research. My research utilises data from the ESRC study 'Youth Gangs in an English City' and follows up young people two years on to assess pathways out of gang life. The paper illustrates the value of this longitudinal design in addressing research questions that could not be addressed using a cross-sectional approach. In particular it highlights the problems and barriers that gang members face in their attempts to desist from gang activity and points to the long term consequences of gang affiliation for social inclusion.

L Lehalle, Sandra (University of Ottawa)

Monitoring the punitive State: new tools for the social control of power

This presentation focuses on the control of penal policies and correctional institutions through an analysis of oversight mechanisms created by civil society and the State. Using a comparative perspective, we will discuss the objectives and the working techniques of the existing oversight mechanisms in Europe and Canada. We will question the efficiency and impact of these mechanisms in the correctional universe and their influence on penal practices and politics. In a time when the optional protocol to the UN Convention against torture comes into force, it is pertinent to reflect and debate on the necessity of control mechanisms as well as their limits and their possible institutionalization by the correctional system and the State as a new source of legitimacy.

Lehti, Martti (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki)

Juvenile Homicide Offenders and Their Crimes in Finland

The topic of the paper is the main socio-demographic characteristics of juvenile homicide offenders (persons under 21 years of age) and their crimes in Finland during the 20th century and today. The socioeconomic as well as cultural context of juvenile homicidal crime has changed radically in Finland during the last hundred years, at the same time the number of homicides committed by juveniles has decreased to a fracture of that in the first half of the century. In spite of the changes some characteristics have remained unchanged, especially the close linkage of the crimes to alcohol intoxication and motives of material gain. The main source of the study has been forensic psychiatric examinations.

Leman Langlois, Stéphane (University of Montréal)

Primary and Secondary Terrorist Activity Zones: the Case of Canada

Terrorist activity can be separated into two wide categories: violent, "terrorist" acts per se, which are most commonly associated with the concept, and a number of other activities meant to support the violence. The first, "primary" category of activities is conducted in geographic locations identified by the terrorists as places where suitable direct (physical victims) and/or indirect (intended audience) targets can be found. "Secondary" activities are conducted where network members reside. In the case of local terrorism, both primary and secondary activities occur in the same general geographic area, but international networks have the capacity to organize support activities in countries where no desirable target exists. In these areas, and taking Canada as an example, terrorists adopt strategies which allow them to avoid friction with authorities and tend to avoid media presence.

Lemieux, Frédéric (University of Montréal)

Criminal Intelligence Assessment: From Gathering Process through Dissemination

During the past decades, scholars have depicted several problems associated to the accuracy, reliability, and the consistency of criminal intelligence gathering and analytical

process. Most of the critics pointed out incompatible information sharing systems, information overload, poor analytical methods and tools, etc. This communication presents effective practices allowing police agencies to assess and improve criminal intelligence activities.

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Leonardsen, Dag (Lillehammer University College)

Crime in Japan: Paradise lost?

Japan has become known as a country with exceptionally low crime. Criminologists have often focused cultural characteristics to explain this uniqueness. With the burst of the bubble economy in 1990 the situation may have changed. 15 years of economic stagnation is mirrored in climbing numbers of registered crime. In this article the author has two aims: At the descriptive level, the intention is to map as completely as existing data permit the actual crime situation during the last 15 years. At the analytical level the aim is to discuss the relevance of cultural versus economic variables to explain crime development in Japan. The author concludes that the crime situation in Japan actually has deteriorated for some years now, and that the changing economic climate is the main explanation behind this development. "Culture" may have inoculated against crime during economic expansion, but it has not the same effect during economic slump.

Lepeshkina, Oxana I. (North-West Academy of Public Administration, Russia)

About the exception of the death penalty from the crime control strategies in contemporary Russia

1. The capital punishment denies the inalienable right to live, making the criminal just an object of penal impact on the part of the state. Thus the death penalty has a morally negative character.
2. The enforcement of capital punishment, unlike other methods of criminal sentence, is irreversible and thus excludes the possibility to remedy judicial error with respect to the unfoundedly sentenced convict.
3. The orientation of the popular view towards preservation of capital punishment is based on the wrong concept regarding efficiency of penal enforcement inflicted by the state, as regards control of crime, the belief that enforcement of capital punishment results in reduction of crime rate.
The attitude to capital punishment predominant in the society is explained by the historical heritage of the totalitarian state in which this penalty was excessively widely exercised with the view of protection of the political regime, and by a number of other factors, in particular, low legal cognizance of the people.
At the same time it is necessary to note that as shown by the foreign experience (for example, in France, Germany), in most cases the abolition of capital punishment was not supported by the population; however, subsequently the public opinion apprehended this position of law-makers and shared it.
4. Life imprisonment meets the purpose of criminal penalty and, as confirmed by worldwide experience, is an adequate alternative to capital punishment.
Thus we believe that the death penalty must be excepted from the crime control strategies in present-day Russia.

L Levan, Véronique (University of Quebec/University of Paris-Sorbonne)

Marketing fear in a low-income neighbourhood in Paris: its impact on collective mobilization

This paper aims to explore how political construction of urban dangers by the so-called "security experts" in the public and the private realms, has lead to the militarization of the social and physical spaces used by residents in a Parisian public housing project. In spite of rather conflicting rationalities concerning urban safety which have been put forward, on the one hand, by the police and private security firms, and on the other hand, by local residents, it is the vision of the "fortified city" that has eventually prevailed in the urban regeneration programme. Indeed, private security guards and physical security feature heavily in the preventive scheme. From an ethnographic perspective, I thus show that failure to take into account the plurality of safety concerns can constitute a serious impediment to civilian mobilization in the fight against crime and disorder. Mostly qualitative surveys were conducted from 2002 to 2005 with the residents of the housing project.

Lewis, Chris (University of Portsmouth)

Youth Justice in Japan and England

Between 2005 and 2007 ICJShais conducting a comparative study of crime and criminal justice systems in England and Japan. This presentation will briefly describe the study and give emerging results comparing the way that Juvenile Justice, probation and prisons work in the two countries.

Lewis, Chris (University of Portsmouth)
et al.

The application of mathematical modelling to gun crime policies

The author will describe how a consortium of UK researchers from diverse scientific disciplines, has piloted the application of mathematical modeling to the spread and control of gun crime in British cities. Manchester will be taken as an example and emerging results will be discussed of how well Epidemiological, Bayesian, and Cellular Automata models can suggest priorities in the ways of dealing with gun crime. He will also discuss the need to devise new methods of working so that social scientists, psychologists, veterinarians, computer scientists and others can all contribute their expertise to a common purpose and ensure that the needs of end-users such as police and other law enforcement agencies are held paramount.

Lewis, Chris (University of Portsmouth)
Chen, Y.-F. (University of Portsmouth)

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Equality and diversity in the English prosecution process

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) in England has taken full responsibility for the charging process only in the last two years. Cases passed to them by the police can result in a charge, a sanction short of a charge, no prosecution on evidential grounds or no prosecution on public interest grounds. The authors will describe results from two recent studies in which results of this charing process were examined to show whether there was any differential treatment by gender, ethnicity, or age. Different offences will be considered and special consideration given to hate crimes, such as domestic violence, homophobic crime and race and religious hatred.

Lewis, Chris (University of Portsmouth)
Luttikhuizen, Ronald (World Bank, Washington, DC)

Ongoing initiatives to improve african justice and security statistics

The authors will describe ongoing work to improve statistics on Justice and Security in 5 African countries: Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles and Tanzania. This will last from 2007-2009 as part of Phase II of the World Bank/IMF GDDS initiative to improve statistics in African English-speaking countries in many different social and economic areas. Previous work of the World Bank in providing statistical and IT assistance to Kenya will be covered and the process of Phase II described. This will involve expert workshops where common issues are discussed and visits of statistical experts to individual countries. Work plans will be drawn up for each country to address statistical priorities, improve co-ordination between statistics across justice systems, harmonise classifications: widen the statistics collected: and increase dissemination of statistics.

Liddle, Mark (ARCS LTD)

Structures for community engagement focusing on crime and disorder issues – key findings from a study of community engagement groups in London

This paper summarises key findings from a study of Community Engagement Groups (CEGs) in London, conducted over an 18 month period. The groups were initially created to provide "effective ways by which residents can understand and influence policing practices, policies, plans and priorities at the borough level", but their purpose is now most often described in terms of ensuring public engagement with the whole range of community safety or crime and disorder reduction work that is delivered not just by the police, but by a range of partners including local authorities and other CDRP (Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership) participants. The study focused on local "community engagement structures" within which CEGs currently function, and based on analysis of a range of data including detailed feedback from CEG members, police commanders, local authority community safety managers and other participants, identified a number of key factors which can facilitate or impede effective engagement. In particular, the research highlighted both key variations by agency in the way that paid public officials describe and assess the value of community engagement itself, and clear differences more generally between the views of paid officials and Group members or "grass roots" community participants.

L Liddle, Mark (ARCS LTD)

"Joined up delivery" of resettlement services to young offenders leaving custody – key findings from a UK national evaluation

This paper summarises findings from an evaluation of the RESET programme in the UK. The programme was delivered with the involvement of a wide range of partners over a two year period, and aimed generally to improve the co-ordination and effectiveness of resettlement services to young offenders leaving custody. The main aim of the evaluation (undertaken by ARCS (UK) and the University of Salford) was to assess the overall impact and effectiveness of the RESET programme, and this paper focuses on one strand of those findings – those concerning programme implementation, process, and multi-agency service delivery. Factors which have historically conspired to erode "joined up delivery" of resettlement services to young offenders in the UK were to some extent addressed positively within the RESET programme, and there were some notable examples of good practice. But other factors (in particular those associated with differing work circumstances and professional ethos across relevant agencies, and those concerning resourcing and agency workloads) also tended to narrow the scope for delivering positive impacts on young offenders involved in the programme. The presentation discusses these factors and highlights a number of key lessons for future resettlement practice.

Liebling, Alison (University of Cambridge)

Unequal distress in prison: its nature and significance

Lack of fairness plays a key role in aggravating the pains of prison life for men and for women. Apart from the problems of excessive use of custody and unequal enforcement, uneven punishment and suffering occurs within prisons. This paper provides a detailed descriptive account of the levels and nature of distress in 12 local prisons for men and women. It shows that levels of distress among prisoners are generally extremely high, but they also vary among establishments in ways that cannot be accounted for by individual characteristics alone. These variations are systematically related to suicide rates and to important features of the prison regime such as: safety, culture, staff-prisoner relationships, and engagement in personal development work. These empirical facts tell us a great deal about a) the nature of the prison experience, b) those features of prison life that cause the most distress, c) the differences between prisons, and d) the inadequacy of our assumptions about just uses of the prison.

Liem, Marieke (Utrecht University)
Koenraadt, Frans (Utrecht University/Pieter Baan Centre)

Familicide - The Killing of Spouse and Children

Aim To examine and compare the socio-demographic, conditional and psycho-pathological factors of familicide perpetrators to filicide-only and uxoricide-only perpetrators. Method Data were extracted from files of a forensic psychiatric observation hospital in Utrecht, the Netherlands. The sample consisted of 536 persons: 23 were accused of (attempted)

familicide, 133 of (attempted) ilicide and 380 of (attempted) uxoricide. Results The typical familicide perpetrator is a male in his 30s who kills his spouse and his biological children in a violent manner. Conclusion Although similarities exist between the three groups, those accused of familicide cannot easily be equated with those accused of filicide or uxoricide.

Lien, Inger-Lise (Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies)

Dealing with gangs in a transnational context: Operation Nemesis

This paper address the international and cultural dimension of gangs. As many gang members have become cosmopolitan in lifestyle and taste, they travel and make connections internationally with criminal syndicates and try to escape local laws by money laundering and investments in foreign countries.
By describing the case of a Pakistani gang in Oslo making investments in Brazil we will discover that the police will have to act internationally in the same way as the gangs.
The project Nemesis started as a collaboration between the Oslo police and the Brazilian police force and resulted in the arrest of 30 persons (gangmembers and collaborators) in both countries. The Pakistani gang members where shocked, not as much because of the millions of dollars that were confiscated, but because their women were taken custody.
The paper discusses the honour code in local gangs operating internationally, demonstrating why the Nemesis operation has been successful, and why women makes gang members vulnerable.

Linderborg, Henrik (Criminal Sanctions Agency, Helnsinki)

The experiment with support persons for probation clients in Finland 2004-2006

During the period between 2004 and 2006 the local probation service office in Idensalmi in Finland conducted an experiment aimed at supporting clients experiencing various problems with their probation. The clients' problems were rooted in different mental and social problems and most of them suffered from alcohol and drug abuse. The staff of the local office started to look for alternatives to support clients who were running the risk of discontinuing their probation. The discussions led to the conclusion that a support person who would not be an official with legal responsibility, i.e. formal control duty, should be employed. The staff at the local office knew a man who had spent his whole life in the region and for many years been a mentor for the probation service. He was motivated to accept the task as support person. November 30th 2006 the so-called support person experiment was terminated . A total of 31 clients took part in it and 19 of these succeeded in serving their whole sentence. The role of the support person proved to be more important than the staff had initially anticipated. The support person practiced methods that the ordinary staff would have used if the resources would have been available. The experiment showed how resource-demanding the interaction with the most difficult clients was and how difficult it is to combine support and control in implementing punishment. I will give a presentation of the detailed results of this experiment.

L Lindstrom, Peter (Ministry of Justice, Sweden)

Three Strikes and You're Out European Style

There is a strong belief among some politicians and other individuals in Europe that US law enforcement and punishment strategies have yielded great successes in curbing crime in the US and that our countries should follow suit. In terms of sentencing practices, three strikes and you're out laws, characterized by a 25-year-to-life prison term for a third offence, represent an American innovation that has been discussed as suitable for adoption in at least some European countries.

The current paper begins with a review of US research on the impact of three-strikes laws on serious crime. The overwhelming majority of criminological and economical studies conducted in this area have failed to find a significant effect for three-strikes laws on serious offending.

Some researchers have actually identified an association between three-strikes laws and a slower decrease in the homicide rate than that found in non-three-strikes states and cities. However, at least three recently published studies conclude that three-strikes policies are an effective strategy for crime reduction.

The second part of the current paper briefly discusses a three-strikesinspired law enacted in England and Wales and, at more length, an opposition party motion made to the Swedish Parliament for a "three-strikes light" version.

The overall conclusion is that much of contemporary crime policy is based on catchy anti-crime slogans as opposed to videncebased
knowledge.

Link, Tanja C. (University of Kentucky)
Baumgärtner, Theo (Office for Addiction Prevention, Hamburg)

Local Monitoring System –
Concept, Method, and Result

Empirical evidence from existing epidemiological research on substance use in Germany indicates a continued willingness, especially among younger adolescents, to experiment with psychoactive substances. This does not mean that existing interventions lack quality. Instead, other factors have to be considered, namely the time lag between the collection of empirical substance use data on one hand and the availability of specific preventive measures informed by such data on the other.

We argue that a swift and flexible reaction to current and emergent trends is nearly impossible with most existing research designs. Most crucially, what is missing is a guaranteed and coordinated regularity and continuity with regard to the collection of topical data that have the ability to

(1) provide sufficient information to help manage the dynamics of substance use and

(2) demonstrate stronger local and regional connections. In our paper, we introduce and discuss a local monitoring system equipped for the monitoring of adolescent substance use. We touch upon lessons learned from the Hamburg local monitoring system as well as similar procedures currently in place in Frankfurt, Bremen, and Cologne.

Lintonen, Tomi (Police College of Finland)
Kääriäinen, Juha (Police College of Finland)

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Service misconducts and the legitimacy of the administration in a Finnish police unit

Finland is among the world?s least corrupted countries and public trust in the police is very high. But does this trust extend to the inside of the police organisation? Our aim was to study the legitimacy of penal administrative measures within the police. A survey was conducted in a police unit in Finland using a self-administered questionnaire. Out of 313 eligible policemen, 136 responded (43%). Thirteen items were used to measure the fairness of the police administration, and the severity of the disciplinary procedure. Furthermore, the respondents were asked if they knew a policeman who had been, or if they themselves had been engaged in the misconducts from a list of 15 presented in the questionnaire. Around 80% reported knowing at least one officer that had been engaged in a misconduct; most often the use of excessive force on the street or treating a citizen with disrespect. The proportion reporting they themselves had done so was two out of five; these were generally not imposing a fine or not reporting a minor traffic accident. Those who evaluated the administration as fair and the punishments severe reported significantly less personal misconducts than those feeling the administration was unfair and the punishments severe. Furthermore, the police seeing the administration as fair and the punishments severe reported significantly less misconducts by others. Being a cross-sectional study, causality cannot be analysed in this study. However, it seems plausible to conclude that higher evaluations of administrative legitimacy lead to less misconducts in the police.

Liu, Jiayi (Lancaster University)
Francis, Brian (Lancaster University)
Soothill, Keith (Lancaster University)

Disentangling age, period and cohort effects in criminal typologies

A classic problem in the statistical analysis of longitudinal data is the ability to separate out age, period and cohort effects. This is particularly relevant in criminology, where it is important to disentangle social change (different generations behaving differently) from year effects (the immediate effect of world events, economics and government criminal justice policy) while taking account of the well-known age-crime relationship. We explore this problem in the context of patterns of offending behaviour. In the analysis of the conviction histories of six cohorts of offenders in England and Wales, we carry out a latent class analysis of five-year periods for all cohorts, identifying patterns of offences which co-occur. We then examine the estimated proportions of each cohort and each five year period, with the intention of identifying generational effects in cluster sizes. We explore statistical modelling approaches to this problem, and present preliminary findings.

Loader, Ian (University of Oxford)
Sparks, Richard (University of Edinburgh)

A successful failure?: On the predicaments of European criminology today

Across Europe, criminology appears to be booming. We have in recent years been witness to new courses, more students, more jobs, new journals, more and larger conferences, new professional associations, the creation and awarding of prizes. By all these standard measures the field is in excellent health. Yet this has coincided with, indeed been an

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integral part of, the rising prominence of crime within the mundane culture and political programmes of a number of European societies, and the increasing drift towards more punitive solutions to crime and more intrusive approaches to security issues that is evident today. Viewed in this light, the recent success and future directions of criminology seem more uncertain, as its practitioners strive, and only partially succeed, to have some purchase on the changing character of Europe's penal landscape.

In this paper – which is a preface to an historical sociology of the relationship between criminology and politics upon which we have embarked - we reflect on this paradox of 'successful failure' and consider the temptations and dilemmas that criminological practitioners are today confronted with in their efforts to dance to the clashing tunes of autonomy and engagement, knowledge production and social relevance.

Where do the tensions between these priorities arise most acutely? Conversely, what models of influence or engagement are available or emergent now?

Lonardoni, Nicola (Università degli Studi di Bologna)
Veratti, Daniele (Società Sammarinese di Criminologia)
Diniz, Alexandre (Catholic University of Minas Gerais)
Batella, Wagner (Catholic University of Minas Gerais)

Decision Support Method in Urban Security

The impact of urban security issues upon the social sphere is growing. Whether in small towns or big cities, societies are constantly facing anti-social behaviors, also known as incivilities, from which a sense of fear inevitably rises. This perception is usually far from the objective reality, and yet it unleashes significant urban transformation trends.

Literature and some concrete applications underline the strong relationship between urban design, space design and security planning. Nevertheless, the new governance actions are oriented toward the collective design of measures in which individuals and entities operating in this sector take part. The goal is to propose new tangible solutions to control deviant behaviors and to improve perceived conditions. This paper will preset the spatial analysis and related instruments in order to support this aim's achievement. Finally a Brazilian case study of a GIS application on crime topic will be reported.

Lösel, Friedrich (University of Cambridge)
Schmucker, Martin (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg)

Meta-analyzing sexual offender treatment efficacy: An integration of research syntheses and the effects of meta-analytic strategies

There are a number of quantitative integrations on the effectiveness of sexual offender treatment. Firstly, this paper summarizes the findings of existing research integrations and gives an overview of the consistencies and inconsistencies in the different analyses. Although most of the reviews concluded that treatment on average is successful, the size of the effects differs considerably. In addition, moderator analyses do converge on certain variables, but differ in their conclusions for others. Secondly, this paper deals with the basic differences between integrations and relate them to the outcomes of individual research summaries (e.g., types of studies considered, method of quantitative integration, and the kind of moderator variables used for detailed analyses). The effects of differing meta-

analytical decisions and strategies are demonstrated using a study pool that intended to merge and update those of existing integrations (Lösel & Schmucker, 2005). Furthermore, based on this study pool, a more detailed moderator analysis is presented to illustrate the importance of and the obstacles in the detailed appraisal of moderating factors.

Lösel, F. (University of Cambridge)
Stemmler, Mark (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg)
Beelmann, Andreas (University of Jena)
Jaursch, Stefanie (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg)

Child- and family-oriented prevention of antisocial behavior at preschool age: Short- and long-term outcomes of the Erlangen-Nuremberg Study

This paper reports results from the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Study. This is a combined longitudinal and experimental prevention study of 675 preschool children (mean age 4.7 years) and their families. In the prevention part of the study, 158 children participated in a social problem-solving program and 143 parents took part in a program on positive parenting. In 74 families, both children and parents participated in a program (combined training). Outcomes were measured after three months, one year, two years, and up to four years using preschool teacher and school teacher ratings of the children's behavior (Social Behavior Questionnaire), intermediate measures of parenting and social information processing, and a content analyses of school report cards. Overall, there were small to moderate program effects, with variations between different outcome measures and times of measurement. The combined training seems to be most promising, in particular for groups with greater pretest behavior problems. The results are discussed within the framework of recent research syntheses, theoretical concepts of prevention, and the practical problems of program implementation.

Losoncz, Ibolya (Charles Sturt University)
Graham, Tyson (Charles Sturt University)

Parental shaming and adolescent delinquency: A partial test of reintegrative shaming theory

The past decade has seen an increase in the application of John Braithwaite's reintegrative shaming theory (RST) as a framework for restorative justice programs. However, to date the theory has received little empirical attention. The current study set out to contribute to the empirical testing of the theory by exploring the appropriateness of the causal model put forward by Braithwaite (1989). One hundred and seventy Year 9 and 10 high school students from two Government High Schools in the Australian Capital Territory completed a survey capturing projected delinquency, delinquent peers and family processes. Principal component analysis found an overlap between aspects of shaming with reintegration and stigmatisation. Furthermore, not all facets of reintegration and stigmatisation were found to be discrete concepts. Results from subsequent structural equation modelling were largely supportive of RST, particularly the theory's emphasis on the harmful effects of stigmatisation and the beneficial effects of reintegration. However, shaming, as defined in the theory, may not affect predatory crime in the way it is predicted by RST.

L Lucia, Sonia (University of Lausanne)
Herrmann, Leslie (University of Lausanne)
Aebi, Marcelo F. (University of Lausanne)
Killias, Martin (University of Zurich)

Preliminary results of the International
Self Reported Delinquency Study (ISRD 2) in Switzerland

The Swiss ISRD2 –conducted between March and June 2006? involves a national random sample of 3'648 male and female juveniles attending the 7th to the 9th grade (13-15 years old). As Switzerland is a small country, it was possible to select a national sample instead of the city samples used in most of the participating countries. In addition, computer-assisted interviews through the Internet were preferred to the traditional paper-pencil questionnaire. The questionnaire was translated into French, German and Italian and the fieldwork was carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law of the University of Lausanne. This presentation summarizes some preliminary results including prevalence and frequency of delinquency and its relation to some classic variables such as gender, age, ethnicity, household composition, and socio-economic status.

Luptakova, Marina (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague)

The issues of the Ukrainian border security
and the process of the international migration

Among the seven states which are neighbouring with Ukraine there are four appertaining to EU. Nowadays the contiguosness of the Ukrainian state borders with the frontiers of EU counts 24 per cents. Nevertheless the most difficult problems concerning border security and even setting of the boundaries the contemporary Ukraine has with the republics of the former Soviet Union (Russian federation, White Russia and Moldavia). The extremely problematical is mainly the ukrainian-russian border which has not been placed till now (for instance, the regions of Azoph sea and Kertch´s strait).It is necessary make mention of non-admissible diplomatic pressure striving by Russian side relating to Ukraine during bilateral negotiations.The practical consequances of such state are those that the fixed sections of the ukrainian-russian border are seized by partial groups of the organized crime. Across these very borders "full of holes" the criminal groups realize the smuggling trade with rock-oil, sugar, glour and also remove the nelegal migrants (for example, precisely such being the state of matters is on the territory of Lugansk region: 750 km of the state border lies throught here). In general, about 2/3 of the Ukrainian border has not - till now - an indispensable ifrastructure and human resources to secure their guarding.

Luypaert, Heidi (Free University of Brussels)
Clémence, Françoise (Catholic University of Louvain)
Beyens, Kristel (Free University of Brussels)

Community service in Belgium:
opportunities and bottlenecks

Since the nineties the use of community penalties has been encouraged by the Belgian government. In 1994, community service order has been introduced as a condition of probation. Only in 2002, it has been implemented as an autonomous sanction. It was the

explicit aim of the legislator to replace prison sentences. Consequently, community service orders can be applied for a wide diversity of offences, and ranges between 20 and 300 hours. To avoid net widening as much as possible, CSO cannot be combined with a prison sentence nor with a fine. In 2006, about 11.000 CSO's have been applied on a yearly basis which can be regarded as a big quantitative success to Belgian standards. The question raises however whether this can also be regarded as a qualitative success. This paper present the findings of a research on the administration of CSO's in Belgium. Several problems can be observed, mainly due to a lack of an integrated financial policy from the government. A wide variety of projects and initiatives in the community have grown, resulting in a fragmented practice in the different judicial districts and an inadequate relationship between the demand and supply of work places. The involvement of new and different actors in the community and in the criminal justice sphere raises major questions of communication and inter agency cooperation. The need for a clear policy and a reorganisation of the administration of CSO in Belgium in order to obtain more transparency and uniformity will be stressed.

Lysova, Aleksandra (Far Eastern National University, Russia)

Female aggression and violence in intimate relationships in Russia

The rate of violent crimes committed by women has been increasing in Russia. It is widely believed that when women engage in assaults on a partner it is primarily in self-defense or a desperate response to years of domination and victimization. However, the available research shows that such cases are a small fraction of partner violence. On the contrary, studies that have actually compared men and women find about equal rates of self-defense, and find that self-defense typically accounts for a minority of the cases. The primary motivation of partner violence by women who reported initiating a physical attack was acting "to show anger", to "exert power". Among the most significant risk factors of female violence in Russia were alcohol abuse of a husband/partner or both partners, poverty, psychological dependence on husband/partner as an individual characteristic, housing problems in case of divorce, et al. These data are based on multiple sociological and criminological studies including the international dating violence study (IDVS, director M. Straus) conducted by the author in 2004-2006 in Russia (n=500) and analysis of psychiatric cases of women who killed their husbands or partners. When violence is mutual, it is important to address the violence of both partners because mutual violence is much less likely to end on its own accord or to be responsive to interventions than when only one party in the relationship is violent.

Machado, Carla (University of Minho)
Matos, Raquel (Catholic University of Portugal)
Malley-Morrison, Kathleen (Boston University)
Barbosa, Mariana (University of Minho)
Dias, Ana Rita (University of Minho)

Perspectives on State violence: A comparative analysis of Portugal and the USA

In this communication we will present a comparative analysis of how citizens from two countries with different levels on involvement in armed conflict and different traditions

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regarding State's use of force – Portugal and the USA – perceive the use of violence by the State.

Subjects' opinions related to State rights to apply the death penalty, to use torture, to ignore human rights, to kill innocent civilians and to use violence against their own citizens will deserve sepecial consideration.

The analysis will be both quantitative and qualitative, based on the Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression Scale – PAIRTAS (Malley-Morrison, 2006), which is being administered in the context of an intercultural research project that intends to characterize international perspectives on institutional violence, particularly violence by governments, and citizens rights to peace.

Maffei, Stefano (University of Parma)
Cabras, Cristina (University of Cagliari)

Crime fear, public confidence and criminal justice in Italy

Recent research shows that Italians are progressively losing confidence in the ability of domestic judicial authorities and law-enforcement agencies to deal with criminal matters. This deterioration in the public attitudes to justice may be regarded as the result of both objectives and subjective reasons. On the one hand, the Human Rights Record of Italy continues to suffer from the convictions of the European Court Human Rights, especially due to undue delays in court proceedings. On the other hand, public confidence is often manipulated by the media coverage of crime. While some advocate "zero tolerance" policies for violent crimes, others call for a more visible presence of the police in the streets of the Country. Further, a 2006 pardon law, intended to put an end to the overcrowding of prisons, has further undermined public confidence in the State's ability to bring justice to criminal matters. Although Italian crime statistics place the Country within the European norm, over 14 million Italians feel «totally or rather unsafe» to walk alone in the streets around their place of residence, at night. Historically, crime fear became a large-scale problem in the 70s, at a time in which thefts, robberies and murders rose dramatically. Now, however, fear of crime seems to increase independently of the actual figures of the related offences. In other words, fear of crime does correlate with crime spread but, in Italy, it is more widespread than crime itself. In this framework, the paper discusses the strategies available to Italian authorities to reduce crime fear and improve public confidence in justice.

Maffei, Stefano (University of Parma)
Merzagora Betsos, Isabella (University of Milan)

Crimes, criminological research and criminal justice in Italy

This presentation outlines the foundations of Italian criminal justice with a brief reference to its system of criminal law, procedure and sentencing. It also investigates the current fenomenology of crime in Italy and the recent developments in criminological research, in the context of broader considerations of the country's policies on crime and criminal justice. An overview of Italian research on crime and criminology reveals the versatility

of Italian literature and jurisprudence; it also indicates that 'new' forms of criminality (such as white-collar crimes, sexual offences and the crimes of immigrants) are being discussed alongside the more traditional topics of murder, crimes against property and organized crime. Attention will also be paid to recent legal reforms intended to address national emergencies such as the overcrowding of prisons, corporate criminality, sexual offences and domestic burglaries. More broadly, this presentation attempts to clarify why, in Italy, the level of public confidence in the criminal justice system is so low, despite the numerous recent reforms and the official crime rates, according to which Italy is within the European norm for most categories of offences.

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Maher, Jennifer (University of Glamorgan)

The shape of things to come?
Exploring a youth gang and troublesome
youth group typology for South Wales

Both scholarly and public concern over troublesome youth groups is steadily increasing in the UK. In recent years the British mass media have 'discovered' a new and urgent social problem - the youth gang. Images of drug abusing and criminal youth groups have combined with a growing fear of youth violence and weapon use to create a disturbing picture of modern UK youths. But what is the reality of the prevalence and nature of these troublesome youths and youth groups? In the absence of an agreed UK gang definition and the evident caution amongst scholars and agencies about labeling youth groups as gangs, these questions remain largely unanswered.
This paper provides preliminary answers to these questions through exploration of a typology developed through a multi-site and multi-method investigation into youth gangs in South Wales (UK). The typology (which includes four gang and two non-gang categories) was developed to represent the diverse nature and characteristics of troublesome youth groups in South Wales. The typology distinguishes between gang types and levels of development, reflecting the distinct youth group and youth gang categories evident in 95 of the gangs identified over a 13 month period. For each category of the typology a case study is presented. The research is exploratory in nature, aimed at expanding the limited knowledge available on youth gangs in South Wales.

Malisauskaite-Simanaitiene, Sonata (Law Institute of Lithuania)

Repressive Attitudes in the Community
as an impediment for Crime Prevention in Vilnius

The basic premise of the presentation is that success of crime prevention is possible only in case the attitudes of actors in crime prevention could be tuned to the goals of crime prevention. It is exposed in the presentation that the aforementioned attitudes are lacking among the residents of Vilnius, that's being revealed with a help of an analysis of attitudes towards punishments dominating among the local community. The main issue is focused on the determinants of attitudes towards punishments, which were analysed on basis of the data collected during the last international crime victim survey in Lithuania.
The analysis revealed that one of the main determinants of attitudes towards punishment in Lithuania is the fear of crime. Surprisingly the another variable defining the objective situation of crime in the country - the victimization status has no statistically significant effect on the participants punitiveness scores. Others socio -demographic indicators

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correlating with the attitudes towards punishments in some way represents the aforementioned trends. The presentation reveals that the repressive inclinations of the community precludes strengthening crime prevention efforts as well as proposes possible ways to alter the situation.

Malsch, Marijke (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement/Free University Amsterdam)

Community involvement in the administration of justice: Juries and lay judges in Europe

Through the years, confidence in the criminal justice system has been declining in several European countries. This paper investigates the question if and how the participation of lay persons in the adjudication of cases may contribute to acceptance of and confidence in the administration of justice. An overview is presented of forms of lay participation in the trial of cases in various European countries. Questions are considered such as: how does collaboration between professional judges and lay persons take place? What is the actual input of the lay judges? Do the lay people's perspectives on the legal system change as a consequence of their participation? Attention is paid to how lay participation relates to aspects of a national criminal justice system. The position is defended that the degree of lay participation in a country is related to legal-cultural aspects and, thus, it is nog advisable to simply copy-paste procedures from one country into an other. Nevertheless, some countries would profit from more opportunities for lay participation.

Margaryan, Anna (Yerevan State University)
Gabuzyan, Ara (Yerevan State University)

Situation of violent crimes in Armenia

As in many other countries of Eastern Europe in reality an increase of violent criminal behaviour is also observed in Armenia during the last 10-15 years. According to the official statistics a decrease of the above mentioned criminality is registered, but there are reasons to constate that it is a result of the increase of violent latent crimes. For example, according to the officially registered statistics during the last 10-15 years the murders have decreased in the Republic of Armenia: in 1993 315 cases of murders and attempts were registered, while in 2004 this value was only 104. At the same time there was an increase in the total number of missing persons, which indirectly indicates that latency of murders takes place. In 1993 there were 267 missing persons, in 2004 - already 308.

Marinos, Voula (Brock University, Canada)

Plea Bargaining and Administrative Pressures in the Courts: A Neglected Feature of Conceptualizing Punishment as Multidimensional

Many authors have written about sentencing and punishment as multidimensional, and have analyzed the complex factors, including quantitative and qualitative, that make up the institution of punishment. But more attention needs to be paid to the detailed nuances of the operation of the court process, and more specifically 'negotiated justice' – administrative pressures and requirements to resolve cases quickly through plea resolutions. In Canada, administrative pressures in the courts shape the character of

sentencing and punishment implicitly and explicitly. Sentences are framed to a large extent by policy directives, and resolution discussions that occur outside of the courtroom and that are not part of the public record. The following paper explores the administrative dimension of sentencing and punishment in Canada– at the level of the public, criminal justice professional, and the offender. I argue that 'negotiated justice' acts as a filter on the emotional and instrumental dimensions of punishment, and at the same time, is shaped by them. This paper will be supported by data on public attitudes, criminal justice professionals, and young people who have experienced plea negotiations in Canada.

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Marshall, Ineke Haen (Northeastern University)
He, Phil (Northeastern University)

Attitudes toward violence among three ISRD school samples in the US: An exploratory analysis of a controversial theory

Cultural differences in views toward violence have been used to explain both within-nation and cross-nation differences in violent behavior.   In the US - a country with an alleged 'culture of violence'- there is a rich but unsettled research tradition which links more positive attitudes toward violence to particular ethnic minority groups (African-Americans and Hispanics). The present paper (a) describes the responses from about 2,100 7th, 8th and 9th grade students in three different regions in the US to a set of questions measuring attitudes toward violence, (b) examines how these responses vary by ethnicity of respondent and country region, and (c) explores the correlations between these attitudinal variables and self-reported involvement in delinquency.

Martellozzo, Elena (University of Westminster)

Policing Child Sexual Abuse On Line: Understanding Grooming in the 21st Century

This paper describes preliminary findings from an ongoing study conducted at the High Technology Crime Unit and Pedophile Unit at Scotland Yard.
Findings indicate that although the Internet is a vital tool for education and communication, children can however encounter dangers when online. Sex offenders will often socialize and groom children over long periods of time as preparation for sexual abuse, using a number of identities and different profiles, adopting to children's computer language and learning about their hobbies and interests in order to groom them for abuse. Findings also highlight the difficulty of policing the Internet as it has provided sex offenders with greater and easier opportunities to anonymously target a larger number of victims. Recent initiatives undertaken in the UK include mass public awareness campaigns; new legislation; education and research programs along with proactive undercover policing on the Internet.

Martinelli, Daniela (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)

Explaining factors affecting the risk of Workplace Accidents

The issue of workplace accidents involves social, economic and criminological aspects. While statistics show the dimensions of the problem and media underline the need for prevention and repression, research on the underlying causes is still lacking.

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This paper, by focusing both on the factors which influence the risk of becoming a victim of an accident at work and the interdependencies between these risk factors, aims at understanding the patterns leading to accidents at work.

The paper concentrates on four types of factors which influence the dimension and seriousness of workplace accidents: factors concerning the worker (individual and occupational characteristics, such as age, nationality, education and occupation); factors concerning the working environment (objective and subjective working conditions, such as machinery, equipment, risk perception, information on risks and training); factors concerning the enterprise (business factors, such as firm size, job planning, type of employment contract); factors concerning the economic structure (economic aspects, such as activity sector, presence of irregularities and "black" work).

Once risk factors and causes of workplace accidents are understood, more effective and efficient policies for the protection of worker safety can be developed.

Martocchia, Sara (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)
Savona, Ernesto (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)
Vettori, Barbara (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)

Public and private partnership for reducing counterfeiting of fashion apparels and accessories. Preliminary results from the COUTURE Project under the 2005 AGIS Programme

This paper presents the preliminary results of the Study "COUTURE. Public and private partnership for reducing counterfeiting of fashion apparels and accessories".

Counterfeit goods, particularly branded goods, are being mass produced in increasing numbers and trafficked on a global scale. The EU is a lucrative market for criminals engaged in counterfeit goods, which are distributed within and through the legitimate sectors. Despite the extent of the phenomenon, the EU and global level responses to the long term problem of counterfeiting of goods have occurred only within the last decade. These are now progressing, but are still in the early stages of practical implementation.

This study aims at covering this gap. It is being carried out by Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime (Università degli Studi di Trento/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano), in cooperation with CNRS (France) and the University of Leeds (UK). Its objectives are as follows: 1) to perform a vulnerability study of the EU fashion market to counterfeiting to identify its vulnerabilities to this crime; 2) to develop a methodology to crime-proof the EU trademark legislation and the fashion products.

Massa, Ester (University of Bologna/Catholic University of Milan)

Stigmatisation and Deviance of Second Generation Immigrants

The universe of immigrant minors in Italy is composite and non-homogeneous: the foreigners minors come to our territory through different paths and with very different personal histories, the only common element being the experience of the migration, considered as a often radical re-definition of social bonds, familiar and cultural affiliation. Whatever the individual experience is, this condition exposes the minors to certain "risk factors" during the re-building of their identities: one of these can be the development of a low degree of self-esteem, which can lead these subjects to perceive themselves as outcasts. This is particularly the case for second generation immigrants, traditionally regarded by sociological literature as the group most exposed to deviance.

My interest is to explore the reasons of this sense of stigmatisation and the relationship between it and the minors' involvement in deviant behaviours. Since my experience has

been constituted by quantitative research inside Italian schools (particularly in secondary schools, where it was possible to find a suitable number of second generation immigrants), I came to think that, where there is evidence of a greater tendency to be involved in deviant activities, this is usually connected with poor results at school and (maybe as a consequence) a high sense of stigmatisation. My hypothesis is that it can derive from social and psychological factors afferent to discrimination (as plenty of literature can testify) and maybe to the way in which the different school systems are formed and managed. In order to explore this topic, I will use references to the criminological literature and to my own past research experiences.

Matos, Marlene (University of Minho)
Santos (University of Minho)
Gonçalves, Rui (University of Minho)

Partner abuse: The development of change narratives in psychotherapy

Violence against women in intimate relationships has been conceptualized as a serious human rights violation (cf. United Nations, 2003, Sever, Dawson & Johnson, 2004), despite the huge social conscience of the dissemination of those practices in diverse regions of the world. We developed a research regarding the therapeutic process with victims of an abusive partner. According to narrative therapy, the identification and amplification of unique outcomes, known as exceptional moments outside the problem saturated story, are crucial processes for the development of new narratives (White & Epston, 1990). Having that in mind, we developed the Innovation Moments (IMs) Coding System (Gonçalves, Matos & Santos, 2006) in order to classify this novelty moments in psychotherapy sessions, following five types (action, reflection, protest, reconceptualization and new experiences). Aim: to examine the contribution of IMs for the therapeutic change. Sample: ten women attended in individual narrative therapy of re-authoring (White & Epston, 1990). Method: two groups were distinguished - the good outcome group and the poor outcome group, with five participants each. Sessions were coded for the presence of these IMs (frequency) and also the time they spend in the therapeutic conversation (saliency). Results: good outcome group is characterised by an increasing saliency of IMs throughout the processes, being the Reconceptualization and New Experiences the most salient and significant ones; poor outcome group shows reduced diversity and lower saliency, being the most salient IMs Reflection and Protest. The role of IMs towards the creation of something new in the victim's experience is discussed.

Matos, Raquel (Catholic University of Portugal)
Machado, Carla (University of Minho)

Young women in prison: Life trajectories, meanings of crime and identity construction

A theoretical and empirical approach to female criminality is presented. It focuses life trajectories, meanings of crime and the process of identity construction of young women in prison. The study was based on the theoretical assumption that social construction of gender is crucial on these women's trajectories and is reflected on the social answers to their deviant behaviours. The methods used in the empirical research were also influenced by gender construction perspectives. In a qualitative approach to young female offenders' discourses, we valued the perspectives of the female protagonists of deviant behaviour.

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The "life-story interview" proposed by Dan McAdams (2000) was adapted and used to conduct in-depth interviews to 12 young women in Portuguese prisons. Results allowed us to reject some of the traditional arguments about women and crime. First of all, in the narrative construction of these women's trajectories emerged different meanings of crime, supporting the rejection of the traditional argument of the specificity of «typical female crimes». The analysed discourses also included the idea of agency in female options for deviant behaviour. We acknowledged that social demands for women to conform to an ideal of femininity seem to lead them to deviancy, specifically to what is usually considered «typical male forms of transgression». Based on the results we claim the need to look at female deviant behaviour through a gender perspective.

Matthews, Roger (London South Bank University)

Rethinking the 'Fear of Crime': A Realist Perspective

The concept 'fear of crime' has been mobilised to focus on an issue which while apparently largely divorced from crime as seen as equally important as crime itself. It is suggested that 'fear of crime' is often disproportionate to the actual risk of victimisation and that a number of social groups - particularly women and the elderly have unreasonable or irrational fears. This paper questions on one hand the legitimacy of reducing emotional responses to crime to the notion of 'fear' while at the same time suggesting that the responses of most groups and individuals to the threat of victimisation is much more rational and realistic than criminological researchers and policy makers would have us believe.

Mawby, Rob (University of Central England)

Understanding and responding to crime and disorder: ensuring a local dimension

Despite paying lip-service to the local dimension to crime and disorder auditing, government policies have tended to prioritise national goals and standards. This is regrettable. The acknowledgement that CDRPs could be grouped into families with distinct social, economic and criminogenic profiles underlined the importance of assessing crime and disorder issues in context. One example is the impact that tourism has upon crime and antisocial behaviour in areas catering for mass tourism and especially youth tourism. Using data from the 2001 and 2004 Crime and Disorder audits in Cornwall, and a separate evaluation of hotel crime in tourist centres in Devon and Cornwall, this paper illustrates both how tourism impacts upon local crime patterns and how its impact needs to be recognised and incorporated into local planning processes.

Mawby, Rob (University of Central England)

Crime Fears in an Expanding European Union: media reporting and the police response

In the period running up to the enlargement of the European Union to twenty-seven states from 1st January 2007, reports appeared in the British media concerning the risks associated with the accession of Bulgaria and Romania. The reporting included the issues associated

with the potential movement of large numbers of people from Eastern to Western European states and the pressures that this would place on employment, housing and social services; however, a particular focus was placed on the crime risks associated with enlargement. This paper examines the tone and content of newspaper reporting and the response of the British Police to the perceived crime threats. The paper draws on a moral panic model to analyse the reporting and response and considers the implications for policing arising from this form of change.

McConnell, William (North Island College, Canada)
Kaal, Hendrien L. (Leiden University)
Vanderveen, Gabry N. G. (Leiden University)

Do variations in mental representations of neighbourhood compromise the reliability of perceived crime and incivility surveys? Results from a Dutch-Canadian investigation

Extant research measuring respondents' perceptions of crime and incivility in their neighbourhoods has tended to treat neighbourhood as a homogenous construct. However, when respondents are asked to map their neighbourhoods, significant variation in neighbourhood size is found, suggesting the need for caution when generalizing from neighbourhood-based crime questions to larger administrative areas.

To explore this potential threat to the reliability of crime survey data, three hundred randomly selected adults in matched Dutch and Canadian village communities were randomly assigned to one of two conditions. In the first, they answered questions on perceived crime and incivility within their neighbourhoods, on community cohesion, and on fear of crime, after first being told to treat their respective villages as their neighbourhood. In the second condition, they were not provided with a definition of neighbourhood, but were asked instead to draw their neighbourhood on a map after answering the same questions as respondents in the first condition.

The results of our primary analyses will be summarized, and directions for future research identified.

McDevitt, Jack (Northeastern University)

Law Enforcement Experiences with Human Trafficking in the United States

This paper will review major findings of a recently conducted national survey of 3000 law enforcement agencies in the United States regarding their experiences with cases of human trafficking. The paper will provide information on the numbers and types of law enforcements agencies who have conducted a human trafficking investigation since 2000. In addition the paper will provide details of these investigations including the type of human trafficking cases investigated, as well as the characteristics of the victims and the characteristics of the offenders in these investigations. Countries of origin, methods of recruitment, and modes of transportation will be reviewed. Finally the paper will provide some information about the attitudes of local law enforcement toward the crime of human trafficking and the effectiveness of the US law enforcement effort.

M McLaughlin, Eugene (City University London)
Chancer, Lynn (Hunter College of the City University of New York)

Public Criminology: Critical Challenges

Contemporary Anglo-American criminology faces a puzzling dilemma. It has established itself as a thriving professional field with its own degree programmes, specialist research centres and fully fledged departments. The membership of professional associations has also grown; national and international conferences are well-attended; and there are numerous specialist journals and books published by prestigious academic presses. However, there has been a noticeable decline in public understanding of and engagement with academic criminological knowledge. With notable exceptions, criminologists have had little success in shaping public discussions about the problem of crime and limited influence on criminal justice policy decision-making. Certain criminological perspectives have been relegated to the margins both within the academy and public debate. In this paper we discuss various viewpoints on how to understand the seeming irrelevance of criminological knowledge and the prospects and challenges for a criminology that is capable of actively participating in the contemporary public sphere.

McLaughlin, Eugene (City University London)
Greer, Chris (City University London)

Newsmedia Reporting of Murder: Rethinking Theory and Method

This paper discusses ongoing research on the press and broadcast reporting of high-profile murders in the U.K. Firstly, we identify and offer a critique of dominant theoretical and methodological approaches used by criminologists to explore the violent crime-media nexus. Second, we argue for a deeper engagement with the professional processes and practices underpinning 24/7 crime news production and begin to outline the key features of such an approach. Finally, having established a theoretical and methodological context, we use case studies to develop a more comprehensive analysis of the organizational, cultural and political forces and multiple stakeholders that are shaping the construction of murder news stories in the 21st Century.

McNeill, Fergus (Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research)
Robinson, Gwen (University of Sheffield)

Re-thinking Compliance in the Community

This paper examines how compliance with community penalties has been theorised hitherto and seeks to develop a new dynamic model of compliance. After a brief review of the possible definitions and dimensions of compliance with community supervision, we go on to examine existing work on explanations of compliance with community penalties, supplementing this by drawing on recent socio-legal scholarship about private individuals' compliance with tax regimes. In the third part of the paper, we propose a dynamic model of compliance, based on the integration of these two related analyses. Finally, we briefly consider some of the implications of our model for policy and practice in relation to community penalties.

McVie, Susan (University of Edinburgh)

M

Assessing the criminogenic effect of formal social control: a dual trajectory approach

Over the last ten years, there have been rapid advances in statistical approaches to studying patterns of anti-social and offending behaviour. One of the most widely used techniques, semi-parametric group-based modelling, has demonstrated the importance of understanding population heterogeneity by identifying distinctive trajectory groups amongst samples (Nagin 2005).

Although trajectories are typically analyzed in relation to age, it has also been argued that it is necessary to unpack the relationship betwteen age and other aspects of development that underlie the age-crime trends (Maughan 2005). Evidence from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime has suggested that contact with formal agencies of social control has an effect on individual offending behaviour that is over and above the effects of other individual, social and environmental influencing factors (McAra and McVie 2005; 2007).

In a manner akin to labelling theory, there is evidence that sustained systemic contact can have a damaging effect on young people. Using both self-report and administrative data, this paper will explore the relationship between formal social control and offending pathways amongst a cohort of 4300 12 to 17 year olds.

Me, Angela (Social and Demographic Statistics Section Statistical Division, UNECE)
Muratore, Giuseppina (ISTAT, National Institute of Statistics, Italy)

The measurement of Violence against Women in surveys: communalities and differences

The paper will present a comparative analysis of 25 national surveys carried out to measure violence against women (VAW) by 17 countries in Europe, North America, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand. Fifteen of these surveys were entirely dedicated to VAW, while ten focused on broader subjects (such as victimization, health) and included a module on VAW. The analysis will reveal that much progress has been made on the use of surveys to measure VAW at national level. Many national statistical offices and other government institutions have started to engage in the production of statistics based on VAW surveys or VAW modules included in other surveys. However, surveys to measure VAW are still carried out as an ad hoc activity.

The paper will analyze differences and commonalities of methodology and content across the surveys and will show the lack of comparability of the data, which impairs even a basic analysis of the prevalence of VAW across countries. The paper will show that much work needs to be done in order to introduce harmonization although many surveys display common features such as: avoidance of general definitions of violence and use of highly detailed and behaviour-specific questions, inclusion of physical and sexual violence as a minimum set, and use of "lifetime" and "one year before the survey" as reference period. These similarities could form the basis for a multi-stage process to standardize the methodology and content of a core survey module.

The paper builds on the work of the UNECE Task Force on the measurement of violence against women.

M Melossi, Dario (University of Bologna)

What does it mean "labeling" today in Europe?
Migrants' criminalization
and the construction of a European Union

This paper is an attempt at reading the trajectory of labeling theory, on the background of its original American setting, in connection with the current debates and controversies concerning the processes of criminalization of migrants in today's Europe, especially in the European Union. A "labeling" theory, or approach, was born in tight conjunction with the social, cultural, and economic transformations of American society in 1960s-1970s. The author wishes to compare those transformations with what is going on in Europe today – the most apparent phenomenon being the remarkable overrepresentation of foreigners in European prisons. The issue, it is claimed, is not some generic "discrimination" that victimizes migrants. It is rather how social, economic, cultural and, very concretely, political-legal conditions, have helped creating a certain human subject, conforming it, so to speak, to the public representations already at work in society – essentially the kind of phenomenon that, within labeling theory, Edwin Lemert had identified as "secondary deviation". More specifically, the author wishes to read such processes as novel instances of recurrent (albeit contested and problematic) penal policy practices of "governing the (European) population".

Mendes, Silvia M. (Minho University)

The Measurement of Police Force Efficiency:
An Assessment of Portuguese Police Reform Policy

Many public organisations have been under great pressure in recent years to increase the efficiency and transparency of outputs, to rationalise the use of public resources, and to increase the quality of service delivery. In this context, public organisations are encouraged to introduce the New Public Management reforms with the goal of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery, clarifying responsibilities, and improving the accountability of governmental activities. As a result of reforms brought about by the NPM movement, many countries have taken a seriously look at police service performance and have introduced the necessary changes to improve it. Similarly, the Portuguese government has recently attempted to assess the performance of its police forces and has already proposed some organizational changes in law enforcement. Using a unique recent data set of diverse police force indicators, this paper proposes to employ a DEA analysis of the four different police forces by type of force and critique the proposed policy changes to improve police efficiency.

Merzagora Betsos, Isabella (University of Milan)
Vecchi, Vanessa (University of Milan)

Filicide: criminologycal, statistical
and psychopathological aspects

Criminology differentiates between neonaticide, commited immediately at birth, infanticide which is the killing of the child within the first year; and libericide or filicide, when the victim is over a year old. Usually the distinction between the first two crimes and the third, is made based on statistical considerations, social situations, and motive. Basically,

as defined by our criminal code as well as that of others , infanticide and neonaticide occur only when the killing is performed immediately after birth and when one can find a particular dynamic as the root cause. For example, when feelings of hostility and extraneity by the mother toward the newborn are observed, or when the mother perceives the child as part of own body and therefore hers to dispose of as she wishes. As for maternal filicide, apart from the cases of Medea and Munchausen by proxy, which we shall discuss later, a series of situational and motivational types can be described, as reported by various authors, which ranges from an absence of pathology, to a serious pathology. The authors, taking into consideration the criminological, statistical, and psychopathological aspects, examine the various dynamics that are called in question.

M

Mesko, Gorazd (University of Mariborn)

New trends in (local) crime prevention in Slovenia

The paper will present a historical overview of ideas on crime prevention in pre-1991 Slovenia (when it was still a republic in Yugoslavia) and developments in the last 16 years since our independence and accelerated movement towards ideas in Western Europe and New World ("Glocal" - thinking globally, solving locally...).
 My reflection will be based on two books of mine - authored one (Osnove prepreãevanja kriminalitete, Me‰ko 2002=Introduction to crime prevention) and and edited one (Prepreãevanje kriminalitete - teorija, praksa in dileme, Me‰ko (ed.) 2004=Crime prevention-theory, practice and dilemmas) and papers of Slovenian criminologists on crime prevention and a variety of papers on this topic.

Mestitz, Anna (National Research Council, Italy)

Comparative perspectives
on the training of mediators and facilitators

In the civil law tradition of European continental countries victims tend to be left on the margins of the criminal justice system, but in the last decade – in Italy as in other nations – the position of victims has been improved by the opportunities offered by victim-offender mediation (VOM). According to the Council of Europe, VOM is conceived as a tool to empower the victim, to diminish the state's role and improve that of civil society, to encourage citizens to participate in the administration of justice and to reduce costs and workload in the criminal justice systems. VOM does not yet play a significant role in the justice systems for either adult or juvenile cases, but resort to mediators is spontaneously increasing everywhere. Thus their professional qualifications are certainly a major issue in the administration of justice. A comparative research carried out in 15 European countries showed different professional qualifications and a variety of practices in the training of mediators. Nevertheless, some common trends in the recruitment and training of mediators can be outlined.

M Meyer, Anja (Ministry of Justice, Germany)
Coester, Marc (Ministry of Justice, Germany)

Quality through Qualification:
The Beccaria Center Education and Training in Crime Prevention

The State Prevention Council of Lower Saxony / Lower Saxony Ministry of Justice (Hanover, Germany) plans to set up an European Beccaria Center. The Beccaria Center is a cooperative network with eight European partner organizations. The goal of the two-year project is to enhance the professional skills of crime prevention workers by establishing a range of qualification offers for basic and further training.The center is to help:

a.) to better meet the changing demand for specialists, directors and managers as well as b.) increasingly standardize the training and education curricula for European crime prevention. The central task of the Beccaria Center is to design a scientific, demand-oriented and professional range of qualification offers. This comprises1. the creation and establishment of a training program as well as

2. the development of an advanced Master's program (in-service).

 The range of further training offers will be geared towards the transfer of knowledge and the improvement of professional practice. Both of these aims require the development of a modular, interdisciplinary curriculum with bilingual teaching contents that relate to the local region as well as to Europe.Transparency and international comparability are ensured by orienting the planned Master's program to a performance point system (ECTS). More information under: www.beccaria.de

Mignone, Mara (RISSC - Research Centre on Security and Crime, Italy)

IPR protection in Asia.
The results of Project SILK-Strengthening EU-Thai
fight against counterfeiting

The World Economic Forum estimates the cost of counterfeit and piracy at an average of 450 billion euros annually, accounting for 5-7% of world trade.

Evidence show that IPR infringements are not a victimless crime. On the reverse, this criminal phenomenon has direct and indirect serious consequences, at both national and international level; it decreases economic performance, investment and trade, economic growth, innovation and employment. Moreover, it directly impacts on national government, as far as revenues, profitability and tax revenues are concerned. Also domestic companies are damaged by commercial counterfeiting and piracy. It poses serious economic, health and safety implications for consumers.

The point is that counterfeiters and pirates are copying an ever widening range of products. They have been imitating fashion designs, software and CDs. Now they are copying medicines, food and drink, children toys, cosmetic products, mobile phones, car and aircraft parts and even tobacco… New technology has broadened the range of goods that are vulnerable to copying. At the same time, it has dramatically improved their quality, as well as lowering their cost of production and imitation.

Organised criminal groups and criminal networks are exploiting commercial counterfeiting to foster their criminal activities and to achieve their illegal objectives. In fact, IPR infringements have become a source of income in the same way as drugs, narcotics and firearms dealing.

Thailand is confronting with a global, organised network of illegal production, commercialisation and distribution of fake goods which is harming internal economy and

labour market. Important legal and judicial reforms have already been done, and innovative strategies have been developed. However, there are still diverse critical issues that need to be addressed. In particular, Thailand is one of the countries which are becoming high-risk for customs due to transit and transhipment traffic in fakes.

The paper will present the results achieved by Project SILK-Strengthening EU-Thai fight against counterfeiting, financed by the EU Commission under the SPF Programme 2006-07 and developed by the Italian Chamber of Commerce, RiSSC and SNB-React.

Millie, Andrew (Loughborough University)

Public reassurance and policing:
The influence of police station architecture and design

In 2001 Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Policing (UK) published a highly influential report entitled 'Open All Hours'. The report emphasised the need for public reassurance, that the police are doing their job properly, and that we, the public, receive the service we require. Three elements of visibility, accessibility and familiarity were emphasised. These ideas have been incorporated within the current notion of 'neighbourhood policing', itself a reinvention of community policing. The importance of reassurance has similarly been recognised in the design and function of police stations. In the UK it is currently a busy period of building for the police and, in this paper, I present preliminary findings from an investigation into the role of police station architecture and design in fostering 'reassurance'. How much are police stations 'visible, accessible and familiar'? The research considers architecture and design within broader influences on station function. For instance, how can the very obvious role of containment and interrogation be reconciled with a softer focus on community engagement and public accountability? The answer to this may have implications for public confidence in policing.

Mohseni, Reza Ali (Islamic Azad University)

Prison Pathology: A Study about the Consequences
and Socio-economical Expenses
of Prison and Tendency towards Prison

Prison as one of the society institute and organizations contains a group of people and a chain of incidents happens inside it necessarily. To make familiar with the incidents happening all the time in this small social unit and the related consequences, the identification of its culture and economical, social, and behavioral pathology dimensions is necessary. Studies show that before the management of jails starts its operations including behavioral control of newcomer prisoners and tries to lead them to the desired social circuit, the prison itself and prisoners, especially inveterate prisoners come along and teach the prison alphabets to the newcomer prisoner.

In sociological point of view, prison and tendency towards prison policy with today conditions and management have lost its remedial and renovation functions and motives considerably. According to the existing statistics, between 30 up to 50 percent of the prisoners that are released from jails, recommit a crime out of jail.

Although imprisoning the criminals and complicating their punishment stages is to be regarded as a responding approach for declining the rate of crimes, in most of the cases this leave behind many economical, social, and cultural expenses in prisons and consequently it has not a meaning role in the decrease of crimes.

M

This papre is about to study the sociology of prison and tendency towards prison policy in pathological point of view (considering its consequences and related expenses). Harms related to the above matter are introduced and described under three different titles that are "Harms Addressing Prisoner", "Harms Addressing Family", and "Harms Addressing Society".

Moore, Colleen (Anglia Ruskin University)

Justice: Minding the Gap

Justice is a concept that is understood from polarised perspectives, depending on where you are placed. Justice may be expected, but rarely achieved satisfactorily, especially for 'victims' of crime. This paper explores the concept of justice as it relates to those who feel offended against. Based on some preliminary findings of seventy personal experiences of crime that suggest a wide disparity of levels of satisfaction, this study will be exploring some of the issues raised when people simply describe an encounter with crime and the criminal justice system. What the participants seem to want from the authorities is often simply not available, and even when the motion of 'justice' is put into action, what transpires is either mediocre for the victims or entirely dissatisfactory. Included in the analysis are the results of a similar cohort's self-reported offending behaviour patterns. The paper will attempt to make some sense of the mixed messages from the two types of results and determine what course of action would qualify as 'justice' if we think outside the proverbial 'box'. In order to do this I will explore some imaginary 'solutions' to particular 'problems' raised by the participants and suggest (tentatively) some further avenues for investigation.

Moore, Stephen (Anglia Ruskin University)

Contested Communities, Neighbourhood Policing and Anti-Social Behaviour

Since 1998, the issue of anti-social behaviour has come to the forefront of New Labour policy in England and has been mirrored by increasing public concern over the issue. This paper focuses on one of the policy initiatives which has emerged to combat anti-social behaviour - that is 'neighbourhood or community policing'. By 2008 all English police forces must involve their local communities in regular dialogue over policing priorities – usually through some form of public meetings. This has generally been supported as a step forward towards a more responsive form of policing, which should enable the police to gain legitimacy in the eyes of local populations.

Two assumptions underlie this notion of community involvement in policing: first, that there is a coherent, identifiable community which can establish clear priorities for the police (and local authority) to follow and, linked to this, the objects of policing (young people and street life people) are 'outsiders', who exist solely as a threat to community; second, that without effective community supervision, police officers will engage in forceful, policing activities which will be more repressive and alienate the local community. Community policing is therefore more responsive to the community than traditional forms of policing which rely upon police-driven initiatives.

 The research, which has been carried out over the last three years, explores these two assumptions, focussing primarily on 'street life people', which consists of street drinkers, beggars and drug users who prefer to spend their days living and socialising in groups on the streets of Cambridge, and young people.

The research shows that it is difficult to identify a local 'community', as imagined in New Labour policy. What unites one vocal section of the local population is a dislike of street life people and a demand on the police in public meetings to 'do something about them'. However, the research suggests that the street life people – the 'outsiders' actually exhibit many of the features of community which are missing amongst those of a conventional lifestyle.

Secondly, police officers show considerably more awareness of the problems faced by young people and street life people than the general public and in interviews have exhibited considerable sympathy for both groups However, the policy of handing greater power to the public has led police officers into more punitive and aggressive styles of policing than they wish to engage in.

Overall therefore, the research indicates that neighbourhood policing and the rise of the notion of anti-social behaviour has led to greater levels of exclusion and policing than when police officers were left to use their 'professional' judgements. Furthermore, that street life people, the objects of policing, arguably exhibit the hallmarks of the community which New Labour policies imagine exist amongst the general population.

Moran, Jon (University of Wolverhampton)

Searching for the "perfect" war on terror – a critique of british counter terror policy

This paper examines and critiques the British government's counter terrorist policy with regard to Islamic attacks in the UK. The paper examines 3 areas of interest:

1] POLICY. The paper discusses the relationship between the UK government, the security and intelligence services and the police. The government has reorganised the security system, but its reorganisation to an extent treats the security services and police as any other public sector organisation such as the National Health Service or education.

2] STRATEGY. The paper discusses the balance between:

2.1 prosecution versus disruption,

2.2 linked, the use of financial investigation and the use of immigration policy

2.3 the (disorganised) 'shoot to kill policy' towards terrorists

2.4 The strategy towards terrorism has generally been successful but it is hampered by a lack of informants within terrorist networks. As such it relies on surveillance and financial investigation.

3] PUBLIC RELATIONS.

3.1 The engagement of the government and the security services and police with the media in the UK is remarkable. It stands in contrast with nation states in Western Europe and also stands in contrast with the UK's previous counter terror media strategy in Northern Ireland. It creates an unstable relationship between government, the security services and media. For example a coherent counter terror strategy is not possible in the current environment of 24 hour media coverage and leaks from the government and police. This is also not helpful to building links with Muslim communities which the government states it wishes to do. It also makes it more difficult to recruit informants.

3.2 The strategy of 'Winning Hearts and Minds' in the Muslim communities in Britain is limited because it cannot accept that the Iraq War is connected to the radicalisation of British Muslim youth.

The paper does not concentrate on the civil liberties controversies of the war on terror – that has been dealt with in detail elsewhere. It examines the strategies pursued by the government and their contradictions.

M Morgenstern, Christine (University of Greifswald)

Cross Border Enforcement
of Custodial Sanctions within the EU

Recently, the European Council agreed upon measures that will facilitate the transfer of foreign prisoners within the European Union. The drafted framework decision is based on the principle of mutual recognition in criminal matters. The application of this principle counts on a high level of mutual trust and cooperation between Member States. A lot of European experts share scepticism about the existence of the necessary degree of mutual trust and comparability in penal legislation and practice. On the other hand foreign prisoners are over-represented in European penitentiary institutions, a lot of them are from another EU country. They often face language difficulties, cultural differences and suffer because of the distance to their families. A simplified transfer prisoner therefore is sensible with regard not only to the Member States interest to dispose of costly foreign prisoners fill the national prisons. It is also important in the interest of the prisoners for humanitarian reasons and with regard to social rehabilitation. The present research project aims at a stock taking and comparative analysis of the legislative and judicial requirements for custodial sanctions as well as the actual prison conditions in the Member States of the EU to find out whether they are so similar that custodial sanctions imposed in one Member State can be executed in any other Member State without further adjustments. In this paper some examples will be presented.

Morgenstern, Christine (University of Greifswald)

Human Rights Standards
for long term imprisonment

The examination of long term imprisonment against fundamental human rights standards reveals that there are major shortcomings with those sanctions, in particular with life imprisonment as it is currently being imposed and implemented. Very long or life long sentences may be disproportionately heavy for the crimes for which they are imposed, in particular when they are made mandatory for a certain class of offences. In the case of life long or indeterminate sanctions they are sometimes used as a preventive measure without the full justification that the offender subjected to the sentence is so dangerous that this form of intervention is required. After briefly addressing these problems in my paper, I will concentrate on common defects in the implementation of the sentence of (life) long imprisonment. In this context I will focus on the Council of Europe's Recommendation concerning the management by prison administrators of life-sentence and other long-term prisoners and the reports and standards of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT). The jurisdiction of the European Court on Human Rights and selected decisions from national constitutional or supreme courts will be mentioned as well.

Morillo, Solbey (Universidad de Los Andes)
Birkbeck, Christopher (University of Salford)

Delinquency and Victimisation
in Venezuelan schools

The configuration of values, behaviours and social patterning in schools is often referred to as the "school climate." The latter has been the object of widespread attention, not only

among researchers interested in the role, achievements and effects of educational institutions, but also among those who are concerned about the threats to a peaceful, ordered and nurturing environment for learning. Delinquency in schools (the commission of acts such as theft and bullying on school premises) and the presence of delinquents (irrespective of the location of their delinquent acts) can both be considered as negative elements of the school climate. Using data collected as part of the International Self-Report Survey on Juvenile Delinquency (second sweep), this paper examines the presence of delinquency and delinquents in Venezuelan schools. School climate is hypothesised to be more negative in the public schools located in large urban areas. The greater presence of delinquency and delinquents in schools is also hypothesised to be associated with more negative attitudes to school among pupils.

Morselli, Carlo (University of Montréal)
Tremblay, Pierre (University of Montréal)

The Criminal Achievement Perspective's Contribution to Criminological Theory

The criminal achievement framework is built on three premises: 1) that crime is a means to an end; 2) that financial outcomes are fitting indicators for such ends; and 3) that once we identify the factors that account for variations in financial outcomes from crime we can distinguish the significant minority of serious offenders (in that they take crime seriously) from the majority of opportunistic, sporadic, and lower earning offenders. By shifting the dependent variable from a traditional crime participation/frequency indicator to a criminal achievement (or criminal earnings) measure, much is revealed. Empirically, this research program is designed around an inmate survey that was conducted in Quebec federal prisons during 2000 and 2001. The backgrounds, criminal earnings, and criminal activity patterns that emerge from this survey sample have led us to rethink many of the theoretical frameworks that have been the basis of criminological thought. This presentation will focus on such contributions by highlighting the various twists that the criminal achievement perspective provokes. Concepts and themes that are (re)considered include rational choice, low self-control, social class, differential association and social learning, strain and anomie, criminal career and life-course research, and recidivism. Our intention with this presentation is to spark a discussion regarding the criminal achievement perspective's potential as an integrating framework for criminological theory.

Mosconi, Giuseppe (University of Padova)

Integrated Security Programmes: Ambivalences and Evolutions

This paper aims to analyse the reasons why, when in a security programme elements of social prevention and of actuarial justice are mixed together, at the very end of the process the latter tend to overcome. This is considered by a comarison between the two countries that mainly approved the prevention programme: France with the social prevention and England with situational prevention. While England introduced some elements of social prevention France, on its side, introduced elements of actuarial justice. But, in both situations the model of actuarial justice seems to prevail. This same trend took over through Europe, wherever an integrated model of crime prevention has been adopted. This paper tries to analyse the essential factors that lead toward these results by putting this process between its structural ambivalence and the political and cultural frames in which it has been developed.

M Moul, Caroline (University of Cambridge)

Basic Criminal Career Patterns:
Prevalence, Frequency, Age at Onset and Duration

This paper presents first phase findings from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adulthood Developmental Study (PADS+) concerning basic criminal career patterns ages 12 to 15. Topics addressed include; age related prevalence and frequency, age of onset, duration, specialisation and versatility. Special emphasis will be given to exploring sex differences in criminal career patterns.

Mozetič, Polona (Institute of criminology at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana)

Some General Characteristics of Criminal Defendants
in Slovenia and the Outcomes of Criminal Proceedings

The paper is going to present some key findings regarding characteristics of defendants in Slovenian criminal procedure. It is based on the research project, which examined 594 local court files and 153 district court files from criminal courts in the Republic of Slovenia. In the observed representative sample most of the defendants were up to thirty years of age at the time of the trial. Approximately 10 % of defendants in district courts and 14 % in local courts were female. The level of education of defendants did not significantly differ from the level of education of the population in general. Just over 75 % of tried defendants declared themselves to be of Slovenian nationality. The percentage of defendants of other nationalities was insignificant. Collected data showed a substantially greater proportion of unemployed among the defendants if compared to the unemployment in the population in general.
Data showed that 25 % of defendants tried at local courts and 33 % of defendants tried at district courts confessed to committing a criminal offence. The fact that a defendant confessed significantly affected the duration and the outcome of the criminal proceeding. Surprising was the low number of defendants who were represented by a legal representative of their own choice. The fact that a defendant was represented by an attorney affected the duration and the outcome of the proceeding.

Mugellini, Giulia (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)

Exploring trends of violent crimes in Europe:
the impact of recording and reporting policies

The nature of violent crime in Europe is changing. Homicide rates are falling while other violent crimes are on the increase.
Drawing on administrative statistics collected by Eurostat, violent crime rates, seem to be higher in countries with these characteristics: high Human Development Index, high Total government Expenditure, high Health Care Expenditure, high Expenditure on Social Protection, and a low Unemployment rate.
These characteristics may be considered as indicators of an efficient Welfare State that leads to efficient recording and reporting policies.
This presentation analyses trends in violent crimes over the last ten years in Europe, in order to explore the impact of recording and reporting policies on it.
This thesis is supported by a statistical analysis of crime trends and simple linear regression with possible indicators for recording and reporting policies.

Mujanović, Eldan (University of Sarajevo)

Recent Developments in Money Laundering Prosecution in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Money laundering was criminalised in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 2003 criminal law reform, especially by bringing new Criminal Code(s) and Criminal Procedure Code(s) both at national and sub-national levels. This normative development presented initial assumption for establishment of efficient institutional framework for combating money laundering as additional development in this field. Full implementation of referent criminal-law codes by anti-money laundering system in Bosnia and Herzegovina produced significant number of cases at State Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina who is in charge for prosecution of these crimes together with State Prosecution Office and State Investigation and Protection Agency (with powers of national Financial Investigation Unit). This paper is result of author's research of final court verdicts using qualitative methodological approach with aim of highlighting all characteristics on side of perpetrators, typologies of money-laundering schemes so as directions of crime policy in these cases.

Author's conclusions were that Bosnia and Herzegovina established adequate legal and institutional anti money laundering framework which is capable for combating money laundering. Trends in prosecution of money laundering at State Court of BiH shows some inadequacies in sense of prosecution of low-level offenders, predicate tax evasion offences and lack of significant seizure and confiscation of illegally obtained property.

Mulone, Massimiliano (University of Montréal)

The new «new parapolice»: when public police decides to compete with private security

The dramatic expansion of the private security industry has raised several concerns about democratic issues. One of them depicts the expansion of powers and means of private security guards to a point that they became a "new parapolice". Without denying the pertinence of such questioning and the existence of such practices, this paper will focus on the opposite process: the police's strategies to compete with the private industry in the security market. To illustrate our intention, we will use the example of the municipal police of Montréal, through the study of its commercialisation department and interviews with related key actors of the police organization. We will first list the strategies the police has chosen to invade the traditionally reserved playing field of the private security, i.e. contract-bound services with private individuals. Then, we will more specifically investigate the possible emergence of a new category of low-trained, less expensive police officers in a way to directly compete with the security guards. We'll see how the police is changing and how these changes are the mark of a broader modification in the strategy to confront the "private security threat". Questions about the future of security as a public good will also be addressed.

Muncie, John (Open University, UK)

The punitive turn in juvenile justice: Cultures of control and rights compliance in Western Europe and the USA

Separate systems of justice for children and young people have always been beset by issues of contradiction and compromise. There is compelling evidence that such ambiguity is currently being 'resolved' by a greater governmental resort to neo-conservative punitive

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and correctional interventions and a neo-liberal responsibilising mentality in which the protection historically afforded to children is rapidly dissolving. This resurgent authoritarianism appears all the more anachronistic when it is set against the widely held commitment to act within the guidelines established by various children's rights conventions. Of note is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, frequently described as the most ratified human rights convention in the world, but also the most violated.

Based on original international research on juvenile custody rates and children's rights compliance in the USA and Western Europe, the paper examines how far and why 'American exceptionalism' might be permeating European nation states. Comparative analysis not only reveals a 'globalised' politicisation of the 'youth problem', but the continuance of a diverse range of 'localised' juvenile justice ideals based on welfarism, diversion, education and social protection. These contrary cases are used as one basis for re-instating and promoting the broad contours of a principled juvenile justice in which the excesses and failures of contemporary punitiveness can be exposed and challenge.

Murai, Toshikuni (Ryukoku University)

Criminal Justice System Reform under the 'Tough Justice Trend' in Contempory Japan

 In December 21, 1999, the Justice System Reform Council (JSRC) was established. The agenda of the Council was:

1. the realization of a more accessible and user-friendly justice system
2. public participation in the justice system
3. redefinition of the legal profession and
4. reinforcement of its function.

The Council proposed to adopt 'Lay members of judicial panel (Saiban-in) system' in criminal justice. In May 28, 2004, 'Lay members of judicial panel (Saiban-in) Act' was promulgated and in May, 2009, the new system will be put in practice. But the public image to the new system is not positive. Recent research shows that 70% of the public do not want to participate in the system. In addition, the trend toward tough justice is now remarkably ingrained among the mass media, politicians and the public. This paper discusses how the new system is likely to fare in contemporary Japan.

Muratore, Maria Giuseppina (ISTAT, National Institute of Statistics, Italy)
De Filippi, Paola (ISTAT, National Institute of Statistics, Italy)
Barletta, Roberta (ISTAT, National Institute of Statistics, Italy)

Risk factors of domestic violence against women in Italy

Violence Risk factors are a very important topic of analysis, with regard to prevention of repeated violence in the intimate partner context. The Italian survey on violence against women, carried out in 2006 with a sample of 25.000 women aged 16-70 years, underlines some important results on domestic violence regarding the risk factors of male violence against women; results are in some respect similar to international studies, others are contextually related. The more relevant risk factors predicting intimate partner violence is psychological violence in the partner relationships, family abuse in the childhood, violence witness in the own family history. These together with partner characteristics, such as violent behaviour outside the family, verbal or physical violent behaviour, the high use of alcohol, and the problems with the police are all predictor of violent behaviour. Results show that the most relevant factors to look at when studying violence are those

related to the societal and individual level. Conclusions from the data analysis describe that the macro and the micro level mixed together provide an extensive and interesting victimisation profile that will be described in the presentation.

Murray, Joseph (University of Cambridge)
Irving, Barrie (University of Cambridge)
Farrington, David (University of Cambridge)
Bloxsom, Claire Alexia (University of Leicester)

Early risk factors for adult criminal behaviour in a 30-year longitudinal study

Criminology has produced a wealth of knowledge about individual and family predictors of criminal behaviour. However, nearly all studies of delinquent development have started after children are aged five. Therefore, very little is known about early risk factors for delinquent development. A range of biological, individual, and parenting factors in infancy may cause long-lasting antisocial behaviour, particularly for boys (Moffitt, 1993). We used data from a 30-year prospective longitudinal survey of 16,000 British children to investigate this topic. The relationships between birth, child and parent characteristics in infancy and adult criminal convictions were investigated, using mothers' reports when children were aged 0-5, and self-reported convictions at age 30.

Nagin, Daniel S. (Carnegie Mellon University)
Rosenbaum, Paul R. (University of Pennsylvania)
Haviland, Amelia (Rand Corporation, Pittsburg)

Combining Group-Based Trajectory Modeling and Propensity Score Matching for Causal Inferences in Nonexperimental Longitudinal Data

A central theme of research on human development and psychopathology is whether a therapeutic intervention or a turning point event, such as a family break-up, alters the trajectory of the behavior under study. This paper describes and applies a method for using observational longitudinal data to make more confident causal inferences about the impact of such events on developmental trajectories. The method combines two distinct lines of research: Work on the use of finite mixture modeling to analyze developmental trajectories and work on propensity score matching. The propensity scores are used to balance observed covariates and the trajectory groups are used to control pretreatment measures of response. The trajectory groups also aid in characterizing classes of subjects for which no good matches are available. The approach is demonstrated with an analysis of the impact of gang membership on violent delinquency based on data from a large longitudinal study conducted in Montréal.

Nee, Claire (University of Portsmouth)
Meenaghan, Amy (University of Portsmouth)

Burglars' decision-making: outside and inside the property

This talk will begin by reviewing what we know about burglar's decision making when choosing properties in the UK, Ireland and the US, including the author's own research. It will make links between this decision-making and features that are considered to signify

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'expertise' in the mainstream cognitive psychology literature. We will then present new data from interviews with 50 experienced burglars in the UK, covering the initial decision to burgle and selection of the target followed by, for the first time in the UK, a detailed discussion of search strategies within the property. Forty-five out of 50 burglars had a predictable search pattern and thirty-seven spontaneously described their searches using terms signifying 'automaticity' – an underlying feature of expertise. We will then discuss the implications of these findings in terms of primary and secondary crime prevention.

Nelen, Hans (Maastricht University)

Criminal investments in the real estate sector

Recent contract killings of two real estate dealers and a fiscal lawyer in the city of Amsterdam have provided more insight into the relationship between the real estate sector and organised crime. In this paper the nature and extent of this relationship will be explored. The paper will also highlight the strategies that both the central and local authorities have developed to counteract this development.

Nelken, David (University of Macerata)

Three Hypotheses about Crime Developments in Japan and the West

This article explores some important new research that challenges the received wisdom about Japan's benevolent and efficient and widely appreciated criminal justice system. Indeed, this new research constitutes something of a major revisionist account of crime and the criminal process in Japan. One value of this new and continuing work is that it has taken Japan off the pedestal that at least some Western scholars have placed it.
This new scholarship is less likely to speak about the Japanese miracle, and instead treat it more prosaically and in comparative perspectives. Hamai and Ellis have offered provocative new findings about developments in Japan, and they have invited us to consider them in comparative perspective. I have responded to their invitations, suggesting ways that scholarship on crime and the criminal process in Japan can both be explored in comparative perspective and anchored in enduring and important theoretical frameworks. Admittedly this is a risky business for several reasons.
The trends Hamai and Ellis and others have identified are all of relative recent origin, and the comparative and theoretical analysis I suggest require the analysis of long-term trends. Furthermore, causes and consequences of changes in rates of crime, reactions to crime, and the adoptions of new crime policies are notoriously difficult to decipher. Japan is not likely to be an exception.
 Finally, seeking to stimulate both comparative and theoretical work on the criminal process in Japan, I have presented three hypotheses. But even as I have presented bold hypotheses, I have also advanced them cautiously, as suggestions as to what to look for and how to proceed as we investigate what are surely important new developments.
I am not confident that any of my hypotheses will ultimately be confirmed for Japan However, I am confident that it is fruitful to assess Japanese crime comparatively in light of general and generic theoretical concerns that have inspired these hypotheses.

Nelken, David (University of Macerata)

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Explaining 'leniency': Italian criminal justice in comparative perspective

The larger point of this presentation is the challenge of understanding national differences in penality without falling into the opposite errors of ethnocentricism or relativism. In their recent much praised work on comparative penal systems, Cavadino and Dignan (2005; 2006) seek to explain different rates of imprisonment in 12 modern industrial societies. Neo-liberal societies are said to have the highest prison rates because they follow social and economic policies which lead to exclusionary 'cultural attitudes towards our deviant and marginalised fellow citizens'. Corporatist and social democratic societies, on the other hand, are alleged to 'pursue more inclusive economic and social policies that give citizens more protection from unfettered market forces' and 'see offenders as needing resocialisation which is the responsibility of the community as a whole'.

In their table of comparative prison rates Italy is placed in the middle-rank and treated as an example of what they call 'conservative corporate societies'. I shall suggest, by contrast, that the sources of Italian 'leniency', insofar as this exists, is to be found less in the factors identified by Cavadino and Dignan than in the nature of italian criminal procedure 'in action'. I shall offer as illustrations, alternatives to trial in the juvenile courts, the rule of obligatory prosecution, and trial delays.

Nevala, Sami (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights)

Approaches to surveying the victimisation of immigrants and ethnic minorities in Europe

Immigrants and ethnic minorities are some of the most under-researched groups in criminal victimisation survey research. With this in mind, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) has conducted innovative pilot victimisation survey research in six EU Member States to explore the feasibility of collecting survey data on immigrant and ethnic minority groups.

The surveys have consisted of face-to-face interviews on crime victimisation and feelings of safety as well as experiences of and attitudes towards the police. A prerequisite for participation is that the respondents identify themselves as belonging to an immigrant or ethnic minority group. Part of the crimes experienced by the respondents may be considered racially motivated or hate crimes; information on these is collected based on respondents' evaluation of the incident.

Earlier work by FRA has shown that in some Member States hate crime data collection is inadequate or missing altogether. Differences in the data collection systems also result in the data not being comparable between Member States. The FRA victimisation survey pilot is an effort to address both the problems of missing data and comparability.

The main purpose of the pilots has been to test different sampling approaches and the questionnaire with selected immigrant and ethnic minority groups. The presentation will cover some of the lessons learned from the pilot exercise and the specific considerations to be taken in interviewing immigrants and ethnic minorities on their victimisation experiences and attitudes towards the police.

N Nieuwbeerta, Paul (NSCR - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Liem, Marieke (Utrecht University)

Homicide-Suicide in the Netherlands: An Epidemiology

Whereas relatively much information is available on different aspects of homicides and suicides in the Netherlands, relatively little is known about cases in which these two events occur together: in a homicide-suicide. This article provides an overview of previous research on the homicide-suicide phenomenon. In addition, this article describes the epidemiology of homicide-suicide in the Netherlands in the period 1992-2006. A newly created database including all homicide-suicides that occurred in this period allowed the authors to make a distinction between uxoricide-suicide, filicide-suicide, familicide-suicide and extrafamilial homicide-suicide. In the last 15 years, a total of 140 people died in 106 events. The majority of the victims were female intimate partners and children. With the exception of 10 females all perpetrators were male.

Nieuwbeerta, Paul (NSCR - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Blokland, Arjan (NSCR - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Piquero, Alex (John Jai college of Criminal Justice, City University of New York)

A Life Course Analysis of Offense Specialization

Much of the knowledge base on offence specialization in criminal careers indicates that, while there exists a small degree of specialization—especially in the short term, the general conclusion is that most offenders do not specialize in their offending. Unfortunately, this general conclusion emerges with data primarily through the first two to three decades of life. Thus, there exists no information on the patterning of offense types over the full life course, even amidst some small evidence to suggest that with age, offenders do tend to concentrate in specific offense types. Using data on a sample of Dutch offenders through age 70, this paper presents an analysis of offense specialization over the life course. The results indicate that, in general, individual offending patterns over the life course are diverse. At the same time, we found evidence of an age-diversity curve, in which there was increasing diversity between age 12 and young adulthood, but a decline in diversity during adulthood. Finally, we observed distinct specialization patterns across unique trajectory groups.

Nieuwbeerta, Paul (NSCR - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Smit, Paul (WODC, Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands)

Explaining the decline in homicide over the past fifteen years. A test of hypotheses derived from macro-criminological theories

The number of homicides has declined over the past fifteen years in the Netherlands. This happened especially over the last three years. Whereas in the beginning of the nineties around 280 persons were killed annually, in 2006 this number dropped to around 160. The aim of this paper is twofold. First, this paper describes the developments in homicides in the Netherlands since 1992. It presents trends in overall homicide as well as in specific types of homicide. Second, the paper test several hypotheses derived from general macro-criminological theories aiming to explain trends in crime. The paper specifically test hypotheses relating a decline in homicide rates to changes in (a) the demographic situations,

(b) level of social disorganization, (c) the level of economic deprivation, and (d) situational circumstances in the Netherlands. To do so, data on homicides from the database 'Homicide in the Netherlands 1992 – 2006' are merged with data from official statistical source.

Nobili, Gian Guido (Regione Emilia-Romagna - Servizio politiche per la sicurezza e la Polizia Locale, Italy)

Partnership policing

During the last years, partnership policies in the field of urban safety have developed throughout Europe, and have witnessed an increasing involvement of the local Authorities as key actors in the field of crime prevention policies.
Even if "partnership" is a word used all over Europe once speaking of safety and crime problems, this word takes different meanings in each contexts.
Starting from the common goal of improving citizens' safety through the cooperation and the implication of different actors, institutional and not, such policies show, however, significant differences especially in Italy where we experience a great difficulty in defining a national framework to support local partnership, and a very fragmented and different level of development of the partnership themselves in the different areas of the country. From this perspective, this presentation will focus the real experiences of the Italian cities so as to point out the strong and weak points with regards to the common goal of improving the safety issue management at the national, regional and local level.

Nuñez, Gilda (Universidad Central de Venezuela)
Perez, Neelie (Universidad Central de Venezuela)

Crime prevention through community participation in Venezuela

The aim of this paper is to analize, from a critical perspective, community participation through the "Neighbourhood Information Networks" (NIN) program, as a part of a national crime prevention strategy.
A description of the social and political contexts and specific characteristics of the NIN program is provided, as well as a discussion of the limitations, risks, and social cost of this strategy. Efforts to evaluate the overall crime prevention efficiency of the NIN program will also be undertaken. Two particular research questions will be examined, namely, what kind of crime prevention is being realized, and how this community participation venture programmatically fits into an overall national security model.
This paper is a part of a larger research project about "Penal Sistem and Security in Venezuela", that intends -among other things- to study the crime prevention strategies and the community participation in the framework of the Constitutional State.

Oberwittler, Dietrich (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg)
Qi, Shengui (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg)

Punitiveness and Support for the Death Penalty among Chinese and German Students

How do Chinese students think about the death penalty? What are their attitudes towards criminal sanctions in general, and how can we explain these attitudes? There have only been some limited surveys of Chinese students studying abroad (mainly in the U.S.) about this topic. This paper reports first results of a new study based on the largest sample (N=ca. 700) so far of Chinese students studying abroad, and a comparative sample of ca.

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500 German students. This web survey was conducted in Spring 2007 at 8 German universities. In this paper, the focus will be on the association between general values and attitudes (authoritarianism, social inequality, trust, moral rigorism, crime perceptions) and punitiveness.

Oberwittler, Dietrich (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg)

The European Homicide-Suicide Project: An Introduction

Homicides followed by the suicide of the perpetrator (hereafter HS) are a rare yet very serious form of interpersonal violence which occurs mainly in partnerships and families. As HS are not recorded in official crime statistics, in most countries not even the yearly number of cases and victims is known, and there has been limited systematic research so far.

The 'European Homicide-Suicide Project' was launched in 2006 with the aim to combine existing data collections and to collect fresh data, resulting in total samples of (domestic) HS in 7 European countries (Germany, Netherlands, Finland, Spain, Poland, England & Wales, Switzerland) for a period of ca. 10 years from newspaper archives and official sources, and to analyze this type of lethal violence systematically. The collected information on individual cases, perpetrators and victims will be the largest database on HS world-wide and provide an excellent basis for analysis.

Oberwittler, Dietrich (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg)
Lafrenz, Bianca (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg)

Familial Homicide-Suicide in Germany

This paper focuses on the theoretical background of the study which combines a micro-level, psychological approach with a macro-level, sociological approach in the explanation of homicide-suicide events in families and intimate partnerships. Previous research has shown that HS cases show a different pattern compared to other homicides concerning personalities and social backgrounds of offenders, as well as ecological factors. Rather than being a result of 'des-integration', familial HS cases may be viewed as the "dark side" of social integration and conventional norms. Some preliminary results will illustrate this assumption.

Odaro, Uwaila Angela (Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria)

Convicted criminal in Nigerian prison: Where do they come from?

The issue of the long years of military rule in Nigeria has had a devastating effect on many citizens' economic standing within the country in the military's haphazard economic planning, distorted policies and implementation processes. In addition to corruption and general mis-management which seem to have partly contributed to an up-surged in armed banditry in many part of the country. The aim of the present study is to examine the

background of 20 convicted armed robbers from okoh prison facility in Benin city, using interview materials from an un-precedented, lengthy, and in-depth study of the convicted armed robbers, that have spent over five years in prison and between the ages of 25 – 39. This approach goes far beyond the usual statistical analysis of the robbers' educational, professional and family background to that of allowing the convicted criminals view to be held in telling their own stories of their beginning in this criminal act which should help us to have an insight into what motivate these groups of criminals in embarking on such dangerous career with some astonishing findings and challenges which armed robbers poses to the society at large.

Opora, Robert (Univerisity of Gdansk)

Creating resilience as a metod of preventing juvenile delinquency

I am going to present results of my survey. I compared the resilience of delinquent adolescents with non-delinquent adolescents. Comparisons between these two groups lets me find out why some adolescents get over several obstacles and don't became delinquent. The research based on cognitive – behavioral theory. So the paper concerns such questions as :
•How do adolescents from different groups think?
•How do delinquent juveniles experiences differ from those of youth who are not delinquent?
•Are some of these ways of thinking and experi¬ences unique to surviving adversity?
The answers to these and related ques¬tions have become increasingly important for planning prevention and psychosocial correction aimed to delinquent juveniles.
The phenomena of resiliency explains the fact that some children who are subjected to adversity and depravity in their environment manage to thrive. They appear capable of dealing with difficulties and pressure, coping with every day challenges and bouncing back from disappointments, adversity. The presentation shows that the resilience is an important and powerful force worthy of the attention for the practitioners and scientists.

Özsöz, Figen (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg)

Skinheads Behind Bars – How does prison affect the development of juvenile hate crime offenders?

The present paper addresses the effects of imprisonment on the developmental processes of young men who have committed hate motivated violent offences against social minorities.
The basis for this analysis is drawn from the results of a qualitative longitudinal study of 37 violent German juveniles. The primary focus of the study is directed at changes to the personal identity of hate crime offenders that may occur over the course of imprisonment: such changes concern the extent to which penal sanctions may intensify or reduce xenophobic attitudes as well as violent tendencies and attachment to extremist groups. The study also analyses the specific conditions – both individual (e.g., personality traits, authoritarianism) and institutional factors (e.g., prison type, ethnic composition of inmates, subcultures, group conflicts) – which may influence the further development of these offenders.
Hate crimes differ from "regular" violent crimes as they include, besides the violent act itself, an ideological motivation for the violence. Thus far, the findings indicate that violent

tendencies and ideological beliefs should be viewed separately as they follow different developmental courses: violent tendencies are inclined to decrease during imprisonment whereas ideological beliefs remain unchanged.

In Germany, the development of hate crime offenders depends to a great extent on the federal state in which they are incarcerated. In Western German detention centres, hate crime offenders are a minority who remain inconspicuous due to the fear of violent attacks from foreign inmates, whereas in Eastern Germany they form an influential subgroup within the prison population.

The most positive influential factor for the development of hate crime detainees are close and stable relationships to family members and partners.

Padovano, Stefano (Observatory of Urban Safety - Liguria Region - Italy)

The fear and the crime. An empiric study about the social alarm in contemporary society

Urban safety is a so much debated problem that, since ten years, local institutions started to face with the necessity to develope new plans for institutional political interventions. Local governments start to test and try to find new intervents for risk's reduction and criminal behavior's prevention. Urban safety is an important question; always under observation by the media, real and immediate safety perception determine a shared social allarm beside the effective crime's impact.

Urban social context is a breeding ground were we can "feel" people's safety perception that because, more than other places, our towns are territorial frames were we live, we work, we spent time and energy and sometimes we socialized. In a world, in our towns, fears and scares, every days we are fighting against, take shape and our contraddiction become far and wide.

My intervention in the conference will be about the social alarm perception related to the fears of crime-victim. This is the first research's report about urban safety in Liguria region; it tries to be a scientific knowledge instrument able to give an instance definition about our actual reality.

Paoli, Letizia (University of Leuven)

Variations in illegality and the organization of the opiate industry

The paper draws from the realization that, despite the overarching international drug prohibition regime, opiate market activities are subject to varying illegality across countries. These can be classified in the three categories of strict, lax and no enforcement, the last category usually coinciding with state or quasi-state authorities' tolerance or support for opiate production and trade. The paper argues that variations in illegality are the most important factor to explain the world distribution of illegal opium production and the organization and societal consequences of opiate markets.

Opium poppy cultivation tends to concentrate in countries with no enforcement of the worldwide opium prohibition regime and with local governments' tolerance or support for opiate production and trade. A comparative analysis of domestic opiate markets demonstrates that large, stable illicit enterprise are likely to emerge in countries with lax

or no enforcement of prohibition, whereas their consolidation is very unlikely in nations with strict enforcement. Variations in prohibition enforcement and thus opiates' effective illegality affect the risk assessments and the modus operandi of illegal entrepreneurs. They also profoundly influence the social legitimacy of opiates production, trade and consumption and their consequences for the surrounding national society and the government itself.

The paper also discusses the extent to which these findings can be extended to other illegal markets.

Parti, Katalin (National Institute of Criminology, Budapest)

ISRD2 – Underage computer deviance in Hungary

The presentation focuses on the computer deviance related questions of the ISRD2 study. Home PC endowment and computer-games/Internet Relay Chat as a leasure time activity might indicate computer knowledge level among pupils taken to the sample. Role of peers, schoolmates and family in free time activities can also indirectly show pupils' social attitude.

My hypothesis was that the higher level of computer knowledge pupils have, the higher propensity they have to involve in computer related deviance. This hypothesis has partially verified in ISRD2 study Hungary, while those who claimed they had computer at home which they could use and those who spent considerable time watching television, playing with computer and chatting on Internet spent actually less time with the peergroup and were alone or with parents at home in their spare-time. On the other hand, people who spent more time with computer games and watching television went less frequently out in the evenings than those who had a peergroup. Downloading films and music from the Internet and computer intrusion is not a social activity why pupils did them mostly alone, without friends and family members.

Downloading copyrighted works from the Internet is legal according to Hungarian substantial criminal law. Thus, downloading Internet content might at most stipulated as precriminality. Nevertheless, data of Hungarian ISRD2 curiously show social ignorance of Internet related activities: pupils taken to the sample have been punished relatively more times for donwloading Internet films/music (legal activity) than intruding computer systems (illegal activity).

Pauwels, Lieven (University of Ghent)
Svensson, Robert (Stockolm University)

Individual differences in adolescent life style
risk by gender and ethnic background:
a cross-national comparison

The aim of this paper lies in explaining individual differences in life style risk which has previously been identified as a key social mechanism which has strong direct effects on juvenile offending. Building on statements derived from the situational action theory (SAT), we test the assumptions that (a) family structure hardly explains individual differences in life style risk, and (b) that the relative effects of mechanisms of social control and propensity to offending (morality and self-control) are moderating the effects of family background. We confront the often implicitly assumed thesis of equality of effects in sample segments by testing and comparing the effects of family structure, informal

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control and individual risk on life style risk in sub samples by sex and immigrant background. The analyses are conducted from a cross-national comparative point of view to improve insight in the generalization of findings. In short, there is mixed support for the "equality of effects thesis".

Pérez Jiménez, Fátima (University of Málaga)
Bernuz Beneitez, M. José (University of Málaga)
Fernández Molina, Esther (University of Málaga)

Children Under 14 Who Commit Crimes in Spain

The OL 5/2000 Juvenile Criminal Act of 2000 have ordered the regional governments not only to assume the responsibility to respond to juveniles between 14 and 17 who commit crimes, but also to officially respond and work preventively with children of 14 years old that break the law. This law has established the need to work with these children of 14 from the Childhood Protection System; an institution which until those days had worked with classical schemes for children in a vulnerable situation or familiar abandonment, and not on social risk situations.

The main objective of this work is to put in the limelight a hardly well-known reality in Spain: crimes committed by children under 14 and measures developed during this time by the institutions that work with them. The results of an empirical investigation made in three Spanish regional governments are shown in this paper: Aragon, Andalusia and Castilla-La Mancha, in which 25% of the children's files who committed a crime during 2004 have been analyzed and in which legal and social experts who work with children have been interviewed.

The results of this empirical work show us that an urgent response is needed in order to generate a sense of responsibility and understand the consequences of their actions.

Perras, Chantal (University of Montréal)

International Police Cooperation: a Different Perspective on the way they fight Cocaine Trafficking Cases

International police cooperation is an ever more important approach to fighting transnational crime in light of the increase of apparent threats to national and international security posed by so called "transnational organized crime". While data, information and resources are abundant in this area, analysis of law enforcement practices is much less common especially as it pertains to collaboration between foreign law-enforcement agencies. One way of identifying the limits of existing law-enforcement approaches to combating transnational crime is to scrutinize criminal investigations that span across countries. There are three sets of factors that can guide the evaluation of existing police cooperation mechanisms. First, we can identify the constraints on police cooperation by scrutinizing environmental contingencies including international legal frameworks, economic and political relations between states afflicted by transnational criminal activity. Second, characteristics of law enforcement agencies including weakened inter-organizational ties, structural asymmetries and inherent incompatibilities, lack of competence in cross border information sharing, nationalistic mindsets and practices, cultural diversity and technological incompatibility are equally important factors to

highlight the existing challenges that police cooperation "infrastructures" face. Finally, we can factor in the effect that police understanding of supply chains have on the early stages of an investigation, throughout its progression and until the end of the case. Previous research focused on macro and meso level of analysis. To be fully useful, these studies need to be complemented by a micro level analysis. That means that we need to analyse international police cooperation in his daily and more operational form, which is the so called joint investigations. To enhance the comprehensiveness of the research, the methodology that we chose is the network analysis. That permit to "see" how the International Police Cooperation is structure in those investigations we focus on.

Persak, Nina (University of Cambridge)

Feeling safe: tackling the anti-social behaviour and the British national press

The last decade has seen the rise in the use of the word 'anti-social' in the UK press. The content analysis of 168 articles in the British national press (tabloids and broadsheets) for the period 1996-2006 has shown significant changes in media representations of the 'anti-social'. The anti-social behaviour legislation (Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003) aiming to make people or communities feel safer and nicer certainly made its impact, influencing the number and content of those representations in an interesting way. The paper will show what changes have occurred longitudinally, as well as where the differences lie between quality papers and the popular press. In the light of the existing research concerning media influences and the widespread phenomenon of populist politics, media representations, and in turn social representations, have a significant political dimension to them, consequently giving the qualitative research and theory on social representations an additional critical impetus in the field of criminology.

Petit, Séverine (University of Montréal)
Tremblay, Pierre (University of Montréal)
Morselli, Carlo (University of Montréal)
Bouchard, M. (University of Montréal)

Grass-roots origins as a condition for criminal organization resilience and expansion

In this paper, we pursue an understanding of a criminal organisation's resilience and expansion. The focus is on the Quebec Hells Angels and the participation of its members in various illegal drug markets. Over the past 25 years, the Hells Angels became an increasing target of law-enforcement controls, public disapproval, and other drug trafficking groups.
The notoriety and pressures surrounding the Hells Angels peaked throughout the latter half of the 1990s as the organization found itself at the centre of an escalating biker war that resulted in over 150 murders. Regardless of these pressures, the Hells Angels experienced increased prosperity and expansion during this period. The paper illustrates one explanation of how this occurred.
Hells Angels members were firmly integrated amongst the "mainstream" subset of the criminal population. When compared with other criminal organizations of the same period who had networks that were restricted mainly to ethnic enclaves, we come to understand the uniqueness of the Hells Angels and how its members were able to absorb the obstacles

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facing them and emerge from what appeared as a crisis period as more formidable then ever.

 Data sources used for this demonstration include law-enforcement and intelligence files on Hells Angels members since their introduction in Quebec in 1977 and interview data with almost 100 participants in diverse criminal markets.

Petrovec, Dragan (Institute of Criminology at Faculty of Law Ljubljana)

(Non)Sense of Contemporary Penology as a Crime Prevention Discipline

The story of prison overcrowding and its managing is terrifying. The increase of the USA prison population (300 % in twenty years) and in Europe (200% in the same time period) looks irreversible. The punishment and treatment of prisoners seem to be based on a fear of terrorism and organized crime, though only a few prisoners are involved in such crimes. The basic principle followed by penology is reintegration, yet no social consensus has been achieved to implement it. Even when it seems so, the "penology in action" is far from what is recommended by EU resolutions.

Penology should send a clear message to those in power that it is impossible under such conditions to accomplish the mission. Reintegration as the final goal demands deep changes in crime policy. Such a message is so rarely to be found in contemporary penology that even when it might appear, it has no impact on changing attitudes towards the offenders. Too often, penology seems to have become a willing executioner of punishment ideology conceived by politicians who are in power.

Scientific research might prove out as a safe position for many scholars who try to be convincing with hundreds of figures of whatever correlation. The crucial question nowadays is whether we are ready to substitute our too often scientific masturbation with an open confrontation with crime policy makers. No profound science is needed for that. What we need is clear set of values, courage to leave the safe area of ebony tower that we have used to live in, and examples of good reintegration practice we already have but nobody wants to follow.

The article discusses the reasons for general deterioration of prison conditions, topics of penological research studies and the best results of reintegration.

Pettorossi, R. (University of Milan - Italy)
Vecchi, Vanessa (University of Milan - Italy)
Haggiag, J. M. (University of Milan - Italy)
Travaini, Guido (University of Milan - Italy)
Merzagora Betsos, Isabella (University of Milan)

Violence in the family: a predictable risk?

Violence within the family is considered a common phenomenon mainly in its statistical and demographic forms. The extreme cases of violence within the family, represented by "domestic homicides", comprises about the 30% of all homicides in Italy, reaching nearly 50% in northern Italy (1). Additionally, the typology of the related subjects and violent behavior motivations are well documented in literature (2). Conversely, there is less information regarding the acknowledgement of the risk of domestic violence and violent behavior prediction (3, 4). The purpose of the present study is to review the literature about the "assessment" of violent risk in the family and to evaluate the applicability of the risk prediction scales indicated by the literature. Material and methods: case studies of

domestic violence arrived at the division of the Istituto di Medicina Legale dell'Università di Milano, Cattedra di Criminologia, will be re-examined through a retrospective analysis aimed to evaluate the efficacy of the most reliable Risk Assessment Scales. In well-documented cases the efficacy tools used to measure the emotive, physical or sexual aggressions risk in family environment will be evaluated. Results will be discussed.

Pierpoint, Harriet (University of Glamorgan)

Appropriate adults step up the pace?
The use of volunteers in England and Wales

Under the PACE Codes of Practice, an 'appropriate adult' should accompany a juvenile suspect at the police station in England and Wales, and similar roles exist elsewhere. There have been various recommendations to use volunteers as appropriate adults or in comparable roles. One of the reasons for this is that it was considered that their use would enhance the availability of appropriate adults and reduce the delays in securing their attendance. Dealing with young suspects expeditiously and detaining them for the shortest time possible is an issue of universal concern, not least because it is the subject of international law. This poster explores the extent of delays in obtaining appropriate adults and the reasons behind them. It presents the results of a case study of a volunteer appropriate adult service which found that just over half of volunteers were contacted within two hours of the young suspect's arrest and that they then tended to arrive within the two hours required in England and Wales. The poster concludes with a number of recommendations for minimising delays.

Piispa, Minna (Ministry of Justice)
Heiskanen, Markku (HEUNI)

Changes in Partner Relationships
or Changes in Violence against Women?
Results from two Violence against Women Surveys in Finland?

In Finland, two violence against women surveys have been conducted, in 1997 and in 2005. Violence in the present partnership seems to be slightly decreasing while the amount of violence experienced by ex-spouses has increased. In the presentation we consider whether the prevalence and the structure of partner violence against women have changed in eight years in Finland. We constructed two models for both years; in the first model variables describing the partnership relations were used to study differences in victimization. The second set of models describes more widely the social relations between the perpetrator and victim. The most important factor associated with women's victimization in both years was partner's controlling behaviour. Violence in partner's childhood home, partner's frequent alcohol use and women's victimization during childhood had some influence on women's victimization for partner violence in both years.

P Pitch, Tamar (University of Perugia)

Critical criminology

In order to account for the birth of a critical criminology in Italy it is necessary to explore three different contexts: a) the cultural context; b) the political context; c) the specific disciplinary context.

Academically non-existent to these days, critical criminology's influence is nonetheless evident in the impulse it gave to a sociological criminology, even if still constrained within traditional medical or juridical limits and definitions.

In this presentation, after a brief analysis of the three contexts cited above, the author will reflect on the meaning and functions of a critical criminology in the 70s and today.

Pleshkova, Olga (University of Nottingham)

Human Rights in Policing:
Some Reflections on Russian Experience

During the past decade the majority of states in Central and Eastern Europe have been moving towards transforming their police organisations from 'forces' to 'services' prioritising the safety and protection of all members of society. This process has been strongly supported by numerous international organisations such as the Council of Europe, OSCE and various NGOs. Many of these initiatives have focused on human rights issues, cross-border co-operation to reduce international crime, and more generally on helping post-soviet states to introduce a more 'democratic model of policing'. However, despite the joined efforts of the international sponsors and national policy-makers, human rights training meets widespread resistance and scepticism of the police personnel. Using the concept of policy transfers the paper will examine the driving forces behind incorporation of international human rights standards into policing practices. It will analyse how that process reflects existing political and economic trends and the balance of powers within society. It will also explore how the changing national vision of human rights reflects current ideological transformations and the changing nature of the Russian political landscape. The limitations and potentials of the human rights discourse in competing cultural contexts will also be addressed. Using data obtained in the course of recent empirical study and looking at the language of policy documents, the paper will identify different competing visions of human rights adopted by the Russian legislature. Comparisons with the CoE standards and relevant international experience will also be made. The paper will then consider how these visions are reflected in perceptions and attitudes of Russian police officers.

Policek, Nicoletta (University of Lincoln)

The 'Politics of Location': Revisiting Historical Amnesia
in Researching the Foibe

The word foibe - natural sinkholes in the shape of inverted funnels created by water erosion, are formations typical of the Kras Region, an area east of Venice divided between Italy, Croatia and Slovenia -, has come to encompass the assassination between 1943 and 1945 of men and women, killed individually or in groups, and dumped into the fissures in the easternmost part of the Italian Alps. Different and contrasting historical interpretations have characterised the reading of these events, ranging from "outright

denial (it doesn't happen); discrediting (the organisation was biased, manipulated or gullible); renaming (yes, something does happen, but it is not torture); and justification (anyway 'it' was morally justified)" (Cohen, 2001: xi). Whether explained as the expression of ethnic cleansing perpetrated by the Yugoslavian Liberation Movement in order to destroy Italians (Coceani, 1948; De Franceschi, 1948; Grassi, 1960; Rocchi, 1971; Rumore, 1997; Papo, 1999; Papo, 2000) or a reaction against war criminals and fascists (Pacor, 1964; Parovel, 1989; Pahor, 1990; Cernigoi, 1997; Cernigoi, 2002), the discourse surrounding the foibe is linked to the construction of collective and personal identities of the victims of war crimes. This paper addresses methodological issues in relation to the unfolding of the discursive legacy of truth and lying when constructing both personal and collective histories in relation to war crimes.

The anonymous dehumanisation of victims, on which organised programs of extermination routinely rely, means that mass victims are individuated into suffering human beings, each without his/her human story worth being told and heard. Indeed, they are transformed merely into 'a state problem' (Metha, 2003:819), an abject 'fourth-rate minority' (Said, 2001:433). This paper is part of a project which endeavours to narrate the stories which remain irreclaimable and untellable, the ones Levi (1947) called the drowned.

Polisenska, Veronika Anna (Academy of Sciences Institute of Psychology, Czech Republic)

The influence of personality
upon spatial behaviour of burglars

Spatial behaviour of offenders is developing as a new field of study. It includes the characterstics of the environment, offenders perception of the environment, criminal career of the offender and many other issues. Another issue closely related to the spatial behaviour of offenders, which is not widely studied in this relation, is the personality of offenders. The presentation will focus on a research, which included 30 burglars and examined not only their spatial behaviour and the choice of targets but also their personalities and how these two aspects influence each other.

Pollock, Joycelyn M. (Texas State University)
Cancino, Jeffrey (Texas State University)

Homicide trends by gender
and ethnicity, U.S.A.

In this poster presentation, findings from an analysis of homicides in San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. that occurred between 1990 and 2004 are presented. Specifically, we evaluated whether this city's homicides replicates trends and patterns of national statistics and other studies. Since the time period under study captures the dramatic decline in homicides during the 1990s (a trend shared by the rest of the U.S.A.), we examined whether the decline impacted both men and women similarly. Findings indicate that it is extremely important to disaggregate homicide statistics by gender and ethnicity since homicide trends and patterns were not the same across these groups.

Qureshi, Faiza (Loughborough University)

A Case Study of Police Stop and Search Powers in a Southern English County

The research draws attention to an analysis of police Stop and Search powers in a Southern English County from April 2003 to March 2006. The study offers an exploration in the incidence of Stops and Searches experienced, and the proportion of persons arrested following such an encounter. The findings are also discussed in relation to the demographic characteristics of suspects based on age, ethnicity and gender. The research utilises police records made available by a Southern English Police Force Area, juxtaposed with a local level analysis of the British Crime Survey (BCS) to identify any disparities in the number of police initiated contacts reported or recorded by each statistical source. As the BCS has the capacity to uncover the 'dark figure' of victimisations through experiences reported by members of the public whereas police records are heavily influenced by the recording practices of street-level police officers. The research findings are examined in relation to their policy implications for police strategies and management in the Southern English County.

Rantala, Kati (National Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)
Smolej, Mirka (National Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

Evaluation of barring orders: preventing domestic violence, promoting deaths?

Barring order, introduced in Finland 2005, is a legal instrument for preventing domestic violence against women. In practise, the violent person is required to move out from the common household and banned from returning for a predetermined length of time. In Finland the order can be granted for up to 3 months at a time and prolonged when/if needed through a new court order.

This paper is based on an ongoing evaluation that focuses on the premises, implementation and consequences of the law. The data consist of all orders from 2005 and 2006: district court decisions, police records of the parties involved, and some interviews.

The law is based on a notion that in cases of domestic violence it is more just if the perpetrator rather than the victim leaves home. In the law-drafting process some concern was expressed relating to the accessability of housing services and anti-violence programmes for men, though there were hardly any comments on issues of mental health, alcohol and substance abuse or on offending history. In the paper, we present some tentative results implicating a set of sever consequences of the law. Our aim is not to question the justification of such a strong intervention. There is a genuine risk, however, that when necessary precautions and services are neglected the violence merely changes form but continues. At the worst, this development results in unpredictable deaths.

Rauschenbach, Mina (University of Geneva)

Crime victims and their attitude concerning the criminal justice system in Switzerland: the re-emergence of victmis?

After having been neglected in the past, crime victims are increasingly the focus of increased attention amid a great societal concern about high crime rates and the necessity of preventing these. There is a growing worry that victims' needs and expectations are not

met by criminal justice systems and that they should be given more consideration. But this new prominence of victims is the source of heated debates about their position in the legal process and their influence on criminal law. This study aims at exploring the feelings and needs expressed by victims concerning the Swiss penal system and at highlighting their current position in this system. This was done firstly through a retrospective evaluation of the Swiss law on victim assistance focusing on the changes in the legislation that stem from the increasing importance given to crime victims by legal regulation processes. Secondly, the implementation of the law is currently being studied through qualitative interviews of victims in order to bring to light their expectations, needs and position in the judicial process. Results demonstrate the heightened significance given to victims by the criminal justice system through the evolution of the Swiss legislation with regard to their rights. Moreover, a content analysis of the victims' discourse reveals the various needs and feelings expressed by victims towards the criminal justice system and society. Current results point towards concluding that affording victims a more prominent position in the penal system may not be the best way for them to seek reparation.

Raynor, Peter (University of Wales Swansea)

The 'What Works' experiment in British probation: confirmation or refutation of the 'What Works' literature?

During the last ten years the Probation Service of England and Wales has invested heavily in programmes for offenders which were intended to reflect the principles of effective practice advocated by the international 'What Works' literature. Subsequent evaluation has not shown clear positive outcomes from most of these programmes. Does this mean that the international literature was wrong? To explore this question, we need to consider how far the implementation of programmes in England and Wales was a fair test of the principles on which they were supposedly based. This paper reviews available evidence from England and Wales and shows that compliance with basic principles such as 'risk, need and responsivity' (Andrews et al. 1990) has been questionable at best, and sometimes demonstrably absent. The experience of England and Wales therefore does not invalidate the prediction that programmes based on these principles are likely to be effective; on the contrary, it tends to support the prediction that implementation without these principles is unlikely to be effective. Finally, it is argued that the practical applicability of 'what works' principles could be enhanced by more research on implementation processes and on the supervision of individual offenders.

Rechea Alberola, Cristina (University of Castilla-La Mancha)
Gruszczynska, Beata (University of Warsaw)

Best practices on Prevention of trafficking in human beings and victim assistance in Poland

This paper present the results of polish part of an European research conducted under 2005 AGIS programme. The goal of the research was to improve prevention and assistance of victims of Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (THBSE), strengthening cooperation between law enforcement units, judiciary and NGO's in each country participating in the project (Spain, Portugal, Poland and Italy). First part of the project includes an overview of the existing practices on THBSE prevention and protection and assistance of victims in each country. Second part include lessons learned from two

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focus groups conducted in each country among professionals on those topics in order to improve prevention of THBSE and give better assistance and protection to the victims. This paper will present the results of the research conducted in Poland, stressing best practices about cooperation strategies to prevent THBSE and improve assistance and protection to victims.

Reinecke, Jost (University of Bielefeld)

Growth Mixtures Models with Adolescents' Self-reported Delinquency: Applications with a German Panel Study

Recent methodological and statistical extension are focused on the consideration of mixture distributions in empirical data. Muth´en extended the classical structural equation approach by mixture components, i. e. categorical latent classes (Muth´en 2001, 2002, 2004). A very similar approach is known in quantitative criminology as the semiparametric group-based modeling approach (Nagin, 1999, 2005). The paper will discuss applications of growth mixture models with data from one of the first panel studies in Germany which explore deviant and delinquent behavior of adolescents across a four year time interval in two German cities. Observed as well as unobserved heterogeneity will be considered with growth mixture models using the program Mplus (Muth´en & Muth´en, 2006). Special attention is given to the distribution of the dependent variables as count measures (Poisson distribution, zero-inflated Poisson distribution). Different model specifications with respect to substantive questions will also be emphasized.

Rensi, Regina (University of Florence)
Arcai, M.   (University of Brescia)
Romano, Carlo Alberto (University of Brescia)
Ravagnani, Luisa (University of Brescia)
Gualco, Barbara (University of Florence)

The social perception of pardon in Brescia and Florence

The authors conducted research on the social perception of the pardon in the cities of Brescia and Florence, through the completion of 200 questionnaires around city and the comparison of the data. The questionnaire is anonymous (information requested does however include age, profession, qualifications and nationality), and is made up of seven questions aimed at understanding the level of knowledge that the community has on the matter, their opinion of the action, what the reasons were for its promulgation, and what they believe the state of mind and future behaviour will be of the released prisoner. After comparing national and local number of prisoners in jails before and after the pardon, the authors examined other measures suggested by the Institutions.

Reynald, Danielle M. (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime & Law Enforcement)

Territoriality, Guardianship & the Routine Activities of place

This paper will investigate the thesis that crime tends to be concentrated at some locations and not at others as a result of the level of actively available guardianship at the location. The paper will illustrate that offender location choice is determined by environmental

cues that are produced from the interaction among physical, social and situational characteristics of place. It shall be argued that the interaction among these contextual characteristics affects the ability of residents to act as capable guardians over a place. It shall be hypothesized that the guardianship level in an area is the function of the collective territorial claim that residents have over a place, the routine activities of a place and the proportion of visitors that are attracted to a place. Thus, this paper will illustrate how the interaction of these characteristics may result in either spatial defensibility or spatial vulnerability to crime. With this in mind, the results of this study will be presented within the context of a theoretical framework that involves the fusion of some key elements of Newman's (1972) defensible space theory, social disorganization theory, collective efficacy theory and Cohen & Felson's (1979) routine activities theory.

Ribeiro, Catarina (University of Porto)
Manita, Celina (University of Porto)

Child Intra-familial Sexual Abuse Victims:
Meanings and Implications of legal proceedings
for the children and the impact of Child-Justice System Interaction

Legal proceedings in intra-familiar child sexual abuse cases are characterized by a high complexity. After disclosure, the child faces new and demanding challenges within the judicial system and assumes an important role in a system that is not designed nor equipped to deal with her. Therefore, we can observe several difficulties in the child-judicial system relationship: proof achieving, beyond child testimony; limitations in testimony credibility assessment; specificities of the forensic medical examination; a slow-moving judicial system and the nature and impact of protection measures. Since these cases happen in the family context, the child faces specific challenges, such as coping with victimization and legal proceedings, or changes in the family structure.
The objective of our presentation is to explain the results of a study developed in the Centre for Research and Counselling of Victims and Offenders (GEAV) of the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of the Oporto University, that used a qualitative approach of children's statements and had the purpose of understanding the meanings, directions and trajectories of the child-judicial system interaction, analysing roles, contexts and judicial decision-making.

Roberts, Julian (University of Oxford)

Exploring Retributive Justifications
for a Recidivist Sentencing Premium

The use of previous convictions at sentencing is usually justified by reference to utilitarian considerations. Thus it is argued that more severe sentences are justified in order to deter or incapacitate repeat offenders and thus to prevent crime. Retributive theorists however, are divided in their views. Some theorists argue that it previous convictions should play no role at sentencing, others affirm that they may be considered to a limited degree. In this presentation I examine the question of whether repeat offenders deserve more punishment. I conclude that repeat offenders may be considered
more culpable than repeat offenders. I argue that a sentencing system that ignored an offender's previous convictions would be inconsistent with fundamental, consensual values regarding the imposition of legal punishment.

R Robertson, Rob (Queensland University of Technology)

Criminal desistance: Could long-term desisters
mentor 'new' desisters?

Released offenders are routinely prohibited or discouraged from contact with other ex-offenders in the community. This prohibition is rooted firmly in research that suggests the avoidance of criminogenic social networks is one of the keys to successful desistance from criminal behaviour. But does this governance practice ignore a potential wealth of adaptive social capital that resides within the successful desister population? My own PhD research (in progress) with successful desisters indicates that other long-term desisters can act as significant mentors in the life course development and the desistance efforts of newly released offenders. Baldry, et al (2003, i) estimated that around 44,000 offenders were released from Australian prisons in 2003. This 're-entry quantum' in Australia is likely to be close to 50,000 persons in 2007. If one-third of those are successful desisters (given a universally accepted general recidivism figure of 60 percent), then, each year, Australia is arguably ignoring the desistance expertise of some 16,500 persons. If the same socially reintegrative knowledge base is also being ignored in other jurisdictions, then the western world is failing to draw on a significant bank of social capital in its efforts to curb criminal recidivism. Is it time that we envisaged reintegrative mentoring schemes that would deliberately tap the accumulated desistance expertise residing within this very large group of long-term desisters?

Robinson, Gwen (University of Sheffield)

Explaining the Renaissance
of Rehabilitation in England & Wales

In a number of recent analyses, rehabilitation has been portrayed as a casualty of processes of penal transformation, coming to be frequently characterised as 'dead' or 'irrelevant'. This paper takes issue with such a characterisation in the specific penal context of England & Wales, and seeks to explain why rehabilitation is currently enjoying a renewed legitimacy. The central argument is that rehabilitation has adapted and survived into the twenty-first century by transforming and re-marketing itself in important ways. Central to this transformative process has been a successful appeal to three dominant contemporary penal narratives: utilitarian, managerial and expressive. It is argued that in the contemporary (Anglo-Welsh) penal context, rehabilitation enjoys legitimacy to the extent that it is compatible with each of these narratives.

Roché, Sebastian (University of Grenoble)

The riots of 2005 in France.
Explaining the triggering and the dissemination process

A renewal in the tradition of rioting took place in France as of 1981. However, until 2005, rioting remained limited to one city and to 4 to 5 days maximum. The 2005 riots therefore clearly depart from previous unrest episodes. Depending on the definition of a rioting city, between 300 an 800 municipalities were affected. The total duration was 21 days. Both the trigger of a riot must be explained but also the dissemination from one city to the entire country (only 2 among the majors cities were spared). Based on municipal level data as well as on police data regarding participants, a geography of rioting is presented as well

as the profile of rioters. These data are the basis for a tentative explanation of the virus-like dissemination process. The theory emphasizes the notions of source of the virus, virus reservoir, vectors (the information exchange process that leads other participants to join the riot), the contamination of virgin cities and the immunization process of the cities that are affected. The data on participants' profiles are also used for discussing more general explanation offered by commentators (war of civilization, war of drug czars etc...).

Rouanet, Sylvain (University Montpellier III)
Perera, Eric (University Montpellier III)

Doping in Bodybuilding: Deviance or Hyper-conformity?

On January 2nd 2006, I entered a weight room in order to make an ethnological investigation about doping. Statistics show that bodybuilding is more touched by doping than any other sport.
The infiltration of this environment by participant observation (Becker 1985; Wacquant 2000) permitted me to understand and to integrate the norms of the weight room.
The norms of the weight room are considered as deviances outside, as proven by the reactions of people: Bodybuilders are venerated in the weight room but are often ridiculous outside. Duret (2004) remarks that the recognition in the microcosm of bodybuilding implies a social denial. Becker (1985) qualifies such behaviour as "positive deviance".
 My total involvement in the group permitted me to witness certain "privileged moments" at the coach place as the distribution of small pink pills (anabolics). The logic of the weight room leads to dangerous behaviour for the person and his health: drastic diet, taking drugs, etc.
The coach participates in the process of the establishment, the respecting and the general acceptance of these norms. He also deals products which are essential in this frantic pursuit for "an impossible perfect body".
The mismatch between the objective illegality and the legitimacy of taking prohibited products by the bodybuilders presents an interesting field of study of norm conformity and deviance.

Roux, Guillaume (Fondation nationale des sciences politiques, Grenoble)

French attitudes towards the police: does ethnicity matters?

This communication aims at understanding the role of ethnicity in French attitudes towards the police. To which extent do ethnic minorities differ, in this respect, from the rest of the population? Is-it ethnicity itself that matters, or a number of factors that tend to be associated with ethnicity?
How do perceived and experienced discriminations, as well as concrete experiences and contacts with the police do influence these attitudes? Data from an original French survey on those themes shall allow exploring such questions, that appear to be crucial in a country that faced a number of serious riots.

R Ruccio, Alessia (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica)

Is urban disorder conducive to crime?

Taking as starting point the 'Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighbourhoods' - a long term study (1997-2000) on the antecedents of antisocial and criminal behaviour being conducted among a large group of people in several Chicago neighbourhoods – this paper aims at understanding whether there is a relationship between urban disorder and crime, and in particular whether urban disorder causes specific forms of crime. It addresses two main questions:

1)does the manifestation of social disorder (such as, verbal harassment on the street, open solicitation for prostitution and loitering, public intoxication, rowdy groups of young males in public) and physical disorder (such as, spray-painting graffiti on buildings, abandoned cars, 'broken windows' and garbage in the streets), if neglected, turn into more serious offences?

2)is 'collective efficacy', i.e. 'cohesion among neighbourhood residents combined with shared expectations for informal social control of public space', a key social process inhibiting both urban disorder and crime, as argued by some commentators?

Russo, Gaetana (Policlinico Universitario, Messina, Italy)
Delia, Delia (Policlinico Universitario, Messina, Italy)
D'Arrigo, Patrizia (Policlinico Universitario, Messina, Italy)
Falduto, Novelia (Policlinico Universitario, Messina, Italy)

Homicide between intimate partners in Italy

A total of 483 intimate-partner homicides committed in Italy between 1 January 1996 and 31 December 2004 were examined.

METHOD: the cases considered to be intimate-partner homicides were those in which the murderer and the victim were currently or had previously been married.

Also considered were cases involving people who were or had been living together or were emotionally tied in an existing or past relationship. Both couples where partners were of different sex and the same sex were included.

Data was retrieved from the main press agency releases as well as from a vast number of local and national daily newspapers, paper and on-line versions.

SELECTED RESULTS: intimate-partner homicides made up 483 (54.5%) of the total number of 886 family homicides examined.

In 89% of cases of intimate-partner homicides the perpetrator was male and the victim female. In such cases the murder generally took place in separated couples and was very often a crime committed on impulse. The murderer was of foreign origin in 10% of cases. A women murdered a man in only 11% of the cases examined. Very often the female perpetrator was unemployed and the crime occurred against a background of lasting family conflict. The homicide was frequently premeditated. There was only one case in which the murderer was of foreign origin.

Intimate-partner homicide was followed by suicide – committed or attempted – in 41.8% of cases, a percentage that is far higher than for other homicides in the family.

Sacco, Andrea (Catholic University of Milan)

How Corruption Enables Trafficking:
a micro- and meso-level analysis of the correlation
between corruption and trafficking in Brazil

In this paper I will demonstrate the correlation between official corruption and the trafficking in women for purposes of sexual exploitation in Brazil. Using a combination of available literature and data, in particular the report of the Federal Joint Commission of Parliamentarians (CPMI), as well as the findings from my own survey questionnaire on the perceptions of law enforcement agents and federal prosecutors, I will highlight the ways in which public officials actively enable trafficking. The corrupt activity under discussion in my paper goes far beyond the standard definitions of corruption outlined by the major international organizations, such as Transparency International. By providing an analytical approach to the problem, I hope to promote discussion of a currently under-researched area of criminology.

Salmi, Venla (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)
Kivivuori, Janne (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

Self-Reported Delinquent Behaviour
of Young Males in Finland, 1962 and 2006

In this paper, we report early findings from a research project on self-report delinquency of young Finnish men. Data includes two cross-sectional self-report surveys gathered during military conscription in 1962 (N=1767) and 2006 (N=2190). In Finland, all men are obligated to attend the conscription in the year they turn 18, making a complete cohort available for research at the draft situation. Our research thus targets all male residents of Helsinki who were born in 1943 (the 1962 draft) or in 1988 (the 2006 draft). Both surveys contained several identical questions on delinquent behaviour (mainly property offences which were the primary interest of the 1962 researchers). The purpose of the study is to describe possible long-term changes in the prevalence, patterns and correlates of delinquent behaviour among young adult males. We also compare the trends of self-reported delinquency with official statistics of recorded crime. The trends of recorded crime indicate substantial increase in young male criminality between 1962 and 2006. It will be of some interest to ascertain whether this reflects increasing criminal behaviour or increasing efficiency of social control (or both).

Sami, Nevala (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights)

Approaches to surveying the victimisation
of immigrants and ethnic minorities in Europe

Immigrants and ethnic minorities are some of the most under-researched groups in criminal victimisation survey research. With this in mind, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) has conducted innovative pilot victimisation survey research in six EU Member States to explore the feasibility of collecting survey data on immigrant and ethnic minority groups. The surveys have consisted of face-to-face interviews on crime victimisation and feelings of safety as well as experiences of and attitudes towards the police. A prerequisite for participation is that the respondents identify themselves as belonging to an immigrant or ethnic minority group. Part of the crimes experienced by the respondents may be considered racially motivated or hate crimes; information on these

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is collected based on respondents' evaluation of the incident.

Earlier work by FRA has shown that in some Member States hate crime data collection is inadequate or missing altogether. Differences in the data collection systems also result in the data not being comparable between Member States. The FRA victimisation survey pilot is an effort to address both the problems of missing data and comparability.

The main purpose of the pilots has been to test different sampling approaches and the questionnaire with selected immigrant and ethnic minority groups. The presentation will cover some of the lessons learned from the pilot exercise and the specific considerations to be taken in interviewing immigrants and ethnic minorities on their victimisation experiences and attitudes towards the police.

Santangelo, Federica (University of Trento)

Physical Prevarication within the couple: an empirical analysis of violent men

This paper deals with violence perpetrated by men within the couple. The current literature on the argument focuses mainly on one typology of violent men which arises from empirical research on violent subjects but has low generalizability.

International researches have all indeed shown an homogeneous picture of this problem. Violent men can be divided into three categories. First, classic violent men: they use physical violence into the household only sporadically, the seriousness of these acts is typically modest and without life risks for their victims. In theses cases violence escalations are not frequent. About half of violent men belong to this category. Generally violent men and antisocial men constitute the other two categories. In both cases, frequency, seriousness and thus risks for their victims are high, but generally violent men tend to be aggressive into the house as well as in public places.

This work is aim at testing the coherence of this typology starting from broad and representative investigations on women security in the US (VAWS), Canada (VAWS) and Australia (IVAWS).The expected outcomes of the research can improve the current debate on the argument on two different levels. First, from a methodological perspective, they will enable to confront the outcomes of previous researches on male offenders with those grounded on the perceptions of the victims. Secondly, the statistical significance of the typology of batterers will eventually allow to suggest more efficient and focused social policies and legislative interventions.

Savoie, Josée (Statistics Canada)

Self-reported delinquency: first highlights of the ISRD-2 in Toronto, Canada

This pres entation will expose the first results of the International Self-reported Delinquency Survey in Toronto, Canada. The ISRD is the most extensive and detail survey to date to examine self-reported delinquent behaviors of Canadian youths from grade 7 to grade 9. The presentation will provide prevalence of various property and violent crimes, drug and alcohol use, drug selling, and crime committed using the internet (accessing and distributing pornography, pirating music and films, hacking and viruses, harassment and bullying). The presentation will also examine correlates and risk factors for delinquency as measured by the ISRD in Toronto.

The presentation will also include preliminary multivariate analysis (unreleased). In

Canada, the survey took place in April/May 2006 in Toronto. Concentration of the sample in one city enhances the utility of the survey by examining relationships between self-reported delinquency, police-recorded crime, and community level factors using the geo-coding methodology. The Canadian Survey and analysis are funded thought the National Crime Prevention Center, Public safety, Canada. This presentation is aiming to stimulate collaboration in the use of the Canadian data set.

Savona, Ernesto U. (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica, Milano)

The prevention of organised and economic crime and its effects

The main questions this paper attempts to answer are the following:
1.What effects have preventative measures against organised and economic crime produced?
2.What lessons can we learn from these experiences ?
3.What are the research and policy implications?
The paper looks at the main effects (negative, positive or displacement) that prevention policies have produced on trends in organised and economic crime. Trends are understood to be any modification that has been produced in the structure and action of organised and economic crime as a consequence of a policy (legislation, regulation, or co-ordinated action). In doing that, this paper explains the connections between the analysis of the phenomenon, the setting up of a policy and the production of effects on the crime targeted. Two cases are considered.
- Policies against organised crime in the United States, Italy and at international level;
- International anti-money laundering policies that involve both organised and economic crime
Analysing the impact of prevention policies on crime trends, this paper considers the trade-off between benefits (reduction of crime and/or changes in crime's modus operandi) and the costs society suffers because of these policies. This is a relevant issue for Europeans and not much has been done in this area. Research could help in understanding not only if and when preventative policies work but also how much we want to pay in terms of costs (monetary but also the reduction of civil and human rights). This could help in identifying objectives and policies but also in explaining what costs and benefits we want to produce when setting up a prevention policy.

Scheinost, Miroslav (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague)
Diblikova, Simona (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague)

Organised crime in the Czech Republic - legal framework, prosecution and characteristics

In the framework of the project The possibilities to protect the society against serious crime (running in 2004 - 2007) Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention conducts partial research about organized crime, especially about so-called criminal conspiracy that is the legal term for organised crime used in the Czech Penal Code. The short overview of legal base in Czech Republic and some police and judicial statistic data will be presented in the first part of this paper. Than the paper provides brief description of the research sample of prosecuted cases and information about type of crime commited by criminal

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conspiracy, lenght of criminal procedure, kinds of evidence used and problems of effective prosecution. In the second part the structures and types of organised criminal groups prosecuted as criminal conspiracy will be analysed. Finally authors will analyse and describe characteristics of offenders (nationality, age etc.) and partially also of victims or damaged objects.

Scheirs, Veerle (Free University of Brussels)
Beyens, Kristel (Free University of Brussels)

Towards more consistency in sentencing?
Opinions of Belgian penal judges

Since the nineties, current penality and penal policy are experiencing some specific contemporary changes. New forms of punishment, like community punishments and victim oriented mediation are introduced. With these forms of punishment, more penal actors become involved in the decision-making process. Also victims ask for more recognition in the criminal justice process and there is a request for a more participative and communicative sentencing process. As a result, judicial decision making becomes more complex. At the same time there is a growing demand for more transparency and consistency in decision making. However, the traditional sentencing culture, characterized by principles like the high value of wide discretion in decision making, the importance of independence of the judiciary and an encompassing resistance towards innovations, makes of sentencing a persistent penal practice with a particular penal culture.
In this paper, sentencing is studied as a social practice (Hutton, 1995; 2006; Beyens, 2000), embedded in a tradition of classical penal principles and practices. The question is raised to what extend these principles are under attack and how the above described evolutions are integrated in contemporary judicial views and wisdom. More specifically, based on the results of a survey research with Belgian penal judges (Dutch and French speaking) the opinions of Belgian penal judges towards the demand for more consistency in sentencing will be reconstructed and analyzed.

Scherdin, Lill (University of Oslo)

Death penalty developments in Japan:
Expressions of moral panic,
or of a more lasting culture of control?

In contrast to Nazi-Germany, Japan was never asked to relinquish its death penalty after the war, probably because it was occupied by the USA alone, a country where the death penalty was neither judged to be cruel nor unusual. Thus Japan, although normally seeing its own criminal justice system as unique, when comparing to others in the area of death penalty – it would naturally turn to the USA. In this paper it will be argued that death penalty justifications and praxis in Japan must 1) be understood as in important ways dif¬ferent from other types of penalties and by the same token that changes in the justification and praxis of death penalty must 2) also be explored in relation to changes in the justification and praxis of the other punish¬ments. Combining the two makes it more relevant to compare with the European countries. With 2) I mean that how one seeks to govern through death penalty should not only be explored in light of what makes death penalty special – it being the ultimate punishment, its irrevocability, its life and death character, but it should also be explored from the point of view of being mutually constitutive with how one governs through punish¬ment generally. Many resear¬chers have

further argued that 3) how one governs through punishment must be understood as related to how one governs "the society" at large, seeing "the society" both in a local national context and in a context of globali¬sation as well. Here I will more modestly concentrate first on sket¬ching the development in the justi¬fications and the praxis of governing through death penalty in Japan. Looking at the numbers of executions relative to the numbers of mur¬ders in Japan and the USA, how comparable to major killing-states in the USA is the Japanese death penalty praxis? Considering the development in official justifications for the death penalty, in the praxis on death row and in the content and tone of the death penalty debate, I will explore if the latest development might be better understood as related to recent more general changes in governing through punish¬ments in Japan. Are these similar changes to those having also been seen to characterize European countries? The recent changes in Japanese criminal justice have been interpreted as charac¬¬terized by moral panic. A row of changes in different areas of criminal justice can be inter¬pre¬ted in this direc¬tion. It could also be signs of a greater dominance of a more lasting punitive culture of control in Japa¬nese criminal justice. What is better understood by seeing death penalty developments in such light?

Scott, Gill (Glasgow Caledonian University)
Frondigoun, Liz (Glasgow Caledonian University)
Croall, Hazel (Glasgow Caledonian University)
Hughes, Bill (Glasgow Caledonian University)
Russell, Lani (Glasgow Caledonian University)
Russell, Rachel (Glasgow Caledonian University)

Minority ethnic youth and community policing

Community policing generally receives broad political support but as a strategy for addressing issues of public safety, social justice and youth it presents difficulties: the wide diversity of sites and situations in which police and young people interact prevents the rapid development of a clear strategy. Nowhere is this clearer than in the relationships between
police and minority ethnic youth in the UK and it can be argued quite strongly that community policing cannot fully deliver on its promise because too little is known about the changing concerns and experiences of minority ethnic youth. Policing is an issue over which youth often has strong views and, given changes in a post 9/11 world where minority ethnic youth and police are faced with new challenges, accessing the views of young people is an essential part of effective community policing. Drawing on a qualitative study of second and third generation minority ethnic youth in Scotland,
where attempts to integrate community planning and policing are growing quite rapidly, this paper highlights the nature and levels of trust and distrust that exist amongst young people in relation to the police and advocates a model of community policing that allows minority ethnic young people the opportunity to contribute to deliberations over policing and community planning priorities.

Sebba, Leslie (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Theories of Criminalisation: Is there a "Victim-Paradigm"?

Andrew Ashworth´s seminal article "Is the Criminal Law a Lost Cause?" has revived the debate on theories of criminalisation, which raise the question as to whether there are any principles which should determine the scope of the criminal law. Fuel has been added

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to this debate not only by the continuing expansion of the criminal law into new areas, but also by the increasing use in common law countries of civil sanctions (including the notorious "anti-social behaviour order" in Britain), many of which have penal consequences. Thus the debate also embraces different accounts as to current directions or paradigms in criminalisation. The paper will consider both the normative and the descriptive debates. It will also suggest the possibility that at least on the descriptive level a new victim-oriented paradigm may be competing with other paradigms which have been proposed - including Dubber´s "Police Power" paradigm.

Segato, Lorenzo (RISSC, Ricerche e Studi su Sicurezza e Criminalità - Italy)

EU AGIS "Good Neighbours" project

The project is aimed at increasing capacities of local actors dealing with urban safety, by exchanging successful experiences in partner cities, training local officials and officers and building a modern preventive strategy to be shared among European cities affected by urban crime problems. As good neighbours (here is the title), cities across Europe must help one each other in dealing with their problems of urban crime and insecurity. Project's themes are: situational crime prevention, organised crime, partnership working and role of police.

Segato, Lorenzo (RISSC, Ricerche e Studi su Sicurezza e Criminalità - Italy)

Victims, Unaware or Accomplices of crime?

For the purpose of this presentation, beyond the distinction between authors and victims, citizens have been considered "unaware" or "accomplices" (in a broad sense) of crime, according to the level of consciousness of being crime facilitator and the level of protection of their goods and person.
Citizens are victim if they suffer a crime despite their correct behaving, e.g. suffering a robbery or a theft despite the precautions set up. They are unaware if they behave in a way that expose them to risks of being victims of crime, for example not paying due attention when using ATM machines, or drunk-driving, or walking with the camera around the neck in a crowded place, or changing money on the street. They are accomplice if they behave in a way that support or sustain the economy of crime, for example buying drugs, or counterfeited products, or going to prostitutes, or doing illegal wasting.
This presentation will focus on the role of citizens in urban crime and in crime prevention policies, to open a debate on possible improvement strategies.

Sela-Shayovitz, Revital (David Yellin College)

External and Internal Terror in Israel:
The effects of terrorist acts
and economic changes on intimate femicide rates

The study examined differences in intimate femicide rates (women killed by their intimate partners) before and after the outbreak of the Second Intifada in September, 2000. Data were collected between 1995 and 2005. Specifically, the study focused on the impact of terrorist acts and economic changes on femicide rates. Additionally, the study investigated temporal patterns in the representation of various population groups in Israel society (Israeli-born Jews, immigrants from Ethiopia and the Former USSR, and Arabs). No significant

differences were found in intimate femicide rates before and during the Intifada. In addition, terrorist acts and economic changes did not have a significant effect on intimate femicide rates. However, after the outbreak of the Second Intifada, the average rates of intimate femicide by shooting increased by 5.6% compared with the pre-Intifada period. Moreover, approximately 33% of the incidents involved new immigrants who arrived in Israel up to six years prior to the femicide. During the first four years of the Intifada, femicide increased by 123% among immigrants from the Former USSR, and fell by 18% among Ethiopian immigrants, although the rate among Ethiopian immigrants was 2.9 times higher in 2005 than in 2004. No significant changes were found among Israeli-born Jews, whereas the rates among Arabs decreased by 12.7% during that period.

Selih, Alenka (University of Ljubljana)
Jager, Matiaz (University of Ljubljana)

Teaching of Criminology

Criminology has been taught at university level in different organizational settings. In Europe it has found its place at law faculties (e.g. Austria, Germany, Greece- partly, Finland, France, Netherlands –partly, Norway, Spain, Switzerland); at faculties of medicine (Italy), but also at faculties of social or political sciences (Britain, Greece- partly, Sweden). As far as the central and east european countries are concerned, criminology teaching has been mostly connected with faculties of law (e.g. Hungary, Poland, Russia, Slovenia) and also with police colleges (at least in Slovenia).

The changes that have become evident in the theoretical and practical paradigms in criminology itself have been reflected also in the university curricula and the teaching of criminology in general. New social needs – or at least, perceived social needs – demand new forms of expertise and new methods of teaching.

As it is obvious that safety and security problems have become paramount in Europe too (especially after September 11th, 2001) the question should be posed of whether teaching of criminology in Europe should take the same direction as it already has in the USA. There certainly exist individual cases where such a direction have been taken. Such a case has been reported at the department for political science of the University in Bologna (Bisi).

Reorientation of criminological teaching towards new paradigms like safety and security is in a way condition sine qua non for criminology if it wants to develop in the new social conditions. It seems also to be true that many new fields of expertise have been included in crime prevention and control. Experts in management, urbanism, psychology and many others nowadays deal with problems of crime, its prevention and its control as well as with criminal justice systems. This can mean also that the field traditionally occupied by criminology is drifting to other disciplines – which would be deadly for criminology as a teaching and research discipline. It seems, indeed, that to meet this challenge new contents, forms and ways of academic teaching and research would be in place.

There seem to be two ways of re-modeling the teaching of criminology: either to include the new fields of knowledge into criminological graduate- or post-graduate programmes (which has probably already been done without this showing in the degrees awarded to the students) or to introduce new programmes, probably connected with security studies, and establish new sorts of degrees.

The changes being brought by "Bologna processes" in the university in general, may or might already have influenced the teaching of criminology.

S Selmini, Rossella (Regione Emilia-Romagna/University of Macerata)

Changing Boundaries in Crime Prevention Policies

One of the most important phenomena of the last decades in the field of crime control policies in many western countries is the development of policies and programmes, of discourses and languages which share the common attempt to single out new approaches to crime prevention. A great deal of attention, in the scientific literature and also in the political context, has been directed towards crime prevention, often in search of a new way to interpret it, and as an answer to the wide-spread "nothing work" philosophy of some decades ago.

Starting from this general framework, the paper will address some specific issues in the so called "new" crime prevention policies, with a particular reference to the Italian context, focussing on some open questions:

1) is the so called "new" crime prevention really new?

2) How is social prevention changing in its meaning and features?

3) Is the traditional distinction between social, situational and early crime prevention still valid?

4) Which model of crime prevention is emerging, as a result of the more general changes in crime control strategies occurred in the past decades in most of the European democracies?

Serrano-Maíllo, Alfonso (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid)
Serrano-Tárraga, María Dolores (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid)
Vázquez-González, Carlos (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid)

The role of theories of action in Criminological theory

Criminological theories at the individual level usually explain a tendency to commit crimes, but fail to explain the mechanisms that lead an individual to commit an act of crime. In most criminological theories, the connection between the tendency and the act itself is a kind of black box. Something happens inside the individual that is usually left out the theoretical picture.

The idea that criminological theory would benefit from a theory of action is relatively old, though few are the systematic approaches to integrate it into a criminological theory. One exception is the important recent work by Wikstroem (2006).

In this paper, we propose that the causal theory of action (Brand, 1984; Davidson, 2001; Mele, 1992, 1995, 2003) is promising for the advancement of criminological, individual level theories. Though we will concentrate in its compatibility with self-control theory, it can be easily incorporated into learning or strain theories.

According to the causal theory of action, an intentional action is an event caused by pairs of beliefs and desires that form intentions. Self-control, as described by Gottfredson and Hirschi, can play a controlling role in different moments of the theory to avoid that a person commits an act of crime.

Serrano-Maíllo, Alfonso (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid)
Serrano-Gómez, Alfonso (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid)

A test of self-control theory with a relatively small sample of Spanish juvenile delinquents

The development and test of criminological theories is a challenge in countries like Spain, where Criminology is not a developed science and where its anti-empirical tradition and

the power of the mother-sciences, among other things, limits the availability of grant access for such traditional criminological functions as theory testing. These limitations might bias the kind and orientation of research in Spain as well as the understanding of crime and its causes, endangering the possibility of a truly scientific approach to crime and to the control and prevention of crime.

A well known possibility to overcome these difficulties is the use of second-hand data (Sampson and Laub, 1993). Another one is to conduct research with limited funds, the way Criminology did its way for long periods of time (Sellin, 1983). An important limitation of a small budget is usually the use of relatively small samples.

The present paper explores the challenge of using small samples to test criminological theories. Specific problems of sampling, models with few variables, limitations of OLS and other statistical tools, statistical power calculation, maximazing the use of available data via imputing missing data, etc. are discussed.

The theory chosen for the test is the well known self-control theory (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990), using behavioural measures of self-control.

Seyboth-Teßmer, Franziska (University of Hamburg)
Enzmann, Dirk (University of Hamburg)

Parents, neighborhoods, peergroups and delinquency

Based on German samples of the ISRD study (n = 3470) we investigate the effect of peer group membership on juvenile delinquency. Depending on leisure time activities juveniles are classified into (non) members of different kinds of peer groups that differ with respect to law abiding norms and behavior. The study answers several related research questions: Do attachment to parents and parental supervision effect the commitment to delinquent peer groups? Do neighborhood characteristics (collective efficacy) predict the membership in delinquent groups? Does the exposure to certain peer groups mediate the effect of attachments to parents, parental supervision, and collective neighborhood efficacy on delinquent behavior of juveniles? Do parental bonds, parental supervision, and collective neighborhood efficacy moderate the effect of peer group membership?

Sgarbi, Chiara (University of Modena e Reggio Emilia)
Galeazzi, Gian Maria (University of Modena e Reggio Emilia) et al.

Pathways to deal with stalking for women victims: a European sample

In the last 20 years knowledge on stalking has considerably increased, but hitherto few studies have examined its harmful consequences to victims, risk of violence, and, in particular, what determines or discourages the victim's request for professional help and for the outcome of an intervention.

Available knowledge lacks of studies on strategies and help-seeking pathways by victims and potential victims.

This presentation will discuss the results of the second research project of the Modena Group on Stalking, supported by the European Commission, addressing pathways of women victims of stalking in the six participating countries. The project has focussed on pathways and factors influencing victims in reporting stalking and searching help.

The researchers have collected data on stalking by an online questionnaire for women victims, translated into five languages. The questionnaire consisted of the following issues:

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typologies of stalking campaigns; effects of stalking on victims; different coping strategies of victims; pathways of help-seeking by victims. Particular attention was paid to lagtime between the beginning of stalking and request of help, sequence of helping agencies contacted; reasons for satisfaction or dissatisfaction with contacted agencies. The collection of data from the online questionnaire started in September 2006 and ended in March 2007. Analysis of data may show significant differences in terms of pathways to deal with stalking and in the outcome for victims between countries. This research is useful to improve the professional help to victims and to provide some guidelines for better protection, by making victims and professionals more aware of different pathways, of factors facilitating and hindering these help-seeking requests and also of factors associated with a good outcome.

Shannon, David (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)

The sexual solicitation of children by adults via the Internet. Findings from a multi-method Swedish study

This presentation describes findings from work conducted by the Swedish National Council for Crime prevention to examine the prevalence and character of adults' attempts to contact children via the Internet for the purposes of sexual abuse and exploitation. Amongst other things, the presentation provides examples of the types of sexual contacts Swedish youths themselves describe having been subjected to by adults prior to the age of fifteen (the age of sexual consent in Sweden). These descriptions provide an insight into the different types of sexual offences that are currently being perpetrated against children online. The presentation will also describe the central strategies used by adult sex offenders in Sweden to manipulate children into meeting them offline for sexual purposes. This part of the presentation is based on an examination of the offence descriptions contained in police offence reports registered between 2004 and 2006, and also on the transcripts of police interviews with the victims of offline sexual offences committed by adults whom the victims had met online.

Shannon, David (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)
Rying, Mikael (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)

Swedish trends in lethal violence against women in intimate relationships

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention has built up a database containing all 1500 cases of lethal violence, i.e. murder, manslaughter, infanticide and assault or aggravated assault in combination with causing another's death, committed in Sweden during the period 1990-2006. The database includes 150 variables per case, relating amongst other things to the circumstances surrounding the offence, information on the victims and perpetrators and also data on the offence definitions applied and the sanctions imposed. On the basis of data drawn from this database, the National Council has recently published a report describing Swedish trends in lethal violence against women in intimate relationships during the period 1990-2004.
Over the course of this period, a total of 253 women were killed, i.e. an average of seventeen women per year, by a man with whom they were, or had been, involved in an intimate relationship. The results show that there has been a decline in the extent of this type of lethal violence of between 20 and 30 percent since the 1970s. The study presents information on the circumstances surrounding the offences, including the crime location, the methods of

violence used, whether the victim had previously been subjected to threats and violence by the perpetrator, and the motives for the offences. Background data is also presented on the victims and perpetrators, including for example their age distributions, countries of origin, socio-economic status and the mental health status of the perpetrators. In addition, the study presents data on trends in the way the offences have been defined by the criminal justice system, and in the sentencing of the perpetrators by the courts.

Shapland, Joanna (University of Sheffield)

The experience of restorative justice associated with criminal justice in England and Wales

Over the last six years, we have been evaluating restorative justice delivered by three schemes in England and Wales, which used conferencing and mediation in cases, many of them serious cases, involving adult offenders, as well as young offenders. The paper will provide new findings on what is key to the success of restorative justice from the perspective of the victims and offenders involved and what this indicates for the development of restorative justice which is associated with criminal justice.

Sharp, Douglas (University of Central England)

Policing "Organised Crime": European impacts on the UK's Serious Organised Crime Agency

The Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) was established in Britain by the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 and formally came into operation in April 2006. Both the White Paper and the subsequent Act indicate the emergence of an increasingly important international and especially European dimension to the perceived problem of 'organised crime'. Little has emerged in the public domain about the activities of the agency since its establishment, however, the establishment of SOCA creates tensions; the status of the agency represents a move towards compromise between the different policing traditions in Britain and Europe and raises questions which are fundamental to our understanding of the police role. This paper will examine the development of SOCA and its European operations and their possible impact on these central issues.

Shechory, Mally (The College of Judea and Samaria, Ariel, Israel)
Laufer, Avital (The Academy College, Netania, Israel)

Ideological Offenders among Israeli Youth during the Gaza Disengagement Period

In the present study an attempt was made to examine whether the perception of the Social Control Theory (Hirschi, 1969), with regards to the correlation between weakened control factors (belief, commitment, attachment and involvement) and criminal delinquency is capable for explaining youth's law violations in instances of conflict between the ideological religious worldview and the laws of the country in which the individual resides. Therefore, we examined the differences between adolescents who took part in legal activity (N=163) compare to those that took part in illegal activity (N=99) during the resistance to the Gaza evacuation. The findings indicate that Hirschi's model provides a partial explanation for ideological delinquency. It was found that in the case of ideological delinquency, when the offender's activity is fed by the ideology he was raised on, and is supported by the parents' ideological views, the factors that influence extreme criminal behavior are involvement with

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friends and the absence of belief in the formal legal system. Attachment to friends and parents and involvement with parents had no effect on youth's participation in illegal ideological activities. The study's findings suggest that youth's ideological criminality is motivated by extreme obligation to ideology as well as low belief in the law system and high involvement with peer. (The study was supported by the R&D Center - Samaria & Jordan Rift and by the Adler Center in Tel-Aviv University)

Shoham, Efrat (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Follow-Up Research on Prisoners Released
from the Israeli National Drug Rehabilitation Center

In 1994 the Israeli Prison Authority developed a drug treatment program in the Sharon Prison based on the therapeutic community model. Our study sought to assess the impact of the Sharon Prison Program on recidivism of prisoners over a four year period. Using a quasi-experimental design, we identified like prisoners from other prisons in Israel that served their sentences during the same time period and were released to the same regions within Israel.

The comparison sample was also stratified into two groups, one that received some type of drug treatment in prison and one that did not. Overall 421 Sharon Prisoners and 325 comparison group prisoners were identified for study. Our findings overall, suggest that the Sharon Prison Treatment Program significantly reduced recidivism.

This was true in all comparisons between the Sharon prisoners and the comparison group that received treatment, whether examining arrest or imprisonment during the four year follow-up period. Significant differences were also found between the Sharon prisoners and the comparison group that did not receive treatment in average number of arrests and prison sentences. Our findings suggest long term benefits both for prisoners and the society at large in the application of a therapeutic community approach in Israeli prisons.

Shute, Jon (University of Manchester)

Punishment, perception and action in a cohort
of Scottish adolescents:
An empirical study of perceptual deterrence

In recent decades, so-called 'perceptual' criminal deterrence research has made significant methodological and theoretical advances yet few European datasets exist that are capable of testing key hypotheses.

This paper presents original findings from one such dataset: the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime; a Scottish single cohort study of adolescent development and offending. Using a mixture of longitudinal self-report data and scenario-based methods that simulate real-life decision-making, the paper asks two questions: first, for young people in mid-adolescence, what is the interplay between morals, perceptions of risk and reward, and self-control when contemplating offending; and second, what is the effect of punishment on risk-perceptions? Findings are intended to offer a limited empirical commentary on recent work in the area by Wikstrom (2007).

Shute, Stephen (University of Birmingham)

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'The Spy in the Sky': Satellite Tracking of High Risk Offenders in England and Wales

This paper discusses the findings of an empirical study - funded by the Home Office - into the use of satellite tracking to monitor the movements of high risk offenders in England and Wales. The study examines the use of satellite tracking in three pilot areas between September 2004 and June 2006. It represents the first thorough evaluation of satellite tracking worldwide.

Satellite tracking represents a new generation of electronic monitoring using satellite technology (and, in some cases, mobile phone technology) to monitor the location of offenders. The aims of the research were to describe and examine critically the implementation of the satellite tracking pilot schemes; to assess the technical performance of the equipment; to examine the views of offenders; to examine the views of key practitioners from the relevant criminal justice agencies; to assess (so far as was possible) the effect that tracking might have on offenders; and to examine costs.

Siconolfi, Mariangela (University of Molise)
Baralla, Francesca (La Sapienza University)
Marchetti, M. (La Sapienza University)

Feeling of insecurity and fear of crime in a convict population

Recent years have seen a rise in the number of national and international studies on security and fear of crime (Rochè, 1993; Lagrange, 1995; Laycock, Tilley, 1995; Barbagli, 1998; Albanesi, 2003; Zani, 2003).

The feeling of insecurity is traditionally represented in the two variables introduced by Furstenberg (1971): fear of crime, that is, the fear for oneself or one's loved ones of becoming a crime victim, and beliefs concerning crime, that is, those relating to the spread of crime, its increase or decrease, its causes, remedies, etc.

Moreover, it has repeatedly been found how the spreading feeling of insecurity is paradoxical in that the people who show greater fear of becoming a crime victim (such as women and the elderly) are the very ones who instead have a statistically lower likelihood of being crime victims (Skogan, Maxfield, 1981; Taylor, 1995; Patrizi, Volpini, Ricci, 2002). Variations in the feeling of insecurity may in any case considerably influence crime policies and, in western countries, the feeling of insecurity, and its remedies, seem to have become one of the main issues of social and political debates (Zani, 2003; Davoli, et al. 2003). When people say that the mafia is "a state within the state", one should reflect on the fact that the main alternative service that organised crime offers in place of the state actually concerns security.

In view of the many studies carried out on ordinary populations there seems to be a lack of studies concerning the feeling of insecurity and fear of crime in convict populations. While a feeling of insecurity and fear of crime in a "free" population can lead to the decision to limit one's own freedom of movement (see the ISTAT study on victimisation), in a population of prison inmates the perception of one's own insecurity, and especially of that of one's family, may lead to reactions inside prison and also favour recourse to external organised crime (mafia, camorra, etc.) that can in some way guarantee this security to members of the convict's family. The study presented is an initial exploration in order to bridge this gap.

S Sidebottom, Aiden (University College London)
Bowers, Kate (University College London)
Ekblom, Paul (Design Against Crime Centre, Central Saint Martins College, London)

Foresee or Foredoom: Introducing CRITIC as a Prospective Planning Tool for Crime Prevention Evaluation Design

Crime prevention evaluations are often foredoomed to produce non-meaningful conclusions due to a lack of foresight. Typically this stems from lavishing disproportionate attention on significance whilst neglecting the power and cost-effectiveness of the evaluation design. This paper presents a systematic prospective planning tool designed to address such issues, given the acronym CRITIC. CRITIC raises awareness, and discusses the effect, of Crime history (how crime-prone the action and control sites are), Reduction (in terms of proportional reduction in the crime problem anticipated in the action sites when compared to the control), Intensity (in terms of the number and/or strength of interventions necessary per target exposed to crime risk), Time period (that over which the action and control sites are tracked before and after implementation), Immensity (in terms of the number of unit of analysis at risk of crime), and Cost (in terms of the unit cost per intervention) on the likelihood of significant outcome analyses and cost-effective results. The application of CRITIC is demonstrated in the context of the evaluation of an anti-theft bag clip within a number of bars in London. It will be explained how CRITIC emerged from lessons learnt in previous evaluations, and how its usage has informed the current experimental design. Quasi-philosophical implications and the 'unit of analysis' problem will also be discussed.

Siegel, Dina (Free University Amsterdam)

Women who traffick women. The role of a woman in the criminal organization

In women trafficking criminal groups women are usually considered as victims and not as criminals. During our study of 89 court files in eight Dutch cities on female criminals in women trafficking activities, however, we have found that women often play a very active role, and sometimes even reach leading positions in criminal organizations. This is a new trend in women trafficking, which proves the process of 'feminization' of organized crime as a result of recent socio-economic developments and law enforcement activities. I will focus on common and different features of female traffickers and will try to explain the logic behind this new development in organized crime.

Siegel, Dina (Free University Amsterdam)

'Conflict Diamonds' – the Role of the NGOs and the Kimberley process

At the end of the 1990s dramatic reports came from Sierra Leone about rebels cutting off limbs and torturing powerless civilians who dared to oppose them. Other horrific stories about military commanders, deportations, killings, and confiscations of land and property came from Angola and Liberia. Detailed reports about raped victims and traumatised civilians appeared in the media and caused public concern all over the world. Several human rights organisations began to play an important role in providing information on the events in these regions. They described the atrocities not only as war horrors, but as part of the problem of 'conflict diamonds'.

In this presentation I follow how the specific NGO's contributed to the creation of public problem, connected with 'conflict diamonds' and how they tried to solve it through the Kimberley process scheme. The consequences of this solution will be evaluated.

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Singer, Lawrence (Home Office, England and Wales)
Cooper, Suzanne (Home Office, England and Wales)

Improving Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System

How do you improve the public's confidence in the ability of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) to bring more offenders to justice? This objective is a major target for measuring the impact of the Government's fight against crime. Previous research has highlighted a negative 'perception gap' between what people think is happening in the CJS compared with what is actually occurring. The paper will describe how communications and research professionals collaborated to address this gap and the multi-disciplinary theory informing the project. The project involved the design of an information booklet and three different ways of delivering it within an area previously identified as having low confidence in the CJS. In addition to testing the impact of the leaflet, the study reported also wanted to test the effectiveness of the delivery mechanism. The design of the randomised control trialled methodology used to evaluate these hypotheses will also be described.

Skarðhamar, Torbjørn (Statistics Norway)

Does group-based modelling support typological theories?

There has been some debate on general theories versus typological theories. The now so popular semiparametric group-based methodology (SPGM) can be used in relation to both kinds of theories. But as this methodology offers a way of identifying subpopulations in a sample, it is often interpreted in light of typological theories. In particular, SPGM is often taken in support of Moffitt's theory about adolescent-limited (AL) and life-course persistent (LCP) antisocial behaviour. But could similar groups also arise from mechanisms suggested by general theories? Through a series of simulation experiments, I investigate whether it is possible to identify such groups using this methodology when there are no groups in the data and the same causal mechanisms apply to all. The main finding is that it is quite possible to identify distinct trajectory groups under these conditions. In conclusion, even though SPGM might capture the observed variation in the data, the findings might be in accordance with both kinds of theories.

Smets, Lotte (Ghent University)

Police and personality: A quantitative analysis of interview competencies and – management

The present study is a continuation of a prior study which empirically examined the structure of police interview competencies in self reports of 230 Belgian police investigators. The results suggested five major underlying dimensions; 'Careful-tenacious', 'Controlled-non-reactive', 'Dominant-insisting', 'Communicative' and 'Benevolent'. These dimensions discriminated performance in a series of interview vignettes, grouped in terms of type of case (interviewing a suspect, a witness or a victim) and type of suspect. In addition self-ratings on these dimensions were related to self-estimated interview effectiveness in the

same vignettes. Participants were administered by the NEO PI-R (Costa & McCrae, 1992), which enabled an examination of the relationship between the competence dimensions and their personality (De Fruyt, 2006). The current study will firstly verify the underlying structure of this five dimensions and the relationship between these competencies and personality by applying a bigger sample, n= 600. Secondly we will supplement self-descriptions with peer or supervisor ratings. By using the above and accompanied by an inquiry into the objectives of investigative interviewing within the police practice, we intend to formulate suggestions for the development and coaching of police interview competencies.

Smeulers, Alette (Free University Amsterdam)
Van de Laar, Tom (CMS Derks Star Busmann)

Perpetrators in former Yugoslavia

International crimes such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide are almost by definition committed in a systematic manner and on a widespread scale. Many people are involved and this is hard to grasp especially if we take the often horrendous nature of these crime into account. Yet most perpetrators are just ordinary people within extra-ordinary circumstances. Prior research has shown that ordinary people can transform into perpetrators and that this transformation process has some very recognizable phases and crucial points. Most perpetrators progress on a so-called continuum of destructiveness (Staub 1989). Yet perpetrators differ in the primary motives that make them commit these crimes: some are driven by ideology or material gain, and others just follow the flow. The first author has created a typology of perpetrators which emphasizes the different roles and motives of perpetrators. In this paper we aim to apply this typology to the perpetrators which have been convicted by the ICTY and test to what extent these perpetrators fit into the typology. We furthermore aim to discuss to what extent the typology can be helpful in getting a better understanding of how these perpetrators come to act in accord with each other and thus gain insight in the causes of international crimes.

Smit, Paul (WODC, Ministry of Justice, Netherlands)
Kraaijenbrink, Kim (WODC, Ministry of Justice, Netherlands)
Gruenberg, Katharina (Lancaster University)

Comparing homicide in the Netherlands and England

Homicide is a rather intriguing event that has fascinated as well as horrified people ever since. Yet we seem to be able to do surprisingly little about it. To understand the nature of homicide better, we undertook a cross-national comparison between the Netherlands and England & Wales. Both regions experience very low homicide rates, therefore we analyzed if these are of the same kind. In order to carry out the investigation, two methods will be employed, HOMALS and a Latent Class Analysis, both of which allow for structuring of data. Given the slight differences between the data bases, we will only be comparing the results of separate analyses. The results show, that there are some country specific types on the one hand, while there are other types, especially the intra-family, which seem to be rather similar.

Smith, David J.   (London School of Economics)
Ecob, Russell   (University of Glasgow)

The influence of friends
on the trajectory of teenage offending

Most studies seriously over-estimate peer influence, because the same person provides a report of their own and their friends' offending. The present analysis overcomes that problem. It is based on findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, a longitudinal study of 4,300 young people in the City of Edinburgh. Cohort members not only reported their own and their friends' offending, but also (at ages 14 and 16) named their three best friends from the same age group. Most of these friends have been identified as other members of the cohort. Analysis confirms that second-hand reports of friends' offending lead to an over-estimate of their influence. The unbiased, direct measure of the first-named friend's offending is therefore used for the main analysis. Growth models are specified to describe the trajectory of own offending over six annual sweeps from age 12 to 17. Friend's offending at age 14 is related to a short-term increase in offending that is later reversed. The dynamic relationship between friend's and own offending is largely or entirely explained by factors connected with social structure, personality, and social and familial bonds.

Soeiro, Cristina   (Instituto Superior de Polícia Judiciária e Ciências Criminais)

Best practices on prevention of trafficking
in human beings, and victim assistance in Portugal

This paper present the results of portuguese part of an European research conducted under 2005 AGIS programme. The goal of the research was to improve prevention and assistance of victims of Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (THBSE), strengthening cooperation between law enforcement units, judiciary and NGO's in each country participating in the project (Spain, Portugal, Poland and Italy). First part of the project includes an overview of the existing practices on THBSE prevention and protection and assistance of victims in each country. Second part include lessons learned from two focus groups conducted in each country among professionals on those topics in order to improve prevention of THBSE and give better assistance and protection to the victims. This paper will present the results of the research conducted in Portugal, stressing best practices about cooperation strategies to prevent THBSE and improve assistance and protection to victims.

Sokullu-Akinci, Füsun   (University of Istanbul)

Violence among children.
How can the cycle of violence be broken?

We hear and read more about violence among children nowadays. This makes the children both offenders and victims of crime and schools unsafe places for children. Children of all ages commit a large variety of crimes to other children and also to adults. Bullying became a common offence. Sometimes a child commits mass murder at school with firearms, that seem to be somehow easily available. More and more and younger and

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younger children are becoming involved in criminal activity. Child safety has become one of the major issues of our day.

In Istanbul it is not unusual to see very young children wondering around in streets unsupervised, trying to sell smalls things to the pedestrians or offer their services to the drivers. Those children are abused in many ways and even used in prostitution. Children are also made to commit most of the honour crimes and homicides of vendetta by their families. They are used in the sale and delivery of drugs, because the age of criminal responsability is 12 in Turkey and children below 18 have reduced criminal responsability. Those who are subject to violence in childhood, tend to use violence ›n their adult life. Firstly, how can this cycle of violence be broken and what can be done to prevent young children getting involved in crime? Secondly, are they too young to have criminal intent? If not, should the age of criminality be lowered? Or are there other, more suitable forms of measures for children who are involved in crime as actors and offenders.

Sollund, Ragnhild (Norwegian Social Research, NOVA)

The implementation of problem-oriented policing in Oslo, Norway: Not without problems?

This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews conducted within the Oslo police force, mainly among rank and file officers. As problem-oriented policing (POP) had been under implementation for four years at the time of the fieldwork, this process was brought to attention although the purpose of the research project was to investigate the relationship between the police and ethnic minorities. The rank and file officers had contradictory perceptions about POP. It appeared that the implementation of POP was met with irritation and resistance in all three stations involved in the research. The questions raised in the paper are:

Why did change in police strategies constitute a problem? What caused the resistance? It is suggested that the rank and file police officers' sub cultural perceptions of what "real police work" is, including excitement, and the desire to "catch the crook", make them resist the change in the organisation towards a more intellectual, situational and preventive approach to crime. Furthermore hierarchy may counteract organisational change. It has been suggested that community policing increases police rank and file autonomy. In Oslo, however, the demands about documentation of POP tasks, rather decreased police discretion and consequently produced resistance to POP.

Soothill, Keith (Lancaster University)
Francis, Brian (Lancaster University)
Liu, Jiayi (Lancaster University)

Co-convictions and specialisation in criminal careers - a modest proposal

The importance of co-convictions has rarely been recognised. Using a dataset (n=67,052) of all those convicted in England and Wales (1979-2001) for arson, blackmail, kidnapping or threats to murder, we consider how much information on co-convictions is normally overlooked, and the extent to which knowledge of co-convictions contributes to predicting serious recidivism.

We identify that co-convictions are pervasive, ranging from 47% in total for arson through to 77% for kidnapping. Specialisation in crime is a contentious issue and Sullivan et al.

(2006) has identified the need for short term measures of specialisation in criminal careers research. We claim that that co-convictions act as a measure of short-term specialization. However, while specialisation (as measured through co-convictions) is an important additional predictor of recidivism, the evidence suggests that its effect can vary dramatically according to which type of recidivist activity is under study.

Sozzo, Massimo (Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Argentina)

Critical criminology "Out of place"?
Translation, metamorphoses and present dilemmas
of critical criminological discourses in Latin America

In this paper I analyze the peculiar history of critical criminology in Latin America from the 1970s until our present. In the first part I explore how it was produced in the 1970s and 1980s the process of "translation" of critical criminological discourses in Latin America –specially in Venezuela, México, Colombia and Argentina-, which were the most important "importers" and the most relevant elements that they have imported. I pay particular attention here to the issue of which "contexts of production" of critical criminology have been privileged by latinamerican "translators" and present some hypothesis about the "affinities" that could explain these "fluxes of influence".
 But I also indicate the different "adaptations" they have introduced in this kind of discourse and how they were connected with the peculiarities of the "contexts of reception". In particular, I analyze how latinamerican authors criticized the past of latinamerican criminology as a mere "reproduction" of european ideas and emphasized the somehow paradoxical need for the "new", "critical" criminology to be "truly latinamerican" which implies several imperatives. In this sense, I sustain –more generally- that this type of process of translation of ways of thinking about the criminal question has to be understood not as mere cultural transposition but as a complex "metamorphosis", a "dialectic of the same and the different".
In the second part I examine how since the last years of 1980 a sense of "crisis" began to be diffused in latinamerican critical criminology, in some way mirroring debates that were developing in this moment in "central" cultural contexts, but also born out of the diagnosis of failure in the accomplishment of the promise of constructing a "truly latinoamerican" critical criminology. Then I observe how from this sense of crisis two alternative paths were developed in the 1990s sustained in different intellectual, political and institutional "conditions of possibility". By one side, the "return to criminal law", a path taken specially by many jurists who have been actively compromised with the construction of critical criminology in its first two decades, encouraged by the diffusion of "garantismo" as a philosophy and theory of criminal law in some way connected with the critical tradition but also as a political and ethical "reformist" attitude useful to justify to work "inside" the penal system. Specifically, I try to show why this path, although extremely healthy in many senses in the political and institutional latinamerican context, had the potentiality of producing as an "unintended consequence" a "suicide" of the project of a critical criminology. By the other side, I identify another path, the shift to a stronger "encounter" with social theory debates and research agendas –local and global-, taken specially by an increasing number of social scientists in latinamerican countries that began to be interested in the criminal question producing a modest but growing body of critical literature on issues such as policing, prisons, crimes of the powerful, etc.
Specifically, I try to show why this alternative could rescue the legacy of the project of a

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"latinamerican" critical criminology, but at the same time I identify what could be the different obstacles and problems that has to be confronted to do it. Finally, I conclude with a brief normative note, considering the risk that this last alternative could also represent in the field of the political engagement and how it has something to learn in this sense from the route of the "return to criminal law".

Spencer, Jon (University of Manchester)
Markina, Anna (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Illegal Immigration and the Process of Criminalisation

This paper is based on AGIS funded research that investigated the illegal movement of people across EU borders with special reference to corruption and with particular reference to the Baltic States. The paper discusses official responses to the perceived problem of illegal migration with a particular emphasis on how such responses criminalise what is essentially a socio-political issue. The EU has strengthened external controls, such as the introduction of FRONTEX in an attempt to manage the problem of illegal immigration. The EU has to be seen to be making a response to the problem. Such movements have consequences for the countries of origin and destination countries. This paper will discuss how some member states have responded to the problem and the construction of the 'migrant' within the media. This will be discussed in view of how such definitions and narratives in relation to 'illegal migrants' are part of the criminalising process.
The paper will draw on studies of the media and interviews with officials working in policing and the control of immigration. The paper will explore their views of the problem of the movement of people illegally across borders and the links to trans-national 'organised' crime and the narratives that these officials use to define the 'problem'. The paper will raise a number of theoretical questions in relation to the socio-economic and wider political effects on crime construction and the impact of this on policy responses.

Spriggs, Angela (University of Sheffied)

Previous Convictions: Sentencing the Offence or the Offender?

English Criminal law espouses the principle that individuals are sentenced primarily according to the seriousness of the offence before the court (Sections 148, 152 Criminal Justice Act 2003). Previous convictions have always played a prominent role in setting sentencing levels and, according to statute, now influence this assessment of seriousness (Section143(2)). However, previous convictions are assumed to be a characteristic of the offender, rather than the offence. This paper suggests a number of possible labels, or meanings, which may be attached to an offender's previous convictions in sentencing decisions and investigates these within this offender / offence dichotomy. It starts from the premise that previous convictions are recognised as an indicator of risk of future offending, and asks whether this is merely a statistical assessment, or whether the individual represents some kind of additional 'risk to society'. It recognises an identification of those who are a 'danger' to society: the paedophile; the violent offender; the potential 'terrorist'.

Alternatively, to what extent do we sentence a 'social problem' as identified by their previous record, such as the drug addict, the alcoholic, the social inadequate? Finally, a previous record could be an indicator of defiance of the law. The paper will investigate the theoretical origins of these perspectives.

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Sproat, Peter (University of Teesside)

The Impact of Anti-Money Laundering and Asset Recovery on Organised Crime and the War on Drugs in the UK: An evidence based evaluation

The UK government's anti-money laundering (AML) and asset recovery strategy constitutes an early example of its attempt to re-balance the criminal justice system in favour of the "law abiding citizen". Amongst other things, this re-balancing imposes measures that are extra-ordinary in terms of the UK's liberal criminal justice system. These include: placing a legal duty on the gatekeepers of the financial system to report their suspicions of money laundering, placing the burden of proof on the defendant in relation to their ownership of suspected criminal cash, and allowing the recovery of the 'proceeds of criminal activities' by a civil route involving a lower standard of proof. This paper describes the UK's anti-money laundering and asset recovery regime since the introduction of the Proceeds of Crime Act in 2002 and the aims behind it. It then evaluates the regime using empirical evidence that reveals the amount of criminal assets recovered in the first 4 years, its application against organised crime and its impact upon the price of illegal drugs.

Stadnic, Natalia (University of Lausanne)
Aebi, Marcelo F. (University of Lausanne)

Women in European prisons

This presentation analyses the situation of women detainees in member States of the Council of Europe from 1995 to 2005. Data are gathered through the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). The paper provides an explanation of the trends observed in the number of women detainees in European prisons taking into account factors related to the internal development of each country, as well as general European tendencies. Cultural explanations –based on the statute of women in prison in different geographical areas, the socially accepted role of women in those areas, as well as eventual biases in the reaction of their criminal justice systems? are also considered. By comparing the trend in women detainees to the general trend observed in the prison population rate, the presentation tries to evaluate the influence of cultural factors, legal systems, and crime trends. The chronological evolution of the number of women detainees is also compared to trends in some categories of offences in order to establish if there is a correlation between them.

Stanko, Betsy (Metropolitan Police Service, London)

The Attrition of Rape Complaints in London

This paper presents the findings of an end to end review of 677 rape allegations reported to the London Metropolitan police in April and May 2005. It traces the outcome of these allegations of rape to final deliberation in court. The study looks at attrition with a special look at the vulnerability of victims, and where information is available, from the criminal histories of the suspects.

S Steketee, Majone (Verwey-Jonker Institute)
Junger-Tas, Josine (University of Utrecht)

Ethnicity and Delinquent Behaviour

The Dutch ISRD-2 sample includes a large number of juveniles of non-Dutch nationality in its dataset (totaling 35%). This gives us a unique opportunity to test the common view in the Netherlands that states that the prevalence of delinquency among these juveniles is much higher then among Dutch juveniles. The results of our data analysis shows that the second generation immigrants are indeed more delinquent where it concerns specific crimes. Moroccan juveniles commit particularly property crimes, while the Turkish group has low prevalence, but when they commit an offence it is likely to be a violent act. We also found that delinquent behaviour of first generation immigrants is not very different from that of young people of Dutch origin. In our presentation we will discuss the implications of these findings.

Stenius, Vanja (Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research, Italy)
Attar, Alessia (Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research, Italy)

Victim Offender Mediation in Italy:
A Workable Solution
for Addressing Juvenile Delinquency Today?

Juvenile delinquency is a complex and varied problem that communities and countries have tried to address in a myriad of ways. One of these approaches is victim offender mediation (VOM), which, in recent years, has become increasingly common around the world as the philosophies of punishment shift and become and more focused on the role that the restorative process can play in strengthening communities rather than punishing individuals. This paper looks at the implementation of VOM in Italy during the past 10 years, focusing primarily on research carried out in conjunction with the Italian Ministry of Justice over a two-year period. The paper provides an overview of the nature of VOM in Italy, which has been implemented in a patchwork manner in various areas without an overall national model, the extent of involvement of youth and other stakeholders, the strengths and weakness of the current means of implementation, and prospects for the future of utilisation of VOM in Italy as a tool in addressing juvenile delinquency.

Stenson, Kevin (Middlesex University)
Lea, John (Middlesex University)

Violence, Sovereignty, and Governance
from Above and Below

Academic Interest in the new forms of governance that focus on crime and crime control have tended to focus on the new pluralistic modes of governance that link statutory, commercial and not for profit agencies and initiatives in the provision of what is usually termed `security`.
This body of work and the debates within it have tended to focus on issues within the advanced liberal democracies and downplay the interplay between the struggle to impose governance from above and those emanating from sites from `below`. These range from commercial, to criminal, to paramilitary forms of organisation.
This paper investigates these issues through a focus on the struggle for sovereign control

of territory and populations, through the attempt to monopolise the use of violence. This creates complex inter linkages between state and non state actors. The paper uses illustrative examples drawn from both advanced societies and poorer countries of the global south.

Stevens, Alex (University of Kent)

Preventing youth crime:
Who and what do we target?

The insights of developmental criminology have been used to support both primary prevention (universally targeted) and secondary prevention (targeted on high risk groups). This paper will examine the evidence for both approaches. It will argue that moves towards increasingly intrusive targeted prevention are based on a misunderstanding of the available research on risk and protective factors and of the evidence on effective prevention. It will draw on the author's work in reviewing evidence for the European Union Crime Prevention Network and on an analysis of recent British policy (examples will include the 2007 policy review on crime, security and justice, and the new "Nurse Family Partnership Programme", which targets first time mothers who are considered to be at risk of producing criminal children). Examples of promising European approaches (from Britain, Sweden and the Netherlands) will be used to suggest that it is a mistake to import the individual targeting approach from the USA without regard to socio-economic context and the problems and missed opportunities that arise from identifying young people as high risk and then intervening in their lives, rather than addressing the social, economic and cultural influences that are associated with higher rates of offending.

Stevens, Alex (University of Kent)
Reuter, Peter (University of Maryland)

More Treatment, Less Crime?
The Effects of Drug Policy on Crime

Over the last ten years, UK drug policy has focused on reducing the crimes committed by dependent drug users by expanding the availability of treatment. The Director of the National Treatment Agency has described the drug strategy as "crime driven and treatment led". He has also claimed that a large proportion of recent reductions in crime have been caused by the expansion of drug treatment. This paper will examine the link between drug policy and crime and will question the extent to which changes in crime rates can be attributed to changes in drug use and drug policy. It will be based on the authors' work in preparing the Analysis of UK Drug Policy, published by the UK Drug Policy Commission in April 2007. It will argue that the causal link between drugs and crime has been exaggerated and that the impact of drug treatment on crime is limited by (a) the small proportion of offenders who enter treatment, (b) the effects of drug treatment on crime being smaller than they have been claimed to be from uncontrolled studies such as the National Treatment Outcomes Research Study. It will discuss the implications of the overemphasis of crime on drug policy (with reference to the draft UK drug strategy for 2008) and its measurement (with reference to the British Drug Harm Index).

S Storgaard, Anette (University of Aarhus)

The Situation of Long-term Prisoners in Denmark

The majority of prison sentences in Denmark are relatively short, but the maximum time limits are high, namely 16 or 20 years (depending on the crime and its seriousness). Further two types of time-unlimited reactions to crime exist, apart from the possibility of sentencing to psychiatric treatment (with or without time-limit). There is not much explicit research on long-term prisoners and there are no special prisons or prison units for those sentenced to long time of imprisonment. The presentation will therefore not be a huge amount of new knowledge about long time imprisonment, but to a much larger degree a presentation of the general prison situation in Denmark focussing on the fact that some are staying there for 5 years or more. Further there will be a few considerations of the necessity of research within the issue and methodological problems in identifying a sufficient numerous, homogeneous and representative group in the Danish prison system, which is characterized by housing a minority composed of a big variety of smaller minorities.

Stout, Brian (De Montfort University)
Yates, Joe (De Montfort University)

International Collaboration in Criminological Education Through Electronic Learning

This paper will discuss the outcomes of this project. It will outline the benefits of debating criminology with learners in another jurisdiction and describe the positive and negative aspects of working to achieve this. It will describe how the project assisted the students in meeting the learning outcomes of their module on International Perspectives. It will place the project in the context of the increasing international focus of criminological education and the need to use innovative and creative methods to engage students.
The paper will also discuss good practice in using electronic resources to teach criminology. The authors will present suggestions for future best practice based both on their own experiences and on the literature relating to electronic learning.

Strype, Jon (Norwegian Police University College)
Barland, Bjorn (Norwegian Police University College)

Peer support in the Norwegian police force

Background and aims of the study
Since 1992, peer support has been offered to Norwegian police officers as a low-threshold means of managing work-related stress. The main aims of the present study were 1) to survey how well known the peer support service is among police officers, 2) to survey to what extent police officers use the service, 3) to investigate attitudes to peer support, and 4) to investigate attitudes of the peer support providers.
Data
Survey data were collected from peer support providers (n=234), police officers (n=589) and police managers (n=141).
Main results
The peer support service was fairly well known in the police force, and support providers, police officers, and police managers rated peer support as an important service for police

officers. Furthermore, officers reported a high degree of trust in the service, and most officers indicated that they might use the service in the future. In spite of the positive attitudes, a relatively small proportion of respondents (12 percent) reported that they had actually used the peer support service.

We found that peer support providers were older compared to officers in general. Further, the proportion of females was larger among support providers than in the general police population. Support providers were on the average quite confident in their supportive role. Finally, we also found that there was a positive relationship between confidence in the role and tendency to refer persons to qualified health personnel.

Stylianou, Stelios (Department of Social Sciences, Cyprus)

The Relationship between Perceived Control and Juvenile Delinquency: Positive, Negative or Non-monotonous?

Criminological theories are in disagreement about the effects of social control on deviant behavior. While classic control theories (e.g., Hirschi 1969, Sampson and Laub 1993) suggest a monotonous negative effect, other theories (e.g., Agnew 1992, Colvin et al 2002) suggest that at least some forms of control have a monotonous positive effect. A non-monotonous effect is proposed by control balance theory (Tittle 1995), which suggests that the ratio of the amount of control to which an individual is subjected to the amount of control that the individual exercises on others (control ratio) has a U-shaped effect on deviant behavior (i.e., lowest probabilities for deviation occur when the control ratio is one and higher probabilities when the control ratio is significantly smaller or larger than one). This paper presents an exploration of the relationship between perceived control and juvenile delinquency using data from a self-report survey of secondary school students in Cyprus, which measured a variety of deviant behaviors and correlates of deviance in a proportionate stratified random sample (N=945). The effects of perceived control (exercised by parents and teachers) on a number of deviant behaviors are assessed with respect to mathematical form. Results show that, despite observed inconsistency across behavioral categories, many relationships approach a non-monotonous U-shaped form. The results are discussed with respect to theories of deviance with particular attention to control balance theory.

Šugman, Katja (Faculty of Law, Ljubljana)

Tendencies for Efficiency and their Influence on the Criminal Justice

Slovenian criminal procedure model, as many other European ones, was substantially shaped by the tendency most broadly labelled – tendency for efficiency. Its sources are not easy to point down since they are a result of numerous different factors among which the following can be emphasized: (1) the general trend for efficiency and economizing the public finance – market and management ideology; (2) the change of he atmosphere after the September 11th 2001 and the paradigmatic shift in understanding criminal procedure – it became a "war" in which anything is possible; (3) the strong political and media pressure on dealing with crime; (4) the simplistic logic that it is possible to solve the crime problem by adopting simple and quick solutions. The author makes a critical analysis of the possible ways of economizing the criminal procedure and concludes that speedy, efficient and rationalized justice is frequently not justice at all.

S Sutton, Adam (University of Melbourne)
Shimabuku, K. (University of Melbourne)

Prison Privatization in Australia:
A Mechanism for Reform?

Between December 1993 and May 1995 the Australian state of Victoria launched and executed an ambitious program of prison privatization. At the start of the program, all Victoria's adult prisoners were in facilities managed by the public sector. At its completion, 45 percent of adult prisoners in Victoria were in prisons built and run by private corporations. This paper is based on interview and archival research conducted a decade after the private prisons initiative was completed. It reviews reasons for Victoria's prison privatization program and assesses both achievements and problems encountered. It argues that while improving standards within Victoria's prisons was not the main policy objective, key stakeholders within corrections were able to exploit privatization in order to introduce much-needed changes to the physical infrastructure and to staff cultures and practices. However significant mistakes also were made, and privatization seems to have further undermined mechanisms for ensuring that those responsible for prison policy and practice in Victoria are accountable to the public. The paper concludes by discussing ways to improve the accountability of Australian prison systems.

Sutton, Michael (Nottingham Trent University)

Stealing to Order and Stealing to Offer

Dealers in stolen goods act as middlemen, or middlewomen and, through marketing, may create demand for stolen goods as well as respond to it. Yet the role of the public as buyers is of equal importance in creating demand for stolen goods – because if there were no bargain hunting citizens markets for stolen goods would shrink. In addition, the author's research over the past 14 years revels that 'dealers' do tend to encourage thieves to increase their offending, but also that stolen goods markets are fuelled by thieves offering goods for sale to strangers, neighbours and friends. So whilst stealing to order does go on, and the practice is quite widespread, it is no more common than what should, perhaps be called stealing to offer.
The design of an effective approach to tackling stolen goods, in order to reduce motivation for theft, is most likely to impact on the markets if these supply and demand dynamics are understood. The Market Reduction Approach (MRA), designed by the author and implemented in several English police forces, is aimed at stolen goods markets and the people in them who steal, deal and purchase stolen goods.

Svensson, Brigitta (University of Stockholm)
Svensson, Kerstin (University of Lund)

Social logistics – prison transportation as governmentality

Transportation of prisoners is an essential part of the prison system, but there are interesting differences between prison and prison transportation. A prison is a place where you stay during a certain time, while the transport is a question of motion, both in time and space. Transferring prisoners is being used to maintain differentiation and security and to break

the rules and rituals that are establishing among the prisoner population. In our presentation we will discuss the transformation process during transportation, where the metamorphosis of the transported reveals the governmentality in the situation, and thereby, in society. Our approach begins within a changing prison transportation system in the middle of the 19th century and we will show some aspects of both continuity and change through history. By empirical material from archives and records as well as interviews with employees in the transport service today we will highlight how differentiation has a central place in identity dynamics in governing a population. The prison transportation system is a kind of technical system that knows how to minimize risk and instability and it shows how power is exercised in a way that can be compared to the meaning of governing a population.

Szattler, Eduard (Pavol Jozef ?afárik University, Kosice)

IPRED2 - criminal provisions on downloading

Early in this year a proposal for a new directive on criminal measures aimed at ensuring the enforcement of intellectual property rights (also known as IPRED2) has reached the grounds of the European parliament. It was for the first time when the Commission of the European Communities applied their interpretation of an ECJ's decision on the matter of approximation of criminal law and came up with a controversial proposal. The problems vary from a questionable Commission's competence to initiate criminal law harmonizing, through ambiguous and missing definitions to non-conceptual understanding of all related issues.

One of the rejected amendments was to consider downloading as fencing. Although such an approach did not reach a general agreement in the EP, the current text of the proposal fails to provide consumers with clear legal guidance of what their digital rights shall be regarding personal use of copyrighted material on the web.

Even if we believe that it would not be appropriate to spook the internet users, in Europe today the law of copyright tends to be interpreted variously. The so called „three-step test", internationally accepted copyright concept, may lead us to conclusions that one who downloads music and movie files for personal use, gains economic advantage (receives for free something that is for sale) and therefore could be charged with criminal offence, once IPRED2 will pass with its fuzzy definitions and possible broad interpretations.

Tagliacozzo, Giovanna ((National Institute of Statistics, Rome)
Federici, Alessandra ((National Institute of Statistics, Rome)

Violence against women in Italy.
Main differences between domestic
and non domestic violence

Survey
Violence against women survey has been carried out for the first time in Italy in 2006 by the National Statistic Institute on a sample of 25.000 women aged 16-70. Collection of data has been made by telephone interviews (CATI technique).

The purpose of the survey is to gather information about prevalence of violence committed by men against women and to describe different kind of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, economical) by different kinds of author (partners, ex-partners, other known man – acquaintance, friends, colleagues, relatives – or unknown, a stranger). The survey

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also analyzes the details of the violence episodes, asking about the seriousness, the reporting behaviour, physical injuries, consequences.

Aims

Aims of the present work is to analyse the main differences in women experience of violence, studying relations between type of violence and authors, characteristics of authors (age, level of education, working conditions), dynamic of the incident, seriousness, feel life in danger, physical injuries, need medical care, consider it a crime, effects on everyday's life, consequences (guilt feelings, depression, sense of insecurity), perception, reporting behaviour, seek for help, talking to others.

Takemura, Noriyoshi (Toin University of Yokohama)

Environmental Crimes and Green Complexity Criminology

We are facing the crisis of existence caused by the destruction of the environment: the impacts of global warming and so on. This presentation investigates the present situation of environmental crimes, green crimes (i.e. crimes concerning air pollution, water pollution, deforestation, species decline and animal rights, and so on), referring to some recent environmental problems. Then it traces recent developments of green criminology and gives its prospects for future.

Tanner, Samuel (University of Montreal)

Joining Mass Crime: Experiences and Trajectories of Four Former Serbian Perpetrators in the Recent Yugoslav Wars

My concern is to focus on one type of perpetrators that contributed to the mass crimes that occurred in former Yugoslavia during the 90s, namely Serbian volunteers. A volunteer is defined as a citizen who essentially comes from civil society and freely, and without any constraint, joins an armed organization to promote its interest, whether it is of political, cultural, national or criminal nature. The use of force is common for such furtherance.

I spent 6 months in the Balkans in 2006 and conducted extensive interviews with individuals who participated as volunteers in mass violence in Croatia and Bosnia. Based on a conceptual framework designed both around sociological institutionalism and Charles Tilly's approach of "contentious dynamics", I analyze these four volunteers' experiences and trajectories in mass crimes. Committing mass violence represents the most worrisome of actions. Yet these acts of violence are the outcome of a sequence of events that are not always violent, and decisions that are not systematically nationalistic or ethnic-based. More specifically, I focus on the underlying social configurations, frames of interpretation, and regulatory scripts that characterize such sequences, or institutionalization, on a grassroots level.

I show that political opportunities, diverging nationalist attitudes, proximity to growing violence in killing fields, former parallel criminal activities and interactions with these volunteers' community networks united to legitimize and enable their personal commitment to the mass crimes that occurred in the former Yugoslavia during the 90s. I hope to shed some new light on episodes too long considered as strictly ethnic, hatred, religious or "top-down" orchestrated.

Tartari, Morena (Polizia Municipale, Ferrara)
Castellani, Simone (Polizia Municipale, Ferrara)
La Mendola, Salvatore (University of Padova)

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Safety builders. An inquiry into the role of local agencies in the prevention of insecurity in a northern area of Italy with a low-rate crime

Which is the role of community and local agencies in crimes prevention and insecurity reduction? This study originated in this question. It is the first step of a three–years project subdivided in the following stages: a) local analysis of safety condition and feeling, b) insecurity prevention, c) promotion of public space. The final aim of this analysis is to give suggestions to local policy makers to plan and realize the following steps.

This study, carried out during this year on behalf of an association of municipalities in northern Italy (Associazione dei Comuni dell'Alto Ferrarese – Emilia Romagna Region), has been developed on both quantitative and qualitative axes. A questionnaire, administrated to 1500 citizen, and 60 in-depth interviews to local police officers, health and social workers, members of various local agencies and associations, have been used as tools. Research findings show that "the trust in the community makes the difference" in a prevalent low density residential area with a low-rate of criminality. In fact small towns guarantee a form of social contract that the metropolis cannot offer. This influences the work practices of the interviewed people, thus creating a virtuous circle. The representation building of the feeling of safety crosses various interaction forms which construct the trust between the different social actors. The focus of this work is observation, through the reports of the actors obtained by means of the interviews, of the communities of practice realized by local agencies officers and workers, taking account of the inter-organizational dynamics.

Tellis, Katharine (University of Nebraska at Omaha)
Spohn, Cassia (Arizona State University)

Sexual Assault Case Processing: Comparing Simple and Aggravated Rape

We test a modified version of the sexual stratification hypothesis including Hispanic suspects and victims in order to examine the effect of the racial composition of the victim/offender dyad, the relationship between victim and offender, and type of rape on three sexual assault case outcomes: DA filed charges, victim declined prosecution, and police unfounded. A secondary analysis employs the liberation hypothesis to test whether the effect of race is confined to simple rape. Results indicate that the racial composition of the victim/offender dyad is largely insignificant in determining case outcomes, while characteristics such as prior relationship between victim and offender and whether the suspect and victim were under the influence appear to have a strong impact.

Tenti, Valentina (TRANSCRIME, Trento University-Università Cattolica)

Reducing workplace accidents through legislative crime proofing

Health and Safety at work represents today one of the most important fields in social and economic policies at international and European levels. Workplace accidents represent the new evil of our society: the need to improve working conditions has become a collective concern. Many studies analyse workplace accident rates, investigate the most significant factors in explaining the causes (social, demographic, industry and employment related)

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or identify the relative risks of different occupations (industry, agriculture or service sector). On the other hand, could legislation itself be a factor which might explain recurring workplace accidents? Little attention has been devoted to the crime proofing of legislation/regulation in general; no attention has been devoted to the crime proofing of legislation/regulation on Health and Safety at work. This paper aims to explain the risk of implications/consequences produced by Italian legislation/regulation on Health and Safety at work and focuses on the "loopholes" in legislation/regulation. Applying the methodology drafted under Project MARC (Developing Mechanisms for Assessing the Risk of Crime due to legislation and products in order to proof them against crime at an EU level) to measure the vulnerability of the legislation/regulation, this paper aims to investigate the possibility that workplace accidents occur due to opportunities arising from legislation/regulation on Health and Safety at work.

Terpstra, Jan (University of Twente)

The managerialization of the Dutch police - business strategies and image work

For about the past fifteen years there has been a process of managerialization of the Dutch police. New strategies and notions were introduced that should make the police more businesslike. The rise of this managerialization may be understood as a reaction to the loss of legitimacy of the police among Dutch citizens. The underlying assumption is that a police organization which shows that it operates like a business organization, will meet the requirements of today's citizens.

In this paper the manageralization of the police is analyzed as a discourse used in police presentational strategies or image work. This is shown for four of the managerial strategies and notions used by the Dutch police: performance management, quality management, and the notions that the police organization should be considered as a businesslike organization and citizens as its 'clients'.

An important question is to what extent the managerialization contributed to a renewed legitimacy of the police. For the years that the Dutch government used a system of performance management, there are no clear indications that this contributed to an increasing legitimacy of the police or trust among citizens. The main conclusion is that this policy was based upon a wrong assumption about the positive effects that managerialization and especially performance management might have on the legitimacy of the police. It shows that normative support for the police is distinct from the instrumental value of police performance.

Tham, Henrik (Stockholm University)
Rytterbro, Lise Lotte (Stockholm University)
Rönneling, Anita (Copenhagen University)

Crime Victim Compensation from the Perspective of the Victim. A Comparison between Sweden and Denmark

In a number of Western countries crime victim compensation schemes have been set up. Research has shown that such compensation has fulfilled different functions and also that it has not necessarily improved the situation for the victim of crime. In order to further study the victim compensation a project has started comparing victims of violence in Sweden and Denmark that apply to the victim compensation authorities. The comparative approach has been chosen in order to also analyse the impact of the national crime victim discourse

on the expectations of the victims of crime. The analysis of the applications confirms that the compensation do reach groups of victims that do not correspond to the idea of "the ideal victim", including marginalized people with drug problems and people being threatened and beaten within their families. The victim population seems, however, to be less representative in Denmark than in Sweden where broader segments of society are applying. The clearest difference between the two countries concerns the number of applications asking for compensation for violation of integrity where almost all the Swedes but only a tiny proportion of the Danes make such claims. Since the difference cannot be directly deduced from the law it might reflect differences in the discourse in the two countries.

Tham, Henrik (Stockholm University)
Hofer, Hanns von (Stockholm University)

Individual prediction and aggregate crime

A typical solution presented to the problem of crime in society today is prediction and early interventions. This strategy is advocated by both many researchers and politicians. The question then is how this approach contributes to the central question of how to explain trends in crime. Data used to illustrate this question are drawn from mainly predictions studies, official statistics and level-of-living studies in Sweden. It is argued that the possibility of predicting or explaining aggregate crime by individual data are quite limited. First, the predictive power of childhood or teenage individual properties are too weak to explain total crime or specific types of crime. Second, changes in aggregate measures of conditions during upbringing are not easily compatible with changes in trends in crime. Third, it is hardly conceivable that crime trends can be explained by changes in properties of individuals at an early stage in life.
key words individual prediction, crime trends.

Thomson, Anne (Southampton Solent University)
Burton, Polly (Southampton Solent University)

Drug Treatment in the UK - The Womens' Perspective

In 1999 The Howard League for Penal Reform optimistically claimed that Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) as an alternative to custody was an opportunity for women who might not otherwise seek treatment. Eight years on and DTTO's have been replaced by revised community orders: Drug Rehabilitation Requirements. So has women's involvement in drug treatment improved? And what impact have these coercive measures had on drug using women's lives? This paper seeks to address these questions based on a number of qualitative research projects in a city in the South of England carried out over the past eight years. We argue that legal coercion, as socially constructed, is experienced by women in a qualitatively different way than by men. Women are subject to informal coercion within familial, medical and social welfare ideologies that profoundly affect their experiences of treatment and the criminal process. Our findings suggest that women are less likely to complete an order, and are either let off or go to prison; and those women who do remain in programmes are less likely to be drug-free than their male counterparts. Interestingly however, they all experience drug interventions by non criminal justice agencies as more punitive.

T Thorpe, Katharine (Home Office, Lodon)

The British Crime Survey –
Repeat and multiple victimisation

Since 1981 the British Crime Survey (BCS) has measured levels of victimisation among a representative sample of people aged 16 and over living in private households in England and Wales. Currently around 45,000 people are interviewed each year and this survey has come to be one of the most important sources for estimating victimisation and tracking trends in crime.

Overtime there has been varied interest in using repeat and multiple victimisation to understand the differences between incidence rates (total numbers of offences) and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised). Within the BCS repeat victimisation is defined as the experience of those victims of a particular offence or group of offences who are victims of the same offence or group of offences more than once within the same year. Whereas multiple victimisation can be defined as being a victim of more than one crime, which may or may not be of the same offence type.

This paper discusses how the BCS can be used to explore repeat and multiple victimisation and the methodological challenges of using survey data to understand victimisation.

Tita, George E. (University of California, Irvine)
Greenbaum, Robert T. (Ohio State University)

Crime, Neighborhoods and Units of Analysis:
Putting Space in its Place

Spatial regression models of crime have clearly demonstrated that crime patterns can not be explained by the socio-economic characteristics of place alone. Instead, there appear to be particular social processes or mechanisms (i.e., "neighborhood effects") that manifest themselves in such a way that crimes in one location influence the levels and patterns of crimes in nearby or "connected" places. These findings serve as a constant reminder that "space matters," thereby refuting the notion that neighborhoods, however defined, are analytically independent and that ecological models of crime need to consider the ways in which the observable outcomes in one neighborhood are dependent upon the actions and activities occurring in other areas. Though many plausible explanations have been offered, the empirical findings offer little in the way of supporting definitive statements on the exact nature of the "neighborhood effects" that influence crime patterns.

We argue that inductive approaches to modeling spatial analysis have limits. Drawing upon the modeling of network autocorrelation within the social influence literature, we describe how a deductive approach, wherein specific social processes are posited, measured and modeled a priori, can help us unlock the black box of "neighborhood effects." After discussing the various processes related to "exposure" and "diffusion" offered most frequently as the explanation for why space matters, we conclude with an empirical example that demonstrates this deductive approach. Using gang violence, we demonstrate that the influence of gang violence is not geographically bounded. Instead, the spatial distribution of violence is influenced by the socio-spatial dimensions of the gang rivalry network.

Topalli, Volkan (Georgia State University)
Brezina, Timothy (Georgia State University);
Tekin, Erdal (Georgia State University)

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Determining the Relationship Between Anticipated Early Death and Youth Violence

According to a number of criminological accounts, the anticipation of a bleak or uncertain future plays a significant role in the development of youth crime and violence. Youths who perceive a high probability of early death, for example, may have little incentive to delay gratification for the promise of future benefits, as the future itself is discounted. Consequently, such youths display a tendency to pursue high-risk behavioral strategies that focus on immediate rewards, including crime and violence. Certain studies lend empirical support to these arguments, finding a significant relationship between future life uncertainty and offending.

The exact nature of this relationship remains unclear, however, especially in terms of causal direction and substantive meaning. In this study, we draw on various types of data to help dissect the nature of this relationship, including in-depth interviews with active street offenders.

Törnqvist, Nina (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)

Perceived ethnic discrimination within the criminal justice system - A case study of complaints lodged against justice system actors with the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination (DO) in Sweden

In Sweden as in many other countries there has been a shift in the prevailing perspective on ethnic discrimination within the criminal justice system over the past decade. It is now accepted that discrimination of this kind constitutes an extensive and complex problem throughout the system as a whole and is not just a question of a few racists individuals. A research project focusing on ethnic discrimination within the justice system is currently underway at the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, with the principal aim being to produce a picture of ethnic discrimination as a structural problem.

As a concept, discrimination captures the direct or indirect outcomes of unfair or differential treatment. There are complex patterns of discrimination and the phenomenon can be examined in several ways. This paper emphasizes subjective experiences of ethnic discrimination. It concludes that it is not just important that the legal process is fair on an objective basis, but that it is also important that the justice process is perceived as being fair.

The objective of this study is to identify different situations within the justice system where persons from ethnic minorities perceive themselves to be discriminated, and to describe how these experiences of discriminations are articulated. The core material employed comprises complaints lodged against justice system actors with The Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination (DO) in Sweden between 2000 and 2005. Information from about 200 complaints has been collected and analyzed. The factors that will be discussed are where, when, how, by whom and against whom. Patterns will be viewed as valuable indicators of one aspect of ethnic discrimination within the criminal justice system, viewed

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in terms of a structural problem.

In conclusion the paper will address the opportunities and limitations associated with perceived discrimination as a research area and will discuss some of the issues that arise when examining the subjective dimension of ethnic discrimination within the criminal justice system.

Toupin, Jean (Sherbrooke University)
Déry, Michele (Sherbrooke University)
Verlaan, Pierrette (Sherbrooke University)
Pauzé, Robert (Sherbrooke University)

Conduct disorders in adolescents: gender differences

The developmental propensity model proposed by Lahey et al (1999, 2003) was used to test gender differences in conduct disorder (CD). Girl's conduct problems were assessed as they related certain temperament traits, deviant peers, victimization, parenting practices and other characteristics. Cases were 109 males and 44 females meeting DSM-IV criteria of conduct disorders, recruited in youth treatment centers. A comparison group, composed of 44 females matched on age was used as a control group. A logistic regression on cases and controls revealed significant differences on the callous/unemotional interpersonal style, number of ADHD symptoms, variety of substances used, depression, and physical violence in the family. Together the variables classified correctly 95% of the girls in the groups. Girls and boys with CD were also compared on the same variable set. Girls differed significantly from boys on sexual abuse, depression, and physical violence in the family. Subjects were correctly classified in 78% of the cases. Our result suggest that a combination of parental physical violence and personal characteristics (callous/unemotional, ADHD, depression, substance use) distinguish girls with CD from controls. Although girl with CD were more often victimized than boys, other factors of Lahey's model tended to apply to both girls and boys. However, these results do suggest differential interventions based on gender differences.

Travaini, Guido V. (University of Milan - Italy)
Merzagora Betsos, Isabella (University of Milan)

Crime at home in Italy: phenomenon and public interest

The authors analyse herein the question of murders committed at home, by using a multidisciplinary approach, that is criminological, medical-legal and statistical.

They first statistically quantify this phenomenon by processing data coming from different sources and referred both to murders and victims.

Then they underline some information such as the kind of "tool" used for the crime, as well as where and when it was committed.

They also evaluate the family relations existing between murder and victim, which is of utmost importance to understand the reason laying behind and the way in which it was committed.

Finally, they focus on and try to closely examine two special crime categories, i.e wife-killers and father/mother-killers.

The last part of their address is devoted to some considerations aimed at identifying efficient strategies which may help in preventing this kind of events.

Treiber, Kyle (University of Cambridge)
Wikström, Per-Olof H. (University of Cambridge)

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The Role of Individual Characteristics in Crime Causation.
Assessing Gottfredson & Hirschi's General Theory of Crime

This paper presents some of the key weaknesses of Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of self-control and discusses how the situational action theory of crime causation may provide a better conceptualization of this important construct and its role in crime causation. This paper will look at how self-control may be better understood, using a neuropsychological framework, as a function of the prefrontal cortex and how it manifests as a situational, rather than an individual, construct. Finally, the paper will discuss the implications for how we understand the role of self-control in crime causation and discuss some of the more promising methods for intervention.

Tremblay, Richard E. (GRIP/University of Montréal)

Reduction of tobacco use during pregnancy
to prevent chronic physical aggression:
The Quebec experiment

A number of recent longitudinal studies indicate that mother tobacco use during pregnancy is a high risk factor for chronic physical aggression and hyperactivity.
The aim of the present randomized control trial is to test the effectiveness of a home visitation program to reduce tobacco use during pregnancy and its impacts on children's brain development and social behavior.

Tremblay, Richard E. (GRIP/University of Montreal)

Prevention of physical violence:
Why developmental and situational strategies are needed

The classical explanation for the development of physical violence is social learning: youth learn to aggress from their environment. From this perspective universal preventive interventions attempt to prevent learning of physical aggression, and media violence is often suggested as a main target. Recent longitudinal studies starting at birth show that all children make use of physical aggression most often during early childhood. These studies suggest that humans do not learn to physically aggress but rather learn not to physically aggress during early childhood. The first conclusion from these studies is that universal preventive interventions of physical aggression need to help children learn alternatives to physical aggression. The second conclusion is that targeted-indicated prevention of chronic physical aggression should focus on early childhood learning of alternatives to physical aggression. The third conclusion has implications for situational prevention. Since all humans made use of physical aggression during early childhood, all may use it again if the circumstances are appropriate. Hence, situational prevention is essential at all times to prevent situations that will trigger physically aggressive responses in "normal" individuals.

T Tricarico, Elisa (TRANSCRIME, Trento University - Università Cattolica di Milano)

Visibility from outside bank premises and the risk of robbery: a case study of Situational Crime Prevention

Taking situational crime prevention as its starting point - in particular routine activity theory and rational choice theory - the paper seeks to determine whether there is a relationship between greater visibility from outside bank premises and the risk of robbery in that the potential offender is more exposed to informal surveillance. In other words, better visibility from outside may reduce the risk of robbery because passers -by and the bank s staff can see what is happening outside (staff) and inside (people). In this way, the offender has fewer opportunities to commit a robbery. Professional criminals consider the costs and benefits of committing a crime, in this case, a bank robbery, and the fact that the bank s windows are completely uncovered may be a deterrent to them. Members of the public and bank staff may see them and call the police.

Tseloni, Andromachi (Nottingham Trent University)
Nicolaou, Anna (University of Macedonia)
Ntzoufras, Ioannis (Athens Economic University)

Concentration of Personal and Household Crimes in England and Wales

Crime is disproportionally concentrated in few areas while the vast majority of neighbourhoods have very low or no crime at all. While this has long been established (see the work by Ken Pease and colleagues) there is an on-going effort to unravel why some places are 'immune' to crime while others seem to attract unlawful events. Earlier modelling efforts include the compound Poisson model fitted on property crime counts and a 'hurdle' model of the odds of 'single victim versus non-victim' and 'repeat victim versus single' (see the work by Denise Osborn and colleagues). The lecture will discuss research evidence to date and new findings on area profiling for high property crime rates or personal crime rates or both across England and Wales. The latter come from zero-inflated bivariate Poisson regression models with covariance structure which draw upon data from the British Crime Survey and Census.

Tsiganou, Joanna (National Centre for Social Research, Athens)
Iliou, Catherine (National Centre for Social Research, Athens)
Roinioti, Eleni (National Centre for Social Research, Athens)
Dendrinou, Chrysoula (National Centre for Social Research, Athens)

Methodological considerations in recording and interpreting crime statistics in local, European and international levels

The proposed paper deals with the theoretical and methodological issues around the means and ways our knowledge about crime is built by compiling crime statistics in local, European and international levels. It refers to the question of the restructuring of official crime statistics through secondary processing with a view of strengthening our knowledge on the exact nature of the official quantitative basis of criminal occurence over the years. The study (largely a result of a research attempt operated at the Greek National Centre for

Social Research over the last 5 years), involves the re-examination of the epistemic relationship between people (the offenders) and their representation as "data", as criminal populations , managed and controlled. More practically, the attempt leads to the "creation" of a flexible, easily accessible, uniform criminal statistics record, by means of a data basis construction based on the official classificatory schemes adopted over time.

In theoretical terms the end purpose of such an attempt lies in drawing the basic lines revealing the relational fabric of society, or the changes it suffers over time. In short, it is a matter of placing crime and criminal statistics in perspective. In a wide ranging review of aggregate crime statistics properly read, researchers are enabled to unearth, for example, the nature of governmental logics for the management of bads or even the changing nature of penality. The result of this experience also underlines the problems in the design and conduct of statistical inquiries and classification schemes, leading in turn in major issues of comparability in crime statistics, in order to enable comprehension of national and international crime trends, their substantive meaning, the ways in which they are interpreted and the crime prevention policies they support.

If one broad conclusion can be drawn, this concerns the avoidance of the unquestionable free transfer, the escalating trafficking of numbers, percentages, ratios, values and totals by means of various, old and new databases around the world. Although statistics help us know a lot more about crime we are less sure about the implications of our knowledge.

Turner, Liz (Newcastle University)

Exploring local perspectives on 'how to know'
 about crime, justice and the criminal justice system

The tendency to reproduce locally, survey questions from the British Crime Survey in the pursuit of a more local knowledge-base is, in fact, inhibiting the production of new knowledge about the nature of public confidence in the criminal justice system. Using existing questions simply replicates existing data but with a much lower degree of precision than can be obtained by the BCS.

This paper will argue that current practitioner and policymaker approaches to strategy and research on public confidence are coloured by an implicit normative discourse about how members of the public should know about crime, justice and the criminal justice system. The prevalent focus for confidence research is on identifying the topics which the public want to know about and what they want to know about them, in a style much like market-research.

The focus for strategy is then on making sure the public access the right kinds of knowledge about those topics: knowledge which is officially verified as objective, which is usually statistical in format and which will satisfy the expressed preferences of the public.

The fact that lay people's confidence in the truthfulness and integrity of the knowledge that they draw upon when assessing their own confidence in the criminal justice system might be informed by ontological and epistemological commitments which differ from those of the 'experts', and that therefore they may prefer not to access the officially sanctioned knowledge, is rarely explored.

A more fine-grained understanding of how local people know whether or not to be confident, as opposed to an 'expert' perspective on how they should know whether or not to be confident, may hold the key to increasing confidence on a local basis by making available for local strategy formulation approaches beyond those which have been centrally devised.

U/V Uchiyama, Ayako (Mejiro University, Japan)

Parent's Attitude toward Moral Vision among Delinquents

Purpose

To achieve law abiding moral visions for juveniles, parent's attitude toward moral visions might play important role for their children. In this report, what kind of parent's attitudes led to delinquency was examined by comparing both groups – delinquents and non-delinquents. And differences of responses between parents and children (generation gaps) were also on the focus of analysis.

Parent's attitudes involve anxiety of raising children, and their own experience of keeping various social rules, judgment of committing misbehaviors and crimes and seriousness of various type of crimes.

Subjects

Subjects were 640 matching delinquents and their guardians and 1616 matching non-delinquents. The survey was conducted through questionnaires.

Results

1)Delinquents' parents were more permissive toward the misbehaviors and crimes of juveniles just same as juvenile delinquents were more permissive than non-delinquents. 2)Parents' recognition of causes of current trend of delinquency in Japan was different from that of young generation.

uit Beijerse, Jolande (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
van Swaaningen, René (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Non custodial sanctions. Rehabilitation reaffirmed

The idea that the belief in rehabilitation is waning for at least two decades is a widely acknowledged fact in the international penological literature. In this paper we pose the question to what extent this also counts for non-custodial sentences and how these can contribute to a reaffirmation of the rehabilitative ideal. For this purpose we will start by analysing some guiding principles that underlie the Dutch penal system. Than we will move on to the time when non-custodial sanctions were introduced in the Netherlands, continue with a description of some different modalities of non-custodial sanctions and conclude by setting some principles that are to preserve the 'alternative to custody' character of non-custodial sanctions.

Van Altert, Katrien (Free University of Brussels)
Van den Herreweghen, Evelien (University of Ghent)

Questioning role and position of the criminal justice system

The main purpose of this paper is to present some figures that will serve as a basis for a discussion about the role and position of the criminal justice system today. The figures that will be presented are the result (output) of an instrument developed by the research group SVA to monitor cases throughout the different levels of the criminal justice system. We developed an instrument which links the database of a local police area to data registered in a judicial dataset. By integrating these figures we are able to analyse and produce some interesting statistics. While current existing statistics from the police or the public prosecution office meet the conditions of horizontal integration, our instrument is aimed at vertical integration. Vertical integration implies the pursuit of cases throughout the

different levels of the criminal justice pyramid. Every level of this pyramid is confronted with input and an output of cases and information, because every level makes decisions resulting in the transferral of cases to the next level or in a transmission out of the pyramid as such. The difference between input and output is related to the decision-making process that governs each level of the pyramid. Our instrument visualizes these input/output-processes, which allows us to raise questions about the functioning of each actor in the criminal justice system. For now the instrument is mainly focused on the level of the police, the public prosecutor and the court of first instance.

Van Brakel, Rosamunde (University of Sheffield)

Language games and power relations
in the commercialization of airport security in the EU

Since the events of September 11, 2001 airport security has boomed and companies that provide high-tech security solutions are enjoying a period of sustained growth in the wake of international concerns of the terrorist threat. Currently the European Union has provided grants to a number of security companies to develop better security solutions for airports and has developed a set of common rules that all airports in the EU should abide by. There has been very little research, within criminology, about role of these companies in influencing the security agenda.
The purpose of this paper is first to define what a security company is, to find out which are the biggest players in airport security, to explore how they define security and how they conceive of security as a technological problem and finally to consider the EU's role in influencing this. In a second part, then, I will present a critical analysis of the discourses of the key players that provide and sell one particular technology – data mining software. This technology is used to identify and profile possible terrorists that are travelling by plane in the EU. The goal of this analysis is to present a clearer picture of how these companies market security, how they define security and how this is influenced by the EU.

Van Daele, Stijn (Ghent University)

Organised property crimes in Belgium:
the case of the 'itinerant crime groups'

Organised property crimes in Belgium are ever more attributed to the so-called itinerant crime groups. These are said to be responsible for about 25% of all property crimes in Belgium. Also in other Western European member states, the phenomenon seems to occur. Since 2004, the Belgian authorities have focused on the phenomenon, defining it by means of several characteristics. These have been distilled by the police forces. Yet, some questions arise, as the methods of these groups seem to conflict with some criminological theories. What are these characteristics and which of them are part of their criminal entity? Are these criminals really special in a way that they form a different group than others involved in property crimes? Do they really have longer journey-to-crime distances? This paper presents some of the results of a first research phase concerning the 'itinerant crime groups' in Belgium. In this phase, police data have been used to analyse some of their characteristics and primary observations.

V van de Bunt, Henk (Erasmus University of Rotterdam)

Underground Banking - Research on basis of the Monitor Organized Crime 2007

Hawala bankers are financial service providers who carry out financial transactions without a license and therefore without governmental control.
Hawala banking has a long history; these bankers still provide a useful service especially to migrants who wish to transfer money to their country of origin. The recent tightening of control on formal financial channels and transactions has increased the vulnerability of informal banking for criminal purposes.In this presentation I will examine how hawala banking is used by criminal organizations, using the framework of a long-running research project on organized crime – Monitor Organized Crime.

Van der Burght, Stefanie (University of Ghent)

Late-modern evolutions in delinquent juvenile behaviour from 1980 till 2005 in Belgium: a qualitative research

Concern about adolescent offending is rapidly growing in Belgium. Many actors point to disturbing evolutions such as an increase in violent acts, problematic or anti social behaviour and street crime and disorder by young offenders. In addition, the public has been startled by some striking events, such as the 'MP3 murder' in the Central Station of Brussels. In each case teenagers seemed to have gone astray and convulsed the entire nation. Within media and policy juvenile delinquency has become a hot item. A moral panic seems to be born.
Juvenile criminological research in Belgium has concentrated mostly on social reaction and on new forms of offender treatment. Proceeding from Belgium there has been no scientific research up till now which analyses these evolutions in a quantitative or qualitative way in a longitudinal perspective. Therefore it is necessary to increase attention towards the longitudinal evolution in juvenile offending in Belgium. We do so by evaluating the past 25 years, and comment on for the issue of moral panic. This section aims at a focus on the goal of this project and it's wider context. The project involves, amongst others, a qualitative analyses of reported and/or prosecuted adolescent delinquent behaviour of files of the Public Prosecutor and their social and psychological situation in a sample of four years and five judicial districts. By this we also hope to discuss methodological problems we were faced with and widen the debate concerning qualitative research.

Van Dijk, Jan (Tilburg University)

Performance indicators for police and victim support based on the ICVS

The ICVS provides rough estimates of the level and trends of common crimes in a global comparative perspective. It is also a source of information on many related issues that are of interest to internationally minded criminologists and policy makers. In this paper we will first discuss how ICVS results on victim reporting , victim satisfaction with reporting and assessments of police effectiveness can be used as elements of an international police performance indicator. We will subsequently show how results on the reception and need for specialized victim support can be used to estimate the take up rates of national victim support organizations.

Van Gemert, Frank (Free University of Amsterdam)

Bloods in Amsterdam

Crips and Bloods are well known gangs from Los Angeles. Especially these gangs have become the basis for stereotypes of gangs, and these stereotypes have been copied, in America and in Europe. This resulted in new Crips and Bloods gangs sometimes far away from the American west-coast. In the mid-90s in the Netherlands, especially in The Hague, several groups were formed that called themselves 'Crips'. These have been documented. Nowadays, in several Dutch cities groups surface that label themselves as 'Bloods'. What is known from these new groups so far? Are they different from the Crips a decade earlier?

Van Horne, Sheryl (Rutgers University)

Crime Prevention and the Media: Benefits, Problems, Future Directions

The U.S. and European media can be very useful devices to aid in the prevention of crime. Many different formats of media are available and each format is more conducive to some specific methods of crime prevention. Various methods of crime prevention have been attempted, some have been evaluated, but few show significant success in reducing overall crime. Diverse methods have been employed to help prevent crime, including asking the audience for help finding criminals, alerting the consumers of ways in which to avoid victimization, and reminding readers and viewers of the risks associated with engaging in criminal behavior. It is important that such methods must consider the possible impact on the consumer, and not merely attempt to frighten them into compliance. Fear may in fact lead to an increase in crime if people just begin staying indoors because they fear the mean world in which they live due to a reduction in guardianship.
With the advent of newer technologies come more extensive possibilities to prevent crime, with pod casting or alerts to one's cellular phone or PDA as some potential arenas to further explore. Evaluation of the effectiveness of such programs is vital to the increased understanding of how to prevent crime.

van Kesteren, John (Tilburg University)

Crime drops and responsive securitisation; evidence from the ICVS on household burglary

The International Crime Victim Surveys confirms what many national victimisation surveys show; common crime has reached its peak around 2000 and is now steadily going down. One of the possible driving forces behind this near universal drop in crime is 'responsive securitisation' : In response to increasing losses from crime, many households have stepped up their investments in preventive measures and may thereby have started to discourage burglaries. The ICVS trend data show that the use of anti-burglary measures such as burglar alarms has gone up in all developed nations. They also show increases in self protection to have been more steeply among affluent than among poor households. The analysis of trend data on burglary victimization reveals significantly larger drops in burglary risks among affluent than among poor households. The results bring into focus how responsive securitisation has significantly increased inequalities in security across income groups.

V Van Praet, Sarah van (Free University of Brussels)
Jaspart, Alice (Free University of Brussels)

From "true criminals" to "smurfs":
Juvenile authors of sexual delinquency placed
in a Public Institution for Youth Protection

In the French Community of Belgium, juvenile delinquents between 12 and 18 years old can be placed in a Public Institution for Youth Protection with an open or a strict regime (system or administration). This is considered as the harshest sanction within the youth justice system. Recently, the institution of Braine-le-Chateau (with a strict regime for delinquent boys (youngster)), noticed a changing profile of its population. Nowadays, half of the boys placed in this institution, are placed following acts classified as "sexual delinquency". These boys would be younger, less violent, less brutal, … as the ones "who used to come".
On the demand of this institution, the "Centre de recherches criminologiques" of the ULB was engaged in a study based on a focus group method reuniting juvenile judges and people from the institution, to clarify how and why this profile changed in such a brief notice and the influence this change has on the educational program of the institution. We will discuss the criminal policy guiding this evolution, the adaptation of the program in the institution as well as a reflection on the profile of these boys.

Van Praet, Sarah van (Free University of Brussels)
Jaspart, Alice (Free University of Brussels)

"Some parents just don't care …" -
Parental training in Belgium Juvenile Justice

The reform of the Belgian juvenile justice which was voted in 2006 marks a turning in the policies of treatment of the juvenile delinquency in Belgium. Indeed, if the recent reform maintains the protection and the education of young delinquents as a main goal, this approach has been modernized by the reinforcement of both restorative and penal dimensions. The three models of justice are congruent by the magic word "responsibilisation", a key notion in the new texts of law. The "parental training" (stage parental) reflects this subtle mixture of philosophies in this new legislation, which presents risks of perverse effects and thus this measure has been criticized by social workers as well as by the scientific world.
The new legislation is mainly based on various projects of preceding legislatures and on existing "experiments" developed in time by the sector. However, for Belgium, the "parental training" is the only renewal which doesn't find its origin in any practice or research. How is this "parental training" realized by the communities (responsible of the practical realization of these measures) and what are its (hidden) objectives if analyzed through a criminological perspective?

van Swaaningen, René (Erasmus University of Rotterdam)

Bending the Punitive Turn

In many Western countries we can observe a simultaneous punitive and preventive turn in the governance of crime and insecurity. Punitiveness has both quantitative and qualitative characteristics. It entails the following elements:
•Prison as the obvious reaction to (also relatively minor) crime

•Stressing the expressive value of punishment ('get tough')
•Making life in prison unpleasant ('no frills')

'Responsibilised' non-penal actors who engage in risk-analyses, on which early interventions are based, embody the new 'preventive turn'. Though the kind of actors who are involved are different, the punitive and the preventive turn share an exclusionary rationale. It can even be argued that the initial difference between prevention and repression has blurred. If we want to save the preventative project in its original, inclusive sense, it seems wise to first unravel the key-elements that accompany the punitive turn. Since the prison population in Western Europe over the last 30 years has grown the fastest in 1) the Netherlands, and 2) Britain special attention will be given to these two countries. Secondly, it seems worthwhile to have a close look at the factors that have facilitated the new preventive turn. Factors that will be examined with respect to both punitive and preventative agendas are the role of expert knowledge in policy formation, the role of crime and safety in electoral campaigns and in the media and trust in government. These analyses lead up to some preconditions under which the inclusive agenda of the 'preventive turn' is to be reaffirmed.

van Swaaningen, René (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Partisan Criminology in the 21st Century

One of the key characteristics of critical criminology is its partisan nature; i.e. using science as a means to change the world, rather than to just describe it. Criticising 'mainstream' criminology as 'power-knowledge', critical criminologists challenge power-relations that are both criminogenic and lead to class, gender and race biases in the justice system. From the 1980s on, academics – and criminologists in particular – have, however, increasingly taken the position of technicians and have neglected their role as intellectuals. After some 20 years of neo-liberal hegemony it is high time to reassess the role of the criminologist as a partisan. A critical criminology for the 21st century is truely internationalist in its orientation. Three fields of research seem in particular need of reflexive analysis: 1) culture – both in the sense of 'cultural criminology' and of 'the culture of control'; 2) environmental issues and a critical examination of multinational companies in this respect – towards a 'green criminology'; and 3) the relation between transnational organised crime and human rights violations. These three themes in particular will give new, global relevance to analyses in the tradition of political economy and governance.

Van Stokkom, Bas (Radboud University, The Netherlands)

Symbols of order and disorder.
New approaches in disorder policing

Without doubt the 'broken windows'-theory accelerated theorizing on policing and local security policies. In the criminological world the theory was severely criticized, notably because the 'root causes of crime' were neglected; moreover the theory came to be identified with zero tolerance policing. Unfortunately some possible fruitful aspects of the theory – putting into perspective classic ways of crime fighting and law enforcement; making use of the 'preventive capital' of citizens – were neglected. To find out its real value we should pass over the mystified case of New York and make an inventory of various research results on controlling and fighting disorder.

'Disorder policing' may serve as an umbrella for various approaches to enhance quality

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of life in problematic urban areas, from aggressive approaches like zero tolerance in New York to approaches that stress consultation and cooperation with other professionals and citizens. An example of these last approaches is the alternative police program in Chicago wherein citizens are invited to participate in a collective process of indicating and prioritising crime and disorder-problems. Another example is the recently implemented reassurance policing program in England in which local 'signal events' are collectively discussed and dealt with.

In which respects disorder policing can enhance the feelings of trust and security of citizens? Can disorder policing also reduce victimization? What are the consequences for the theory and practice of community policing?

Vande Walle, Gudrun (Ghent University)

Informal markets and their connection to crime in Europe: a multidisciplinary meta analysis

The aim is to present the results of a meta-analysis of research done concerning informal markets in Europe. Roughly said informal markets are not officially detected markets of goods and services. While it could be discussed whether the informal market belongs intrinsically to the criminological study domain, it is more often related to crime phenomena like corruption, organised crime, corporate crime, … . The study of informal markets is important for criminology because it permits to detect these crime phenomena that are difficult to study directly for different reasons (complexity, the hidden character, the connotation with violence, …) .

However the informal market is a vague concept: it has been studied from different disciplinary perspectives varying from economics, anthropology, criminology, sociology, … . Each of these perspectives use their own terminology, like eg shadow economy, hidden economy, non-observed economy, and these concepts do not always refer to the same mechanisms. The social-geographical context is specific for each informal market and gives shape to every informal market. These complexities and differences lead to the idea to make an inventory as a keystone for further research concerning informal markets and the related financial-economic crime phenomena.

Vander Laenen, Freya (Ghent University)

The Nominal Group Technique, a participative research technique holding great potential for criminology

Focus group research is often applied in qualitative criminological research and is well documented in publications. The Nominal Group Technique (NGT) is not.

However, the NGT was successfully applied as part of an adolescent-centred qualitative methodology, combining (open) focus groups, NGT and feedback sessions. This methodology was used to study the preferences for (a) drug prevention (policy) of a vulnerable, so-called 'difficult-to-reach' group: young people with emotional and behavioural disorders living in institutions and attending special education.

The NGT holds great potential for actively involving (research) populations to gather and prioritize their ideas. It can be used with experts, the local communities, and with hard-to-reach (hard-to-study) populations. Moreover, the NGT can meet some of the objections linked to focus groups.

The NGT is a highly structured technique with characteristics of an individual survey

and a focus group. The structure limits the influence of the researcher and of group dynamics. It is an ideal technique for gathering and prioritizing ideas. Moreover, it can be used with respondents with limited reading and writing capacities and with limited verbal capacities.

The NGT has one mayor disadvantage, especially for qualitative research: it does not allow for sufficient qualitative depth to be added to the research results, contrary to focus groups. Therefore, combining the NGT with focus groups is optimal to gain an in-depth insight into people's ideas and needs.

Vandevoorde, Natascha (University College Ghent)

Relationship police - ethnic minorities: the eye of the beholder

Empirical data in Western countries often show a dysfunctional relationship between the police and ethnic minorities which is characterized by mutual distrust or even hostility. The leading thread running through studies into the nature and causes of this problematic understanding -or rather, lack of understanding- consists of mutual negative images or perceptions (stereotyping) which influence processes of action and reaction resulting in self fulfilling prophecies which lead to a vicious circle. Based on an international study of literature and empirical research in Belgium, this paper presents an insight into processes at the basis of the formation of these images which consist of a complex clew of cultural as well as structural elements. Hereby attention is paid to both the perceptions of and towards ethnic minorities which reached our country via the former migration for labour (the so-called 'old immigrants' and their offspring) and -the in many respects different- perceptions of and towards ethnic minorities which manifest themselves via the current migration for war or economic reasons (the so-called 'new immigrants').

Varadi-Csema, Erika (University of Miskolc)

The case of the white-mouse. The situation of the child-abuse and the problems of the criminal justice

In the last period there were some interesting researches in connection with victimization, child-abuse. In 2006 the result of the biggest Hungarian victim-research was published. In 2007 the researches informed us about the real situation of the children in the society and the effectiveness of the work of the child- and youth welfare system. The result showed very important differences between the official police statistics and the statistical data of the welfare-system.

In connection with this phenomenon there is another question: The reaction-possibilities of our criminal justice. With the help of these cases the problem of the criminal law can be revealed.

Varona Gómez, Daniel (University of Girona)

Public opinion and punitive attitudes (a pilot study of university students in Catalonia)

One of the "major topics" of the criminology of the 21st century is the research on the punitive attitudes of the citizens. It derives fundamentally from the increasing worry

before the phenomenon referred by the criminology literature as "penal populism", which is apparent in many developed countries. One of the characteristics of "penal populism" is that of (supposed) social demand of a more severe response to the delinquency. However certain research conducted with regard to public opinion and punitive attitudes in various countries negates or at least qualify the supposed greater citizen punitivism. In Spain there is a lack of research about public opinion and punitive attitudes. In spite of this, an analysis of the recent Spanish criminal policy allows us to observe that political parties speak openly of a greater social demand of "zero tolerance" of crime and in short, of a clear punitive feeling in the Spanish population. In fact this was one of the main reasons used by the government for the recent reforms of the Spanish penal legislation, which ultimately increased the criminal repression. The purpose of the work is to present a pilot study on the punitive attitude of the citizens from a survey carried out by the students of the University of Girona. The base of our survey forms part of the British Crime Survey which is dedicated specifically to issues relating to the public opinion on criminal justice (HOUGH / ROBERTS, 1998). This has been modified in part to adapt it to the Spanish reality and to particular aims of our investigation.

Verde, Alfredo (University of Genoa)

Psychoanalysis and Criminology: from the Criminal to the Society

The present contribution focuses upon the shift, in psychoanalytical criminology, from the emphasis on the individual to the consideration of social reaction and social (unconscious) mechanisms. To the end of understanding such shift, a brief review of principal contributions of psychoanalysis to criminology is proposed, in which one can easily view how, from the "classic" age of psychoanalytical contributions (mainly concerning the classification of criminals and the clinical etiological research upon causes of criminality and criminal careers, and the problem of treatment of criminals), the interest of scholars now focuses mainly upon much broader questions (psychoanalysis of the punitive society, new punitiveness in post-modern or late modern society). The causes of such shift are reconnected, on one side, to the spreading of psychoanalytical thinking to near disciplines (sociology, cultural studies, literature), and on the other side to the failure of treatment-based, positivist approaches. From this point of view, if the psychoanalytical treatment of criminals is dead, psychoanalytical criminology is alive.

Verdolini, Valeria (University of Milan)

On the dialogical nature of Civil Disobedience

The intervention will be a brief report on The Dialogical Nature of Civil Disobedience and the State Reaction against it. The analysis starts from Michel Foucault's idea of the dialogical nature of powers and resistances, applied in a comparative way to three different form of participation in democratic countries: democratic participation (political parties), civil disobedience and resistances (including subversion and terrorism). The first two forms in fact presents the characteristics of dialogue, the third one moves to the not recognition of the state legitimacy and purposes a new form of discourse, different and outside the field of legitimacy. The research tries to understand the main differences between the three forms and how the State addresses to civil disobedience in the same way of resistances, criminalizing and using its "legitimate monopoly of physical force"

(especially in the case of Genova G8). What are the State's resistances against this type of dialogue? Why the punishment does not recognize the difference between the dialogical and not dialogical approach? And why in the last years the democratic participation has been moved to informal approaches as civil disobedience? what is the relation between the crisis of the State and this new, global forms of participation? These are the questions that the research will try to answer, moving in a borderline zone of social control, where the symbolic power of punishment is the real reason to justify the control, and where the political nature of the disobedience and its counteregemonic power is the real harm.

Verhage, Antoinette (University of Ghent)

The compliance officer: policing the world of finance?

'Compliance' is a concept encompassing several forms of self regulation, rule-abidance and corporate governance. Its scope varies from environmental and work-related (self)regulation to the implementation of specific regulation. However, in the financial sector 'compliance' implies the extent to which companies live up to several financial regulations, including the anti-money laundering legislation. This not only entails the screening of customers, staff and transactions, but also the realisation of the obligation to report any suspicious transaction.

In order to strengthen the execution of these tasks of 'compliance' within the financial sector in Belgium, a new professional group was developed (based on a statutory requirement) which has been made responsible for the implementation of compliance (incl. anti money laundering measures) inside companies. This new profession consists of people specialised in legal and compliance matters and can be found inside financial companies, placed on a rather high hierarchical level.

This new profession is called the sector of 'compliance officers' or 'anti-money laundering officers' and may possibly be considered as a new component of the public and private policing machinery. In this paper we want to study this 'compliance officer' in order to explore the extent to which this function is a part of policing in general, and give some preliminary results on the research into the profile of this recent professional sector that is engaging upon the battle against money laundering.

Verwee, Isabel (Free University of Brussels)

The police and the citizen

Within (inter)national debates, police is going through thorough movements as privatizing police functions, transnational policing, new technologies,… These movements, together with structural and cultural reforms, are often labelled as the facilitator of a changing role of the police. Within this scope scholars and practitioners start searching for a (new?) identity of the police.

Considering the citizen is the user par excellence of the police, the relationship citizen-police will take a fundamental place in this debate. In lots of surveys, citizens plea for a more repressive police. However the amount of police activities specifically related to crime is only 10 to 15 per cent (Bayley, 1996; Stol, 2004). Enhus and Eliaerts found a similar pattern in Belgium (1992) for the local police.

Because the police are mostly reactive since citizens initiate police action, gives the citizen tasks to the police which are not in accordance with his expectations. Why does this paradox occur? Hypothetically we try to find an answer in the symbolic function of police.

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Lofthouse (1966) poses police is not only the simple protector of the community; they are constantly (actively) engaged in the construction and reconstruction of the moral and social order. They communicate ethical and moral values in a conscious (verbal) and an unconscious (attitudes) way. When ethical and moral values of the community threaten to collapse, confusion and worry arise in the citizen's head. As a consequence the citizen will question the legitimacy of the police. Can this be an explanation for his more repressive plea?

Vettenburg, Nicole (University of Ghent)

The impact of the school on juvenile delinquent behaviour with a particular focus on the relationship with teachers

This paper discusses two issues. The first part investigates the extent to which school-related factors affect the development of delinquent behaviour among young people, taking into account family-related factors as well. The second part examines the extent to which the quality of the pupil-teacher relationship affect pupils' behaviour. Both parts are based on recently conducted self-reported delinquency research. The results are compared with the findings of previous research. Are the school and the relationship with the teacher gaining importance over time? What does this mean against the backdrop of current evolutions in society in which growing pressure is exercised on schools?
Key words: school - juvenile delinquency

Vettori, Barbara (TRANSCRIME, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime. University of Trento – Catholic University of Milano, Italy)

Cost-benefit analysis of anti money laundering regulation in the EU

This paper presents the results of the Study "Cost Benefit Analysis of Transparency Requirements in the Company/Corporate Field and Banking Sector relevant to the fight against Money Laundering and other Financial Crime". The Study was carried out by Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime, Università di Trento/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano (Italy) and funded by the European Commission, DG JLS. The key aim of the Study was the comparison of two beneficial ownership (BO) disclosure systems (defined as Model 0 and Model 1) in terms of the costs and benefits that may arise from their implementation in the 27 EU countries, Model 0 is the intermediary-based BO disclosure system embodied in the Third EU Anti Money Laundering Directive (Directive 2005/60/EC). This disclosure system foresees a primary reliance on financial and business intermediaries in order to obtain company beneficial ownership and control information using a risk based approach. Model 1 is, instead, a hypothetical upfront and ongoing BO disclosure system where the duty to disclose beneficial ownership of public and private unlisted companies is placed on the same beneficial owner, who should notify the company of his ownership details.

Virta, Sirpa (University of Tampere)

The New Politics of Community Policing

This paper deals with the new politics of community policing and argues that the development indicates a paradigm shift in practice of security and policing, and may lead towards a security regime called control society. Control society, as a concept, refers to

secrecy, securitization, closed society where the flow of community intelligence is one-way street and for national security. Many European union security and policing strategies (the Hague Programme 2005, and its Action Plan especially) treat community policing as a vital tool for local neighborhood level counter terrorism, and reconciled with the intelligence-led policing model (exported by Europol in 2006 to all EU Member States' police organizations) it could become effective tool for national security. The recently proliferating variants like "the Protective Services" are concrete examples of this reconciliation. The new politics of community policing brings the State to the neighborhoods and national security issues into the community safety partnerships' agendas and could be very harmful for the fundamental values of community policing and consent policing.

Vishnevetsky, Michael (Keele University)

Youth gangs and terrorism in Chechnya: recruitment, activities and networks

This paper deals with the participation of young men in terrorism in Chechnya. It outlines the ways in which these 14-18 year old men become involved, what type of action they take, their position in the terrorist networks, and suggests the factors that were conducive to their terrorist activities. The data used in this paper are largely drawn from Kommersant, a leading Russian newspaper, and were collected during recent fieldwork in Russia. Specifically, the paper seeks to demonstrate the development of two groups of young people in Chechnya.
The paper will in particular use frameworks related to youth gangs and violence, and relationships between youth gangs and organised crime in order to analyse these two groups.

Walker, Clive (University of Leeds)

'Neighbour terrorism': Treating friend as foe under anti-terrorism laws

The agenda of terrorism laws and strategies is subtly changing. Reaction to the attacks of 9/11 was focused against the outsider. It was the non-citizen who was the prime suspect and who was most likely to be subject to special security laws. The state's reaction could therefore take the form of exclusion (through deportation) or quarantine (by detention without trial). However, after the attacks in Madrid (2004) and London (2005), security policy has been recalibrated towards treating everyone as a potential 'neighbour terrorist'. Thus, all become subject to special measures which were previously aimed at foreigners, such as control orders in the United Kingdom. All become subject to pervasive stop, search and surveillance powers. Programmes which seek to de-legitimise radicalism are also being developed. Since such treatment calls into question the legitimacy of the state, both as a protective agent and as a respecter of fundamental rights to liberty, privacy and expression, the state must seek to justify its action either by the delivery of successful security or by adopting restraints which allay the fears of the majority. However, success in terms of security has been elusive, while restraints such as profiling are difficult to manage and controversial as instruments in themselves. This paper will suggest that a non-discriminatory focus on human security should motivate the state. This approach has implications for the ethos and status of security laws and also for the priority given to those laws in comparison to other strategies.

W Walklate, Sandra (University of Liverpool)

Security and public protection: whose agenda?
Thinking about security
and public protection through a gendered lens

Much criminological interest in security and protection has revolved around the fear of crime. Insofar as that interest has been gendered, it has been concerned to address women's safety in the public and the private spheres. However since the transgressive events of 9/11, 11/3, and 7/7, as Virta (2006: 372) observes, the political paradox that these events have posed has rendered visible 'the view that politics is predicated on the process of differentiation or particularization within society; the division of people into actual or potential allies and enemies'. This view, arguably, has embraced a vision of a 'universal victim'(Mythen, 2007) that belies the reality of people's everyday experiences. Indeed the persistent evidence is that whether 'terrorist other', acquaintance, or intimate partner, protection and security are mediated by who you know and what you know about them. This paper will adopt a gender-wise stance (Davies, 2007) to the questions of gender and security as a way of exploring what is both visible and invisible in contemporary policy pre-occupations with public protection.

Wall, David S. (University of Leeds)

Cybercrime and cyberpolicing:
the transformation of criminal
and policing labour in the information age

Networked technologies have radically transformed the division of criminal labour online to give offenders greater control over the criminal process across a global span. This transformation is facilitating new forms of criminal organisation, offending groups and offending types. But this change has not been linear and the first part of this paper will argue that (cyber)crime has evolved in three stages that are each characterised by specific milestones in the evolution of the information age.

The second part will then show how these milestones have changed the way that criminal labour is organised online to transform criminal activity and it will identify three distinct generations of cybercrime leading to the wholesale automation of cybercrime.

The third part of the paper will look at the flip-side of cybercrime to argue that the same technologies which give rise to criminal opportunity can be used to police it, particularly in the most recent stage of evolution. In so doing the division of policing labour is transformed. The fourth part will outline the challenges that this digital realism of networked technology creates for privacy and security.

Wall, David (University of Leeds)
Large, Jo (University of Leeds)

Fashion police: policing counterfeit luxury fashion
goods in the 21st century global market

The luxury goods counterfeiting industry has expanded in recent years following advances in technology, globalisation and changes in consumer preferences towards branded goods. Some commentators have estimated that the market for counterfeit goods now constitutes between five and seven percent of all world trade (See Brut 1997:7 in Yar, 2005:2; Hetzer, 2002:306). Counterfeiting raises some interesting questions for criminology that fall outside

our respective policing traditions. The main problem with counterfeited goods is that consumers and also many victims do not tend to see the problem. Consumers, for example, are always on the lookout for a good bargain which the counterfeit goods seem to represent. The brand owners are reluctant to report their victimisation because of possible damage to their reputation. The criminal justice agencies find that counterfeiting does not fit into their routine activities and priorities. These differing views not only shape criminal justice responses to counterfeiting, but also create confusion between the application of private and public interests and blur the focus of regulating and policing counterfeiting.

This paper explores the policing counterfeit luxury fashion goods in the 21st Century global market and is specifically informed by the UK findings of Project Couture. Couture is a two year EU (AGIS) research project being conducted TRANSCRIME (Italy) with the University of Leeds (UK) in collaboration and the Sorbonne (France) and seeks to "improve the response to counterfeiting of fashion apparel trade marks by developing a crime proofing mechanism at both a national and European level".

Walsh, Patrick D. (Loyola University)

A Micro-Analysis of Four Robbery Homicide Events

Prior research has attempted to generalize various aspects of the crime of robbery to obtain typologies of potential offenders, develop effective robbery countermeasures, and quantify the impact of victims in the target selection process of robbery offenders. It is possible however that the crime of robbery –any one single robbery event- may be so dependent on the convergence of the specific offender (and their motivation and degree of rationality), the chosen target, and the actions of the victims present that a generalization from a sample of robbery events to a valid typology may not be valid. In the research at hand four robbery homicides events at commercial business locations are reviewed. As offenders have been identified (arrested) in all four cases, with convictions in two and trials pending in the other two and the author's personal involvement in the investigations of the crimes; multiple details of the crime event are known. Some of the variables reviewed concern the offender: drug usage prior to the event, method of transportation to the crime site, distance from offender's residence to the crime site, age, education, time elapsed from event to arrest, primary evidentiary lead that led to arrest, and criminal history; the robbery target: the types and number of robbery countermeasures in effect at the time of the crime; the crime history of the location, and census and socioeconomic data of the neighborhood; and the victims: number present, their actions during the event, their completion of robbery deterrent training, and the presence of non-employees and their impact on the outcome of the robbery event.

Waszkiewicz, Pawel (University of Warsaw)

The effectivenes of CCTV (Warsaw case)

There is no doubt, the number of closed circuit television (CCTV) systems is increasing all over the world. Not only in UK, which have already become a symbol of, so called, ''Big Brother State'', but also in other countries in Europe. CCTV is often considered a ''perfect solution'' for criminality problems and fear of crime. Although more and more cameras follow pedestrians in most of the public places (especially in major cities), there is no scientific surveys to prove CCTV to be an effective tool in fighting against crime (prevention, investigation and litigation). This paper presents results of a survey being conducted in Warsaw (before and after measures in 2 experimental and 2 control areas).

W Waszkiewicz, Pawel (University of Warsaw)

Gated communities - effect of fear of crime?

In many countries starting from USA and South America, South Africa, but nowadays also Europe and Asia more and more of new build residential developments are closed for ''strangers'' ; people who don't live inside them neither are invited by residents. Such communities are called ''gated communities'' because always contain controlled entrance. The phenomenon of gated communities is wide spreading in Poland, where most of new residential investments contain different types of entrance control: locked gates, cameras, security staff. One of explanations of it's popularity is growing insecurity caused by terrorism as well as ordinary criminality. This paper will give the results from the Warsaw study containing interviews with 200 residents of 2 neighbouring communities: gated and non-gated one.

Waters, Jaime (Sheffield Hallam University)

Illegal Drug Use Among Older Adults

Illegal drug use is a much discussed, publicised and researched area of criminology. However, there has been little interest thus far in more mature users. This presentation is based upon four years' research that took this very group as its object of analysis. Relatively widespread and socially acceptable drug use boomed in the 1960s. As such, those who were in the vanguard of the movement are now reaching late-middle age, and the opportunity to conduct research focusing on more mature users is blossoming.

This presentation outlines the quantitative and qualitative techniques that were used in order to build a broad picture of the group in question and serve as a prolegomenon for more detailed research. Quantitatively, secondary data analysis was used to explore the British Crime Survey. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate techniques were used to analyse the data set, including hypothesis testing and logistics regression. For the qualitative component, the research used snowball sampling to conduct face-to-face in-depth interviews with adults over the age of 40 involved in recent illegal drug use living in the community. The presentation also outlines the broad trends that were uncovered.

Webb, Vincent J. (Sam Houston State University)

American Community-Level Responses
to Human Trafficking:
The Case of the Houston Texas Trafficking Rescue Alliance

This paper presents a case study of one of the human trafficking taskforces formed in response to a United States Department of Justice initiative to provide local jurisdictions with resources for use in combating human trafficking. Houston, Texas, which is America's fourth largest city and its sixth largest metropolitan area, is the setting for the case study. The Houston taskforce, known as the Houston Trafficking Rescue Alliance (HTRA) was established in late 2005. Within the U.S. Department of Justice HTRA quickly became identified as one of the most successful taskforces and has been held up as a model for emulation by other American communities and jurisdictions. This paper examines the development of the taskforce and identifies those factors responsible for its apparent

success. Based upon some of the lessons learned from the Houston task force experience, the paper considers the efficacy of collaborative approaches involving criminal justice agencies and community-based victim-serving organizations for addressing human trafficking at the community level.

Webster, Colin (Leeds Metropolitan University)

Criminal Careers in Theoretical Context: Biography, History and Risk

Criminal career research is increasingly turning to questions about the social psychological, social and neighbourhood context of the emergence, duration and desistance of careers. Traditionally, this qualitative and structural context and its influence on criminal careers are ignored or remain unknown in survey-based cross sectional and longitudinal research focusing on individual level prediction of risk and protective factors.
Arising from our qualitative, biographical, in-depth, longitudinal study of individuals (n=186) living in some of the poorest places in England, this paper argues that our and other very recent British studies of desistance are seeing a theoretical convergence and consensus of approach against the previous dominant empiricist and determinist models of desistance. We suggest however, that this critical theoretical promise has yet to be realised in research practice. Drawing on recent exemplary desistance studies, this paper attempts to give form and substance to this theoretical promise of a non-deterministic and non-empiricist study of criminal careers and desistance.

Weerman, Frank (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement /Free University Amsterdam)

The relationship between peers and delinquency: exploring changes in networks among secondary school students

It is a well-known finding from criminological research that there is a strong association between delinquent behavior and having delinquent friends. This is often interpreted as the result of a strong influence of 'bad peers'. However, the relationship can have two directions. Delinquency can be the result of bad peer influence, but it is also possible that delinquent youths get befriend with each other more often (selection). Morever, there are indications that the strength of the association is usually overestimated, because respondents have been asked to report about their friends, instead of measuring delinquency in these friends directly.
In this presentation I will show the results of an exploratory analysis of changes (between two measurements) in school peer networks and delinquent behavior. Data come from the NSCR School Study, in which about 1000 lower educated students (13-17 years old) are questioned repeatedly. Because the school networks of students have been mapped in this study, delinquent behavior of school friends are measured in a direct manner. The longitudinal character of the study makes it possible to study the causal directions of the association between delinquency of school friends in the network and ones own delinquent behavior.

W Weijers, Ido (University of Utrecht)

The Age of Criminal responsibility

Children below a certain age are too young to be held responsible for breaking the law. This principle is spelled out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child but the Convention does not set a specific age. In fact there is continuing debate about the appropriate age. This paper intends to throw new light on the question of the age of criminal responsibility by bringing together some criminological findings, data from empirical research and theoretical insights. It will present an overview of the international state of affairs concerning legal regulations. In order to obtain some idea of the often opaque reality concealed behind these rules, several practical implications from a variety of perspectives and experiences will be discussed. This is followed by an overview of findings from developmental studies . It will become clear that recent research provides relevant scientific data concerning children's understanding. The paper will conclude with some suggestions for guidelines for the age limits in criminal law.

Weijers, Ido (Universiteit Utrecht)

Youngsters

'Don't punish, educate' was the motto of the movement for a separate juvenile criminal law, not only in the Netherlands but internationally. In the twentieth century we have seen a gradual realisation of this motto. More recently, however, since the nineteen eighties, there has been a discernible swing in the opposite direction. Without abandoning the educational perspective entirely, a new emphasis on punishment has emerged alongside it. 'Punish and educate'; that could be seen as the motto of the last ten to fifteen years. This paper is an attempt to study this development in depth.

Welch, Michael (Rutgers University)

Militarizing the Economy of Penal Power: Unlawful Enemy Combatants in the War on Terror

Deepening his exploration of power and punishment, Foucault contends that penality performs functions that extend beyond mere retribution and is enveloped into a broader network of power relations that exist outside the immediate orbit of the penal regime. Indeed, punitive methods should not be accepted as mere consequences of legislation but rather as signposts for emerging social structures and shifting dynamics of power. By taking a critical look at the recent controversy over unlawful enemy combatants, we are afforded an opportunity to recognize several of Foucault's insights concerning the reach of power. At its most basic level, the unlawful enemy combatant designation is a form of classification that speaks to Foucault's interest in how power gives way to the chores of social sorting: that is, assigning people into socially constructed categories. However, as a point of departure from Foucault's apolitical depiction of power as not belonging to any pregiven group or individuals, this paper sets out to demonstrate that the unlawful enemy combatant designation is very much a product of how the Bush administration has chosen to conduct its counter-terrorism strategy in the wake of September 11. As the paper illustrates, Bush as commander-in-chief has opted to militarize the economy of penal power in the war on terror.

Wentink, Natalia (Florida State University-Panama City)

Youth intervention and Restorative Justice: Revisiting Heider's Balance Theory (1958) as a framework for change

This theoretical paper proposes a framework for youth intervention and Restorative Justice practices. While Heider's model (1946, 1958) has been underutilized, its utility within the context of youth intervention and restorative justice practices is promising. It is within these specific settings that the previously cited limitations of Heider's theory are circumvented. This paper examines the unique way in which this model links conceptualisations, attitudes, and behaviour which takes into account the manner in which attitudes can be changed according to the perceived target status of the victim of anti-social/criminal behaviour. Central to this proposal is the notion that the ways in which an individual perceives features of the world is linked to behaviour and that attitudes are linked to behaviour. Both attitudes and conceptualisations can be changed and modified. (Kelly, 1955; Ajzen, 1988). A theoretical approach for intervention and restorative justice practices provides the necessary framework for development, understanding, and evaluation of programmes seeking to bring about change in behaviour.

Werle, Markus M. (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg/Economy & Crime Research Center)

Business Self Regulation and Corporate Integrity. Does Corporate Culture matter?

Self-regulation and (self-) commitment of corporations become more and more important for the innovation and success of economic crime control and containment. This is a result of the win-win situation between — mostly — national legislators and an increasing number of multi-national organisations. Legislators have begun to implement incentives for self-regulation and crime prevention of organisations in new regulations like SOX and others, while the primary object of organisations is to minimise their economic and reputational risks.

So organisations implement more and more control and prevention measures which have two things in common: Firstly they all cost money so that less is more. Secondly we know less about which measures are the best because most of them were not evaluated yet — but we know, that most of them have an impact on the internal informal social control of an organisation. Therefore corporate climate and culture as well as corporate integrity have an innovation potential in economic crime control. To develop them has an additional benefit: it affects all kinds of damaging offences or counterproductive work behaviour. In my presentation I would like to show first results from an international study, founded by the German Volkswagen foundation, on types of corporate culture with more or less crime preventive effects.

Whitson, Jennifer (Carleton University, Canada)

The Role of Criminology and the Governance of Virtual Worlds and Online Game Spaces

While numerous academics have postulated whether technocrime—crime committed with or against computers—differs completely from traditional notions of crime, or whether the term describes recognizable crimes committed in a completely different way

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(Grabosky, 2001; Huey, 2002; Jewkes, 2002; Wall, 1997), the catalogue of crimes used in these theorizations is relatively limited; focusing on viruses, worms, and spam; cyberterrorism and hacking; censorship and child pornography; 'phishing' and identity theft (Akdeniz, 2001; Castells, 2001; Finch, 2002; Goodman, 1997; Levi, 2001; Levi & Wall, 2004; Wall, 2006).

This paper addresses crime and deviant behaviour that takes place in the growing number of virtual worlds and online game spaces, specifically focusing on Second Life. Created in 2003, Second Life is a 3-D virtual world centered on socialization and commerce. It boasts nearly 7 million 'residents' and 'real' financial transactions that total over $1.5 million US every 24 hours.

This paper highlights how the most common crimes in SL and other virtual worlds are overlooked by "traditional" technocrime research. These crimes include tax evasion (earning but not declaring US funds from building, selling, and trading online goods), intellectual property theft, illegal gaming and betting, vandalism, assault and even rape of avatars –the characters that players select to embody them in the virtual world. After addressing the factors that contribute to the dearth of criminological research, this paper explores the implications of these new conceptions of crime and their larger relationship to governance and control in online domains.

Whitson, Jennifer (Carleton University, Canada)

Identity Theft and Future Repercussions of Differential Victimization Patterns

This paper discusses both differential vulnerability to identity theft and the differential ability to successfully recover from victimization in order to theorize more broadly about the social bases of inequality in relation to the digital divide. According to common discourses, identity theft targets a diverse array of victims via a diverse array of methods, yet there is a complex interaction between identity theft victimization and the "digital divide".

Government agencies acknowledge that victims of identity theft do not fit the traditional underclass victim profile and instead are generally middle to upper class citizens who have access to technological resources, numerous financial accounts and have positive credit ratings (Bi-national Working Group on Cross-Border Mass Marketing Fraud, 2004). Yet, this paper hypothesizes that this victim profile is changing and economically disadvantaged citizens shoulder most of the burden of identity theft victimization. Rather than a benign change in the modality of governance, institutionally endorsed data securitization efforts further entrench social inequalities. Many of the precautionary measures endorsed have already been embraced by the technologically elite as part of a class-specific common sense.

 In contrast, large segments of Western societies are disadvantaged in managing their data doubles and rectifying problems once they arise as they lack access to security measures that are increasingly complicated, time consuming and/or are only available for purchase. Re-establishing one's identity (i.e. good credit report rating) is an ordeal that privileges those with certain technological, bureaucratic, and informational capacities. Consequently, preventing and recovering from identity theft is a meticulous self-governance project that reinforces structural divides, both economic and technological.

Wijkman, Miriam (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement /Free University Amsterdam)
Bijleveld, Catrien (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement /Free University Amsterdam)

Female sex offenders: perpetrator, victim, offense characteristics

We study all female sex offenders adjudicated in the Netherlands between 1994 and 2006. From analysis of their court files and their rap sheets, we describe these approximately 600 offenders in terms of sampling offences and sanctions. Next, zooming in on the subgroup of convicted hands-on offenders, we describe demographics, family background, personality disorders, victim characteristics, co-offending patterns and re-offending. We compare a typology derived through cluster analysis with existing typologies for female sex offenders.

Wikström, Per-Olof (University of Cambridge)

Childhood Social Environment and Adolescent Criminal Careers

This paper explores any differences in criminal career patterns by key features of childhood social environments with particular emphasis on neighbourhood disadvantage and family social conditions (as determined by class, education and income).

Wikström, Per-Olof H. (University of Cambridge)

The Role of the Environment in Crime Causation. Assessing the Routine Activities Theory

This paper discusses the shortcomings of the routine activity approcah in assessing crime causation. It argues for the need of better addressing the situational mechanisms that connect that individual and the environment in causing acts of crime.

Winfree, L. Thomas Jr. (New Mexico State University) - Maljevic, Almir (University of Sarajevo); Muratbegovic, Elmedin (University of Sarajevo) -Budimlic, Muhamed (University of Sarajevo) Mujanovic, Eldan (University of Sarajevo) - Weitekamp, Elmar (University of Tuebingen) Kerner, Hans-Juergen (University of Tübingen) - Reich, Kerstin (University of Tuebingen) Bott, Klaus (University of Tuebingen) - Weerman, Frank (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement) - Medina-Ariza, Juan José (University of Manchester) - Aldridge, Judith (University of Manchester)

The Confluence of Race and Youth Gangs: A Comparative Look at Youth in Five Nations

The impact of race and ethnicity on the study of crime has long been a central theme of much criminological research in the United States. Other nations throughout the world community have also begun to wrestle with the public perception and official reality that racial and ethnic minorities account disproportionately for the criminal and delinquent populations of their respective nations, whether the central measures are of persons accused, convicted, or incarcerated for crimes and delinquent acts. Using five samples of school-aged children living in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Germany and the United States, we examine the nature and extent of gang membership,

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illegal conduct, and related topics among the various racial and ethnic groups found in these nations. While some comparability problems exist, we also anticipate including a limited number of theoretically based constructs in our various analysis. Our modest study, with its limited generalizability even within each nation, should provide useful insights into the range of gang-related activities engaged in by each nation's respective sample of youths, as well as variations by race, ethnicity, and, where available, national origin.

Winfree, L. Thomas Jr. (New Mexico State University) - Medina-Ariza, Juan José (University of Manchester) Aldridge, Judith (University of Manchester) - Maljevic, Almir (University of Sarajevo) Muratbegovic, Elmedin (University of Sarajevo) - Budimlic, Muhamed (University of Sarajevo) Mujanovic, Eldan (University of Sarajevo) - Weitekamp, Elmar (University of Tuebingen) Kerner, Hans-Juergen (University of Tuebingen) - Reich, Kerstin (University of Tuebingen) Bott, Klaus (University of Tuebingen) - Weerman, Frank (NSCR-Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

Identifying Gender-Based Correlates of Youthful Misbehavior among Gang and Non-Gang Youth in Five Nations: A Comparative Analysis

The "gender effect" is a long established if poorly understood principle in U.S. criminology. However, the impact of gender on youthful misbehavior is a little studied phenomenon in a comparative context, especially using samples of youths living in more than two nations. The present study examines five different data sets, all using similar questions – and in some cases exactly the same surveys, to explore key questions related intra-sample and cross-sample differences in gang membership, gang orientations and attitudes, and youthful misbehavior. We will control for the effects of both gender and youth-gang membership self-reported misbehavior within five samples of school-age youths living in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Netherlands. Through our analyses we hope to provide additional insights into the cross-national operation of this important variable in the study of both gangs and youthful misbehavior.

Winstok, Zeev (University of Haifa)

From Self-control Capabilities and the Need to Control Others to Proactive and Reactive Aggression among Adolescents

The purpose of this study is to explore the associations between aspects of control (self-control capability and the need to control others) and forms of aggression (reactive and proactive). Data was derived from a structured questionnaire administered to 660 male and female adolescents of an average age of 14.99 years, from two urban schools in northern Israel. Findings demonstrate a negative association between the need to control others and the capability to control the self. Findings also show that proactive violence is especially associated with the need to control others, whereas reactive violence is linked more closely to self-control capability. The effects of gender and age on control and aggression factors as well as on the relationships between them are also shown. Findings are discussed on both the behavioral and the motivational levels.

Winterdyk, John (Mount Royal College, Canada)
Antonopoulos, Georgios A. (University of Teesside)

International Responses to Racist Victimisation

Crime has always been one of the most important social issues identified with ethnicity and 'race', and certain crimes have been associated with certain minority ethnic groups in the majority's social consciousness. The status of minority ethnic groups as victims has been relatively neglected. After 1990 however, the public, political and academic concern about the issue has increased and this is partly due to a number of high profile cases of racist violence like the death of a black youngster, Stephen Lawrence, in 1993 in London by a gang of white youth, and the brutal killing of James Byrd, a 49-year-old black man from Texas by racists. The responses to racist victimisation have been a very important part of the racist victimisation nexus. Researchers on the field such as Bowling and Phillips (2002) put all responses into four categories: 1) self-defence, 2) state responses, 3) police responses, and 4) multi-agency responses, whereas others provide a distinction among legal, situational and socially preventative responses. The purpose of this presentation is to draw upon the findings from a project the authors are undertaking and to both describe the responses to racist victimisation from a number of countries (e.g., Canada United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, etc.), as well as offer some comparative observations regarding international responses to racist victimization.

Winterdyk, John (Mount Royal College, Canada)

Human trafficking an international observation: Results from a preliminary examination of prevention/intervention strategies

This presentation is based on larger project supported through the National Institute of Justice. The first part of the presentation will draw on information gathered on human trafficking involving the US-Canada border. The second part will focus on information gathered through interviews conducted with a host of UN and European contacts. Specifically, I will focus on describing the various cross-national collaborative endeavours and initiatives being used to prevent human trafficking along the US-Canada border as well as provide a formative summary of observations gathered through the European contacts. Using data from public domain material, data from surveys and interviews, I will provide an overview of some of the current issues and concerns as well as identify a number of the concerns/issues raised in regard to the effort to combat human trafficking in both Europe and more specifically in North America. The presentation will conclude with some international observations regarding efforts to combat human trafficking.

Wößner, Gunda (Max-Planck-Institut,Freiburg)

Classifying Sexual Offenders - An Empirical Model for Generating Type-Specific Approaches to Intervention

Treating sexual offenders reduces recidivism somehow compared to non treated sexual offenders even though evaluation and treatment studies reach different numbers on recidivism rates and effectiveness. But the question remains what exactly works for whom, i.e. does one kind of treatment work for all sexual offenders? In this empirical study the effort was made to develop a sex offender typology that refers to treatment relevant factors

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and characteristics in order to help improving specific treatment approaches. In a first step we conducted an expert survey to identify these treatment relevant factors for the later typology. In the main part of the study 199 sexual offenders incarcerated in German prison and forensic facilities where thereafter examined according to the identified characteristics. A cluster analysis resulted in five subtypes of sexual offenders. The clusters are presented with regard to their criminological relevant characteristics and implications for type related interventions are derived and discussed.

Wootton, Andrew B. (University of Salford)
Davey, Caroline (University of Salford)

Security as standard: Integrating crime prevention and the design of the built environment

Secured by Design is a police initiative to encourage the UK building industry to adopt crime prevention measures within the design of the built environment. It is implemented by Architectural Liaison Officers who provide guidance on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and assess development plans and architectural designs in terms of vulnerability to crime. With funding from AGIS (2006) and the UK Association of Chief Police Officers, the Design Against Crime Solution Centre is evaluating Secured By Design in the UK, assisting Greater Manchester Police (GMP) in the development of an improved police design-led crime prevention service to be rolled-out across the Northwest of England, and developing a tool to support implementation within Europe — the Secured By Design Xchange Tool.

This has involved: (i) a survey of Architectural Liaison Officers; (ii) evaluating the current service provided by GMP; (iii) working with GMP to develop a new service model that can be rolled out across the Northwest region; (iv) working with European project partners to establish how the new model might be adapted to different European contexts.

This paper will report on research findings to date: limitations of the existing service; the design of the new service being piloted in Manchester; and a methodology for assessing the applicability of the new service to different European contexts. The authors suggest that a service-oriented model integrated within the design and planning process, paid for by developers, and delivered by professionals with a development industry background has the potential to be implemented in European countries where Development Control processes exist.

Wyvekens, Anne (CERSA/CNRS)

Situational prevention in France today

Crime prevention in France has always been more «social» than «situational». Situational prevention was generally seen as nothing more than CCTV, which was dismissed as a threat to civil liberties. American theories like "broken windows" or "defensible space", linking safety to the quality of space and its monitoring by the inhabitants were regarded with suspicion. Nowadays the issue of safety in disadvantaged urban areas, and more generally the issue of "disorders", especially in public or commercial areas has given rise to new answers. Urban renewal has taken the safety issue into account. In public places, "civil competences" are being mobilized, together with environmental devices and classic policing, to create an "order of the place". Would situational prevention give a more specific content to French crime prevention?

Youngs, Donna (Centre for Investigative Psychology, United Kingdom)
Canter, David (Centre for Investigative Psychology, United Kingdom)

Contemporary Challenges in Investigative Psychology:
Towards an Interactive Offender Profiling System (IOPS)

The operational policing concerns with suspect elicitation and prioritisation that have directed 20 years of Investigative Psychology research can be cast as variants of the 'Profiling Equations' (Canter 1993). These Profiling or Actions-Characteristics equations are the means by which the differential patterns of relationships between particular offending styles, whether in burglary, robbery or serial killing, and the characteristics of a likely perpetrator are represented. Establishing solutions to these equations requires, in the first instance, an understanding of how offenders differ in their criminal actions. Progress in the modelling of criminal variation is reviewed, both in terms of the structural and the substantive bases for criminal differentiation. The potential of Canter's Radex Model of Criminal Differentiation as well as formal theoretical frameworks of behavioural variation such as Shye's Action Systems (e.g. 1985) and Bandura's Social Cognitive theory (e.g.1986) is explored. In so doing the challenges investigative psychologists face in modelling criminal variation are set out. Work to date building on these models to show relationships between particular offending styles and particular types of perpetrator are summarised. The ways in which such findings can be harnessed to develop an Interactive Offender Profiling system (IOPS) are presented.

Zaccherini, Elena (Safe City Department, Municipality of Ferrara)

"Ferrara safe and solidal city":
integrated prevention grounds
and community development processes in a local contest.

"Ferrara Safe and Solidal city" is an integrated prevention project held by Ferrara Municipality. Safety is meant as "good social health": of the people, between people and institutions, and amongst different institutions. The project is based on the assumption that reparation and prevention capacities of the local government, or preventive and repressive competence of local and national police, stand only as partial answers, if not integrated in a complex system of coordinated actions. Therefore, project objective is to contribute to the enhancing of safety conditions/perception in Ferrara town, through the promotion of local, participatory, decentralized and integrated policies. Amongst the many tools foreseen and implemented by the project, this paper focuses on two experiences: the "Agire la sicurezza" course and the Social Mediation Office.
The "Agire la sicurezza" course involves participants from different institutions: local and national police, social and health workers, volunteers form the third sector. All directly involved in managing safety problems arising in town, each one of them from their specific point of view and field of competence. Objective of the course is to establish an integrated approach culture and develope integrated operational protocols to takle the main safety issues in town. Main characteristic of the "Agire la sicurezza" course is the "bottom up approach": operational protocols are proposed directly by the people working in the field, and not decided "from above". Outcomes of the first experimental modules have been four proposals, ready to become official inter-institutional protocols in the first months of the coming year, on the arising city problems: sale and use of alchool amongst youngsters; violence towards women in emergency situations; integration paths for new citizens; and development of youngsters civil education curricula.

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The Social Mediation office its a space the municipality bought in one of the "hot spot" in town, a skyscraper where live families from 31 different nationalities: objective of the project is to give proximity answers to a strong social demand and support the local community in putting forward their own resources in facing conflict and crisis situations.

Zakalyuk, Anatoliy (Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine)

The political rivalry in Ukraine distorts the real state of criminality and fight against it

This tendency is displayed on the following points:
- incomplete registration of crimes with the purpose of creation making the visibility, that both the ruling party and the political force are successfully fighting against criminality;
- these political forces make groundless change in the legislation and the results are hiding of considerable part of criminal actions portion deeds, such as: burglary, motor transport crimes, etc. with the aim to consider them as insignificant violation and in factin fact thousands of committed persons remain unpunished;
- in the Criminal code of Ukraine the normative indications of the organized criminal activity, which expose its content have not been determined for many years. As a result of such actions the attention of law-enforcement bodies is paid to an ordinary group crimes, but not to the crimes in the sphere of economy which are linked with the corruption of the representatives of power at different levels; definite po
- system of the financial monitoring of doubtful financial operations created in the state with the aim of determining their possible involvement to «washing» money due to the because of serious defects in the legislation, which is working unsuccessfully and it does not influence on «dirty» money funds to be revealed;
- for a long time the Verhovna Rada has not considered the important bills on the fight against a corruption, on judicial reform, crime preventions and examination of legislative acts with the purpose of determining their influence on a criminological situation;
- the decrees of the President on these questions have not been realized too.
- authorities does not take into consideration the estimations appraisals and suggestions sentences of criminologists on an occasion of criminal situation improvement; the possibilities of criminologists are underestimated.
In this situation the Co-ordinative Bureau of Ukrainian Criminologists activates its efforts and tries endeavours to attract the attention of progressive-minded scholars in Europe, in law authorities, academic and other institutions of the society.

Zarafonitou, Christina (Panteion University)

Criminal Victimization in Greece, some results from the EU-ICS

The measurement of victimisation was rare and sporadic in Greece until 2005 when it is included in EUICS.
Many findings are of high interest as for example those concerning corruption. It is also very important to remark the high rates of unsafety among the inhabitants of Greece and in particular of citizens of Athens, in spite of relatively low rates of their victimisation. This paper focuses on this point, trying to reveal the factors who could explain this "paradox".

Zarafonitou, Christina (Panteion University)
Gouseti, Ioanna (Panteion University)

Punitiveness and (in)security:
the Greek experience

The paper will present the main results of a recent study realised between the inhabitans of Athens in order to examine the factors related with their punitiveness and its correlation with the feelings of (in)security. In this framework, we have studied the role of general social attitudes of the sample, the role of the fear of crime and of the previous victimisation's experience, of their attitudes to penal justice system as well as the role of the media. We have, especially, focused in their opinions about the "just sentences". The international research experience until now has shown that the punitiveness attitudes are correlated with the general concern about criminality and its perception as an important social problem. This assumption will be examined from this paper.

Završnik, Aleš (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana)

Virtual Child Pornography:
Concept of Pseudo-Photograph

Criminalisation of production, distribution and possession of pornographic materials generally entails puzzling problems: what is pornography and what kind of images are sexually explicit; is sexual violence actually less violent than the violence imposed upon sexuality; who and what are we trying to protect by criminalising (also otherwise) consensual acts; who is the victim of pornography; how to define a minor etc.
The information-communication technology (ICT) has created new modes of production, distribution and possession of pornographic materials. The production is no longer bound to taking pictures of real people. Digital imaging techniques or so called morphing techniques enable creation of pseudo-photographs. Additionally, internet enables its users' fast, cheap and anonymous exchange of sexual explicit material. Furthermore the nature of possession of virtual computer-generated images has also changed: a person may not be able to retrieve or gain access to an image, but the image is still recoverable from the hard disk with the use of specialist forensic techniques. ICT thus perpetuates all the remaining questions of criminalisation of pornography and creates additional problems: who is the victim of the virtual child pornography; does the possession of the hard disk drive and the computer from which the image is still recoverable automatically leads to a conclusion that one possesses an indecent photograph of children; how long log files, i.e. diaries of users' internet activities and other digital trails should be used in criminal procedure etc. The paper tackles above-mentioned problems from the perspective of "sexualised culture" on one hand, and predominately strict legal regulation of sexually explicit materials on the other hand. It examines the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime, and the case Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition that struck down provisions of The Child Pornography Prevention Act (1996) in USA.

Zeloni, Andrea Massimo (Questura di Pesaro Urbino, Italy)

Homicide Criminal Investigation within the Family

Homicide within the family, that is to say domestic (in a broad sense, including extended families or people living together) could develop in situations of emotional, social, psychological and economic uneasiness during a conflictual cohabitation which is often

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caused by economic or occupational reasons. It is often the conclusive act of a number of behaviours that have seen repeated crimes of juridical nature. These crimes can take form in different ways. The homicide/suicide is only another variation which occurs in this context.

The development of investigations tends to find out the acts which are the "humus" where the homicide comes from. The analysis of the above elements and of the "iter criminis" are necessary and useful for the prosecutor to justify the closing speech and for the judge to explain and apply the punishment after considering premeditation, seriousness, aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the offence. This will enable the latter to determine the serenity of the offence and apply the punishment within his discretionary power.

This research doesn't deal with all that concerns the homicide itself under the technical criminal investigation point of view. What the detectives are interested in are satellite crimes: the premonitory and precursive signs which bring evil degenerative developments within the family. This illegal behaviour ranges over physical, sexual, moral violence, mistreatment, inobservance of welfare duties, the excess of remedial measures, fraudulent conversion, hereditary contrasts, alcohol abuse, incest, adultery, infanticide. The difficulty of the investigator consists in violating what Carnelutti defined "domestic secrets" which are protected by an attitude of tacit complicity by family or non family witnesses. Acquaintanceship may prevail on the interest of justice. The ability to investigate must be correctly oriented to guide "ab origine" the analysis within the family and its environment, to obtain impartial declarations from close relatives who may take sides or anyway decide not to cooperate because of the law or to divert the investigation by obstructionism, in evaluating an unknown social and family context which is sometimes not recognizably unprecedented in order to overcome the possible opposition of the habitat where the family lives. You must consider that the homicide might be seen and justified as a fair and redeeming act.

The investigation of a domestic homicide implies a sort of social enquiry with a procedural and penal aims.

The technical instruments may be, not only the gathering of declarations, but also the interception of phone calls and the acquisition of a social, medical, welfare, patrimonial documentation. The active role of the victim whose behaviour may be consciously or unconsciously challenging should be taken into careful consideration.

Detectives should have knowledge of judiciary psychology in order to be able to correctly interact with the people involved in the investigation and therefore "treat" them adequately.

Zhukova, Tatyana (Mariupol State University of Humanities, Ukraine)

Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in Italy and Ukraine (comparative analysis)

Italy is a European country and it shares many essential features and fundamental cultural values with other European nations. Moreover a number of important factors of social change have affected Italy in roughly the same way as they affected other countries and among them Ukraine. Social changes in Italy had important consequences for social behaviour of juveniles.

Both in Italy and Ukraine social changes had considerable impact on the juvenile justice system not only on its direct functioning but also on its philosophy and approach of young offenders. Nowadays the increase in juvenile crime is an acute problem in Ukraine and it's very important to consider the positive results of crime prevention in Italy and other

European countries and try to implement their experience in Ukraine. Shoplifting, burglary, vandalism, robbery and autotheft are the main crimes among adolescents in both countries. In the victimization surveys introduced by the Statistical Centre of Carlo Cattaneo (Il Rapporto sulla criminalità in Italia) are included the 12 most frequently committed offences, and these data can be compared with the similar figures in Ukraine.

Italy differs from other nations in the manner it deals with juvenile delinquency in general, and with the juvenile offenders, in particular, and it has its own way in searching for a viable counteraction between the old model of a court and a new one – juvenile court. Moreover it is very important to discuss the ways in which the police, the prosecutor and the juvenile judge deal with young offender in Italy and Ukraine. In Italy the police behaviour is observed in two ways: how do police officers handle juveniles and how do they arrive at their decisions. Ukraine must take into consideration a new development in juvenile penal law, so-called "alternative sanctions" and evaluate the activity of research centres, where alternative functions present a major effort to develop new ways in sanctioning policy, in juvenile – penal law.

Zotti, Daniele (Eurocrime, University of Florence)

The use of Strategic Analysis, advanced GIS mapping and Organisational Analysis against organised crime

Strategic Analysis can be successfully used for fighting against organised crime, provided it is supported by some innovative analytical tools and a different approach to the understanding of transnational organised crime activities.

The tools needed are already available: yet, they have not been employed in this field. Advanced GIS mapping can provide a geographical database to which a large set of non-geographical information can be added.
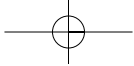
Organisational Analysis can allow a better and deeper understanding of the logistics of organised crime: organisation theory, combined with SNA and simulation software, may change the contemporary approach to criminological analysis of organised crime completely.

A multi-disciplinary set of analytical tools can also enhance the accuracy and the effectiveness of criminal investigation as well as of intelligence gathering.

Mapping and modelling the logistics of criminal organisations will increase the efficiency of information gathering and will allow a better understanding of what information is missing in order to upgrade the models.
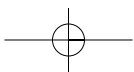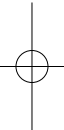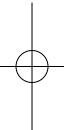
It will also prove useful to the elaboration of new, sound and consistent strategies against both criminal and terrorist organisations: since transnational criminal groups are now powerful enough to influence the social and political
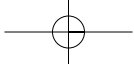
stability in several states and in different regions of the world, fighting against such unprecedented threats means to adopt crime prevention strategies in conjunction with democratisation and nation-building policies.

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*Ab*stracts

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