



6TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Tübingen, Germany, August 26-29, 2006

ABSTRACTS



UNDERSTANDING CRIME: STRUCTURAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DIMENSIONS, AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY



Institut
für
Kriminologie



Aebi, Marcelo (University of Lausanne)

Introducing the European Society of Criminology Awards

The European Society of Criminology has decided to create a series of ESC Awards, including an award for young researchers and another award recognizing the work done by people or institutions in order to introduce innovative criminal policies. All members of the ESC are kindly invited to join this open session in which the implementation of these awards –rules, members of the jury, etc.– will be discussed.

Aebi, Marcelo (University of Lausanne)

Crime in Europe from 1990 to 2003

Using data from the first three editions of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (1999, 2003 and 2006) this paper analyses the evolution of police recorded crime rates in Eastern and Western European Countries from 1990 to 2003. The analysis includes property offences, drug offences and violent offences. The crime trends observed are also compared with the ones produced by other crime measures, such as victimisation surveys. Finally, different crime theories are confronted in order to explain the observed trends.

Ahven, Andri (Ministry of Justice, Estonia)

Crime in Estonia in comparison to the Western countries – recent trends [on the basis of International Crime Victimization Surveys

The study refers to recent trends in crime and people's attitudes on crime in Estonia in comparison to the Western (including Nordic) countries, mainly on the basis of victimisations surveys that have been carried out in Estonia 1993–2004. Preliminary findings show that the differences have substantially decreased in most areas.

Aldridge, Judith (University of Manchester)

Medina, Juanjo; Ralphs, Robert

The Ethics and Politics of British Gang Research: Research Design Considerations for the ESRC 'Youth Gangs in an English City' Project

We outline the moral, political and scientific objections raised against conducting research that is self-consciously and explicitly 'gang' research. We concur with most of these concerns, but proceed with explicitly 'gang' research our ESRC funded ethnographic study Youth Gangs in an English City. We do so in spite of strong existing British traditions for alternative youth subculture approaches to empirical research that eschew the 'gang' label. Our second aim is to discuss our research design that explicitly address these concerns; it: does not stigmatise individuals and communities; paints a nuanced and flexible picture of individuals and places; and is attuned to complex subjectivities. We are now nearing the end of our data collection period, and therefore in a position to reflect upon the difficulties and successes of implementation.

Alvanou, Maria (University of Trento)

The Dimensions and Processes of creating female suicide bombers in the Palestinian Society: a criminological perspective

Since the beginning of the current Intifada, suicide terrorism has been extensively used by Palestinian organizations against Israel, with increasing the phenomenon of young women carrying out the bombings. Thus, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a very good study case to examine female suicide terrorism, with regard also to its special local characteristics. Two are the important parameters: The willingness to die, but the willingness to kill too. We are dealing neither with a suicide, nor with a homicide, but with a combined violent act, that has special characteristics: 1. Religious incitement to both fight the fear of death and dehumanize the target. The Islamic notions of „martyrdom“, „jihad“, infidels, heavenly compensations etc are very important in order to lead the female perpetrator to defy death, deny life, but also kill innocent civilians. The act loses any negative meaning and becomes a righteous deed. 2. Community appraisal and acceptance of the

suicide attack, that turns the female perpetrator to a palestinian national hero. The influence of family support (raising up martyrs), the palestinian youth role models in schools, universities and neighborhoods; the nationalistic rhetoric. 3. Position of woman in society. The role of the problematic inequality of the palestinian woman in a patriarchic society and its impact in their recruitment as suicide bombers: Women with honor problems, bad reputation etc instead of facing humiliation, exclusion or even honor killings, they are manipulated by the terrorist organizations to clear their names through the suicide attack.

Andres-Pueyo, Antonio (University of Barcelona)

Antequera-Fariña, Monica; Gallardo, David

Spanish adaptation of Jesness Inventory-Revised

Jesness Inventory-Revised (JI-R) is one of the most useful psychometric tool for the psychological assessment of offenders (mostly youngs). Was designed to help caseworkers, psychologists, teachers, youth counselors, etc... better to understand the nature and differences of group delinquents and antisocial people. In this paper will be presenting the first results of the spanish adaptation of JIR in different subsamples of antisocial people.

Appleton, Catherine (Oxford University)

The pros and cons of life without parole

The question of how societies should respond to their most serious crimes if not with the death penalty is 'perhaps the oldest of all the issues raised by the two-century struggle in western civilization to end the death penalty' (Bedau, 1990: 481). The rapid increase in the number of countries that abolished or suspended the use of the death penalty in the latter half of the twentieth century was accompanied by a rise in the number of countries that began to use 'life imprisonment without parole' as an alternative sanction for those previously executed. However, little effort has been made to examine the pros and cons of such a sanction and its implications for prisoners, victims and societies in general. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the main arguments for and against LWOP as a punishment provided by law to replace the death penalty.

Arsovska, Jana (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)

The meaning of violence and crime in an ethnic Albanian context- preliminary results of the CERGE-EI GDN Project

This paper is based on the results of an ongoing research project on the meaning of violence and crime in an ethnic Albanian context. It analyses the ways in which the criminal and violent behaviour of a number of ethnic Albanians might be understood within the framework of the following four dimensions: culture, economy, psychology, and politics. The analysis discusses both the potential influences within each dimension, as well as the possible interactions of these factors with each other. It is of a crucial importance to understand the underlining causes behind the mass involvement of ethnic Albanians in violent and profit oriented criminal activities and the astounding rise of ethnic Albanian organised crime groups in order to bring effective counter measures. Therefore, this paper will try to elicit underlining motivations (cultural codes, economic needs, emotional drive, opportunity/politics) for committing crimes derived from ethnic Albanian respondents' attitudes and beliefs about specific situations.

Baier, Dirk (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Windzio, Michael

The influence of ethnic composition and local concentration of peer-networks on violence

Peers are an important cause of delinquent behavior due to recent criminological research. Though, little is known about consequences of ethnic exclusive and local concentrated peer-groups. The riots that took place in the suburbs of French cities in 2005 can be seen as one of the first examples that adolescents in marginalized areas are under special circumstances willing to strengthen their ethnic identity and behave violently. In the presentation we will use a survey conducted in Hannover in

2006 (all pupils of 4th and 9th grade) to answer the questions how the peer-networks are like, if they are concentrated in an area and how these are related to violent attitudes and behavior.

Balahur, Doina (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University in Iasi, Romania)

Balahur, Paul

Restorative Justice and the Reform of Juvenile Justice Systems in former Communist Countries. The case of Romania

The analysis and research I carried out -presented in the paper-started from the transformative potential the law has for a society in transition and also from the transformations the law itself is experiencing world wide. The observation that „in law-making society speaks to its future making use of particular systems of social willing, specially designed to store a particular kind of information about what the society will do in order to become what it chooses to become” oriented my approaches on the reform of different social-legal institutions in Romania and other former communist countries. Consequently, my research focused on the main „systems of social willing” (Philip Allott) which could inform us about what Romanian society decided to become. Not randomly, the paper approaches the special topic of restorative justice and the reform of criminal and juvenile justice system.

Balcaen, Annelies (IRCP, Ghent University)

Development of a data collection plan for statistical information and analysis on missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings at the EU level

This paper presents the results of project SIAMSECT funded by the EU Commission and executed by IRCP and Transcrime. This project aimed to elaborate 3 Templates and a Collection Plan for statistical information and analysis on missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings at an EU level. This presentation will more specifically elaborate on the Data Collection Plan, i.e. general guidelines necessary to apply the developed templates across the EU. Furthermore, the organisation of the data gathering at national and international level will be the subject of discussion.

Bals, Nadine (University of Bielefeld, Department of Law)

Victim-offender mediation - Who benefits?

Views of victims and offenders participating in victim-offender mediation (VOM) have been largely neglected in European research on VOM. The paper focuses on results of a survey of victims and offenders before and after attending a VOM conference. As expected from other research, the mediators and procedures are rated as fair and satisfying by the vast majority of participants. Surprisingly, victims do not rate VOM as positively as offenders. A comparison of assessments by both groups before and after VOM yields interesting results as well: It shows that VOM neither has a significant effect on the fear of re-victimization nor on requests for punishment by victims. Further, VOM did not change feelings of impairment through the offence. However the results also indicate that both offenders and victims rate each other more favourable after VOM than before.

Barberet, Rosemary (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, New York)

Cavana, Paula

Offender perspectives on retail security in Spain

At the request of a major manufacturer, a study was conducted to contrast the perceptions of private retail security professionals with those of habitual shoplifters in Spain, in an effort to use the shoplifter as crime prevention ‘expert’ and thus provide the retail industry with up-to-date knowledge about shoplifters’ motivations, techniques, justification, and perceptions of security technology. The research consisted of interviews with security managers, interviews with habitual shoplifters recruited through the free press, on site filming of guided shoplifting and a final

interview with security managers in which they were presented the results from the shoplifters' component. This presentation will review the results of the study.

Beck, Adrian (University of Leicester)

Radio Frequency Identification: The Impact of Item Level Tagging on Social Control, Consumption and Criminality

This paper will look at three interrelated areas. First it will examine the growth and developments in radio frequency identification technologies which are increasingly being introduced into the consumer supply chain by manufacturers and retailers. Secondly, it will explore the impact this type of technology will have upon the types of crimes that affect retail organisations. Thirdly it will consider the implications of the use of RFID technologies in retailing upon consumer privacy, data matching, exclusion and social control. The paper will argue that to date much of the development in RFID has been focused upon the benefits that big business can accrue through supply chain efficiency and supposed benefits in reduced crime, but that the impact upon the consumer has been largely absent in the debate.

Beclin, Katharina (Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Vienna)

Young male migrants and their special risks of becoming delinquent in Austria

This lecture deals with the situation and problems of young delinquent male migrants in Austria, precisely in Vienna, in order to analyse which special risks could be found to explain the comparatively high rates of delinquency within this population group and what could possibly be done to reduce these risks. Interviews with ten experts, who talked to me about their professional experiences with young delinquent migrants, showed that at least the two largest groups of immigrants have got approximately the same problems in Austria. The presumable causes of their male juveniles becoming delinquent seem to be similar, too.

Bijleveld, Catrien (NSCR/Free University Amsterdam)

Victimization of large scale human rights abuses: two case studies from southern Sudan and Rwanda

We attempt to estimate mortality as a consequence of gross human rights violations in southern Sudan in the period 1983-2003. In doing so, we will attempt to separate out direct deaths (f.i. as a consequence of attacks) and indirect deaths (f.i. from exhaustion during flight). Also, we attempt to estimate rape victimization during the genocide in Rwanda in 1994. We attempt to gauge both victimization risks. We discuss the immense methodological complications.

Bilsky, Wolfgang (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster)

Tebrügge, Beate

Theoretical and Empirical Approaches Toward Hostage-taking

Rogan and Hammer (2002) and Taylor (2002) developed models for the analysis of negotiation behaviour in crisis situations. Both approaches are grounded on communication theory and stress the importance of instrumental, relational, affective and identity issues. Building on earlier studies (Bilsky et al., 2005), central assumptions of these theories were tested. This was accomplished by applying them to the analysis of an authentic hostage-taking. Differentiating between escalative and de-escalative phases of negotiation proved crucial in validating both approaches. Implications of these findings for negotiator behaviour are discussed.

Boers, Klaus (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster)

Longitudinal Research in Criminology

Longitudinal studies of delinquency represent one of the long lasting research areas in criminology. A critical review lines out two major perspectives: studies in the tradition of personality oriented research and sociological studies. Both perspectives focus on (a) the development of delinquency over the life-course and (b) on its explanation. They found meanwhile a common orientation under

the concept of „Developmental Criminology”. The quite common assumption that chronic offenders will continue a criminal career far into adulthood is questioned now by more recent results from group based trajectory models which suggest that a concept of „life-course desistance” might appear more appropriate than one of „life-course persistence”. While personality oriented studies concentrate on the exploration of multifactorial risk factors, sociological research is explicitly theory-oriented. Sociological studies are usually based on socio-etiological theories, yet, in recent years the effects of formal control interventions and the autodynamic of formal control-careers are considered. A summarizing structural-dynamic model for the analysis of delinquent development will be proposed and some results from ongoing panel studies in Duisburg und Muenster will be presented.

Boggess, Lyndsay (University of California, Irvine)

Tita, George E.; Greenbaum, Robert T.

Crime and Neighborhood Demand: A Longitudinal Analysis of Crime and the Local Housing Market in Los Angeles, 1993 – 1997

This study further explores the relationship between neighborhood structure and crime by examining the association between crime and residential turnover. Numerous studies have already determined that residential mobility is associated with increased rates of crime, but most neighborhood-level criminological research treats crime as an outcome of socioeconomic characteristics of places. But crime is also an important catalyst for community change. Increases in crime have negative consequences for neighborhoods. An increased fear of crime often induces residential flight to the suburbs and relocation of business and industry to areas outside the urban center, which leaves a core of concentrated poverty and segregation in the inner city (Wilson, 1987; Massey & Denton, 1993). As homeowners relocate to safer communities, crime also initiates changes in the local housing market. In addition to inducing relocation, it is reasonable to assume that the level of crime in a neighborhood would lead to lower demand for that community, i.e., crime is a ‘dis-amenity’ just as poorly performing schools or a lack of basic municipal services are dis-amenities. Therefore, we analyze the extent to which crime is a dis-amenity in different types of communities. Specifically, we analyze the impact of crime on rates of residential home sales in high, middle, and low-income neighborhoods in Los Angeles, CA between 1993 and 1997. Our dependent variable is the number of residential housing units sold (new sales or re-sales) in a census tract („neighborhood”) for a given year. We model sales as a function of time invariant community characteristics such as total number of housing units, socio-economic characteristics of residents, and population density. We also include time varying measures for total crimes, total property crime and total violent crime. This research improves upon prior housing and economic research in a number of ways. First, while there is an extensive literature that examines the impact of crime on housing prices, no other studies have looked at how crime impacts the level of transactions within a community. Housing transactions are a better predictor of demand for small areas such as neighborhoods, because if an increase in crime reduces transactions to only a few homes within a period of time, the average price change may not be perceptible. Also, if supply is very elastic, a change in demand will be reflected more in quantity than in price. Second, most housing research employs citywide, or regional analyses; this research however, will analyze the specific localized neighborhood effects of crime on local demand. Third, in addition to disaggregating by geography, we also disaggregate in terms of crime type, as research has consistently demonstrated that the impact of crime on housing varies by crime type. Fourth, we analyze changes in crime in addition to the neighborhood levels of crime. Finally, this research recognizes that not all neighborhoods react the same to changes and levels of crime. Therefore, we examine the differential impact of crime among groups of neighborhoods that score „high,” „medium,” or „low” with respect to average household income. Though our research focuses on the U.S., we are interested in a multi-national comparison of our results and discussing the relationship between crime and the housing market in other countries. Crime has important, though negative, consequences for the stability of

neighborhoods, and understanding how, and in what types of neighborhoods, crime impacts the housing market is important for policy-makers around the world.

Bott, Klaus (Institute of Criminology, Tübingen)

Basic Concepts of Crime and Criminals in the Early Life Course among Children in Germany

In a society where norms and values become indistinct and contradictory, the question comes up what children regard as good and evil, as normal and deviant respectively criminal. Based on empirical research, this presentation offers a general view at the formation and development of concepts of crime in German, Russian-German and Turkish children age 5 to 10. Self experienced crime plays also a role in this concept just as the considerable role of crime known to them out of fairy-tales and media. Additionally the question will be regarded, which connection exists between concepts of crime and moral behaviour.

Boutellier, Hans (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

From Criminal Justice to Governing Security

This paper argues that the development from criminal justice to the governance security should not be seen as a paradigm shift as often assumed in the literature (e.g. Bayley and Shearing, 1996). Changes in the provision of public security must rather be understood as ‘a moral inversion’ in which criminal justice is no longer an ultimate remedium of a civil society, but has become a starting point for the organization of social order. For that matter the metaphor of a soccer team can be used in which Justice is the goalkeeper and the risk-institutions are the defenders. The social organisations (public and private) are in the midfield and bonds between citizens establish a forward line. Governing security can become a nightmare of surveillance and control, but has also the potency to support communities and citizenship.

Boxford, Stephen (Cordis Bright Consulting)

Schools and the Problem of Crime

What causes young people to offend? What influence do schools have on young peoples’ offending behaviour in relation to other possible causal factors? These are the critical criminological and educational questions addressed in Schools and the Problem of Crime. This presentation examines the causes of offending in the school context among 3,103, male and female, Year 10 pupils (age 14-15), in the twenty state schools in Cardiff. The findings of one of the largest empirical studies of its kind in the UK are used to examine the role of schools, family background, neighbourhood, young peoples’ social situation and dispositions, and lifestyles on pupils’ offending behaviour. The book „Schools and the Problem of Crime“ on which this presentation is based disentangles the interplay and relationships between causal factors in its approach to understanding why young people offend in the school context and why young people do not, as well as examining why some schools experience higher offending rates than others. The research employs an integrative analytical approach which is theoretically led. Through gaining an understanding of the factors that cause young people to offend it is envisaged that future crime prevention strategies can be better informed and targeted. The focus of this presentation will be on the interaction between pupils and school context one of the key subjects covered in the book.

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

Effects of Imprisonment in the Context of Sentencing

From a socio-scientific point of view one problem in the sentencing process is that sentencing differences do not necessarily correspond with the criminals’ subjective perception of these differences. The effects of punishment by far don’t run as linear as the numerous quantification of a sentence suggests. A sentence heightened e.g. from one to two years imprisonment subjectively means something different than its heightening from seven to eight years, although in both cases one year imprisonment is added. In this context a new argument for the uselessness of long-term imprisonments evolves.

Brookman, Fiona (University of Glamorgan)

Gender, Motivation and the Accomplishment of Street Robbery

This paper explores how gender shapes the accomplishment of street robbery in the UK. This study is based on semi-structured in-depth interviews with 56 offenders serving sentences for street robbery in various prison establishments across England and Wales. The sample includes 33 men and a comparative sample of 23 women matched approximately by age, race and history of street robbery. Between them these respondents described 73 incidents of street robbery. Drawing upon the interview data, this paper teases out the similarities and differences described by the respondents in terms of their motivations to commit street robbery (that include a mixture of instrumental and expressive rationales) and the manner in which they enacted this activity (which includes how offenders select and approach victims on the street, gain compliance and obtain the goods). In addition the paper compares the findings of this research with the classic work undertaken by Miller (1998) with a sample of active offenders in St. Louis, Missouri in the United States. She demonstrated that whereas there were few gender differences in the motivations for such crimes, men and women typically committed them in strikingly different ways. Miller's work was based on a single jurisdiction and limited to a sample of African American offenders. The current paper extends this work to a British socio-cultural setting and includes a larger and more ethnically diverse group of offenders. In doing so, it is possible to explore how relevant socio-cultural differences between the US and the UK – not least of which is the availability of handguns - affects the commission of street robbery.

Burke, Lol (Liverpool John Moores University)

McPaul, Mark

PROSPECTS- an initiative in England and Wales aimed at persistent petty offenders with drug addictions, involving partnerships with the private and voluntary sectors

Recent studies suggest that in common with most countries, the majority of prisoners in England and Wales have a history of drug or alcohol problems and prisoners who are homeless are more likely to be reconvicted following release. In this session the presenters consider a new Home Office initiative, which targets prolific offenders serving less than 12 months sentences. PROSPECTS offers supervised drugs treatment whilst in prison, providing supervised hostel placements on release for three months, with a high level of personal support and therapeutic treatments. Independent accommodation then follows with support from key workers for up to a further 3 months.

Burney, Elizabeth (Cambridge Institute of Criminology)

Crime, punishment and poverty – the influence of the social housing market.

Over the past 30 years studies in Britain have shown that the allocation of tenancies in social housing has helped to form concentrations of offenders and victims in certain neighbourhoods. Increasingly access to social housing is focussed on needy and vulnerable groups such as single parent families. The result is a disproportionate number of high-risk households. The response to this has been legislation providing punitive instruments for controlling misbehaving social tenants, parents, and anti-social children.

Bursens, Dieter (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)

Avoiding Pitfalls of Evidence Based Prevention

As in many other countries, evidence based prevention (EBP) also in Belgium enters discussion on the evaluation of crime prevention projects. However, thus far it is not gaining a firm foothold, as some pitfalls of EBP appear when introduced in a criminological context. Some experts in the field of prevention described several of these pitfalls and developed a theoretical framework, under the name of 'desirable prevention'. It consists of 5 dimensions which try to respond to some ethical concerns related to the introduction of EBP. The aim is to strike a good balance between valuable aspects from the EBP-concept as well as from the 'desirable prevention' framework.

Bushway, Shawn (University of Maryland)

Sweeten, Gary; Nieuwbeerta, Paul

Measuring Long Term Individual Trajectories of Offending Using Multiple Methods

Empirical developmental criminology uses various statistical methods that accurately describe the offending patterns over the life course. There are two approaches that are prominent in current literature – standard growth curve modelling (HLM) and group based trajectory models. These models describe the offending patterns over time, thus informing theories regarding the distribution of offending in the population (e.g. typologies vs. continuum). They also set the context for causal modelling of potential explanatory factors presumed to explain behaviour over time. Given that these two models are based on fundamentally different sets of assumptions, it is reasonable to expect that these models might in fact provide different „pictures” of offending of the life course. The goal of this paper is to explore ways in which the different models (with different sets of assumptions) do in fact lead to different outcomes using a particularly rich dataset, the Criminal Career and Life Course Study. When exploring the differences between the outcomes of the models we do not focus on differences in overall model fits. Instead, although not often exploited in criminology research, we compare the outcomes of the models at the individual level. In order to do so, we first estimate a unique trajectory for each individual in the sample using the HLM and trajectory models. Second, we estimate separate trajectories for each individual directly without any of the modelling assumptions from either approach because of the long time series in the CCLCS. We then compare these three separate trajectories for each individual using a number of different comparative metrics. This exercise will help researchers develop better intuition about the relative strengths and weaknesses of both the standard growth curve model and the group based trajectory model.

Bussmann, Kai (University of Halle-Wittenberg)

Coping with corruption in the business. Results of a worldwide survey

The paper will report special findings on corruption from the global economic crime survey 2005. The main focus will be on the coping strategies of companies to deal with corruption in the private sector of business. Moreover, the impact of different crime control and prevention practices are discussed.

Butinar, Jure (Faculty of criminal justice and security, University of Maribor)

Lobnikar, Branko; Pagon, Milan

Analyzing the role of education in the field of prevention and investigation of criminal acts and changes following the Bologna convention in the field of education

The purpose of this article is analyzing the role of education in the field of prevention and investigation of criminal acts in different fields: from police courses and education to education on different universities outside the police itself. Some experience that our Faculty of criminal justice and security has is going to be presented. Changes in the field of education following Bologna declaration are also going to be presented and discussed.

Calderoni, Francesco (Transcrime – University of Trento, Catholic University of Milan)

Implementing a methodology for *ex ante* proofing EU legislation against crime

This paper presents the activity of a ongoing project financed by the European Commission. It will briefly describe the methodology that Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime (Università di Trento/Università Cattolica di Milano) is developing to assess crime risks in forthcoming legislation in order to proof it against crime (*ex ante* crime proofing). Such a methodology should be included in the more general Impact Assessment of the European Commission.

Calovi, Francesca (Transcrime/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore-Milano)

Public and Private Partnership for Reducing Counterfeiting of Fashion Apparel and Accessories. Preliminary results from the COUTURE Project under the 2004 AGIS Programme

This paper presents the preliminary results of the Study „COUTURE - Public and Private Partnership for Reducing Counterfeiting of Fashion Apparel and Accessories”. The study is being made by Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime (Università di Trento/Università Cattolica di Milano), in cooperation with CNRS (FR) and the University of Leeds (UK). The objectives are 1) to perform a vulnerability study of the EU fashion market to counterfeiting to identify its vulnerabilities to this crime; 2) to apply the MARC methodology to crime-proof the EU trademark legislation and the fashion products. The results presented refer to the first objective relating to the analysis of the vulnerability of the EU fashion market to counterfeiting.

Calovi, Francesca (Transcrime/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore-Milano)

Assessing the Vulnerability of the Pharmaceutical Sector to Organised Crime. Results from the MAVUS 2 Project under the AGIS Programme

This paper presents the results of the study „Assessing the Vulnerability of the Pharmaceutical Sector to Organised Crime” which is being made by Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime (Università di Trento/Università Cattolica di Milano) under the Project „MAVUS 2- Method for and Assessment of Vulnerability of Sectors” awarded by the European Commission to the IRCP- Ghent University (BE) under the 2005 AGIS Programme, and conducted in cooperation with Transcrime. This paper outlines the vulnerabilities of the EU Pharmaceutical sector to organised crime, which have been identified with the objectives of assessing and then reducing the risks of organised crime infiltrations.

Caneppele, Stefano (Transcrime Università di Trento / Università Cattolica di Milano)

Crime forecasting- developing a methodology to support local authorities in urban safety prevention policy

Crime forecasting and projections is a research field aimed to provide an overview of future crime and antisocial behaviour . The use of crime forecasting and projections at regional level may be important in assisting policy makers in the long-term planning of crime prevention. Transcrime Joint Research Centre has developed such an approach for the Autonomous Province of Trento (Italy). This paper has four principal aims. These are: 1) provide a definition of crime forecasting and projections, 2) explain and assess the importance of the use of crime forecasting and projections at regional level, 3) itemising the various alternative methodologies necessary for its implementation, 4) identifying the issues involved in such methodologies.

Cassan, Damien (Max-Planck Institut Freiburg (Germany)and University of Lille (France))

Police apprenticeship and police socialisation in France and in England

This paper deals with an international comparison of police socialisation and apprenticeship in France and in England. An original ethnographic fieldwork within the French „police nationale” and several English forces has been undertaken. Our findings show more differences than similarities in terms of police recruitment, initial training within police school, and on the job apprenticeship with police tutors. Interesting issues such as the core skills of policing in both countries, variations in the definition of police culture, and the relevance of policing models will be adressed.

Cauduro, Andrea (Transcrime, University of Trento, Catholic University of Milan)

A tool to improve the collection of data on trafficking in human beings in the European Union

Data on trafficking in human beings is often unreliable and not comparable in many European Union countries. This paper presents a possible template – to be used at the national and the EU

levels - to collect better data on THB in the European Union. The presentation relies on the result of project SIAMSECT, funded by the European Commission, directed by IRCP, in which Transcrime was a partner.

Cavaglione, Gabriel (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)

The Cultural Construction of Mothers Who Kill

This paper explores how Israeli newspapers disseminate and reproduce cultural beliefs about the personalities of mothers who kill. The focus is mainly on a media process of distinction between the normal and the insane, the mad and the bad female perpetrator. Based on textual content analysis, this paper examines 23 articles from the three most popular Israeli daily newspapers that reported six notorious cases of filicide between 1992 and 2001. The coverage during the first few days, at the significant initial stages of the process of typifying and imparting a signification to the events, receives more in-depth examination. The study shows that the media disseminate images of madness for half of the cases, social distress (sadness) for one other case and badness for the remaining two cases. In this way, images of the madness of normative Jewish married mothers are differentiated from the depiction of unprivileged, unwed and/or Arab 'bad' mothers. The cultural and political implications of these distinctions are also discussed.

Cavaglione, Gabriel (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)

The Criminal as a Cultural Hero

The local Israeli media and the public have often considered crime to be a serious social problem. However in the last decade a few individuals who have misbehaved in clear violation of the law have been viewed as cultural heroes, despite the fact that their acts were not inspired by the norms of social or economical justice. This paper examines two of the most notorious criminal cases of thievery and robbery in which the perpetrators became local heroes for a short period of time. The first case involved Roni Labovich, a 38-year-old, married, well- educated and affluent businessman, who robbed 22 bank branches during the year 1990. He „collected” the total amount of 300,000 shekels (equal to 50,000 EUs in today’s currency), to resolve his financial difficulties. He was acclaimed by the media and the public as a local hero, in particular because he made fun of bank security systems and of the police. After his arrest he was glorified by other inmates. The second case involved Ilan Kuperman-Segal, an individual for a completely different socio-economical background. Ilan, a 33 year- old, uneducated, and unmarried delinquent with a past of petty crimes, stole 4.7 million shekels (equal to 800,000 EUs. in today’ s currency), when was employed as an armored truck driver by the Brinks security company. In this case there was an extraordinary amount of positive reaction from the public, not only from his poor and underprivileged neighborhood but also among hundreds of surfers in news talk-back websites. This paper analyses why both actors were transformed by the media and the public from ordinary criminals into legendary figures of mythical proportions, even for a transient period. Using textual analysis of press coverage and talk-backs in news websites, I show that they fascinated not because of their particular personalities, but because of the nature of their acts, as „means of innovators” to use a term coined by Robert K. Merton. The public and the press loved their illegal risk taking, the sneaky thrills and tricky shrewdness used to achieve their „goals” of personal success and wealth, to the detriment of monopolistic and capitalistic institutions (banks, corporate companies etc.).

Ceccarelli, Alessandra (CSSI (University of Florence) –ISPRI)

The function of transnational organised crime in the democratisation process in Central Asia

This paper will investigate the role of transnational organised crime in the democratisation process in the Central Asian area. It will examine the inherent connections that exist between the leading tribal families, political elites and organised crime, and explore how criminal networks have proliferated in society and consequently in politics. High levels of corruption in Central Asia heavily affect political and economic life. The economies of the region are criminalised, with

smuggling, trafficking and other activities linked to transnational organised crime the major income. Central Asia's strategic location makes this a global security concern.

Ceccato, Vania Aparecida (Division of Urban Studies, KTH)

Crime in a city in transition: the case of Tallinn, Estonia

This study is concerned with temporal and spatial variations of a selected group of offences in Tallinn, Estonia. This cross-sectional analysis is based on data from June 2004 to July 2005 using a georeferenced database, GIS (Geographical Information System) and spatial statistics. The paper begins with an analysis of offences' seasonal variations followed by identification of offences' spatial clusters. The main focus of the study is however on the relationship between intra-urban offences levels, land use characteristics and groups' differences in accessing social and economic resources.

Ceccato, Vania Aparecida (Division of Urban Studies, KTH)

Haining, Robert

Regional patterns of crime in countries in transition: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, 1993-2000

This paper reports the testing of hypotheses about the spatial variation in rates of a selected group of offences in the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania between 1993 and 2000. Since the collapse of the Soviet empire, these countries have undergone a period of profound political, economic and social change (including EU membership), which are expected to have implications for the level and composition of offences as well as their geographies. Spatial statistical techniques and GIS (Geographical Information System) underpin the methodology employed.

Ceccato, Vania Aparecida (University of Cambridge)

Wikstrom, Per-Olof

The geographical distribution of adolescent crime and environmental risk

This paper explores the spatial distribution of settings of environmental risk and the distribution of adolescent crime.

Cepas, Algimantas (Law Institute of Lithuania)

Economic Crime in a Transitional Economy

The paper is devoted to an overview of the institutional and normative system for the prevention of economic crime in Lithuania. The shortcomings and prospects of the system are revealed through an analysis of the formation of the concept of economic crime in the context of transitional economy. The paper also distinguishes and compares incentives and opportunities for economic crime provided by a state planned economy and a free market.

Chang, Sue -Chung (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan)

A Probe into Internet Enko Behavior and the Preventive Policies – A Case Study of Taiwan

With the advancement of modern communication technology and the wide availability of the Internet service, the web population in Taiwan is growing rapidly nowadays. Through the Internet, teenagers may gain abundant entertainment and knowledge which are positive and beneficial for their education and intellectual development. However, some people who have distorted concepts or malicious intentions illegally use the Internet as a selfish or even a criminal tool. This kind of practice has imposed a negative effect on the society. With twisted interpretation of „self-decision of sex”, the current students' thinking of sex is open and bold. They conceive that the social tendency has oriented toward snobbery and greed. Many teenagers in Taiwan generally believe that „Internet enko” is just an individual choice. They even think that it is an ordinary way to make money. Under such a mistaken concept, many teenagers do not feel ashamed to tell people that they are putting themselves on „Internet enko” lists. Since they do not think this kind of behavior may be

deemed as immoral or unethical by their classmates, „Internet enko” overflow and eventually form a troublesome social.

This article aims to understand what fundamental reasons are with Internet enko behavior, analyze why it has become prevalent throughout the web in Taiwan and what preventive measures or policies may be taken to reduce or stop such criminal behavior. The author has analyzed and probed into four aspects - „family”, „school”, „society” and „government” - with an attempt to propose some professional solutions. She hopes that her concrete suggestions can really make a contribution in dealing with this problem.

Charney, Noah (Cambridge University)

Criminal Art Collecting: History and Psychology

The psychology of collectors of stolen and smuggled works of fine art warrants its own study. The normal impeti for collecting, such as pride in displaying the collection, must be reconsidered when the works in question are identifiable as stolen. What leads collectors to break the law, in order to possess a prize that must always remain secret and hidden? This paper explores the history of collecting interwoven with the history of art crime in the last 150 years, in order to examine this question.

Chatwin, Caroline (Middlesex University)

The empowerment of drug users

In Britain, the NTA recently called for increased involvement of drug users in the provision and evaluation of their services. Responses to this challenge have been tentative in comparison to European developments. Several European countries have well developed drug user groups that have been informing national drug policy for some time. Their involvement has been instrumental in bringing the needs of drug users to the forefront of national drug policy. For a group of hard drug users to organise themselves into a coherent forum capable of commanding respect and interest is difficult; there are many lessons to be learnt from our European neighbours who have had more success in this area. This research seeks to determine the factors contributing to the success and longevity of European drug user groups, whether these factors are transferable to the British situation and what their potential influence on national drug policy in Britain is.

Chawki, Mohamed (University of Lyon III)

Phishing in Cyberspace: Risks and Solutions

This paper analyses the growing threat of phishing in cyberspace. Digital transactions and online banks have, over the past decade, been increasingly transpiring at an accelerated rate. This non-linear progression has generated a myriad of risks associated with the utilisation of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in cyberspace amongst the most important of which is the online phishing. It was estimated that the number of phishing attacks reached 86,000 globally in 2005. On this basis, this paper aims to provide an overview of the risks pertinent to this problem and seeks to offer some solutions based on the necessity of pursuing an international policy encompassing strategic and regulatory, technical, and legal approaches.

Cheliotis, Leonidas (Universities of Cambridge and Kent)

Dangerous Games: Temporary Release as a Totalitarian Control Mechanism in Greece

Extant penological analyses tell us much about the pragmatic, indeed, cynical systemic reasons why rehabilitation programmes persisted against a litany of popular disdain and widespread clamour over the years, yet fail adequately to account for the crucial implications the unveiled internal disciplinary functions of rehabilitation programmes may also carry for the wider society. Following a brief discussion of the tumultuous nexus between politics, mass media, public opinion and penal policy, as this impacts upon the actual implementation of rehabilitation programmes, this paper focuses on the deployment of temporary release in Greece as a means of mobilising adherence to the prison rules (in accordance with the operant conditioning model) to demonstrate that, insofar as

temporary release operates as a kind of opium that blunts prisoners' senses and produces resignation, then it also acts indirectly as a tranquiliser that helps reinforce sentiments necessary for order in the wider society. Taking the discussion one step further, however, it is argued that the mechanism of luring prisoners into conformity through the prospect of release on temporary licence is often much more complex than one, including the prison authorities themselves, might imagine, for in practical instances of daily interpersonal contact, the legitimacy of such rewards is negotiated between prison officers and prisoners on the basis of deeper values. In Greek prisons, it is argued, these values are linked to the concept of *philotimo* or honour, a concept, however, that is interpreted differently for and by Greek and non-Greek prisoners. Paradoxically, whilst aiming to shroud the procedure of administering the scheme in a veil of individual empowerment and procedural fairness, this mechanism may eventually attenuate the very feasibility of its ultimate purpose, that is, the strengthening of institutional order.

Chen, Chu Chun (Department of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University)

Shiu, ShiauPei; Lin, AnLuen; Sung, YuCheng; Tsai, ChengJin

Stage of Hope or Trouble? The Situational Contexts of Taiwanese Adolescents Who Involve in the Jia-Jiang Group

Purpose „Jia-Jiang” is one of the most important traditional artistic culture in Taiwan. However, the Taiwanese adolescents teenagers who involve in Jia-Jiang groups have been regarded as deviant ones. They have been negatively labeled as juvenile delinquency and gangs by the media. In fact, little is known about how Taiwanese adolescents perceive the impact of their involvement in the Jia-Jiang groups. Thus, the purpose of this study was to explore the subculture of Jia-Jiang adolescents and the impact of Jia-Jiang culture on them. Method This study adopted a qualitative design using life history approach. Participants were recruited by purposive sampling. In-depth interviews were conducted to collect retrospective narrative data from 10 adolescents, a Jia-Jiang group located in Chiayi, Taiwan. Results Two significant categories emerged: becoming Jia-Jiang adolescents and the perceptions of Jia-Jiang culture. Conclusion This study may contribute to the understanding the traditional culture of Jia-Jiang and the subculture of Jia-Jiang adolescents. This study may foster cultural sensitivity among Taiwan's media and professionals who work with adolescents. Moreover, this study may also contribute to further understanding of cross-cultural similarities and differences in the area of juvenile delinquency.

Cheng, Kun-Shan (Institute of Criminology/National Chung-Cheng University)

Tsai, Yin-Jen

The Criminal Policy & Justice of Environmental Crime in Taiwan

With the modern society development, it produces environmental crime problem. In Taiwan, the development of modern society and infrastructures are growing up rapidly. Sand and stone that original from rivers and riverbeds are major material of infrastructures. As time goes by, the resource of sand and stone become less and less. When the infrastructures are still moving on, the source of soil and stone would be quite a problem. Thus, the rising of the illegal sand mining activities today are more serious. In this article, I would like to introduce several types of illegal sand mining in Taiwan and I would also discuss the treatment of illegal sand mining according to the section 320 paragraph 1 of the criminal law „Thefting”, section 92 paragraph 2 and section 94 paragraph 1 of the Water Act(Feb.06,2003). Finally, in order to prevent illegal sand mining activities, I would propose some policies, and better penal sanctions which could deal with environmental crime. We are able to look forward to receiving the age coming of last utilization of natural resources.

Chien, Mei-hua (National Chung Cheng University)

Chinese philosophy of life as an aspect of resilience: Findings from Taiwanese women with a history of childhood sexual abuse

Experiencing childhood sexual abuse (CSA) does not necessarily result in significant trauma. The current qualitative study identified an aspect of resilience = the Chinese philosophy of life. Eleven female Taiwanese participants who had experienced CSA reported that they viewed themselves as part of nature, just as the Chinese, as an agricultural society, have relied on nature for good weather and land. This life perspective, also deeply influenced by Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, is reflected in the adaptation to CSA. CSA was only one of many possible life events that required these participants to suffer somewhere in their lifetime. As children, participants did not blame their perpetrators or themselves for their CSA. During adolescence, the loss of female virginity resulting from CSA affected participants perceptions of themselves as shameful or produced a low self-image; however some participants perceived that they were victims of CSA because of luck (tao-mei), negative predestined fate (chieh-chu), or karma (yeh-chang). These perceptions differ from the perspectives of self-blame and identification with the aggressor found in Western literature.

Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard (The Danish National Institute of Social Research)

Hussein, Muhammad Azhar

Poverty, ethnic minorities, social disadvantage and crime convictions: A longitudinal study of criminality among 15 to 23 year old men born in 1980

The study investigates the economic, ethnic and social background of young people before first time crime convictions. A Cox model was used to analyse the longitudinal observations of population-based registers covering boys born 1980. The boys and their parents were followed until 2003. Ethnic minorities or persons who had experienced parental long-time unemployment, family separation or out-of-home care had an increased risk of first-time crime convictions of for example burglary, shoplifting, and violence. Results show a relatively low rate of convictions of ethnic minorities for burglary compared to shoplifting or violence, where the victims must be assumed to know the ethnic group of the offender.

Cid, José (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona)

Factors affecting recidivism (is punishment - prison or alternative to prison – a relevant factor?)

The research consists of a 7 years follow-up study of recidivism based on incarceration of a representative sample of offenders sentenced in 1998 by the judges of Barcelona for non-serious offences (maximum penalty: three years prison). The sample is approximately of 900 offenders. The research analyzes which variables are correlated with recidivism (sex, age, nationality, drug-addiction, economic status, actual offence, punishment imposed, criminal record, previous incarceration, reparation to the victim, acceptance of conviction) and which of these variables predict best recidivism. The main hypothesis of the research is that the fact of being sentenced to prison instead to an alternative punishment (suspended sentence or fine) increases the probability of recidivism. This hypothesis is tested through the method of logistic regression. In the conference the results of the research will be presented.

Ciotti Galletti, Silvia (ISPRI / CSSI – Florence, Italy)

Cosa nostra and Bernardo Provenzano's arrest: new reflections on Italian mafia

On the 11st April, 2006, the Italian Police, coordinated by the Direzione Nazionale Antimafia (DNA), arrested Bernardo Provenzano, one of the most important bosses of the Sicilian „Cosa Nostra” criminal organisation. Provenzano was absconding since 1963, but during this long period he was however controlling his organisation, maintaining contacts with other bosses, giving orders for murders, frauds, robberies and so on. In this presentation we are going to summarise the steps that consented Provenzano's arrest, its value in the „Cosa Nostra” organisation, the elements

emerged after the arrest, the importance of a serious analysis of logistics in fighting and preventing „Cosa Nostra” activities.

Ciotti Galletti, Silvia (ISPRI/CSSI, University of Florence, Italy)

Meldrum, Catherine

The Logistics of Terrorism and Organised Crime: Networks, Convergences and Implications

Despite their distinct goals and motives, terrorism and organised crime are becoming increasingly inter-linked, due to globalisation, the decline of state-sponsored terrorism, and the crackdown on terrorist financing and travel since 9/11. The key that links the two phenomena is that of logistics. Network theory is now the principle paradigm for describing terrorist groups, and is also becoming more pertinent for organised criminal groups. This paper will describe how new analytical techniques deriving from network theory can be applied to the study, investigation and prevention of terrorism. These techniques will be demonstrated using the examples of the Madrid bombings and Takfir Wa Hijra.

Clonen, Kristof (KU-Leuven)

The Cell as Incubator of Punishment: The paradox of the cell in the lives of long-term prisoners in the Central Prison of Leuven

The data for this paper have been collected during fieldwork in the Central Prison of Leuven, a maximum security penitentiary in Belgium. Virtually all inmates are doing time in excess of five years, and quite a lot are lifers. The closed nature of the prison life-world, and the time detainees are forced to serve in it, set the stage for an inquiry into the effect of this life-world on the human being. The special regime of the Central Prison allows prisoners to move about freely on the wing they are stationed on, which greatly improves their breathing space. Being convicted felons, they have their own cell. However, this regime does not remove the pains of imprisonment; it mitigates certain elements of it. The cell holds a contradictory function in this context. Firstly, it is the contraction of the prisoners’ life-world, during the time the cell doors are locked, and as such the location where punishment is most condensed. Alternatively, it is the place where one can hide from the prying eyes of guards and the pressure of fellow felons, to a certain extent. A place where one can let his guard down, with no need for a façade of toughness. In this contradictory function the cell becomes the primary place for the corporalisation of the detention life-world. It is arguable that precisely in the place where a prisoner feels he can let his guard down, the prison life-world can influence him in a most surreptitiously effective way.

Cook, Dee (Policy Research Institute, University of Wolverhampton)

Reconciling Criminal and Social Justice in the Contemporary UK Context – responding to the challenges

Criminal and social justice have traditionally been seen to occupy different spheres of policy and social relations. But significant policy shifts over the past decade have confirmed that the two concepts are inseparable, although those seeking to reconcile them (in theory and practice) face a number of challenges, including: The trust deficit – how to build a ‘milieu of trust’ for change and justice The democratic deficit – embedding participation and engagement Governance – and critical role of ‘creative practitioners’ in social and criminal justice policy fields Rights and justice – achieving positive cultural change. The paper outlines key principles which aim to meet these challenges and make a progressive turn towards the goal of reconciling criminal and social justice in policy and practice.

Cools, Marc (University of Brussels/University of Ghent)

Forgotten crimes? Curzio Malaparte on War and Genocide

The chapter ‘A basket of oysters’ in ‘Kaputt’ by Curzio Malaparte refers to the Croatian fascist genocide on Jews, Gypsies and Serbs. War and genocide are in our opinion the ultimate state crimes to which traditional criminology pays no or little attention. A law and economics approach towards

war and genocide can prove the state being an instrument of totalitarian power and coercion using an economical 'war socialism' on the one hand and mercenaries and 'non-statutory forces' as their preferred criminals on the other hand. These techniques can maintain their collectivist ideologies denying the existence of the individual and his natural rights of freedom, integrity and property. Our lecture, using the national-socialist regime in Germany and the fascist regime in Croatia as scholarly examples, will show the use of mercenaries and 'non-statutory' forces in excluding liberals, freemasons, Jews, Gypsies, Serbs, homosexuals, physically and mentally disabled persons and all other anti-socials from the national-socialist and fascist welfare state by killing them in a planned and state owned industrial complex.

Copic, Sanja (Victimology Society of Serbia)

Measuring trafficking in human beings in Serbia: identified obstacles, limitations, and possible solutions

One of the key preconditions for creating an appropriate policy against trafficking in human beings, in terms of prevention, prosecution of offenders, and, particularly, protection of victims, is getting to know the prevalence, structure and characteristics of this type of organised crime in a specific period of time in a specific region. In that sense, development of a structured system for the measuring trafficking in human beings, i.e. providing for systematic collection of quantitative and qualitative data on this phenomenon, appears to be important at the national, regional and international level. Bearing that in mind, in the paper I will focus on the main findings of the project carried out by the Victimology Society of Serbia in cooperation with IOM Office in Belgrade in 2005. The aim of the project was to develop a proposal of the mechanism for measuring trafficking in human beings in Serbia. In the first part of the paper, I will pay attention to several identified obstacles and limitations of the existing official crime statistics in Serbia regarding this issue, such as: official statistics does not reflect the real crime (there is a high dark figure of trafficking in human beings); the lack of data on victims (victims are not visible in the official crime statistics); crime statistics does not reflect trafficking in human beings as a process, i.e. they do not possess data related to specific features of this form of crime. In relate to that, I will raise a question of the legal definition of trafficking in human beings and the need of more operative definition for the purpose of research, measuring and monitoring of this form of crime. On the other hand, I will pay attention to the definition of the victim and understanding of the concept of „victim of trafficking in human beings”, which varies from person to person and from organization to organization, depending on who is identifying/recognizing the victim, offering assistance and support etc. Besides, it was noticed that data on victims are collected by different (particularly non-governmental) organizations in various ways, using different methodological approaches, which disables comparison of the data, even the single summing. Due to that, these data are not reliable and can be easily misused, which might have negative implications for creating adequate programs and services for victims. This question seems particularly important if we bear in mind the fact that the number and characteristics of victims are important basis for understanding trends of this phenomenon and getting more real assessment of the total number of persons who were in the chain of trafficking in human beings and develop appropriate programs for victims. Finally, I will present some possible ways/models of overcoming noticed limitations and gaps, with the focus on the proposal of mechanism for data collection on trafficking in human beings developed by the researchers of the Victimology Society of Serbia (including myself), which put much more emphasize on victims in comparison to the state statistics.

Csaba, Gyory (Department of Criminology ELTE University Budapest)

Violent Crime among Juveniles in Hungary. A First Evaluation of the Self-Reported Delinquency Study

The presentation is the first assessment of the findings of the Hungarian ISRD 2 research concerning violent crime. What is the structure of violent crime among juveniles in Hungary? Are some typical forms of juvenile violent crime (eg. bullying) more wide-spread than the official data

indicates? Is there a gap between social norms conducting criminal law and the norm-perception of Hungarian juveniles? The presentation will compare the findings of the Hungarian ISRD 2 survey with that of previous studies as well as with official data on juvenile crime.

Curtis, Leslie (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Recidivism and effectiveness

In January 2006, a research project entitled „Recidivism of juvenile delinquents placed in a young offender’s institution” was initiated. The Flemish Community ordered this research in order to gain more insights on the effectiveness of this measure imposed by the Youth Court. More specifically, the effect of this measure on recidivism will be investigated. Before studying the youngsters’ recidivism, it is essential to understand what recidivism is and how this concept is operationalised. Taking the literature into consideration, it is obvious that there isn’t one clear cut definition and there isn’t one way right way to measure it. On top of that there is the question of effectiveness. Is effectiveness the same as recidivism or are there other ways to study effectiveness? Our contribution will focus on this discussion. The next step is to check up on the availability and the utility of existing data banks in Flanders concerning juvenile delinquency. Are we able to draw objective conclusions on the base of the existing data in Belgium? This question will be addressed as well.

Dadalauri, Nina (TRACCC, Georgia)

Local Power-Brokers, Social Networks and Dynamics of Crime: Case of Borjomi Region in Georgia

For the purpose of understanding local informal politics in the Borjomi region and the dynamics of its relations of crime, this article shall focus on power brokers in Borjomi, who belong to the local political and economic elite. These power brokers create „rules of the game”, enforce them, and, in case of breaching, sanction the rule-breakers in one way or another. Local power-brokers in Borjomi region have strong social networks with „strong ties” to the central government. Local informal politics enhance the informal institutions—i.e., the rules of the game—that help local power-brokers sustain their power to receive the economic benefits from local resources, whether natural and/or financial. Thus, the aim of the article is to find out to what extent local power brokers contribute to the criminal situation in Borjomi.

Daems, Tom (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

Less Eligibility and Beyond: Victims and prison reform in Belgium

This paper aims to reflect on recent legislative reforms in the Belgian criminal justice system, more specifically: the new prison law of January 2005 and the ongoing reforms in the phase of the execution of punishment. The focus of the paper will be on how, throughout the parliamentary discussions, different options were justified by having recourse to comparisons: on the one hand, the age-old idea of less eligibility (which compares life in prison with life in the outside world), on the other hand, a new victim-oriented mechanism (which compares the plight of victims with the plight of offenders). The paper will provide a critical discussion of the (ab)use of these kinds of comparisons.

Daems, Tom (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

Victims, Victimology, Sociology

This paper aims to look at victimization from a sociological perspective. The increasing attention for victims in the media, within social movements, in criminal justice policy etc has important consequences for how society orders itself. By looking at victimization from different sociological angles (morality, politics, economics and constructionism) the paper will offer a framework for a sociological understanding of victimization. In doing so, it aims to leave traditional victimological research preoccupations aside in order to focus on how victimization, and the social reactions it provokes, shapes and reshapes the social world.

Das, Dilip (International Police Executive Symposium)

Urbanization and Security

The paper will discuss critical issues facing governments experiencing rapid urban growth. It will explain: -Critical security issues facing governments experiencing rapid urban growth; - Challenges to public safety addressed by urban law enforcement agencies relevant to: violent crimes, the potential for terrorist acts, international organized crimes, traffic control, public transportation security and protecting construction sites from theft and sabotage; - Research indicating relevant urban crime and public safety, viable models existing that have international applications and the theoretical bases of these models; and - Role of private security in urban public safety.

Day, Samora (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Bijleveld, Catrien

Differences in characteristics and offending between residentially treated high risk boys and girls

Research on female criminality and delinquency is not common in the Netherlands, in spite of the fact that the number of female delinquents has increased (CBS 2004). Our research on delinquent girls in the Netherlands describes a specific group of girls who were treated in an open setting in one of the few treatment institutions. Little is known about risk factors for girl delinquency, because most research is done with boys. In this study we examine differences between high risk boys and girls on risk factors for delinquency. Treatment files and official data are used to measure personality and context factors and offending. The results indicate differences between boys and girls on risk factors and delinquency. Girls are more extravert, more depressed, more often abused or mistreated but have lower offending rates than boys. Cox regression analysis shows gender, low neuroticism and group offending as primary predictors of delinquency for the whole group. However prediction models for boys and girls seem to differ. Implications for these differences are discussed.

De Fazio, Laura (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia)

Groenen, Anne (Catholic University of Leuven)

Call for participation in the Daphne Project „Protecting women from the new crime of stalking: a comparison of legislative approaches within the European Union”

The last decade the public consciousness became aware of different kinds of relational problems. Special attention has been paid to phenomena as harassment, stalking and domestic violence. We will focus on the phenomenon of stalking and on the judicial procedures to deal with stalking. The presented project started in April 2006 and aims at collecting and analysing available information on legal regulations on stalking across European Member States using analytical and comparative approaches. The collection and analysis will also include data on experiences on implementing legal interventions in the civil and criminal justice systems in the EU Member States. The project is coordinated by the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia and has eight partners from different European Countries: Belgium, Finland, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom. We want to create a network of researchers able to collect, compare and discuss during two meetings existing legal frameworks under which stalking is, or could be, prosecuted. We are looking for key experts interested on stalking from all other European States. The first meeting will be organized in Modena - Italy, in order to define and adapt the definitive contents of the questionnaire for data collection and to discuss methodology and coordination of the study. The second final meeting will be organized in Ljubiana- Slovenia, in order to finalize one report and to discuss final results of the study. We have already received some expression of interest of potential key experts, but we call for other European delegates. Modena Group On Stalking (MGS) <http://stalking.medlegmo.unimo.it>, medlegmo@unimo.it

De Keijser, Jan (NSCR)

Elffers, Henk; Van Koppen, Peter; Van Haeringen; Laurien

Punitive public opinion and the role of information in the Netherlands

In most Western countries a majority of the public believes that sentences are too lenient. This is a finding from public opinion surveys that appears to be time – and country invariant. However, research has accumulated casting doubt over the validity of this observation. Public opinion is believed to become more lenient and more similar to judges' sentences when people obtain more detailed information on the case at hand and on what happens in court. In this paper such effects of information on Dutch public opinion are systematically examined, combining findings from several experimental studies on actual sentencing as compared to lay persons' views of the same cases.

Dessecker, Axel (Kriminologische Zentralstelle)

Hate crime: a concept useful for international comparison?

While criminologists are still arguing about the concept of hate crime, criminal justice agencies rely on the concept to describe specific crime phenomena. Practitioners in several European countries are already looking for best practice to reduce hate crime. Police statistics in Germany introduced the hate crime concept in 2001 to enhance recording practices in the fields of racist and xenophobic offences. The paper will explore if these data may be used as a basis for valid comparison with other European countries.

Diblíková, Simona (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague)

Juvenile offenders at the turn of the millennium

The paper presents the survey results on juvenile crime drawn from an extensive empirical study conducted in 2003. It focuses on analysis of data on all the juvenile offenders who were prosecuted during the course of one year at selected district public prosecutors offices. In total, case files were analysed on 484 juveniles who had committed 886 prosecuted offences. The study shows that the vast majority of recorded crimes by juvenile offenders in the Czech Republic relate to crimes against property, violent crime is not only numerically and – in the majority of cases – not very serious in contradiction to the picture painted by the media.

Dilitz, Carine (Institute of Criminology and of Penal Law, University of Lausanne)

Lucia, Sonia; Killias, Martin

Self-reported juvenile delinquency in Switzerland (ISR2)

Switzerland takes part in an International study on juvenile delinquency, in which 30 countries are involved. A national sample of 70 schools has been randomly selected and around 3500 pupils between 13-16 years old have completed the questionnaire on Internet. Given the size of the sample, we had to face various difficulties during the organisation of the survey. Our presentation will include an account of our experience of using internet with a sample of this size. Finally, the first results of our study will be presented.

Di Nicola, Andrea (TRANSCRIME, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime)

From official statistics to estimates on trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation in the EU Member States

With reference to the European Union, this paper presents a) a methodology to estimate the extent of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation (THB); b) the related estimates. The presentation relies on the results of a project for the European Parliament carried out by Transcrime.

Doak, Jonathan (University of Sheffield)

Victim Participation in Common Law Systems: Overcoming a Conceptual Barrier

Victims in common law jurisdictions have traditionally been unable to participate in criminal prosecutions, trials and sentencing hearings. Victims have been subject to a normative assumption that, as 'private parties', they pose a threat to the objective nature of state-led justice and / or the

rights of accused persons or offenders. As such, their appropriate function within the criminal justice has been regarded as that of a witness, and they have been largely denied any participatory role. This paper considers how this exclusionary paradigm has come under increased pressure in recent years, as the breakdown in the public / private divide in international criminal justice discourse increasingly permeates the domestic legal order. In conclusion, it is suggested that common law lawyers and policymakers need to rethink the fundamental principles and values that underpin criminal justice, and that valuable lessons for possible courses of reform may be drawn from international fora and European civil law jurisdictions.

Dobbelaar, Jan (The Hague)

Essential Features of War Criminals as constructed within the ICTY indictments

Paper presentation in Pre-arranged panel: Applied Criminology in International Criminal Justice In a world with ever-growing institutionalization of International Criminal Justice in Courts and Tribunals an old phenomenon, the war crimes perpetrator, is more and more judicially framed. The judicial process of construction, in this case of the war crimes perpetrator, is in this context done by a multitude of parties, most notably by the prosecutor, the defense and the judges. These parties ultimately create a construct that will be used as a tool to label future perpetrators as war criminals. This is the reason why; to understand the construct and the dimensions used in the ICJ context, the main objective of the presented research is to produce a preliminary systematic description of the emerging war crimes perpetrator. For this first explorative account, the population of analysis in this research is the accused of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The objective is to obtain the prosecutorial war crimes perpetrator construct. By deconstructing the narratives in the indictments and using a constructivist approach, two major concepts have been derived that frame the constructed war crimes perpetrator: 1. The behavioral patterns of the perpetrator (Behavior) 2. The essential perpetrator features (The person that executes the behavior) By operationalizing these two concepts and obtaining the data for all the ICTY accused, the analysis of this research involved the interpretation of the relationships found between the two concepts and within the concepts themselves. This ultimately results in the first descriptive account of the ICTY war crimes perpetrator construct.

Dobryninas, Aleksandras (Department of Sociology)

The Interdisciplinary Study in Criminology at Vilnius University

Educational project „The Interdisciplinary Study in Criminology at Vilnius University” is a new inter-institutional programme that puts together criminological studies in the subject area of law, sociology, and psychology, and other social sciences disciplines. The development of the programme was started in June 2006, and has to be finished in May 2008. The programme reflects a high demands for professional analytical criminological knowledge in tackling deviance/crime problems in Lithuanian society. Despite of existing in Lithuania criminological tradition, criminology was one of the most neglected social science in society, and its role in forming efficient crime control and prevention policy was practically underestimated. At the same time crime growth, diffusion of various forms of deviance, problems of delinquency requires analytical complex knowledge about the nature of social problems, their possible control and prevention. Neediness in high rank specialists with criminological profile in Lithuania was more than obvious. The main goal of the educational project is by using interdisciplinary approach to provide students with modern criminological education that combine deeper studies of various aspects of sociological, psychological, and legal criminological knowledge with their practical implementation in society, especially in the field of social control and prevention of deviance. The Interdisciplinary Study in Criminology at Vilnius University combines three Master Studies Programmes: Sociology and Criminology, Psychology and Criminology, and Law (specialization Criminal Law and Criminology). All three programmes had to have common block of criminological disciplines, and at the same time had continued specialisation of their students in the subject areas of sociology,

psychology and law. Today this idea is realised only for Master Studies Programmes in Sociology and Criminology, other two programmes has be developed in next years.

Donker, Andrea (Criminology, Leiden University)

Continuing Covert Criminality

Data from the Dutch South-Holland study provided the opportunity to test one of the major assumptions of Moffitt's Dual Taxonomy model: The stability postulate. Our findings corroborated this postulate regarding overt antisocial behavior. Covert behavior continued in young-adulthood, contrary to the model. With the recognition of the emerging adulthood an extended antisocial involvement appeared rather easy to explain, but when do the assumed temporary delinquents stop committing crimes? Or do they continue committing covert crimes, perhaps work-related crimes. Our earlier findings and the ongoing new data collection will be discussed from a general developmental criminological perspective, and more specifically regarding the study of so-called white-collar criminal career.

Donkin, Susan (University College London)

Wellsmith, Melanie; Birks, Daniel

The Evolution of the Car Burglar

The emerging trend of cars being stolen using keys taken during a burglary has been increasing both in number and severity. Our study aims to examine the overall offending patterns of detected car burglary offenders through analysis of West Midlands Police data from 1998 to 2005. We test the hypothesis that offenders have had to adapt to an increase in vehicle security by switching offences. Profiles of offenders, including criminal antecedents and distance travelled, are included in an attempt to explain this evolution.

Dorn, Nicholas (Cardiff University)

Odd couple? Criminology and International Relations - Constituting Security Policies and the field of Human Security

Security policy is being reconstituted in a manner that dissolves the former 'levels' from international to local and equally dissolves disciplinary boundaries. Yet mainstream social science themes clearly run across the old demarcations. This paper briefly will note three approaches to theorising security - conflict, consensus and risk society - drawing on criminology of course but also on international relations theory, especially as applied to the EU and its 'neighbourhood'. The paper notes some recent developments and discusses applications. Background: HUMSEC Project (EU 6th RF Coordination Action) on transnational terrorist groups and criminal organisations in the Western Balkans and their role in the peace-building process.

<http://www.etc-graz.at/cms/index.php?id=403>

Doyle, Aaron (Carleton University)

Walby, Kevin

The Forgotten Worst Third of The System: The Neglect of Jails and Its Implications for Theorizing Punishment

Recent papers by prominent penal theorists (Moore and Hannah-Moffat, 2005; Meyer and O'Malley, 2005) argue that Canada has to varying degrees missed the „punitive turn” identified in other jurisdictions by David Garland (2001) and his followers. Like these above mentioned authors, the bulk of penologists and criminologists neglect jails and detention centres as unintentionally punitive forms of incarceration distinct in key ways from prisons. We discuss the harmful living conditions at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre (OCDC) in Ottawa, Ontario as a dramatic example undercutting the argument that Canada is less punitive, but also to contend that the sociology of punishment must analyze jails and detention centres more fully in future research. Focus on these neglected facilities has implications for theorizing punishment. Starting from the standpoint of jail inmates, we offer a criminology of unintended consequences that brackets the

common conceptual tendency toward periodization by concentrating on complex configurations of politics and penal practice in particular spatializations of conduct connected through inter se criminal justice system flows of people and information.

Duenkel, Frieder (University of Greifswald)

Human rights in prison – empirical findings on living conditions in prisons in the countries of the Baltic Sea region

The living conditions for prisoners and working conditions of prison staff in prisons of the Baltic Sea Region have been the main interest of an international comparative project that has been funded by the Ministry of Culture and Education of the federal state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania/Germany. In 2003/2004 a total of 821 male prisoners have been asked about the perceived living and prison conditions, environmental stress factors, health issues, measures of treatment and preparation for release etc. Furthermore the working conditions and the professional role of about 250 prison officers have been investigated. The study is representative for the situation in closed prisons for males in Estonia, Finland, Germany (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Schleswig-Holstein), Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden. The results showed not unexpectedly very modest conditions in the Baltic States and in Poland, whereas the situation in Germany, but particularly in Finland and Sweden seems to be better. Nevertheless a considerable minority of about 15-20%, in some countries (Latvia, Lithuania) up to 60% showed manifest or massive symptoms of depression. Prison officers suffer from bad prison conditions as well and showed psycho-somatic and other illnesses, stress symptoms etc. to a great extent. A remarkable result was that prison officers deplored that there would not be enough treatment possibilities for prisoners and schemes for the preparation for release.

Edwards, Adam (Cardiff University School of Social Sciences)

Social Capital and Inter-Communal Violence: Reproducing Social Order in Cosmopolitan Europe

This paper relates arguments over the recent growth of inter-communal violence in English cities to broader arguments over the reproduction of social order in cosmopolitan European cities, where the politics of migration and ethnicity have become a pre-dominant feature of the governance of public safety. Official reports into riots in Bradford, Burnley and Oldham in the north of England in 2001 attribute these events primarily to problems of cultural segregation and the violence of ‘parallel lives’. Critics of this interpretation emphasise the ‘violence of hopelessness’ generated by the political and economic inequalities accompanying processes of de-industrialisation and failed programmes for urban renewal. Beyond these macro-theoretical narratives there are theoretical and practical insights to be gleaned from researching processes of repair and maintenance in inter-communal relations. This is particularly so in cities which possess objectively similar social contexts to those recently experiencing riots but which are remarkable for their absence of large scale collective violence. In building an understanding of how social order is, and can be, reproduced in the cities of cosmopolitan Europe, the paper explores the applicability of Robert Putnam’s concepts of ‘bonding social capital’ and ‘bridging social capital’, which have acquired a certain influence amongst public policy-makers in Britain.

Elffers, Henk (NSCR)

Harteveld, Albert

The underestimated dangers of testing criminological theories using imperfect measurement

The paper analyses the extent to which statements about relations between latent variables can or cannot be based on relations between observed approximations of those latent variables, first in a general mathematical sense, then illustrating the extent of the problem in empirical examples on tax evasion, drug use, and organisational rule transgression. The paper issues a stiff warning against being too optimistic about imperfect measurements, such as self-reports.

Elhedeny, Amany (Cairo University)

The political dimensions of crime in European Society

Beyond the crime in Europe, there is a political, social and economic context. Either in part it urges the rate of crime in a particular society or decreases it, studying the context of the crime has never been ignored. This paper supposes that the political dimensions have a vital role in explaining and analysing the crime in Europe generally and in last ten years as such. This paper supposes that there is a positive relationship between the biased European attitudes of foreign policy towards the emigrants and the increasing rate of crime. One of the main questions of this paper is how does the recent policy of migration in Europe marginalize a social sector in Europe and push its people to commit a crime? Are criminals they are by nature or because their deteriorating economic and social situations? Does crime policy biased policy or rational one? Is there any dramatic change in dealing with the criminals during the last ten years? By surveying the crime literature and dealing with many case studies in Europe in dealing with the crime, this research will answer the above questions.

Elsner, Beatrix (Georg-August University, Göttingen, Germany)

Police and Prosecutors – Competition, Control, Co-operation? Comparative Overview

This session will present an overview of the models for police and prosecution service interaction during the investigative stage across Europe. Given that the civilian legal orders traditionally expect the prosecution service to exercise control over the police whilst one of the distinctive features of common law systems is a highly independent police service, the common trends found in this area will be highlighted. Country presentations will then be made for England and Wales presenting the dynamics of a situation in which a young prosecution service is gaining more power over a traditionally entirely independent police. The Dutch situation reflects how police independence can be combined with the desire for prosecutorial control, whilst the Swedish system is a model for a combination of regulated independence and co-operation where this is regarded as necessary.

Statements from: England & Wales – Chris Lewis, Netherlands – Paul Smit, Sweden – Josef Zila

Entorf, Horst (Institut für Volkswirtschaftslehre, TU-Darmstadt)

Dölling, Dieter; Hermann, Dieter; Rupp, Thomas; Woll, Andreas

Meta-analysis of empirical deterrence studies: Basic concepts and preliminary results

This paper describes the basic approach and first results of a meta-analysis of empirical studies on negative general deterrence. Two hundred studies were selected randomly from a pool of several hundred and then evaluated by means of a meta-analysis. The subsequent findings indicate that the results of a study are substantially influenced by its design, the control variables applied and the offences under investigation. Whilst it can be shown that there is an overall confirmation of the deterrence hypothesis, numerous potential drawbacks must also be taken account of (publication bias, multicollinearity, etc.) More clear-cut results are to be expected as soon as the data base is established on a considerably larger share of all available studies.

Enzmann, Dirk (Hamburg University, Institute of Criminal Sciences, Department of Criminology)

Issues and quality standards of cross-national criminological surveys: Lessons from the ISRD studies I and II

Based on experiences of the first and second International Self Report Delinquency (ISRD) studies issues of the standardization of cross-national criminological surveys are demonstrated and discussed. The issues range from standardization of the questionnaires, problems of sampling, to the coding of questionnaire data. Quality standards require a trade-off between common research interests of cross-national research and specific research interests of participating countries.

Esadze, Londa (Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) Georgia Office)
Addressing Corruption, Economic Crime and Money Laundering in Post-Socialist Transition Countries: the Case of Georgia

The paper examines the problems associated with analysing and controlling corruption and money laundering in the process of transition in case of Georgia. Transition involves a transformation in the formal political structures of the state and it invokes new norms and expectations for politics, yet only rarely are these norms and expectations widely shared among the political élites and broader populations of these states. Georgia is not considered an important regional financial and economic center, but given its geopolitical situation, the country might become one of the most attractive places for criminal transnational corporations and money launderers. The popular uprising in Georgia that led on November 23, 2003 to President Eduard Shevardnadze's resignation has been termed a „Velvet Revolution” or a „Revolution of Roses“. Many experts called the Georgian events as the former Soviet Union's first anti-corruption revolution. The Rose Revolution was a signal event in the politics of Eurasia and has had a major impact on the other countries of the former Soviet Union. However corruption is still remaining as a country's major problem. The Author concludes that developing democracy in post-Soviet republics, it has now become clear over the last 12 years, will be a long, drawn-out process, with no guarantee of success in many of them. Authoritarian traditions remain strong even among the best educated, most Western-oriented leaders, with little or no personal involvement in the Communist Party apparatus or stake in that tradition of governing. Georgian symptoms prove that not all of the western-trained leaders are immune to such temptations of power and Anti-corruption should not become as the populist, legitimising message of new leaderships regime.

Esbensen, Finn-Aage (University of Missouri, St. Louis)
 Tusinski, Karin; Melde, Chris; Brick, Brad; Talyor, Terrance J.

The Role of Race and Ethnicity in Gang Membership

Youth gangs have received considerable academic and media attention over the years, with a heightened interest stimulated in part by the American youth violence epidemic of the late 20th century. Much of the literature has included discussion about definitional concerns, including questions about the meaning of terms such as gang, gang member, and gang crime. These definitional debates are difficult when carried out within one country but become even more complex when attempted cross-nationally. In 1998, the Eurogang Program of Research initiated dialogue among researchers and policy makers interested in the comparative study of youth gangs. A consensus definition of youth gangs was reached and a youth survey form was developed. In this presentation we employ the Eurogang definition and measurement of youth gangs to examine 1) the distribution of gang membership in a school-based sample – prevalence and demographic characteristics, 2) the epidemiology of individual offending by gang membership and race/ethnicity, and 3) descriptions of gang characteristics by race/ethnicity of gang members.

Estrada, Felipe (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)

Segregation and victimisation – the significance of neighbourhood resources and individual risk factors

Over recent years, there appears to have been a trend both in the EU towards an increased divergence between residential neighbourhoods as regards the ethnic composition and socio-economic resources of the residents. As a means of developing our understanding of the significance of the residential neighbourhood, we have examined exposure to violence and property crime, studying the extent to which differences in the risk of exposure to crime are related on the one hand to individual and household characteristics and on the other to neighbourhood conditions and differences in where people live. The data are drawn from the Swedish interview surveys of living conditions, which also include a number of questions relating to criminal victimisation. These survey data have been combined with register data relating to residential neighbourhoods. The focus

is directed at different districts in urban areas, grouped on the basis of accumulated resource deficiencies.

Ewald, Uwe (ICTY, The Hague)

Standards of Proof and Reliability of ‘Measuring’ Large-Scale Victimisation in International Criminal Justice

At face value the concept of „truth” appears to be common to both, international criminal justice and social science reflecting on facts of international crimes. However, criminological expert witnesses called by either parties or the court are confronted with the fact that the approaches to „truth” in science and judiciary are not necessarily the same. Yet, it appears the announced objectives of international criminal justice such as the production of „case related truth” as well as the „historical record” of crimes during the conflict require to reconstruct significant facts of the past in order to establish the „facts of the crime” and to serve the needs for proportional and just sentencing. Moreover, adequate representation of past facts during the evidentiary process in international criminal justice is apparently an inevitable part of peacemaking in post conflict societies for both, truth telling and to avoid a „state of denial” (St. Cohen). This paper presents first results of an analysis of „standards of proof” for patterns of ‘widespread’ victimisation and ‘systematic’ perpetration of crimes against humanity in ICTY jurisprudence and reflects those standards which are meant to prove facts beyond the „reasonable doubt” threshold against basic standards of reliability in empirical research. Thus, judicial concepts such as „admissibility”, „relevance”, „probative value” and „credibility” will be mirrored against concepts of „objectivity”, „reliability” and „validity”. Eventually, it will be shown how the judicial qualification of atrocities as „war crimes” or „crimes against humanity” significantly depend on reliable measurement/standards of proof for large-scale victimisation tested against different theories of causation by perpetrating acts. (This paper is part of the pre-arranged (and approved) panel „Applied Criminology in International Criminal Justice“.)

Fajst, Michal (Warsaw University)

Problem of homosexuality in contemporary Poland

The existence of homosexual persons in communist Poland was hidden from public opinion. Propaganda presented homosexuality as one of problems typical for decadent capitalist society. It was also a political problem for politicians that held the marriage and family as important forms of social control. This relation to both family matters and homosexuality was common for the authorities and Catholic Church despite of conflict between those two ideological authorities. In nineties public opinion was struck with fact that homosexual persons are among them, they expect respect for their rights and freedom of expression. For last fifteen years our society was not able to accept these expectations and this is recently used by right wing politicians that rule Poland today.

Fernández-Pacheco Alises, Gloria (Centre for Research in Criminology, University of Castilla, La Mancha)

Rechea Alberola, Cristina

Achilles Heel of Europe: early findings of the research on victimisation uneasiness and delinquent behaviour in minors of immigrants in Spain

Achilles Heel is an AGIS project which is being carried out in five different countries of Europe. The main aim of this comparative study involves exploring the association between second generation migrants and young delinquency or victimisation. In order to study that topic, different elements will be analysed: cultural conflict, family structure, social environment in the host country or social identity and belonging as risk or protective factors of involvement in situations of criminality. Another issue to be covered is that related to the problems that integration- assimilation models which are being used in the different European countries are facing in matters of trouble of young strangers. The research method consists of a qualitative methodology but using a multi-method approach formed by semi-structured interviews, document and database analysis, focus

group and structured questionnaires, in order to define from a qualitative point of view the phenomena of victimisation, criminal behaviour and trouble among young people from ethnic minorities. Moreover, one of the specific objectives of this research project is to provide social operators with tools to understand and transmit practise of mediation and alleviation of conflicts, addressed to the young migrant, family and institution exponent. In Spain, this research is being carried out in two cities: Granada and Albacete. In this paper, there will be shown early findings of the research being performed in Albacete. Although there are no second generation migrants in Albacete, the real situation of youth migrant and how acculturation process is working on them will be analysed. In fact, there will be shown results of the analysis' data base and interviews from different structures of social operators which are involved in immigrants treatment: Justice system, schools, social services and other public administration offices, or third sector actors that work in the field of immigration or anti-racism.

Fink, Daniel (Bundesamt für Statistik, Neuchâtel, Schweiz)

Statistische Beobachtung von Rückfall in der Schweiz, von 1900 bis heute

Trotz eines starken politischen, öffentlichen und kriminologischen Interesses an Fragen des Rückfalls (verstanden als Wiederverurteilung oder Wiedereinweisung) zählt man in der Schweiz im letzten Jahrhundert kaum mehr als 20 Studien zu diesem Thema. Infolge des Fehlens einer offiziellen Statistik, welche allgemeine Forschungen möglich gemacht hätte, wurden Untersuchungen meist im universitären Milieu - eher denn im administrativen - durchgeführt, die in methodischer und statistischer Hinsicht jedoch verschiedenen Beschränkungen unterworfen waren. Ende der 1970er Jahre unternimmt das schweizerische Bundesamt für Statistik Anstrengungen, ein System von Datenerhebungen aufzubauen, die eine statistische Beobachtung von Rückfall langfristig möglich machen sollen. Die seit über 20 Jahren gesammelten Daten machen es möglich, eine Vielzahl von Themen zu behandeln, von der Bestimmung von Verurteilungsprävalenzen über Wiederverurteilungs- und Wiedereinweisungsraten bis hin zu Sanktionsvergleichen. In den kommenden Jahren wird dem internationalen Vergleich von Rückfallraten zunehmend Bedeutung zukommen. Gleichzeitig wird es national darum gehen, Ergebnisse aus Rückfallstudien über den Kreis der Fachleute hinaus bekannt zu machen.

Fiori-Khayat, Coralie (Paris IV Sorbonne / Paris IX Dauphine)

Ethnicity & Juvenile Street Gangs in France

Ethnicity appears as one criterium, among others, which explains not only the existence of juvenile street gangs, but also their apparent stability. In some cases, ethnicity leads to the construction of a common identity, which is invoked by gang members to justify some of the offences. However, even though juvenile street gangs commit acts which can be seen as ethnic revendications, ethnicity is scarcely ever in the core of juvenile gang actions. That means that juvenile street gangs are seldom politicized: such movements as Skinheads, or Aryan Pride, are isolated, marginalized, and their members are, anyway, much older. Yet, ethnicity as a type of discrimination is used by juvenile street gang members in two ways: on the one hand, it is used as a justification of their acts, especially as regards destructions of goods, and riots; on the other hand, it is used as a way of keeping distance with groups (especially with gangs) from other minorities. These considerations should lead French leaders to think over the issue. While discriminations have to be struggled much more efficiently than they are now, it must be solemnly said that ethnic issues cannot justify delinquent activities, especially gang-related activities, nor can they justify any threat to democracy.

Fleck, Marie (Université Marc Bloch)

Making and unmaking of criminal careers

Subtitle: Reflections on the causes of recidivism during the Chicago progressive era Between 1890 and 1940, sociologists and crime and delinquency prevention officers felt dismayed by the emerging and growing social problems in Chicago. Refuting lombrosian theories, they were intimately convinced that the root of these problems was industrialization and uncontrolled urban

growth: the externalization of crime and delinquency factors enabled them to think the social system reform as well as the rehabilitation of the criminal. Engaged in many ways, reformists focused their attention in particular on the becoming of individuals under parole. In order to understand better and to prevent recidivism, they diversified their standpoints on it. The statistical study on 3000 parolees initiated by the sociologists Ernest Burgess, Clark Tibbits and John Landesco complements the analysis based upon the life histories of recidivist delinquents, collected by Clifford Shaw and his co-workers from the Institute of Juvenile Research: criminal careers are produced out and in the correctional institutions; they tend to be amplified and specialized after consecutive stays in detention. The purposes of such a paper are to exhibit some ways of thinking recidivism in a context that has encouraged the development of a sensitive reflection on a major issue.

Francis, Brian (Lancaster University)

Pennoni, Fulvia; Soothill, Keith

Assessing transitions in criminal career behaviour: methodological approaches

A crucial problem in analysing criminal career behaviour patterns is in determining the lengths and start times of periods of offending stability. For example, an offender might start out in shoplifting, then move to theft and receiving, before ending his career with violence. These different types of offending will in general have lengths and start points are likely to vary between individuals. We contrast two approaches, both using the idea of local likelihood, to examine the most likely ages of transition.

Francis, Brian (Lancaster University)

Humphreys, Leslie; Soothill, Keith; Bezzina, Audrienne

Assessing offence seriousness through criminal records – the UK experience

In criminal careers research, it is essential to have some assessment of offence seriousness so that escalation over the lifespan can be assessed. While in some jurisdictions, the seriousness of the offences can be directly calculated through published formulae, this is not the case in England and Wales. We describe an approach using correspondence analysis which uses sentencing information to rank and to score individual offence codes, providing an offence hierarchy and a measurable score for each offence. Practical and ethical problems of this approach are described.

Friedrich, Ireen Christine (University of Vienna, Department of Criminology)

Security, modern architecture and art at the building in the execution of sentences - a contradiction?

In the course of history, the architectural landscape of prisons in the German-speaking countries underwent a clear process of change. While in the 19th century many buildings of institutes were for the purpose of deterrence built by means of dark walls, lightless aisles and catastrophic sanitary equipment, the traditional picture of the so-called panoptic prison in the sense of Foucault no longer seems to correspond with today's expectations of a modern institute for detention. Today's architecture of institutes has meanwhile to a large extent been aligned to a service-oriented, human and optimized execution of sentences and rehabilitation determined to show consideration for newest safety standards while also being openly outward. Architecture as a supporting, integrating component of an execution concept – that is the up-to-date understanding of many newly established institutes for detention. In this sense now for the first time in Austria and probably unique worldwide, in 2004 the topic „art at the building” found elementary consideration in a penal institute in Leoben, Austria. It may come as a surprise that a prison building is to offer a platform for artistic interventions. Considering the culture-promote-legal background an adequate part is to be used for artistic arrangements, in this institute the principle of human dignity was staged in diverse ways. The conversion of art and building thereby represented a great challenge for architects and artists involved as well as for the administration of justice. So as to meet safety concerns, the new institutes for detention still captivate by walls and bars. Digital monitors,

technical movement alarm units and transponder-supported controllability leave no doubt to the existing main objective of a prison.

Gatti, Uberto (University of Genova, Italy)

Gualco, Barbara (University of Florence, Italy)

The self-report delinquency study on juvenile delinquency in Italy: methodological problems and first results

The International Comparative Self-Report Study 2 (ISRD2) is a multicentric study involving 30 countries and, in the Italian part, 15 cities differing from size and geographic location (North, Centre and South).

The objectives of the study are the knowledge of the frequency of deviant behaviours self-reported by youth participants, the identification of risk factors for juvenile delinquency, and the comparison of juvenile delinquency rates among the 15 Italian cities and ultimately, the comparison among the other participating nationalities.

The methodological problems linked to the coordination, multiple data entering and first results will be reported.

Gavray, Claire (University of Liege)

The role of gender theory to understand crime evolutions

It's established that few women are concerned as actors of serious crime. It's a reason why developmental researches in this field concern men (focus on natural predispositions of both groups). As less serious crime are concerned, often no distinction is made between male and female offenders (focus on evolutionist argument). The theory of gender helps the discussion about structural and developmental dimensions of crime. Different research results illustrate that fact. A gender approach is also useful as crime prospective and politics are concerned.

Geiger, Brenda (Bar-Ilan University, Safed Camp)

Crime, Prostitution, Drugs and Insanity Female Offenders Resistant Strategies to Abuse Domination

Crime, Prostitution, Drugs and Insanity Female Offenders' Resistant Strategies to Abuse and Domination The dominant discourse of psychiatrists and criminal justice professionals has, oftentimes, stigmatized female offending as the pathological consequence of a traumatic childhood and life course experiences. Such a discourse hides major themes of racial and ethnic discrimination, economic deprivation and sexism that need to be addressed. Using a critical postmodern orientation and Foucault's bottom-up analysis of power and resistance, this qualitative study deconstructs the myth of the passive female propelled into a life of crime as it uncovers the various points of resistance and agency in eight female offenders' life trajectories. In their narratives and during informal conversations and more focused interviews using an interview guide, these women break the silence to tell how they had managed to resist and struggle against extreme forms of abuse and injustice. Female offenders' narratives and interpretation of reality allowed the researcher to reject the dominant discourse of the helping professional and reconstruct female engagement in crime, prostitution, and drugs as hidden scripts of resistance. Such an interpretation redirects the reader's perspective to confront the social, political, and economic problems and injustice these women are facing.

Georgoulas, Stratos (University of the Aegean)

Discipline control and leisure: Night clubs in a Greek island

This work will try to illustrate structures of monitoring and mechanisms of control in one of the dominant models of modern youth's leisure in a Greek island (Lesvos), that is going to a night club. The concept of leisure will be examined as a social action in a specific place and not as a „reality” of an amount of time spent contrary to working and educational time. As a social action can not be analyzed independently to the hierarchy of social values in the Greek context. That is capitalist

structure, differential social distribution of power, consumption and social control. Although social representations of leisure trying to build a virtual reality of „free choices” and „good practices” this is not the case in our survey. A research based on participant observation and informal, semi-structured interviews was held in the most famous night clubs in Mytilene(capital of Lesbos island). Outcomes of this research are analysed through the use of a methodology tool that Foucault issued in his work, Discipline and Punishment. Why modern Greek youth is going to the specific clubs for night and weekend leisure instead of doing something else? Why they don't dance but just consume alcohol, cigarettes and images? What is the role of the person standing in a night club's entrance and what a bartender ought to do in order to persuade someone to continue alcohol consumption? Can a young person do nothing in that leisure place or he/she must act in a very disciplined and controlled environment, basically consume according to his/her socioeconomic status? And last but not least which is the role of the formal social control (police, law, and judiciary) in all these?

Georgoulas, Stratos (University of the Aegean)

Papanis E., Rontos, K., Roumeliotou, M., Voulvouli, A.

Alcohol Consumption Trends Among Students in Relation with Leisure, Academic Performance and Potential Criminal Behaviour.

The aim of the present research is to study the issues relating to alcohol consumption in Greece and to predict future tendencies, in comparison with the patterns lately established on global level. Emphasis will be given on addictions and relevant problems encountered among vulnerable groups, such as young people. Driven by their particular interest in student life evolutions and the peculiarity presented by a geographically excluded area, such as the Prefecture of Lesbos, researchers will conduct a primary statistic and qualitative research on Lesbos, aiming at determining the extent and the causes of problems relating with excess alcohol consumption

Gilányi, Eszter (University of Miskolc, Faculty of Law)

The Question of the Murder of a Newborn Infant

In Hungary the murder of a newborn infant constitutes a grave problem. Its occurrence –compared with the Western European countries – is more frequent in our country. Till 2003 an individual legal fact existed, which was a privileged form of homicide. Nowadays, through a modification of the Criminal Code, if the crime is committed against a person under the age of 14, the act should be qualified as an aggravated homicide. I would like to make an overview of the criminological and penal aspects of this problem.

Gilinskiy, Yakov (Sociological Institute, St. Petersburg)

Human Trafficking in Russia

Human trafficking is global problem. There are several kinds of human trafficking. All kinds of trafficking exist in Russia. Russia is country with great number of the victims of trafficking (in descending order: Ukraine, Russia, Nigeria, Albania, etc.) and number of the offenders, who were suspected of being involved in trafficking as criminals or had been found guilty (in descending order: Russia, Nigeria, Ukraine, Albania, etc.) /Kangaspunta, 2003/. „White slavery” is prevailing kind of trafficking. Trafficking of children is a terrible and widespread phenomenon. Contemporary Russian slave's works in Caucasian region, etc.

Gilly, Thomas Albert (ERCES, Paris)

Relevance of Sigmund Freud's cultural-philosophical works to central issues of the actual criminological and criminal justice debate

This paper addresses the issues that are central to Freud's cultural-philosophical works. Major topics of Freud's cultural-philosophical works are to be compared to and linked together with inherent core-proposals in social science and social theory, in particular those that have had a strong impact upon the development of the theoretical fundamentals of criminology and deviance theory.

Freud's works are highly relevant for the understanding of modern and post-modern debate on criminology and criminal justice.

Gilly, Thomas Albert (ERCES, Paris)

Riots in France: At the Crissroad Among Social Conflict, Ethnicity and Religious Community.

Synopsis of a Failure. This paper addresses the nature, causes and short and long term consequences of the riots that have occurred in the French suburbs. It provides for an in-depth-study of the social, political and the cultural roots of the riots and revolts. The originality of the paper consists of the requirement to re-consider traditional sociological interpretation-schemes that are traditionally applied to issues of social conflict.

Giménez-Salinas, Andrea (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

An Evaluation of the Spanish Coordination Centre of Public and Private Security

This paper presents the results of a research aimed at evaluating the coordination centre between private and public security created in Spain in 2001. The Spanish model of police is partly centralized and partly decentralized. This coordination centre was created in Madrid but serves to all national territory. This centre was created by the police authorities to take advantage of the increase of private security services in Spain, to explore ways for sharing information for crime prevention purposes and to serve as a useful tool for security guards during their daily work. This study wants to explore four objectives: a) to know the activities of the centre and the main objectives and priorities; b) To know what is the information exchanged and in what sense the information flows; c) To evaluate the efficacy of the project, that is, whether this instrument is useful to improve security levels and contributes to the prevention of crime; and d) to know the level of satisfaction of enterprises and individuals who use this instrument to have relationships with the police. The paper will describe the partial results of the study which could contribute to find ways to improve private and public police cooperation and to perform specific policing governance models for the future.

Gomes, Patrícia (University of Minho)

Camões, Sílvia Mendes; Carvalho, João

Understanding Performance Measurement of the Portuguese Police Force and its Implication on Law Enforcement Policy

Given the importance of the BSC for the public sector and the empirical evidence of its application in such organizations as municipalities, hospitals, universities, law enforcement, and other government agencies, what is the role of the BSC in the performance measurement of the Portuguese Police System? In this paper, we propose to analyze the potential application of the BSC methodology as a performance measurement system to the Portuguese Police Force. Using a unique data set assembled by way of a nationwide survey sent to all the police chiefs of the four branches of the Portuguese, in this paper we present an analysis of the preliminary results of the survey data. This is an innovative and relevant theme given the gap in the existent national and international literature about this area and given that this is the first study of its kind applied to Portuguese police forces.

Goold, Benjamin (Oxford University)

Privacy and Identity in an Age of Surveillance and Insecurity

In countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom, the drive for more security and surveillance in the aftermath of September 11 has led to an assault on personal privacy. This paper will consider various issues related to the state's desire to provide security and subsequent conflicts with the individual's legitimate expectations of privacy. In particular, this paper will consider the extent to which the pursuit of security has accelerated the shift from narrative to categorical notions of identity, and whether this shift has led to a fundamental change in the relationship between the individual and the state.

Görge, Thomas (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen e.V., Hannover)

Herbst, Sandra; Rabold, Susann

Domestic violence and criminal victimization in later life: Prevalence, incidence, and risk factors

A population-based victimization survey (Germany 2005; N=3.030, age range 40-85 y.) combined face-to-face interviews on property, violent and sexual offences with a questionnaire on violence by family/ household members. Age is of outstanding importance with victimization risks generally being at least twice as high among 40-59-year olds as in the older group. The paper presents data on connections between victimization risks, health/functional status, social networks and lifestyle characteristics. Comparisons with a 1992 survey point to declining risks for middle-aged and older adults.

Gramckow, Heike (National Center for State Courts, Arlington, VA)

Prosecutor's Compliance with the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power - an International Survey

The UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power establishes a range of standards and norms to guide legislative reforms and justice sector institutions in their efforts to enhance their ability to protect the rights of victims and provide services to them. These Basic Principles are not obligatory but provide helpful yardsticks for creating laws and services that protect victims. While the awareness of the need to protect victims rights and to provide special assistance has internationally increased, only a few countries have been able to implement most of the recommendations resulting from the UN's Basic Principles. An international survey with responses from 14 countries, representing all continents, was conducted in 2005. The results provide insight into the challenges prosecutor's offices face when trying to implement the Basic Principles.

Gray, Emily (Keele University)

Farrall, Stephen

Experience and Expression of the fear of crime

Despite the topicality of 'fear of crime' in European criminological research, doubts remain concerning the utility and validity of knowledge amassed through public opinion and crime surveys. These setbacks have also hindered the development of theoretical resources in understanding how people manage the risk of crime in their everyday lives. With these doubts in mind, this paper will consider the initial findings from a current ESRC-funded study which explore two themes in fear of crime research. The first is the weak conceptual and methodological foundations of this field of enquiry, especially whether fear of crime has been exaggerated by common survey tools. The second is the role of social perception in public anxieties about crime, particularly whether fear of crime expresses and distils a whole host of evaluative activity regarding social cohesion, order and organisation. We will document the rationale and results of an ESRC-funded project (starting in January 2006, running for 18 months) that brings together these two themes. Our data comes from the 2003/04 British Crime Survey, which included a new set of measures of the fear of crime (that were designed by our research team). The resulting data will allow us to identify whether there are some people who initially say they are worried about crime, but after careful probing, reveal that they have not recently experienced worry over their safety. A key objective of the research is to assess whether, for these individuals, fear is more of an 'expressive' phenomenon. In other words, they use the language of 'worry' and 'crime' to express a whole set of evaluations of the social world – in the absence of concrete worries about their personal security.

Green, David (Christ Church, Oxford University)

Political culture and incentives to penal populism: Comparing responses to high-profile crimes

Different ways of doing politics, particularly the distinction between majoritarian and consensus democracy, helps to account for differences in national appetites for punishment. This distinction is explored by comparing responses to two child-on-child homicides from the 1990s—the Bulger case in England and the Redergård case in Norway. Tabloid and broadsheet newspaper coverage is analysed to reconstruct the political-cultural context of the time. In England, politicians had to manage strong incentives to politicise the case, and were pressed to act demonstrably and swiftly by emotive and condemnatory press coverage in a highly competitive media market. The Labour Party rhetorically enlisted the Bulger case in order to indicate its new and tougher approach to law and order and to make the party more electable in the face of rising public concern about crime. Simplistic tabloid rhetoric went largely unchallenged by political leaders, and the public's press-fuelled fears about crime were legitimated by traditionally left-leaning politicians intent to distance themselves from the expertise of traditional elites. This contrasts with the responses to the Norwegian case, none of which appear to be politically motivated. This paper considers various explanations for the differing responses in England and Norway, and focuses attention on the explanatory role of political culture. The consensual nature of Norwegian politics seems to have decreased incentives to politicise the Redergård homicide in the ways seen in England, and unlike their English colleagues, Norwegian journalists sought the considered views of experts to contextualise the case and to provide perspective. These findings suggest that explanations for differing levels of cultural and political enthusiasm for punishment are not complete until the implications of political culture are fully considered.

Grillot, Mahalia (Criminology Institute Paris II)

French response to reoffending: exemple of a recent law.

Trends in criminal laws are often a matter of fashion, and this year, so it seems, will be dedicated to re-offending. Although France has, for a long time, used ways and means to struggle against this criminal phenomenon, it is only recently that real thought has been given to it. French justice has developed the tools of the „Sentence Enforcement Judge”, and the Insertion and Probation Services and is driven by fundamental principles including the individualisation of the sentence and reinstatement of the recidivist into society. But law-makers often turn towards coercion, as seen in the recent law of the 12th of December 2005 which brings modifications to all three parts of French criminal justice – criminal law, criminal procedure and sentence enforcement. Is this trend likely to produce a just and effective response to re-offending?

Groenen, Anne (Catholic University Leuven)

Vervaeke, Geert

Stalking: characteristics of police records and guidelines for efficient case management by the police

It is only in the last decade that the public consciousness perceives stalking as a crime. Some European countries, a.o. Belgium and the Netherlands, have introduced a special anti-stalking law. Further, specific projects for victims have been developed and stalking was considered as a priority in a lot of safety plans. It is, however, remarkable that these developments were partly disconnected from the scientific research and the training on European level of professionals on this topic. We will focus on the recognition of by the police and on the way the police deals (or should deal) with it. We will report about the results of a PHD on stalking. In Leuven, a Belgian city, an analysis of over 200 police records of stalking is made. We will describe the characteristics of the stalking incidents, the characteristics of the victims and of the offenders. A comparison is made to characteristics of national victim surveys. Further the quality of the police reports will be evaluated. The first contact determinates, among other factors, the further settlement of the case. A crucial

factor seems to be the development of a decent registration system. Some guidelines in order to assess the seriousness of stalking incidents are presented and discussed.

Grosselfinger, Nancy (International League for Human Rights)

Understanding Crime: The European Approach To The Correctional Management Of The International War Criminals Of The International Criminal Tribunal For The Former Yugoslavia

With the final closedown of the ICTY scheduled for 2010, among the outstanding practical matters yet to be resolved by the Member States of the U.N. Security Council is what should be the policy with respect to the continued imprisonment and possible early release of the long term convicted war criminals of the ICTY. This paper is based upon extensive field interviews in Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia and several of those European nations having bilateral agreements of enforcement of sanction with the ICTY. It will present their views about correctional management and early release from the perspective of the parties most likely to be effected by a future Security Council decision. It will highlight existing tensions and areas where preparedness, in anticipation of the 2010 closedown, needs further assistance, especially European contributions of expertise.

Grosselfinger, Nancy (International League for Human Rights)

Let's Talk About It: Ethics in Research Publishing

Publishing in criminology and criminal justice is at an all time high. In the 'international' sphere we find an array of journals, many of them relatively new or newly reconstituted, aspiring to publish high quality research. As in other scientific fields the issue of 'ethics in publishing' now becomes even more germane for research authors, editors, reviewers and readers. This open forum seeks to provide a constructive dialogue between the various perspectives as we strive to mature the international journal publication process. Research authors, journal editors, reviewers and readers should bring their considered reflections forward.

Gruszczynska, Beata (Warsaw University)

Smit, Paul

Relating ICVS victimisation rates with the European Sourcebook police data

In 2004/2005 the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) was carried out in many countries that were also part of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2006. In this paper the relation between victimisation rates and crimes reported on the one hand and police data on the other hand, is investigated. Not only police recorded crimes are taken into account but also the number of offenders known to the police. Especially for contact crimes, where it is not unusual that the victim is aware of the identity of the offender when reporting the crime, a positive correlation between reported crimes and offenders known to the police is to be expected. Results found in this paper will lead to a better understanding of the value of police registrations when looking at crime levels.

Guille, Laure (University of Sheffield, UK)

Trans-national cooperation

In such an evolving Europe, cross-border action against criminal activities must keep abreast with the new tools available for police and judicial cooperation. Whether this plurality of means and agencies is useful and facilitates cooperation between law enforcement bodies 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 diversity of factors.

Gunnlaugsson, Helgi (University of Iceland)

Bórisdóttir, Rannveig

Hidden figure of crime in Iceland:

Iceland has never before participated in the ICVS. In this paper key findings of the ICVS survey on crime victimizations will be presented. Data was collected in January and February of 2005, with a random sampling of 3.000 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. Moreover, results of attitudes to crime, feelings of safety and attitudes to punishment will be presented. Finally the findings will be evaluated in terms of local crime prevention and social policy. 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.

Habibzadeh, Mohammad Jafar (Tarbiat Modares University)

Zeinali, Amir Hamzeh

An Introduction to some practical Limitations of criminalization (The Necessity of Evaluating Benefits and costs of creating acrime)

Although the criminal law, which differentiate between legal „oughts” and „not –oughts” in criminal part, is necessary for any society, the practical implications of criminalization and evaluating its benefits and costs must not be disregarded. The followings are some practical limitations of expanding the crimlnl law’s scope that must be considered to criminalize a conduct: (1)the capabilities and capacities of the criminal justice system; (2) the avoidance of discriminatory possibilities; (3) the possible abuse in law administration; (4) the potential of weakening the moral power of the criminal law; (5) the possible reduction of the effectiveness of punishments; and (6) the potential of the criminogenic criminal law in the light of the labelling process and the criminalization of some onducts as well as the conformity of the criminal law with the publicexpectations and desires of the magority of the people . the disregord for these limitations and the mere reliance on theoretical and philosophical justifications for using criminalization may seriously challenge the criminal law and its legitimacy, status, and role. Key words: Crime, criminalizatoin, criminal law, Decriminalization

Hagemann, Otmar (Kiel University of Applied Sciences)

Parmentier, Stephan; Temme, Gaby; Winfree, L. Thomas; Mesko, Gorazd

Teaching criminology – an exchange of experiences and ideas

Criminology may be regarded as an independent discipline. A specific curriculum leading to a degree in criminology may exist. In other cases criminology is regarded as a complementary science or not even explicitly mentioned in a course of studies containing theories of crime, explanations of its causes and consequences. Various types of academic institutions are involved in teaching in this field. Intended format: Participants and chair will give short statements concerning their involvement in teaching criminology at different institutions, embedded in different curricula and facing different kinds of students and aims. Afterwards we will have an open discussion with other participants structured by the following topics and questions: Emotional commitment vs. information: Deviant behaviour and crime form a field where students have already acquired an entrenched body of knowledge informed by common sense theories. How can we shake even conceptions about sex offenders and child victims? Against law and order policy: The public discourse may be fascinating and attracting high attention - thus influencing students - but the prevalent simple and repressive solutions do not take scientific research into consideration. How can the integration of criminological knowledge into applied sciences or administrative acting be achieved? Effective teaching: How can we evaluate effects of teaching, find out whether students achieve more open-mindedness towards theory and empirical findings and dissociate from simple truths? Interdisciplinary characteristic: Different scientific and practical perspectives inherent in

criminology, such as law, sociology, psychology, social work, policing and administration each lead to a specific formulation of a question. Will it nevertheless be fruitful to develop any common recommendations for teaching? Linking theory to practice: In social work and policing (police science and administration) criminological thinking is more focused on problems of effective interventions than on understanding patterns and causes of delinquent behaviour. Is there a systematic relationship between a certain theoretical orientation and a specific form of intervention? Didactics and experiences with teaching material: Which didactical requirements evolve? Which textbooks are available and needed?

Haines, Kevin (Swansea University)

Children First: Punishing the Social Child

Children First: Punishing the Social Child Juvenile justice systems, in the UK and across Europe, are changing. The distinction between the delinquent and the non-delinquent is becoming increasingly less relevant to juvenile justice policy and practice. In its place a typology of dangerous youth is emerging which includes: the young person who has offended, the anti-social youth, the youth who presents difficult or disruptive behaviour and, finally, youth who may become any of the above. This paper will elaborate on the above and the emerging characteristics of juvenile justice policy and practice that accompany it. These will be set in the context of the wider development, across many states, of broader 'policies for youth' - often derived from the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This analysis will lead to the assertion that the traditional concerns with justice and/or welfare no longer dominate juvenile justice policy and practice but are being replaced with censure of children's rights.

Hardie, Beth (University of Cambridge)

Oberwittler, Dietrich

Advances in the measurement of environmental risk

This paper aims to show how we can address the key dual challenge in contemporary ecological criminology of how to measure the environment, and how to measure exposure to environments. The paper will review the basic techniques used and present robust tests of validity for two striking new methodologies: One, a large-scale Community Survey, uses an innovative sampling method and smaller-than-ever unit of measurement. The validity of the precise and high-level results produced suggest that accurately measuring the environment is more possible than ecological and even econometric research to date suggests. The second methodology is a Space-Time-Budget with a highly interactive and unique methodology. This provides detailed patterns of movement and activity through both time and space which provides new avenues into measuring exposure to environments. This paper will demonstrate that these exciting methodologies go a long way to improving the measurement of both the environment, and exposure to environments – measurements that are crucial to the understanding of the individual-environment interaction in crime causation.

Hartnagel, Timothy (University of Alberta)

Templeton, Laura

Perceptions, Emotions and Experiences of Crime: Effects on Attitudes toward Punishment in a Canadian Sample

Various polls and surveys seem to indicate that the Canadian public desires harsher penalties for criminals. But there is also evidence that the public is generally uninformed about the criminal justice system and that punitiveness is moderated under certain conditions. Different emotional responses to crime and prior experience with crime and the criminal justice system may affect the degree of punitive response to crime and criminals. The present research describes data on attitudes toward punishment from a national Canadian sample; and tests the effects of the emotional responses of fear and anger, and experiences of crime and criminal justice on attitudes toward

punishment for crime in multivariate regression analyses that include several social background variables.

Haslewood-Pocsik, Ilona (School of Law, University of Manchester)

Brown, Steven; Shute, Jon; Spencer, Jon

High Intensity Training for young adult offenders: re-shaping interventions in a contemporary context

The main focus of this paper is the repeated reincarnation of a so-called ‘boot camp regime’ for young offenders. The paper will report on the on-going evaluation of a recently re-launched regime that incorporates individually tailored intervention elements with ‘Boot Camp’ style training in a young offender institution in the North of England. The paper will examine key factors which have a substantial influence on the success of this type of regime. The ethos, content and delivery of the programme will also be reviewed. In particular, the ‘unique selling points’ of the regime will be examined against a background where a range of similar intervention elements are available in most young offender institutions.

Haymoz, Sandrine (Institute of criminology, University of Lausanne)

Gangs in Switzerland

One of the explanations of the increase in juvenile delinquency these last twenty years is the increase of groups of young people. As many researchers have demonstrated, when young people gather in groups, they commit much more offences. If in the United States, studies on gangs are numerous, in Europe, this recent phenomenon is still relatively ignored. Furthermore, Europeans are quite reticent to use the term of „gangs” to refer to groups of young delinquents. However, researches have showed that European gangs do not differ from American gangs. In Switzerland, we could also observe an increase in juvenile delinquency and groups of youth. We have examined whether adolescents belonging to groups with characteristics of gangs commit more offences if not even more violent offences. We have also analyzed the victimisation of these youth, in order to define out whether they are more victims than other young people and from which kind of victimisation they could suffer. Moreover, we observed if these groups in Switzerland are similar to American gangs. For this purpose, we have used a questionnaire of self-reported delinquency among 4.690 adolescents between 14 to 16 years old, attending school in the region of the Swiss Lake of Geneva of Switzerland. This study has taken place in three phases, since the year 2003 to 2005.

Heinrich, Stephanie (Department of Criminology, KU Leuven)

Reconciliation in the Aftermath of Mass Victimization: A Case Study of Bosnia-Herzegovina

This presentation - as a summary of my Master thesis - will focus on the context of reconciliation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The case of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been chosen as it is a case where civil society itself has become the main target of war and collective violence. In this setting, careful attention was drawn to the question of the impact of large scale violence and related victimization and in which way civil society copes with the aftermath of war and violence. The contextual findings are based on a general reconciliation model, mainly referring to documentations and conclusions of the South African reconciliation process. This general framework is followed by a description of the conflict on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular the violent conflict of Bosnia-Herzegovina from the beginning of the 1990s until the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement in 1995. Furthermore, a broad overview is given of the issues related to victimization, either during the conflict on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, during its aftermath or alongside the following political transition. Finally, my thesis applies the general theoretical framework on the context of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Reconciliation processes initiated so far and their outcomes on the different societal levels are therefore described and discussed. By doing so, it has become evident that the theoretical framework has to be extended in terms of societal levels of reconciliation, and

the large-scale suffering during war and the long-term effects of victimization have to be taken into account when establishing a contextual reconciliation model for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Heiskanen, Markku (HEUNI, Helsinki)

Piispa, Minna

Alcohol and violence against women in Finland

Alcohol and violence against women in Finland Minna Piispa & Markku Heiskanen Many studies have shown the connection between alcohol and violence. According to victimisation surveys especially heavy alcohol use correlates positively with level of violence experienced. Being intoxicated increases the prevalence of violence as well as the risk of victimisation. In the paper we examine whether these general results are also found in partner violence in Finland. Partner violence has a different social nature from the violence perpetrated by unknown person, and the context of the violence is different. We analyse the violence against women survey data from Finland. The first survey on violence against women was conducted in 1997 (n=4.955), and the survey was replicated in 2005 (n=4.464). In the presentation we study whether the alcohol use to the degree of intoxication increases the risk of falling into victim of partner violence, and what role does the alcohol have in violence situations. Are the victims and perpetrators being intoxicated different from other victims or the other perpetrators of partner violence? Are the consequences of violence more serious when the perpetrator or the victim or both are drunk? In the presentation we also discuss the cultural context of alcohol, and women's possibilities to respond to violence.

Herrington, Victoria (Charles Sturt University)

The prevalence of learning disability among young male offenders: Implications for health care and criminal justice policy makers

The terms learning disability (LD), mental handicap and mental retardation have been used throughout the research literature to refer to a condition characterised by a significant impairment of intelligence and impaired adaptive behaviour, which manifests before the age of 18. There continues to be debate about whether individuals with LD are over represented in the criminal justice system. Studies investigating the prevalence of LD among offenders have generally yielded inconsistent results (ranging from <1 per cent to >45 per cent) largely due to the variety of methodologies used, and the stage of the criminal justice system that the research has been conducted. Results from studies examining offending among those known to specialist LD services have been equally varied. This paper outlines a prevalence study conducted in a Young Offender Institution in England, commissioned as responsibility for prisoners' health, including management of learning disability, transferred to the local health care provider (primary care trust). The paper will present findings from the research, and discuss implications for public health and criminal justice policy makers. The practical issues faced by prisons overseeing this group will be considered, and comparisons will be drawn with management systems elsewhere.

Herrmann, Leslie (Institute of Criminology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Juvenile delinquency: What about school?

From 2003 to 2005, we carried out a self-reported delinquency and victimisation survey on approximately 5'000 pupils aged from 14 to 16 years, coming from the French-speaking area of Switzerland. This research contains more than 700 variables, from characteristics of the family to multiple punishable behaviours. It appears that the main variables usually linked to juvenile delinquency, like family problems or nationality, are important, but different school variables have also appeared to be strongly linked to pupils' offences. We will see how intervention of teachers in case of aggressions, negative attitudes of pupils toward school, composition of pupils in the school or climate of teaching are related to different types of delinquency in school (bullying, skipping school, theft at school) and out of school (theft, violence, crime against property, selling of drugs). These bonds between school variables and juvenile delinquency offer an interesting prospect and

show that school can have a more concrete influence in prevention of juvenile delinquency, not only inside the school, but also outside.

Hetzer, Wolfgang (European Anti-Fraud Office, Brussels)

Terrorist attacks -*Criminal Prosecution or National Defence?*-

This paper reflects upon the USA's war against terror and how it has been reflected in recent attempts to change German law. The author highlights the differences between war and crime, between police law and *ius belli* and pleads that this differentiation be respected in the formulation of policy. He charts the recent debate about the role of the armed forces in Germany esp. in relation to potential missions within the country, particularly in accordance with the aviation protection act, which was found to breach the constitution. The paper highlights the issues as to why this was the case. The paper ends with an account of the anti-terrorist measures undertaken by the EU.

Heylen, Ben (Department of Criminology, KU Leuven)

Transnational Justice, Restorative Justice and Social Justice? Similarities of different paradigms

The paper presented seeks to explore the similarities and differences that exist between the paradigms of transitional justice, restorative justice and social justice. Even though they are equalized by some, it should be treated with necessary caution, since both contexts and aims can differ largely. This is done by looking at the reconciliation process as such and the different levels reconciliation can exist on (national, community and individual). The data used are derived from an empirical study regarding reconciliation and impediments thereto in the context of South-Africa. The overall conclusion is that reconciliation is an outcome of specific type of transitional justice process, next for example tribunals, and that it may encompass restoratively inspired processes (rather than restorative justice as such) and that it may also encompass elements of social justice, insofar as it seeks to put forth equality rights and democratization.

Hignett, Kelly (Keele University)

Sowing the Seeds of Organised Crime: Methods of „Mafia Transplantation” in East Central Europe

The collapse of socialism in 1989 and the subsequent post-socialist transition influenced the evolution of organised crime in the East Central European region in a number of respects. In addition to the growth in domestic organised crime, one notable development in recent years has been a significant influx of non-indigenous criminal organisations across the region. The 'transplantation' of non-indigenous criminal organisations onto East Central European soil was facilitated by a particular combination of circumstances in the early 1990s, and since then organised crime in the region has become increasingly international in nature. The successful establishment of operations by non-indigenous criminals through a combination of techniques provides an interesting study in modern methods of 'mafia transplantation'. The transplantation of organised crime outside its original place of origin is motivated and influenced by a combination of 'push' and 'pull' factors. Varese suggests that in order for successful mafia transplantation to take place three factors must be present in the target territory: a lack of social capital, the emergence of accessible markets and an available supply of criminal gang members. Historically, the transplantation of organised crime outside their country of origin has had a low success rate, except where transplantation has occurred through large scale migration and the establishment of significant émigré communities in particular territories. However, the successful transplantation of non-indigenous criminal organisations into East Central Europe during the 1990s occurred through four principal methods: the infiltration of émigré communities, strategic investment in business and the economy, the use of violence to take over markets or territories by force and the effective utilisation and incorporation of domestic criminal groups. These methods are not mutually exclusive, with many organisations incorporating more than one approach in their attempts to establish a base of operations in East Central Europe. This paper will explore the ways in which conditions in the East Central European

region after 1989 were conducive to the successful transplantation of established criminal groups outside of their country of origin, assess the range of methods utilised by non-indigenous criminals in attempts to establish operations in countries in the region and relate this to wider theories about the increasingly transnational nature of organised crime in the twenty first century.

Hine, Jean (De Montfort University)

Predicting criminality – a case of the emperor’s new clothes?

Much criminal justice and social policy in England is based upon a belief in the predictability of human behaviour, particularly the predictability of the offending behaviour of children and young people. This belief has been fuelled and sustained by a raft of research which has focussed on ‘risk factors’ related to offending. But to what extent is this a case of the emperor’s subjects benefiting from perpetuation of the myth? This paper will draw upon research evidence which demonstrates the unpredictability of criminal futures; and qualitative research with young people which gives new understandings about their involvement with crime, to argue that the emperor is naked - and we should tell him.

Hocking, Barbara Ann (QUT School of Justice)

Craig, Mark; Guy, Scott

East Timor as an Australasian-Pacific Regional Case Study in Intersections between Law, Governance, Democracy and Crime

This paper will explore some of the key issues that have arisen since East Timor’s achievement of independence, focusing on the recent eruption of lawlessness, the constitutional human rights provisions and the role of Australia as a peace-keeper in the world’s newest nation. Wider regional security issues will be canvassed in our paper, including the role of Australian and New Zealand soldiers in UN peacekeeping operations. In our conclusion we will canvass a possible reform that Australia could presage: an international policy eDiscussion on relevant security issues, following the model of the Canadian DFAIT eDiscussion on Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament (NACD). The Canadian eDiscussion examines NACD issues pertaining to small arms, nuclear weapons, biological weapons and landmines, and we will assert that Australia could play a leading role in hosting a similar eDiscussion on Asian-Australasian-Pacific regional security.

Hocking, Barbara Ann (QUT School of Justice)

Craig, Mark, Guy, Scott

East timor as a Case study in Australasia-Pacific Constitutionalism, Crime and Governance

This paper will explore some of the key issues that have arisen since East Timor’s achievement of independence, focusing on the recent eruption of lawlessness, the constitutional human rights provisions and the role of Australia as a peace-keeper in the world’s newest nation. Wider regional security issues will be canvassed in our paper, including the role of Australian and New Zealand soldiers in UN peacekeeping operations.

Holloway, Katy (University of Glamorgan, South Wales, UK)

Bennett, Trevor

Ethnic group differences in drug misuse and associated problem behaviours among arrestees in the UK

In 1998, the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) reported that the influence of ethnicity on illicit drug use in the UK was an ‘under-researched topic’ (p. 25). However, in recent years there has been a notable increase in research on ethnicity and drug use. The results of this body of work indicate that there are some important differences among ethnic groups in terms of drug misuse and related problem behaviours. However, the number of studies conducted in any single area is still small and there are also gaps in the literature. It is therefore difficult to draw any overall conclusions. This paper seeks to help plug this gap in knowledge and contribute to the growing research base by drawing on data collected from structured interviews with arrestees

conducted as part of the New English and Welsh Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring programme (1999-2002). The paper will explore ethnic group differences in the prevalence of drug misuse, the rate of drug use, methods of administration, dependence, treatment, offending and the perceived connection between drug misuse and offending behaviour. The findings will be discussed in light of previous research in this area and research and policy implications will be considered.

Holtfreter, Kristy (Florida State University)

Reisig, Michael D. (Florida State University)

Consumer Confidence in the Ability of Law Enforcement to Respond to Fraud Victimization in the United States.

Previous studies have examined basic characteristics (i.e., demographics) of citizens who are targeted and victimized by consumer fraud. We move beyond existing research by investigating an unexplored dimension of consumer attitudes: confidence in law enforcement's ability to respond to fraud victimization. We use 2005 survey data from a random sample of 1000 Floridians to examine the extent and nature of consumer fraud. Our analysis considers the characteristics of consumers targeted and victimized by fraudsters, as well as correlates of reporting behavior and satisfaction with complaint resolutions. Implications for future research, public policy, and consumer education are discussed.

Hoogenboom, Bob (Nyenrode Business Universiteit)

Narrative knowledge as instrument of disorder. The Curzio Malaparte Case

The importance of 'narrative knowledge' for the advancement of Criminology as a science will be discussed based on the following topics : 1) Order: 'normal science' (Kuhn) and 'disciplinary power' (Foucault) 2) Disorder: creativity, out-of-the-box thinking (De Bono), narrative knowledge ('t Hart), local knowledge (Geertz), law& literature movement (Gutwirth): „Was Dostojewski a criminologist?“ 3) Curzio Malaparte & La Pelle: the book, the context, the social reaction & the author 4) La Pelle: corruption as a structural element of all social processes; functional and symbiotic relations between legal/illegal persons, organizations and social groups 5) Narrative knowledge: To bring back into the picture: discontinuity, complexity, dilemmas, contradictory empirical facts, relativity of macro/meso analyses. To counter bourgeois mediocrity in normal science, to bring back into the picture rock&roll, arts, movies, cartoons, humor, feelings, emotions & the blues To search for ideas, insights and surprises instead of 'perfecting' methodologies and play other Mindgames (Lennon) 6) Epilogue: David Bowie clip „I am afraid of Americans“ in a contemporary perspective as an example of narrative knowledge

Hope, Tim (Keele University UK)

A General Theory of Crime Victimization

Analysis suggests that the assumptions of 'exposure' models of victimisation cannot be substantiated empirically. Instead, an 'immunity theory' is proposed which sees the population varying between two polar risk conditions – permanent immunity and chronic victimisation. These are socially structured, with a general tendency towards immunity for any individual. This theory obviates the need to posit either an excessive condition of risk-exposure, or an explanation that merely mirrors offenders' behaviour. Rather, emphasis is placed upon people's differential capacity to avoid harm.

Höynck, Theresia (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Homicide of Children in Germany – Presentation of a study design

Triggered by several high profile cases there is intense public debate on homicide of children in Germany. Official data provide very limited information on distribution, phenomenology and risk factors. Empirically, the topic is not easily accessible. German research has so far mainly used small, highly selective samples of cases. The design of a study on homicide of children (age 0-13) covering all cases over a ten-year-period (1995-2004) is presented. Data from court files will be

supplemented by interviews with experts and offenders and a survey of all institutes of forensic medicine.

Hsu, Hua-Fu (National Chung Cheng University)

A Critical Assessment of Prison and a Re-reflection on Taiwanese Experience

In tradition the goals of prison discourse always emphasize retribution, deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation and so on for the justifications of state punishment. However, how a prison indeed functions in a broad society is more or less neglected. This paper aims to examine whether prison regime works as a mechanism of social exclusion which expels, banish, separate and isolate criminals. In this way, prison regime functions to cope with useless and potentially dangerous populations. Therefore, it needs to be stressed that the analysis of political economy perspectives provides a distinct explanation of indispensability of prison existence. Three analytical frameworks including „economy and marginalization”, „politic and social order”, and „panoptical discipline” are articulated to examine how prisons as the institutions of criminal sanction become more and more important. It should be cautioned that prisons become the outlet of underclass and the best instrument for social control. The carceral and penal systems regarding the Taiwanese experience are therefore investigated in order to explore to what extent a prison functions as a social exclusion. It is hoped that this paper can offer a critical perspective and a different landscape in analyzing and discussing for the field of penalty. Keywords: Prison discourse, marginalization, underclass, social exclusion

Huey, Laura (Concordia University)

‘When it comes to like violence in my place, I am the Police!’ Exploring the Policing Functions of Community Service Providers in Edinburgh’s Cowgate and Grassmarket

This study fleshes out the concept of the ‘extended police family’ through an exploration of the role of social service providers in providing basic policing functions to residents of a marginalized community in Edinburgh. Through interviews and field observation data, social workers are revealed as engaging in a variety of activities commonly associated with public policing, including: crime prevention work, peacekeeping and order maintenance, receiving complaints regarding criminal and other behaviours, surveillance of suspect identities, and liaising with the public police on crime and security issues within the community. This policing role has emerged as a consequence of three factors: 1) the need of service organizations to create secure environments for clients; 2) the development of trust relationships with clients, and; 3) failures of the criminal justice system to support marginalized groups. However, the trust relationships which this informal policing system are built upon are viewed by some residents and social workers as potentially threatened as a result of the implementation of a Remote Reporting program that formalizes the crime reporting functions of service workers, linking service agencies more closely to the criminal justice system.

Huff, Ronald (University of California, Irvine)

Wrongful Conviction Research in North America and Europe

Both scholarly and public concern with this subject has steadily increased over the past several decades, especially since (1) the expanded utilization of DNA technology as a forensic tool in criminal cases and (2) the growing number of highly publicized cases of wrongful conviction, imprisonment, and subsequent exoneration. This paper will summarize some of the most recent research on wrongful conviction (miscarriages of justice) in both North America and Europe. A number of critical issues will be discussed, including the frequency and causes of such errors; implications for both public safety and social justice; public policy recommendations concerning the reduction of errors and compensation for those who are unjustly convicted; and the challenges of cross-national research on this important topic.

Hughes, Gordon (Cardiff University)

On the criminalisation of Anti-Social Behaviour

This paper is structured as follows. Section one outlines the main argument of this chapter with regard to the ‘new’ social problem of anti-social behaviour in late modern societies. This section contends that we need to be attentive to national and local ‘translations’ of policies and practices. It is suggested that the empirical exploration of both the conditional exclusions and conditional inclusions of ‘anti-social’ people in the local sites of governance points to greater complexity and difference than either proponents or critics of the ‘crusade’ against the anti-social allow for. In section two the intellectual and political roots of the problem of the anti-social in the UK will be plotted. Here particular attention is given to both the ‘global’ and ‘local’ origins of what may be a contemporary manifestation of the ‘criminalisation of social policy’ and the social problem’s mixed intellectual and political ‘parentage’. Following this overview, section three presents the key features of the raft of measures against the anti-social in the dominant political discourse in the UK in the decades of the 1990s and 2000s. In section four the uneven institutional expression and consequences of such dominant but contested national tendencies are explored in specific ‘geo-historical’ contexts at the sub-national and local dimensions of the governance of crime and safety both in the UK and in other European localities. Finally in section five I briefly discuss the morality of exclusion with regard to these indigenous outcasts of late modern societies, raising if not answering the urgent questions of tolerance and respect in divided and diverse late modern societies. Overall the paper suggests that the contemporary management of the anti-social is leading to exclusionary outcomes for many internal outcasts of society but that this policy terrain also remains unfinished, plural and contradictory in its forms when due attention is paid to the instabilities of governing strategies ‘on the ground’ in different localities and contexts.

Hughes, Gordon (Cardiff University)

Teaching Criminology in the UK and the Struggle over Benchmarks

This paper offers an overview of recent debates on the future of criminology teaching at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels in the UK. In particular, it focuses on the issues raised for the criminology curriculum by the British Society of criminology’s efforts to establish ‘benchmark’ criteria for knowledge and skills in undergraduate degree courses. It also addresses the opportunities and challenges associated with the call for a ‘public’ social scientifically-driven criminology for the teaching of this fast growing discipline across Europe. (Please note this paper will be on the criminology curriculum panel organised by Gorazd Mesko)

Hughes, Gordon (Cardiff University)

Stenson, Kevin

‘Crime Sciences’ and a defence of the ‘social’ in criminology

This paper arises out of the authors’ wish to promote a public, policy-relevant criminology based on social scientific research and theory. More specifically we make a call for a more sustained and long-term commitment to rigorous social scientific criminological research in the fast moving policy field where crime and disorder reduction, crime prevention and not least community safety (CS) collide and coalesce in localities. We begin by critiquing the claims of the new crime sciences and in particular ‘experimental criminology’ in this field. We then present an evaluation of the existing orthodoxies in both ‘process’ and ‘impact’ focused research on community safety in the UK over the last two decades. An argument is developed as how the future policy-relevant research agenda on CS may best be realised through a culturally sensitive, realist criminology. Finally, the paper raises questions as to the extent that these Anglophone debates have relevance to European policy-relevant criminology more generally.

Hughes, Gordon (Cardiff University)

Edwards, Adam; Follett, Matthew; Solly, Richard

Imagining the ordered and purified city of the future: Crime control and community safety in Milton Keynes, England

This paper begins by offering a brief introduction to the very particular if not peculiar ‘geo-history’ of Milton Keynes (MK) and its increasing importance within the UK’s economic power house of the South East region since its creation in the late 1960s. We plot the development of this utopian/dystopian new town in terms of it being designed to explicitly break with past traditions of city planning and its ambitions to offer opportunities for those migrants from the over-crowded old and degenerated cities. Its reputation as a clean, safe and relatively low crime, low poverty place is explored up to the present next stage of rapid growth which will make it the fastest growing ‘city’ in Europe linked to the ambition to generate a globally competitive city attracting more global corporations and the ‘right’ sort of people to work and play in this new-style ‘edge city’. The paper then focuses on the community safety and crime control strategy which has emerged over recent decades. Particular attention is paid to the complex institutional architecture of prevention and enforcement in the city and of partnership working in this city. It is argued that MK’s approach appears to be indicative of the adaptive and largely non-repressive strategy of prevention and community safety, due to its own culture of criminological innovation and its relationship with the ‘progressive’ Thames Valley Police. The paper then goes on to compare two very difficult dimensions of living and ordering in MK. First we examine the main criminological issues facing Central Milton Keynes as a striking example of a purified space for urban boosterism and legitimate and respectable pleasure seeking. Second the ‘hidden’ Milton Keynes is explored through an analysis of crime and safety issues in two of the more deprived neighbourhoods which circle the ‘flash’ city centre. Finally the major challenges facing the city in its imminent phase of population explosion over the next thirty years are discussed, with particular attention paid to their criminogenic consequences. Will the future see this seemingly ‘post-modern’ city returned to confronting the old modernist problems of rising crime and disorder associated with economic growth, social transformation and potential anomie?

Humphreys, Leslie (Lancaster University)

Ackerley, Elizabeth; Sothill, Keith

Late adolescent convictions patterns: Changes over time

This paper examines the nature and constancy of conviction patterns for a sample of over 25,000 males and females. We examine data over the period 1963-1999, and focus on six birth cohorts born in 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973 and 1978, examining samples of offenders who had been convicted at least once in a court in England and Wales. We demonstrate that latent class analysis supplemented by auxiliary testing can provide insight into this problem. We analyse males and females separately and show that both groups show substantial changes over time. Using age- and gender specific population estimates, we also examine participation rates of this age group in the criminal justice system. While it is not possible to separate out cohort effects from age effects, we present future directions for this work.

Hurlbert, Margot (University of Regina, Canada)

Desistance - The reduction of recidivism through restorative justice

This paper will briefly recount crime and its patterns in Canada, research on sanctions used in the criminal justice system and their effectiveness, including restorative justice institutions. Lastly research on new restorative justice measure emerging will be presented. In Canada socio-economic factors contribute greatly to criminality which given its colonial history align with both colonized people and immigrant people. Studies confirm systemic discrimination within many facets of the criminal justice system. Studies show that traditional methods of dealing with crime including prison sentencing are ineffective. Research is starting to emerge that initiatives of restorative justice and recognition of cultural diversity is improving the criminal justice system and recidivism.

Hutton, Neil (Strathclyde University)

The incorporation of the public in sentencing policy making

The paper reviews the ways in which the public have been incorporated into sentencing policy making over the last thirty years or so, mainly in English speaking western jurisdictions, for example through the development of sentencing commissions, sentencing councils, and similar institutions. The paper examines the range of explanations offered for the range and variety of public incorporation and concludes by asking what penal reformers might learn from this review.

Hypén, Kimmo (Criminal Sanctions Agency)

The effectiveness of the Kisko Community Treatment Programme on recidivism

Background: The Kisko Community Treatment Programme is a three-step drug-free Daytop-type treatment method for substance addicts. Those phases of the programme carried out in prison require that the remaining sentence is at least one to two years long. The first phase of the takes place in a closed prison ward, the second phase in an open prison, and the third phase outside prison. Material: The phases carried out in prison involved 209 prisoners (1997-2005). Results: Compared with those who did not complete the programme and the control group, those who completed the programme have: 1) committed less offences after release, 2) stayed longer in freedom, and 3) returned to prison less frequently than the other groups.

Iliev, Vladimir (Department Psychology of NGO, „Development of the person and the human“)

Perspectives of risk communication theory for prevention of deviating and criminal behaviour

The general and special issues of the Risk Communication Theory /RCT/ as an approach for criminal prevention are discussed in this article. The proactive attitude to risk for its realized regulating in communication situations adapts the social behaviour and overcomes the potential escalation of deviating and criminal behaviour.

Indermaur, David (University of Western Australia)

Public attitudes to punishment and the democratization of crime policy

This paper deals with ways to address the issue of public punitiveness and in particular public debates on crime and punishment. It is argued that political and media imperatives provide forces that reduce the quality of debate over crime and punishment. There are a number of possibilities to improve the nature of the debate and at the most positive end these concern ‘democratizing’ crime policy so that the public become actually more involved in the debate about crime and responses to it. Some ways this has been done and may be implemented are discussed.

Jager, Matjaz (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana)

Brvar, Bogomil

Investigating Fraud in Slovenia: The Process and its Effects

This paper presents some key findings from the study of the police investigation process in cases of fraud in Slovenia in three consecutive years (2000-2002). In analyzing the whole population of cases we focus on the relative importance of various „linking data“ and on the overall differences in the so called „intensity of investigation“. By taking into account the important differences between the simple and compound police files we analyze the impact of these and other factors on clearance rates.

Jaquier, Véronique (Institut de criminologie et droit pénal, Université de Lausanne)

Cross-national perspective on violence against women: How comparable are U.S. findings to Swiss figures

Violence against women crosses cultural and national boundaries, therefore valid and reliable cross-national estimates of violence against women are helpful to more fully understand the extent and nature of these victimizations. Cross-national comparisons provide us with a better understanding of the specific mechanisms of violence against women, assessing which aspects are universal and

which ones are specific to a country, a culture or both. Today American and Anglo-Saxon literature is dominant in the field of violence against women, but how reliable could these theories be in a European or Swiss context? Trying to both illustrate the pertinence of this questioning and produce comparative results, our study explore the nature and extent of different forms of violence against women in the United States and Switzerland. It is not rare today to find in the literature comparisons between rough estimates which are problematic when the point is to undertake a rigorous comparison. On the contrary, this study addressed methodological and conceptual issues on cross-national comparisons receive special attention, especially in terms of survey design and questions. Using data from two national surveys – the National Violence Against Women Survey conducted in the U.S. and the Swiss component of the International Violence Against Women Survey, this paper presents estimates for physical and sexual violence. In addition, victims' characteristics and risk factors for each form of violence and different types of victim-perpetrator relationship are compared across countries. Findings include, for example, a higher rate of completed rape victimization in the U.S., whereas more attempted rapes are reported in Switzerland. It also appears that intimate partner sexual violence is slightly more frequent in the U.S. while non-partner one is similar in both countries. As for physical violence, U.S. rates are significantly higher than Swiss ones, whatever the degree or type of physical violence considered. Some possible explanations for the observed similarities, respectively differences, are preliminary hypothesized, in line with cultural differences and general lifestyle issues.

Jaquier, Véronique (Institut de criminologie et droit pénal, Université de Lausanne)

Police data on domestic violence in Switzerland – What do they tell us

This paper is intended to present some preliminary data on a collaborative project on domestic violence involving the police in Canton de Vaud, Switzerland and the INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW at the UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, Switzerland. A database of 1523 cases of domestic violence was created based on police statistics from January 2004 to December 2005. Descriptive analyses were conducted: demographics of both perpetrators and victims, incident characteristics (type, date, time, location, use of weapon, etc.). Main results show, for example, that most incidents (over 90%) are perpetrated by a male offender on a female victim. The most frequent incidents in the police statistics are acts of minor physical violence. The majority of perpetrators and victims are aged 26-45 years old. According to police data, foreign people are also more frequently involved in domestic violence; this is true for both victims and perpetrators. Special attention was paid to recidivism and multivictimization within the area of domestic violence. Thus 15% of the authors recorded in the police database perpetrated more than one act of domestic violence during the reference period. Logically 14% of the victims were recorded for more than one incident. Along with more detailed analyses on victims' and perpetrators' characteristics, this paper also proposes a contrast between police data collected in Canton de Vaud and survey data from the International Violence Against Women Survey administered in Switzerland in 2003. The representativity of police data as a source of data on domestic violence is questioned. Some practical implications for police and social work are outlined.

Jehle, Jörg-Martin (Georg-August University of Göttingen, Germany)

How to improve data collection on public prosecution

Public prosecution service as an intermediary stage between police and courts has become a more and more decisive institution within European criminal justice systems, especially when coping with mass crimes and selecting cases being brought to court.

This growing importance is not sufficiently reflected in the availability of statistical data and other information about this area. The paper will discuss the present status of knowledge on the base of the ESB data collection and shows ways how to overcome the deficiencies in future.

Jehle, Jörg-Martin (Georg-August University, Göttingen, Germany)

Wade, Marianne (Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany)

The Increasing Importance of Public Prosecution Services within Criminal Justice Systems

The panel session attempts to comparatively evaluate the public prosecution service role within national criminal justice systems, especially to elaborate common features and important differences. Thus convergent trends in coping with high workload of the criminal justice system can be found. Starting point of the panel is the outcome of a six European country study which is presented by project partners differentiated according to the topics: police-prosecutor-relationship, prosecutorial case-ending and negotiated proceedings. Further contributions concerning those questions are welcome. In a final discussion we would like to discuss how far this development to a more and more powerful prosecution service has gone and which limitations should be observed in the future.

Jevsek, Aleksander (FCJS, University of Maribor)

Gorazd, Mesko

Fear of crime and attitudes towards punishment in the context of contemporary dangers

The paper for a round table on Victimisation and Attitudes towards Punishment will present preliminary findings on the study of law students, students of criminal justice and police officers in Slovenia. The theoretical part of the paper consists of a literature review on fear of crime, police and punishment. The research results show what are the most fear of crime related situations as well as attitudes of the three groups towards punishment of selected offences. The value of the results is its „predictability” of punitive mentality of present police officers and future criminal justice expects (lawyers and criminal justice graduates). The most intriguing result are related to the death penalty in which 72% of police officers, 45% students of criminal justice and law students believe that the death penalty should be executed for specific offences.

Jiao, Allan (Rowan University)

Managing Changes in a Large Police Organization: Lessons from the Hong Kong Police

This study is based on interviews with and observations of hundreds of police officers in Hong Kong during the 2001-02 academic year. The purpose is to understand the transition of the Hong Kong Police from a British colonial force to a Chinese Special Administrative Region force. The findings suggest several lessons for managing changes in a large police organization, gleaned from several different angles or dimensions, including the political and cultural, the structural and operational, the organizational and institutional, and finally the strategic and futuristic dimensions.

Jonsson, Anna (Department of Eurasia Studies at Uppsala University)

Human Trafficking in the Baltic Sea Region

Since the middle of the 1990s trade in human beings has been on the political agenda in the Baltic Sea Region. The initial and still dominating focus has been on trade in human beings for sexual purposes. This paper set out to analyze the supply structures in Estonia, Latvia, and the demand structures in Sweden and Finland, including the role played by organized crime networks in facilitating the trade. The feminization of poverty, marginalization of certain groups and the sex industry contributes heavily to the supply side. The demand for inexpensive labor and sexual services in the destination countries, and the significant amount of money to be made, stimulate the trade. The trade is organized to a varying degree, but organized crime groups are moving their positions forward by joining forces and integrating into new markets. The problems faced by Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Sweden are interrelated and cannot be resolved in isolation, hence the quest for a regional approach. The starting point of this paper is that migration and trade in human beings are closely related processes with common push and pull factors. The line between legal migration and trade in humans is fine and sometimes hard to detect. The purpose of this paper is to

identify and highlight structures and mechanisms that facilitate the trade in human beings, and the effects on the trade on both countries of origin and destination countries.

Junger-Tas, Josine (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands)

The ISRD studies: a Promising Approach

At this moment the second International Self-report Delinquency Study is conducted. Much has happened since the first ISRD- study, which took place in 1992-1994 and which led to two publications. That study may be considered as a kind of pilot, since we never had tried before to measure young people's delinquency in a comparative way using a common instrument in a number of countries. In this paper I compare the organization and methodology of the two studies. I will consider the methodology – the instrument, the sampling method, data entry- and the way the study is organized – steering group, workshops, administration-. In particular I will show the consequences of different methodological choices on the results of the study. I will conclude with some interesting outcomes of ISRD-1, showing the importance of such comparative studies for both academics and policy makers.

Junninen, Mika (HEUNI, Helsinki)

Corruption by Organised Crime: A view from Finland

This AGIS funded research project investigates the problem of corruption by organised crime in relation to border controls and immigration in three different borders: 1) Finnish – Russian border, 2) Estonian - Russian border, and 3) Great-Britain eastern border. Together these three countries case studies form an universal picture of the problem of illegal immigration and corruption on European Unions external and internal borders. The main data collection method in all participant countries was non-structured thematic interviews. In Finland the interviews included 31 Finnish authorities and representatives of private sector. The following themes were discussed in the interviews: corruption, illegal immigration, criminal networks, border co-operation, border regulation, role of EU regulatory frameworks in border controls and role and functions of agencies. The analysis of the research material includes about 30 hours of recorded interviews. Other, „unrecorded” time spent with the interviewees was approximately the same. In my presentation I will talk about the Finnish findings of the interviews.

Kaal, Hendrien (Leiden University)

Spatial perception of unsafety, crime and disorder

In most research on the perception of crime and disorder respondents are asked about their thoughts and feelings with regard to the area or neighbourhood they live in. What exactly they have in mind when thinking of „their neighbourhood” and which problems are encountered where, however, is hardly ever specified. Also when people are asked whether there are areas they tend to avoid, the questions ‘why?’ and ‘where?’ are hardly ever posed. This paper aims to show that the use of a map in which people can indicate their neighbourhood and what places they feel to be unsafe can add an extra dimension to the study of the fear of crime.

Kääriäinen, Juha (The Police College of Finland)

Trust in the police in 16 European countries - a multilevel analysis.

There is considerable variation in public trust towards the police in different European countries. Through multilevel analysis, the article explores what lies behind this variation. It first approaches the issue at the country level from factors related to the quality and structure of government. The quality of government is looked at and measured by examining corruption in government and the structure of government by exploring the extent to which society invests its resources in public order and safety services. Here the assumption is, first of all, that generally occurring corruption among public officials decreases public trust in the police and, second, that heavy investments in public order and safety institutions also decrease trust in the police. In addition, certain individual-level factors are identified that explain public trust in the police. Finally, the empirical results are

presented that corroborate the above assumptions: corruption in government in particular strongly explains the country-level variation in public trust towards the police.

Karli, Chrysoula (University of Surrey)

Gounopoulos, Dimitrios

Women Trafficking: Quantitative Analysis of a Global Problem

The phenomenon of trafficking in women for sexual or forced labour exploitation purposes is a gloomy business that is widely accepted as high up market with trades in drugs and arms. According to the United Nations, four million women, children and men are victims of international trafficking each year (United Nations 2000) This paper is undertaken in order to examine the phenomenon of women trafficking in an international level and shed light on how the variables used in this study can affect it. The study is based on the secondary analysis of the International Organization for Migration data for the period 2002-2005. Factor analysis has been carried out in order to empirically prove how the variables illustrated would result on the expansion of women trafficking. The study illustrates three main areas in the planet with high level of women trafficking. These are East European and ex Soviet Union Democracies, Central American Republics and South-East Asia countries. The empirical analysis reveals that population below poverty, urbanization, corruption rate and illiteracy are among the factors that explains the phenomenon of women trafficking. The evidence suggests that increased rates of poverty with its impact on women confirm the supply of helpless poor women vulnerable to do anything to survive. Though the variety in the variables related with the women trafficking and the fact that it is a hidden and illegal issue cause a lot of difficulty in finding accurate estimates of the true extent of the problem
Keywords: Women Trafficking (WT), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Globalization

Kassis, Wassilis (Universität Basel)

Heeg, Rahel

Social and personal characteristics of physical violent girls

This study intends to ascertain social and personal characteristics of girls physical violence. Physical violent girls are mostly underrepresented in samples, so that their corresponding data cannot be analyzed in a quantifiable empirical way. Correspondence analysis provides a resort in a mathematical solution. This method of evaluation and its benefits for analysis in the field of quantitative and qualitative research is tested in this study. The results indicate that studied girls (N=6) have troubled relationships with their peers and teachers; furthermore, they use violence and lack supervision by their parents. This can be seen as a clear and evident „social vacuum“ which exists in combination with the acceptance of violence.

Kautt, Paula (Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge)

Müller-Johnson, Katrin; Dhani, Mandeep

Comparison of Theoretical Models of Punishment for Sexual Offenders

Using comparative data from selected jurisdictions in the United States, this research utilises Structural Equation Modelling to empirically assess various theoretical explanations for the severity of sentences meted out to sex offenders (e.g. „Focal Concerns“, „Liberation Hypothesis“ and „Victim Centred“ theses). Implications of the results for theory modification as well as US sentencing policy and practice will be explored and discussed.

Keinänen, Anssi (University of Joensuu)

Factors Related to the Revocation of the Community Service: the case of the traffic offences in Finland

The purpose of the research is to examine what factors affect the probability of the revocation of the community service in Finland and how accurately the revocation of the community service can be predicted. For a serious breach of service conditions or a new offence may lead to the revocation of

service and taking the matter to the prosecutor. On the prosecutors presentation the court may convert the remaining sentence into imprisonment. Empirical results show that judicial factors such as the length of the service and the type of the offence and offender's dynamic factors such as substance abuse and housing conditions affect significantly for the risk of the revocation of the community service. Furthermore, empirical results establish that mainly low risk offenders will be selected into the community service because of the assessment of suitability and therefore the assessment reaches one of its goals.

Kensey, Annie (French Ministry of Justice, Paris)

Long prison terms in France: „individualisation“ of sentences and recidivism

Long term prison sentences, defined by the Council of Europe as sentences of more than five years make up the perennial basis of the growth of inmate population for the last thirty years in France and in some European countries. The analysis shows that for 25 years the modalities for the execution of sentences has changed (less conditional release and more „mass“ measures for whole groups – collective pardons, amnesties, reduction of the length of sentences) but at the same time there is a stability of the ratio of the punishment actually done in jail compared to the pronounced sentence. So as the punishments are getting longer, the ratio of time done in jail is longer. Using the observation of cohorts we show that the „individualisation of sentences“ help to have less „recidivism“ (lock up less and better follow up) which means that if we stick to a logic of management of time spent in jail is more effective in the long term but is just the opposite of the politics led since 2004 (to punish heavily in order to deter).

Kilb, Rainer (Hochschule Mannheim)

Sozialräumliche Aspekte der Jugendkriminalität

Jugendkriminalität prägt sich nach bestimmten sozialräumlichen Kriterien je nach Deliktart jeweils spezifisch aus. Dies soll am Beispiel einer deutschen Metropole aufgezeigt werden. Entsprechend sollten Präventionsansätze der jeweiligen Ausprägung adäquat strukturiert und angelegt sein.

Kilchling, Michael (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg)

Support for Victims of Terrorism in the Context of National and International Counter-Terrorism Policies

The causation of large scale victimization is one of the prime goals of terrorists worldwide. A regular characteristic not only of the unparalleled attacks of 9/11, with its more than 3,000 direct fatalities, is to provoke maximum public attention by producing as many casualties as possible. Victims fall prone to such events due to a preference of terrorists for soft and symbolic targets. Not surprisingly, victims of terrorism receive particular attention when counter-terrorism policies are formulated. In practise, however, compensation and support for those directly or indirectly affected by terrorist acts is often rather poor. The presentation aims at analyzing (i) the situation of victims of terrorism in a theoretical victimological framework, and (ii) their legal options from a comparative perspective. Significant differences can be found not only within Europe where victim policies are basically EU and CoE guided but likewise in comparison with the policies in the US and Israel which both have implemented particular legislation for victims of terrorism decades ago.

Killias, Martin (University of Lausanne)

Aebi, Marcelo

Prison population rates, crime rates, and criminal and correctional policies across Europe

This presentation compares prison population rates across Europe taking into account factors such as crime rates, length of sentences imposed, percentage of pre-trial detainees in the prison stock, and flow of entries into prison. The influence of each of these factors is analysed individually and in the context of different multivariate models. The analyses are based on data from the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics and from the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics.

King, Anna K. (Keele University)

Hidden anxieties in a British public: negative assessments of social conditions and punitiveness

Sennett and Cobb (1993 [1972]) in *The Hidden Injuries of Class* argue that socio-demographic factors such as class work through a sociology of emotions. Feelings of inferiority, for instance, engendered by occupying lower status occupations are thought to have an impact on attitudes towards oneself and others. This type of socio-emotive argument is often implicated in work seeking to explain public punitiveness towards criminal offenders (e.g. Useem et al 2003; Ranulf, 1938). Recent perspectives on the demand for punishment (e.g. Simon, 1999; Garland 1990) suggest that individual reactions to criminals have less to do with real circumstances (either historical, criminological, or socio-structural) and more to do with what is imagined/(collective) fantasy. A quantitative analysis similar to Tyler and Boeckmann's 1997 study, „‘Three Strikes and You're Out', but Why?'' that looks at individual emotional investments in social conditions (e.g. discipline in the family) was therefore undertaken with survey data collected as part of the Cambridge University Public Opinion Project (P.O., Shadd Maruna). This multivariate analysis of 941 survey responses finds that emotionally charged symbolic factors such as anxiety over 'kids today' and a negative perception of the national economy, but not of one's own personal financial situation, are stronger predictors of punitiveness than factors such as fear of crime. This analysis suggests that punitiveness is strongly influenced by the symbolic associations citizens make. These associations might relate to underlying dimensions of social identity (King, 2005 unpublished doctoral thesis). In addition, the analysis provides further evidence that education and privileged class origins act as protective factors against punitiveness.

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

Salmi, Venla

The problem of absent students in school-based delinquency surveys

Self-report delinquency surveys are often conducted in schools. Two categories of missing students can pose problems for the validity of school-based delinquency studies. First, students placed in special education because of disciplinary or learning problems are sometimes excluded from the sample. Second, even in the regular classes, there are typically students who are absent during data gathering (because of sickness, truancy, etc.). In this paper, we compare the delinquency of these types of missing students with the students who attend normal classes and were present during scheduled data collection. We use data from the Finnish Self-Report Delinquency Study (2004) and the Finnish measurement of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (2006).

Kiza, Ernesto (University of Kassel)

Rohne, Holger C. (Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i.Br.)

Victims of War: An empirical Study on War-Victimization and Victims Attitudes towards Addressing Atrocities

The major goal of the „Victims of War“ - project was to deliver explorative empirical data on the topic of macro-victimization in wars. The victimological perspective of the project is still unique and innovative since it addresses phenomena that are outside the classical scope of classical victimology - i.e. regular crime and deviance instead of international crimes - and lives up to a broadening of the discipline. Applying a bottom-up approach systematic, interdisciplinary, and international-comparative knowledge about the structure of victimization and the desires of victims regarding their needs to overcome victimization in a context of contemporary wars was generated. In order to approach the research problem 991 war victims in 11 different countries and regions were surveyed providing information on their victimization experiences and their opinions toward major questions of transitional justice research.

Kjær Minke, Linda

The application of the theory of differential association - findings from a Danish natural experiment

The study examines the effect of mixing offenders with non-offenders at Skejby Hostel in Denmark. This hostel is outstanding by representing a social experiment, as offenders are deliberately mixed with non-offenders in order to reduce the risk of re-offending. The experimental group consists of offenders who have stayed at Skejby Hostel. The controls are chosen among residents from the other four hostels. The statistical analyses based on Cox's regression reveals that the probability of re-offending is 21 percent lower for the experimental group than for the control group. A multiple logistic regression analysis in regard to changes in educational level shows that offenders who have stayed at Skejby Hostel have almost twice the likelihood to improve their educational level compared as have the control group.

Klaus, Witold (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw)

Changes in Polish Criminal Policy – Legislative Actions and Practice of Criminal Justice

In the last ten years there were a lot of changes in two spheres of the Polish criminal policy: legislative and law enforcement. In 1998 a new penal code was introduced – a modern legal act which has a realistic approach to crime control and response to crime. However, it was soon criticised by populists because of its „to liberal attitude” to punishment. In effect during last nine years when it has been in force this code was changed 22 times – only in 2005 six amendments were set. Another few are being worked out in the Polish Parliament as well as a project of a totally new code. Almost all changes were aimed to harder punishment. Also the practice of criminal justice was changed. In early nineties Polish prison service was deeply reformed and the number of inmates decreased. But a negative change started from 2000. Since this time the number of prisoners is constantly increasing (today more than 86500 persons) and prisons are seriously overcrowded. Judges – being under pressure of politicians and public opinion – very often tend to use a pretrial detention. They sentence offenders for quite long term imprisonment (in 2004 average imprisonment period was 19.3 months). In 2003 imprisonment made almost 65% of all sentences passed by Polish courts.

Klein Haarhuis, Carolien (WODC, Ministry of Justice, The Hague (NL))

Niemeijer, Bert

A synthesis of evaluations of legislation in The Netherlands (1998-2005)

Legislation is a widely used ‘vehicle for policy’. A lot of policy interventions and programs are framed in terms of laws. In The Netherlands, the number of evaluations of laws has increased sharply over the past two decades. On the one hand, this evaluation growth is to be welcomed, as our knowledge of the ‘workings’ of laws is increasing. On the other hand, we risk losing track of evaluation quality and of the overall effects of laws. In this paper, we provide for a systematic synthesis of laws evaluations in the Netherlands (1998-2005). We focus on the following research questions: how is the methodological quality of these evaluations to be judged? Can we make a distinction between successful and less successful (parts of) laws; and if so, can we infer how come success is varying? To synthesise the evaluations, we combine two strands of scientific insights: one emphasising the methodological soundness of evaluations when investigating overall effects; the other emphasising the ‘mechanisms at work’ in practice. Moreover, in the interpretation of findings we use insights from a variety of social science theories.

Klein, Malcolm (University of Southern California)

Weerman, Frank M.; Thornberry, Terence P.

Street Gang Violence in Europe

Levels and descriptors of violence among European street gangs are summarized from studies reported primarily under the aegis of the Eurogang Program initiated in 1997 and continuing still. European gang violence is placed in the context of its American counterpart, of European nongang

youth violence, and of the definitional and structural components of the Eurogang Program. European gangs in over a dozen countries reveal a wide pattern of violent behavior and levels of violence which is far greater than among nongang youth, but largely less serious than in the U.S. Some of these latter differences may be attributable to the recency of the European gang development, the lower levels of firearms availability, and lower levels of gang territoriality in Europe.

Klotchkova, Anna (Moscow State Lomonosov University)

Proliferation of Prostitution in Russia Viewed by Young People (criminological studies data)

Criminological study of the youth' view of the problem of prostitution that currently is extremely topical for Russia and regulation of prostitution on the legislative level is based on the data derived through polling of 510 legal students of three Moscow state universities, as well as 211 senior grade students of the Moscow schools. Being common and supposedly unavoidable, behavior that used to be perceived as socially unacceptable and contrary to the norm, becomes admissible, regular and even something to be aspired. Consistent diffusion of the amorality, asociality and criminality elements in all social structure segments make it difficult to discern between moral and immoral, ethical and unethical, socially-acceptable from socially-denounced, legal from illegal. Russian teenagers and young people find it most difficult to determine their place in such an unstable and contradictory values and norms system of the modern Russian society. This is determined by the age-specifics of their psychology, on the one hand, and by the absence of to a certain degree defined and stable social benchmarks, which differs Russia from the modern European civilizations. Meanwhile, it is rather indicative that the majority of the young people were concerned with proliferation of depravity, prostitution and pornography in the society. According to our study, two-thirds of the respondents believed that this situation is unsatisfactory or, even, catastrophic. More than a half of the respondents did not approve of the state policy on prostitution and pornography, while only every fifth and every sixteenth found it satisfactory and positive, respectively. In answer to the question: „What would your attitude be to legalization of prostitution?“ - two out of five respondents stated that they were categorically against legalization or view this idea negatively, while approximately a third of the respondents expressed no definite attitude. Every fifth respondent supported the legalization idea proposing to either reduce or totally abolish legal liability for prostitution. Meanwhile, more than one third of the respondents believe that the penalty for prostitution needs to be increased. The most intolerable are the most dangerous sexual crimes involving children and teenagers, involvement of the minors in prostitution and child pornography and human trafficking. Legislative resolution of the problems related to sexual exploitation of the humans and penalties involved is perceived by four out of the five future lawyers as tougher penalties while every twelfth of the respondents does not see the need for any legislative changes. Approximately two-thirds of the students believe that legal sanctions for pornography traffic are lower than they should be. Two out of the three respondents proposed to increase the penalties for trafficking of any pornography (this is supported by four out of five respondents in the case of child pornography), more than one third of the respondents believe that the current penalties are sufficient. Four out of five young people supported introduction of tough punishment for trading in prostitution, while more than one half of the respondents insist on tougher regulation of such deeds. Youth attitude to the publications in the press and media information dealing with crime and deviant behavior ascertained through the study, evidences significant aggravation of the situation in the sphere of personal information security and that of the society. Two out five students polled viewed the situation with distribution of information propagating violence, cruelty and depravity by mass media as catastrophic, every third respondent viewed it is unsatisfactory and only one in five – as satisfactory. School pupils polling did not reveal clearly negative attitude to the mass media influence seen in the students' answers, which could be attributed to the insufficient social orientation of the minors, their inability to assess negative influence of the macro-environment explained by the minors' age-determined features.

Knepper, Paul (University of Sheffield)

Criminalisation of Social Policy Then and Now: Human Trafficking in the Edwardian Era

The phrase ‘criminalisation of social policy’ suggests that social policy and crime policy have converged resulting in fewer social benefits and more police prisons. This convergence is thought to have begun about 1970 as a consequence of the ‘crisis’ of the welfare state. This paper points to an example of criminalisation of social policy in the years before the First World War. I review the changing response to human trafficking in the UK around 1906 and the founding of the British welfare state. What began as an effort to extend welfare to ‘unprotected’ Jewish women culminated in 1912 in legislation for whipping of ‘foreign’ traffickers. All of the factors thought to be important in the present context--racialisation, politicisation of crime, etc--can be seen during this historical period as well. Overall, I argue that criminalisation of social policy represents a social process tied to the political economy of the welfare state.

Knepper, Paul (University of Sheffield)

Thinking Through the Criminalisation of Social Policy

In the simplest sense, ‘criminalisation of social policy’ refers to the tendency of crime reduction to become the justification for social policy. In the UK, this process can be seen as occurring across social policy arenas, including housing, social security, and health. This situation has been explained with reference to recent ‘New Labour’ politics, informed on more than one level, by American influence. Developments in the crime policies of the welfare states of Europe suggests that this analysis, while not necessarily inaccurate, is incomplete. Exploring the criminalisation of social policy in the UK against the European context suggests that it should be understood not so much as a recent departure from traditional social policy commitments but within the political economy of the capitalist welfare state itself.

Knutsson, Johannes (Norwegian Police University College)

Norée, Annika

Police Use of Firearms in the Nordic Countries – a comparison

Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden are compared as to their national policies on police use of firearms. There are different solutions that can be observed in rules, armament and training and follow-up routines. This in its turn affects the actual use, with consequences in number of injured and killed. The Norwegian police force is unarmed and the Finnish police force have greatest access to firearms, but also the most recent legislation. The consequences of these differences are explored in the paper.

Köllisch, Tilman (Universität Gießen)

Oberwittler, Dietrich

An external validation of male adolescents’ self-reported delinquency

Criminological research heavily relies on self report data. Yet, the validity of these data is rarely tested. We present results of an external validation of self-reported delinquency of male juveniles using police record checks in the context of a German household-based youth survey. Results comprise that while a majority of respondents has honestly reported contacts with the police, there are a considerable number of both ‘false negative’ and ‘false positive’ answers which come predominately from respondents with low educational and social status and of migration background. As these groups show high non-response rates as well, the correlation between delinquency and socio-economic status is likely to be underestimated. We conclude that survey results on self-reported delinquency should generally be interpreted with more caution, and should be augmented by official data where possible.

Komlev, Yuri (Kazan Law Institute of Ministry of Internal Affairs, Russian Federation)

Youth's drug use: restrictive social control results and local problems

Youth's drug use is not constrained by the repressive practices based only on drugs supply suppression. The social control over drug abuse and drug crimes in Tatarstan (Russia) during the last four years (2002-2005) was carried out with the help of restrictive practices. Those practices were based on the preventive downturn in demand for drugs and repressive suppression of their supply. As a result, according to annual sociological monitoring this period was characterized by positive changes among university students and schoolchildren. The total drug use level among young people (in the ages 14 to 29) has shown 7 percent decrease in 2003 (in comparison with 2002) and has comprised 18.6 percent. During the following years this value was stable and comprised 20 percent. This was due to decrease in number of casual youth drug users and their controlling. The casual drug use level has become stabilize and has not exceeded 15 percent. At the same time special studies have revealed a number of local problems in realization of restrictive practices. Drug addiction level in the region is rather high and comprises 4.7 percent. Now it is still not possible to stop the increase of drug addiction level among disadvantaged schoolchildren, specialized school students, young workers. The efficiency of drug addiction early medical diagnostics is low. The part of drug users among children under twelve is permanently increasing. Law enforcement agencies cannot deal with illegal drugs supply. About 66 percent of respondents have declared that illegal drugs are easily available and only 3 percent of potential drug users can be stopped by the fear for punishment.

Korsell, Lars (The National Council for Crime Prevention)

The selection of white-collar crime

The paper discuss the process of selection of white-collar crime. All offences are not discovered and some of the discovered offences are not reported to the law enforcement agencies. There are many factors which influence the selection process. A theoretical model has been developed. It builds on structural factors as strategies for regulation and enforcement, legislation and organisations. It is also built on operative factors, as characteristics of the organisations and the cases, and the influence or absence of influence of various interested parties.

Kossowska, Anna (Institute of Law Studies, Polish Accademy of Sciences)

Fear of crime in Poland and its consequences

Since 1990 level of fear of crime in Poland has been very high – for unknown reasons higher than in almost all European countries. Possible explanation could be dramatic change in crime rates after 1989 and social perception of crime and victimization (believed to be an everyday experience of citizens). Among consequences one should mention: weakening of informal social control, lack of trust towards state and its institutions, demand for self-protection strategies, tendency to isolation and spatial segregation (eg. almost all newly built housing estates in big cities are closed and guarded), hostile attitudes towards idea of liberal penal policy, support of law and order ideology and demand for harsher punishment.

Krajewski, Krzysztof (Jagiellonian University)

Tougher approach to drugs in Poland and its consequences

An amendment to the Polish drug law adopted in autumn of 2000 deleted the non-prosecution clause regarding possession of small amounts of drugs for own consumption. This policy change was officially justified by the need to increase effectiveness of police actions against drug dealers, and the need to reduce consumption by the means of general deterrent and educative influence of the law enforcement. In consequence since 2001 the number of arrests and convictions for possession of drugs explodes increasing more than 6 times. However, results of ESPAD survey indicate that the new legislation had no influence on the availability of drugs and on the prevalence rate of drugs use. It seems that availability of drugs even increased between the years 1997 and 2005. At the same time prevalence rates of the use of most of the drugs continued to grow. All this

confirms that increasing severity of penal sanctions and intensity of law enforcement contributes very little to reducing supply of and demand for illicit drugs.

Krisberg, Barry (National Council on Crime and Delinquency)

Crime and Delinquency Patterns Among Southeast Asian Refugee Families

My paper concerns research that we have been doing on youth violence among adolescents whose parents migrated from Southeast Asia to the US. These youngsters and/or their parents and grand parents are from Cambodia, Laos or Vietnam. They primarily entered the US under refugee status. For many of the parents, they came to the US after years in concentration camps or were airlifted out during the last days of the US War Against Vietnam. These youths have very high rates of criminal behavior and are increasingly showing up in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Gang involvement among these youth is very serious and lethal. Their criminal behavior is very high compared to other Asian immigrants in the US. These youth and their families confront major issues of language, cultural conflicts, poverty, and racial discrimination. I have assembled statistical data about these youths in CA. We also interviewed 400 youth and their families to examine various causal models to explain the delinquent behavior. I believe that what we have learned about the challenges faced by youth and families who migrate to the US from war zones can be instructive to researchers and policy makers in European nations experiencing similar demographic trends.

Kury, Helmut (Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i.Br.)

Fear of crime and punitive attitudes: Problems of measurement

There has been an increasing fear of crime in Germany in the last decades, especially from the beginning of the 1990s. Fear of crime, or what we define and measure as fear of crime, has a strong influence on crime politics. Politicians frequently argue for harsher punishment by citing results of polls or surveys to show that the public are (very) fearful and ask for stronger penal measures. The same surveys on punitivity show that the public „really” wants to have offenders punished more sharply. In addition, dramatic single cases of crime very often form the background of political decisions about crime policies. Criminologists, therefore, need to measure these concepts very validly. This paper shows results of measuring fear of crime which demonstrate that the usual questions about fear of crime are not very valid. A combination of qualitative and quantitative surveys could demonstrate that the „standardized” measures for fear of crime significantly overestimate the degree of fear in the public. The results from these measures are obviously not very valid. The same is the case with questionnaires about punitive attitudes. We need more standardized and controlled questionnaires to measure these variables which are politically so influential.

Kutnjak Ivkovich, Sanja (Florida State University)

Burden of the Past: A Comparative Study of Public Support for the Police

We use the data from the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) and the World Values Survey (WVS) to study the determinants of public support for the police in 28 countries. We find that the general support for the police is strongly related to the extent of support for other governmental institutions. The extent of specific support for the police (measured as confidence in the police ability to control crime in the area) is related to the factors closely associated with the crime-control function (i.e., perceived frequency of patrols, fear of crime, victimization experience, corrupt experience) and the police agency (i.e., police heterogeneity, police size). For both types of support, women are more supportive of the police than men are, and older respondents are more supportive than younger respondents are. The central finding of this study is that police history (democratic policing vs. communist militia) plays a very important role in the citizens' extent of support for the police, even in the presence of numerous controls at the individual level, level of police agency, and society wide level.

Kutnjak Ivkovich, Sanja (Florida State University)

Haberfeld, Maria R.

Enhancing Police Integrity

This presentation is based on the forthcoming book 'Enhancing Police Integrity' (Springer). It provides a detailed blueprint for achieving police integrity. It begins by defining police integrity and developing a theoretical framework for the study of police integrity. It not only provides the methodological tools that can be utilized to measure the level of police integrity among individual police officers, as well as within a police agency or its smaller units, but it also demonstrates how police integrity can be measured in a systematic way. Furthermore, the book presents case studies of three U.S. police agencies of high integrity. Based on 18 months of field research, it explores the contours of police integrity within these police agencies and the mechanisms they use to maintain and enhance the level of integrity. The book provides a detailed account of the factors that contributed toward the establishment and continued existence of police integrity in these three police departments. The book also focuses on specific components of these agencies (e.g., selection, recruitment, and training; processing of citizen complaints; internal disciplinary processes; and contours of police culture) and elaborates how they contribute toward high integrity. In conclusion, we specify not only what we think academics, policy makers, and police administrators ought to know and do about police integrity, but also what the organizational theory of police integrity advises us to learn and do once we hear the answers.

Kutnjak Ivkovich, Sanja (Florida State University)

O'Connor Shelley, Tara

Police Integrity and the Czech Police

The velvet revolution of 1989 ended the socialist period in former Czechoslovakia. Fifteen years after the transition toward democratic policing has begun, we explore the integrity contours of the Czech police. In the summer of 2005, we surveyed more than 600 police officers from East Bohemia regarding their perceptions about the seriousness of police corruption, the appropriate punishment such misconduct deserves and would receive, and their willingness to report such misconduct. The results indicate that the majority of the respondents correctly labeled behaviors described in our questionnaire as rule-violating. Furthermore, with the exception of the least serious forms of corruption, they supported and expected the two most serious forms of discipline: cut in salary and dismissal. Finally, the majority of the respondents said that they would not be willing to tolerate the most serious forms of corruption in silence.

Kyprianou, Despina (LSE-Law Department)

The role of the Attorney General's Office in prosecutions in Cyprus

According to article 113 of the Cyprus Constitution, the Attorney General '(is entrusted) with powers exercisable at his discretion, in the public interest, to institute, conduct, take over, and continue or discontinue any criminal proceedings'. In this paper I will present the results of my fieldwork period at the Attorney General's Office (which included observation, semi-structured interviews and examination of criminal files), which attempted to shed light on the actual role of the Office in the prosecution process through its daily practice and decision-making. Particular emphasis will be placed on its role regarding the selection of categories of cases that the Law Office is dealing with, its involvement in the investigation stage and the formulation of a general n policy according which prosecution decisions are carried out.

Kyvsgaard, Britta (Ministry of Justice, Denmark)

Snare, Annika

Violence Against Women: A Single or Multidimensional Phenomenon

Data from the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAW S) indicate that Danish women are comparatively less likely than women of other nationalities to experience violence by intimate partners and comparatively more likely to experience violence by strangers and other non-

intimate men. This finding may provide an interesting point of departure for discussing the extent to which men's violence against women should be interpreted solely from a gender inequality perspective or whether other theories are needed in order to understand the phenomenon within a Nordic context.

Lamaire, Marieke (University of Ghent)

Crime and crime control in Belgium after 1989 in relation to Eastern Europe

In no time after the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) the 'ideal society model' was installed in Central, Eastern and Southern Eastern Europe. Free elections were organised, new constitutional laws were created and market-oriented economic developments were introduced. The naive idea was prevalent that market and democracy would easily replace the totalitarian Soviet model. It turned out that nothing was less true. A lot of non-expected and difficult problems popped up, not only in Eastern Europe, but also in the West. One of these big issues was and is crime and crime control. After November 1989 crime patterns strongly changed quantitatively and qualitatively in Eastern and Western Europe. Not only in the post communist countries did crime rates appear to rise at the beginning of the nineties (Parker, 1996; Jasinski, 1997; Mawby et al., 2000; Gruszczyńska, 2004), also Western European police rates increased after the fall of communism (Aebi, 2004). We read and hear that Europe has to deal to a growing extent with 'new phenomena' as organised crime, human smuggling, drug offences, and corruption. Such phenomena are often connected with Eastern, Southeastern and Central Europe. The rise in crime rates in Western Europe is supposed to be for a part the result of mobile Eastern- and Central-European gangs of thieves, Eastern European mafia, Eastern and Central European human smugglers, etc. Not only did crime patterns undergo changes after 1989, also crime control changed. In this respect we mention that Belgium entered into agreements with several Central and Eastern European countries concerning the trial and execution of Eastern European offenders in the home country. Another example is the fact that the Belgian federal police set up two specialised unities, DJC-ROC and DJC-Balkan - the first for combating criminal organisations, mainly existing out of offenders of one of 15 ex-USSR republics and the latter for fighting Albanian criminal organisations. For this contribution I carried out a literature study. I went through several Belgian criminological journals (scientific as well as specialist journals from police, justice and prison system) and collected the articles and reviews falling under our subject: criminalized behaviours, illegalities and nuisances that occur in Belgium and the control of them in relation with Eastern Europe. The period considered is from 1985 till 2006. I completed this with a small exploratory media research. During three weeks I read four Dutch-speaking newspapers and during another three weeks the same four Dutch-speaking newspapers + 2 French-speaking newspapers. In this way we will have an idea of the different crime phenomena in relation to Eastern Europe, next to the existing literature.

Lambropoulou, Effi (Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences)

The functions of corruption in Greece

The presentation examines in its first part the functions of what has been characterized as corruption in the last decade in relation to social control. First, it analyses the role of the media in scandalizing corruption and so helping the communication of politicians with the citizens. Secondly, it looks into the moralization of corruption which employs condemnation, thus attempting to the stabilization of social norms. In its second part it refers to the normative context and the special corruption and anti-corruption programmes in Greece, as well as to the sensitive issue of party financing as an example of low social control over the elites.

Lanctot, Nadine (Universite de Sherbrooke)

Continuity and change in delinquency among adjudicated males and females: Are the trajectories similar across gender?

The purpose of this session is to further the current state of knowledge concerning gender differences in developmental trajectories of delinquency. The sample is composed of males (n=506)

and females (n = 150) who received an order from the Youth Court of Montreal (Canada) in 1992-1993. Data of this longitudinal study were collected in three phases. The average age was 15.7 (S.D. = 1.4), 18.1 (S.D. = 1.4), and 23.7 (S.D. = 1.4) at each testing time. At time 3, the retention rate was 75 % for females and 58 % for males. All data are self-reported. The onset and frequency of different delinquent behaviors will be assessed from a life-course perspective.

Landau, Simha F. (Hebrew University Jerusalem)

Violence against Personnel in Hospital Emergency Wards: A Multivariate Analysis

Violence against personnel was analyzed in the EWs of all 25 general hospitals in Israel by a self-report questionnaire administered to all EW personnel (N=2,356). A General Violence Index (GVI) was constructed, based on the participants' reports about type and frequency of violence experienced by them during the preceding year. The independent variables in the multiple regression analysis for explaining the GVI are divided into three groups: I. Participant's professional characteristics: position, workload, tenure, additional responsibility, perceived ability of coping with violence, participation in workshop for coping with violence; II. Participant's personal characteristics: country of origin, gender, age, religion; III. Hospital's structural features: size, entrance permission for accompanying persons, availability of emergency button. Most variables contributed significantly to the explanation of the GVI: R²=.550. The regression analysis will be presented, and implications of the finding to coping with violence against EW personnel will be discussed.

Lee, Maggy (University of Hong Kong)

Illegal Migrants and Sex Work

This paper examines the structural and individual conditions that are behind the current pattern of migratory sex work in postcolonial Hong Kong and some of the contentious issues raised by its control. These cases of illegal migrant sex workers represent the mundane rather than spectacular instances of unwanted migration; their control attract relatively little critical scrutiny, even though the consequences of mass arrests in local 'hot spots', imprisonment and deportation may be just as grave for the individuals concerned. By examining the conditions leading to the recent growth of migratory sex work and its regulation, my aim is to highlight the many paradoxes in the control regime and the differential impact that zero tolerance-style policing and penal sanctions have on Chinese female migrant sex workers in Hong Kong. The paper is based on original fieldwork involving documentary investigation of relevant official reports, criminal justice statistics, and in-depth interviews with a range of criminal justice practitioners and academic researchers who are experts in the field.

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

To the Question of the Death Penalty Abolition in Russia

Formation of Russia as democratic jural state is conditioned by guarantee of basic human rights and liberties in accordance with international juridical standards, and consequently, by abolition of the death penalty. The Constitution of Russian Federation of 1993 in articles 2 and 17 have fixed the provision stating that the man, his rights and liberties are the utmost value, recognising the basic human rights and liberties to be inherent and inalienable. Besides, in accordance with article 18, the human rights and citizens' liberties are deemed to be effectively valid. Thus the basic human rights have been established as having unconditional jural validity. In connection with this the Constitution, in accordance with article 20 (2), allows for enforcement of capital punishment as a temporary measure being extreme penalty for especially grave penal acts committed against human life. The death penalty in the Russian Criminal Code of 1996, according to article 59 (1), is envisaged only for specifically grave misdeeds involving encroachment on one's life – all together five legally defined penal acts. At the same time accordingly the principal task of the Criminal Code, as article 2 (1) states, is protection of human rights and citizens' liberties. However, the capital punishment denies the inalienable right to live, making the criminal just an object of penal

impact on the part of the state. In Russia a last death sentence was executed on 2 September, 1996. But only on 2 February, 1999 the Russian Constitutional Court's decree was taken imposing the ban to inflict capital punishment prior to institution of jury trials on the whole of the territory of Russia. Thus the enforcement of capital punishment as a judicial sentence has been suspended up to 2007. At the same time on 16 April, 1997 Russia signed the Protocol No.6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning the abolition of the death penalty, and is obliged, in accordance with article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, to abstain from any actions that could contradict to the object and goals of the agreement, before the Protocol enters into effect within its jurisdiction. In conclusion it should be noted here that the abolition of capital punishment in foreign states, as established by UN experts, did not result in principal changes, as concerns the character of crime and crime rate. We believe that the death penalty may be abolished in present-day Russia.

Leps, Ando (Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences)

National security in Estonia to be strengthened

For assuring security of citizens money is needed above all. As law-enforcement authorities are underfinanced, safety of citizens is quite poorly secured. Lots of people leave from law enforcement institutions, because the payment they earn does not really value their work. In the police force 11% of posts are vacant, in the border service 35% and in the salvage service 27%. It would be equitable if from 01.01.2007 the minimum salary of policemen, border guards and rescuers was formed on the same ground and bound with the average salary of the year before the last, which was 8000 EEK (615 USD). In fact, the required sum, 800 million EEK (62 million USD), exists in state budget.

Levi, Michael (Cardiff University)

Sanctioning economic crimes in international perspective

This paper will examine patterns of punishment for economic offences in the UK in the context of proposed shifts in the criminal justice process there and international comparisons, especially with the US.

Levin, David (Pretrial Services Resource Center, The Netherlands)

Unifying Multi-jurisdictional Reconviction Databases – The Situation in the United States

The recent Netherlands review of 33 European states' national recidivism studies shows substantial variation in how national studies are conducted. This is likely due to the data, financial, and jurisdictional legal limitations that national studies must conform to. In the United States, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, USDOJ is tasked with assembling uniform recidivism statistics across over 50 state systems, the federal system, and various tribal systems. Data, finances, and legal limitations vary dramatically across the systems. Based on the experiences gleaned from our doing the Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994 study and the 2002 National Domestic Violence Recidivism study, a number of essential items concerning an approach to standardizing across jurisdictions stand out: 1) rearrest data is the easiest data to collect in a multi-jurisdictional study; 2) reconviction data is collectable, but requires substantial reformatting and moving to a least common denominator format to deal with multiple definitions of conviction; 3) sentencing data is highly inconsistent across jurisdictions; 4) tracking release cohorts provides a much tighter statistical model for estimating reconviction rates than court processing cohorts; 5) too many national studies focus on subsets of offender release cohorts (sex & drug offender studies abound, to the near exclusion of other offender types); and 6) without a strong federal/central government funding incentive to standardize state/local recordkeeping systems, the ability to track released offenders across multiple jurisdictions will remain limited. In addition, we will also share some observations on what moving to a least common denominator format entails for researchers and the consequences for analysis.

Lewis, Chris (Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, UK)

Changes in the use of imprisonment in Europe, 1995-2003

Presentation as part of the panel on the European Sourcebook: Chair Martin Killias. In his book, *The Culture of Control*, the criminologist, David Garland, speaking of the USA and the UK, claimed that 'in the course of a few decades [prison] has gone from being a discredited and declining institution into a massive and seemingly indispensable pillar of contemporary social control.' (Garland, 2001)¹. This paper will use the data on corrections from Chapter 4 of the 2006 European Sourcebook to examine the hypothesis that European criminal justice systems are following the same trends as the UK and the USA. ¹ Garland, 2001, p. 14, 216-7 of *The Culture of Control, Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Lewis, Chris (Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, UK)

Ellis, Tom

Juvenile delinquency in Britain and Japan: a comparative analysis

This paper presents the first results of a comparative study of the criminal justice systems in Japan and in England & Wales, funded by the Sasakawa Foundation (UK). It summarises the discussion at a Spring 2006 conference at Ryukoku University in Kyoto, which considered past, present and future trends in Youth crime and justice in Japan and in England and Wales. It draws out similarities and differences, both in the way juvenile crime is developing and in the way that the two societies are dealing with the problem.

Lewis, Chris (Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, UK)

Hales, Gavin; Silverstone, Daniel

GUN CRIME: The Market in and use of illegal firearms

The paper will give the results from a recently published UK study involving interviews with 80 convicted firearms offenders, who committed their crimes in London, Manchester, Birmingham or Nottingham. It will cover the market in illegal firearms, including ammunition; the attitudes of offenders towards illegal firearms, including in relation to a supposed 'gun culture'; the relationships, if any, between gun crime, illegal drug selling and use and gangs; the impact of firearms legislation, including its impact on offender decision making. It will discuss the themes of Criminal career development: Illegal drug markets Robbery and burglary offences: Violence, including gangs: and Possession offences: policy suggestions will be made, including tackling the market in illegal firearms: diversion from crime and harm reduction.

Lewis, Chris (Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, UK)

Changes in the Use of imprisonment in Europe, 1995-2003

This is the 4th paper in a panel arranged by the European Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics In his book, *The Culture of Control*, the criminologist, David Garland, speaking of the USA and the UK, claimed that 'in the course of a few decades [prison] has gone from being a discredited and declining institution into a massive and seemingly indispensable pillar of contemporary social control.' (Garland, 2001). This paper will use the data on corrections from Chapter 4 of the 2006 European Sourcebook to examine the hypothesis that European criminal justice systems are following the same trends as the UK and the USA. Garland, 2001, p. 14, 216-7 of *The Culture of Control, Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Lien, Inger-Lise (NKVTS, Oslo)

Dealing with gangs in a transnational context

The paper address gangformation in Oslo, and focus on transnational aspects. Honour concerns enter into the problemsolving repertoire of the parents and sons. Villages in the home country become backup systems for the welfare society. In case of trouble, gang members take their conflicts with them to the country of origin. The elusiveness and transnational aspects of gangs become a challenge for policing and for exercising law in both countries. Marginalization may lead

to the development of gang formation and the honour code. When the honour code is strong in a pocket of the city, it could lead to externalization of state institutions and to the development of a parallel society.

Lim, Joon Tae (Department of Police Administration at Dongguk University in Seoul, Korea)

Applied Environmental Criminology: Investigation of Serial Offenders Through Geographic Profiling

Recently serial offender (murder and rape) cases are very important issues in Europe, North America and Korea. Whether serial murder cases are solved or not, it is able to strongly influence on the public. According to the idea of environmental criminology or routine activity theory, time and place are significantly regarded by motivated offender. Environmental criminologists suggest that victims are „probably spatially biased toward the offender’s home base“. That is to say, there is a close relationship between crime scene and offender’s home or work-place as a base. So an understanding of the spatial pattern (location and distance) among crime scene, offender-victim’s fatal encounter point and body dump site can give us very useful clues. Especially, geographic profiling based on the applied environmental criminology contribute to solving serial murder investigation. From the viewpoint of geographic profiling, I analyzed several serial murder cases committed in Korea and USA.

Lindström, Peter (Ministry of Justice, Sweden)

Zero tolerance policing: flip or flop?

Zero tolerance policing (ZTP) has now been on the criminological and political agenda for more than a decade. The meaning of this concept, i.e. taking firm police action against disorder and minor offences, was known as „aggressive policing“ in the 1980s. In „Broken Windows“ theory it is argued that intensified police initiatives against disorder will have an impact on serious crime. The astonishing decline in homicide and other serious offences in New York since the early 1990s has been taken as proof of this theory. This article reviews the literature on zero tolerance policing and investigates the relationship between ZTP and robbery, burglary and car theft in Sweden. In line with the findings from several other studies, a negative relationship is noted between an index measuring zero tolerance policing and robbery, at least in Stockholm. The overall conclusion, however, is that ZTP is not a miracle medicine against serious offences.

Lindström, Peter (Ministry of Justice, Sweden)

Bergerén, Gunilla

Working Against Hate Crime

In 2002 the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention published a report on hate crime. In the report, four recommendations for the criminal justice system were provided: (i) knowledge about hate crime in general, needs to improve through education and training, (ii) the police in particular needs to be better in asking victims about possible motives, (iii) prosecutors and judges should consider penal enhancement circumstances more often and (iv) cooperation with minority organisations need to be strengthen. Currently a follow-up of these recommendations is being conducted.

Löbmann, Rebecca (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Heroin-assisted treatment and crime reduction

Attached to the German randomised trial for heroin-assisted treatment, is a criminological study. It explores if heroin prescription leads to a reduction of delinquency over time and if a possible reduction is stronger in the heroin as compared to a methadone control group. Moreover, the treatment-delinquency relationship is explored. To this goal, self-reported data of delinquency for the treatment year and the year before treatment are compared between groups (n=1015). Second, a logistic regression on delinquency during treatment is calculated. Results are in favour of heroin

prescription. Decrease of drug use and disintegration from drug subculture mediate treatment effects.

Lucia, Sonia (Institute of Criminology and Penal Law, University of Lausanne)

Killias Martin

Evaluation of bullying in Swiss regional schools

The Ministry of juvenile affairs of the Canton de Vaud (Switzerland) asked for an evaluation of safety in connection with young people. Thus, 4690 pupils, age 14-16, from 22 schools participated to a self-reported delinquency survey which includes questions on bullying. A strong societal interest in bullying problem has aroused in Sweden in the late 1960s. The literature showing that bullying does a significant amount of harm, the interest on this subject quickly spread to other countries. Still many schools believe that it is not a real problem or that they can not do anything about it and that pupils can themselves deal with it. We expect that school context is an important factor to take into account in the bullying phenomenon. Thus, we will start by observing if any difference of bullying rate exists between schools and present our preliminary results.

Maher, Jennifer (University of Glamorgan, UK)

Youth Gangs and Youth Gang Violence in South Wales

While most gang research has been based in the US, there is some evidence of a growing youth gang problem in the UK (Thompson, 2003, and Bennett and Holloway, 2004). UK gang research is in its infancy; and the factors contributing to youth gang formation remain unclear. As the gang phenomenon grows worldwide the need for further research, both inside and (especially) outside the US, is evident. This presentation focuses on research currently being conducted for a PhD which examines the existence and nature of youth gang membership in rural and urban settings in South Wales. Moreover, it contributes to a growing body of research on gangs in Europe.

Maljevic, Almir (Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences, University of Sarajevo)

Datzer, Darko; Muratbegovic, Elmedin; Budimlic, Muhamed; Obradovic, Vladimir

Police Officers Opinions on Corruption in Police Forces

In the course of the last decade, police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina underwent significant reforms under the auspices of the international community personified by the United Nations International Police Task Forces (UN IPTF, 1995-2002) which, later on, was replaced by the European Union Police Mission (EU PM, 2002-). In order to evaluate the success of these reforms, taking police and its fight against corruption as an example, The Association of Graduated Criminal Justice Scientists in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with financial support from the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina, conducted an extensive research project on police and corruption. The project was conducted in several stages during which international anti-corruption legal obligations applicable to the country were analysed (UN and Council of Europe legal instruments); national legislation's compliance with the international legal obligations assessed; official statistics on corruption screened and evaluated and a survey of police and citizens conducted, which was followed by statistical analysis of this. The final project report contains recommendations for improvement of the national legislation, suggestions for anti-corruption measures to be taken, recommendations for improvement of the statistics on corruption and the results of uni-variate, bi-variate and multi-variate analysis of the data gathered through the survey. It is very interesting to examine what „reformed” police officers think about corruption and when it is regarded as acceptable to take a bribe. The most important results related to a classification of police officers based on: a) their tolerance of corruption, b) measures to be applied in fighting corruption, and c) their motivation to perform police work and exposure to corruption, will be presented.

Margaryan, Anna (Yerevan State University)

Gabuzyan, Ara

Juvenile criminality in the Republic of Armenia

The trends of juvenile criminality in Armenia during the last decade are unfavourable. According to the official statistics, the rate of juvenile criminality (per 100,000 population) has increased from 11,6 in 1993 up to 15,4 in 2004. There is also an increase of the percentage of juvenile criminality in the total amount of the crimes – from 3,3% in 1993 it increased up to 5,5% in 2004.

What are the reasons for this situation? First of all, these are socio-economical factors. Poverty, unemployment are widely spread. In this situation the Armenian family is unable to fulfill the upbringing of the juvenile successfully. Second, the conflicts in the family became more and more frequent because of the socio-economical problems. The traditional Armenian family is in the process of break-up. Third, the schools lost their effectiveness in the process of education of juveniles. Forth, the cultural changes which take place in Armenian society also assist to the increase of juvenile criminal behaviour. Fifth, contemporary criminal legislation, practice of juridical organs are ineffective.

Margaryan, Anna (Yerevan State University)

Gabuzyan, Ara

Trends of economic crimes in Armenia

According to official rates of economic crimes in the Republic of Armenia, during a period of 1993-2004 there was a decrease in the most types of economic crimes. Comparing to 1993, in 2004 the total number of thefts had decreased for about 2 times, the total number of embezzlements – for 4, briberies for 14 times, other economical crimes – for 5 times. An increase was registered only in the trends of fraud, coinage offences and tax crimes. Comparing to 1993, in 2004 frauds have decreased for 2, coinage offences – for 1,5, tax offences – for 7 times.

But is this the real state of economic crime in Armenia, or it is explained by latency?

The results of the survey conducted among 2000 representatives of Armenian population showed that only 3% of the surveyed people were worried about non-violent economic crimes. So there is in different attitude towards the economic crimes in Armenian society, which is one of the factors of latency. It also seems to be strange that in 1993 1630 economic crimes were registered, while in 2004 – only 340. First of all, in 2003 the new criminal code of Armenia was adopted and more than 20 new types of economical offences were provided by it. Besides that, in 1993 Armenia was making the first steps towards the creation of market economy – the most part of enterprises weren't working, the private sector was on the stage of creation. So objectively there was no basis for such a decrease. The same is true for corruption.

Markina, Anna (University of Tartu)

The illegal movement of people across the EU: An Estonian perspective

This paper will provide the Estonian perspective of a research project in relation to the illegal movement of people. The paper will focus on processes of the main tendencies in illegal immigration to and from Estonia. The paper is based on analysis of 25 semi-structured interviews with experts in the area of illegal and legal immigration. The paper concludes with some recommendations as to the possible focus of future research.

Markovska, Anna (Anglia Ruskin University)

Corruption control: what can we learn from the experience of Ukraine?

This paper combines academic, legal and practical approaches to corruption. Drawing on Alemann's (2004) exploration of the five dimensions of corruption I will discuss the elements of corruption facing contemporary Ukraine. To place this discussion in actual social settings, I will analyse the results of pilot studies conducted in Ukraine in both the public and private sector. I will analyse the public health sector and banking industry to see what prompts these sectors to change their behaviour and why.

Marteache, Nerea (Universitat Ramon Llull)

Montserrat, Garcia

Women imprisonment in Catalonia: analysis and new tendencies

Between 2003 and 2005 an international comparative research on women imprisonment was carried out in Catalonia. The project Women's Imprisonment in Europe: Current situation, demand analysis and „best practice“, coordinated from the University of Greifswald and funded by the European Commission, had as a main objective the detection of needs of the imprisoned women. As partners on that project, the research group of the University Ramon Llull in Barcelona had the opportunity to obtain an amount of information about what are the conditions under which the imprisoned women live, and to identify different areas which should be improved. In 2004 a new Prison Facilities Plan was approved in Catalonia, including one new prison where about 90% of our female inmates will be hosted. Since the beginning of 2005 the Generalitat of Catalonia (the autonomic government) is working on this project: every aspect of the new prison is being questioned and improved, from the architectonical structure to the work possibilities or the leisure activities, because the objective of this project is to fulfil, as much as possible, all those needs that have been identified in Catalonia.

Martínez García, Marian (Barcelona University)

Redondo-Illescas, Santiago; Pérez-Ramirez, Meritxell

The Sexual Offenders Psychological Assessment Scale (EPAS): an ongoing new integrated scale for the evaluation of therapeutic change

On the assessment of sexual offender's treatment, nowadays there're several instruments that allow the evaluation of specific variables (i.e., empathy, cognitive distortions...) that hypothetically are influenced by some concrete ingredient of treatment program (i.e., cognitive restructuring, empathy and so on). But, the separate assessment of each intervention ingredient carries two type of main problems: one on the sense of it is very difficult that a certain instrument assess only one psychological variable (i.e., cognitive distortions) but not others; another problem is that to achieve a full evaluation several instruments, with different answers systems and scored process, must be applied. To solve these problems, this paper presents a proposal of integrated Sexual Offenders Psychological Assessment Scale (EPAS) that allows a global assessment of several variables hypothetically influenced by the treatment. In this work from a pilot study with 176 subjects, this ongoing new assessment scale is presented.

McGrath, Andrew (University of Sydney)

The impact of court on young offenders

The aim of the present research project was to determine what effect an appearance before the NSW Children's Court had on a young offender. It was hypothesised that this would have the effect of either reducing subsequent criminality by acting as a deterrent, or increasing future offending because of traditional court's suggested stigmatising effects. A final hypothesis was that the appearance would have little effect on recidivism, and developmental factors would best account for future offending patterns. A number of young offenders (n = 204) were interviewed subsequent to being sentenced by the court using a standardised questionnaire designed to test these hypotheses. Results will be presented using official recidivism data.

McNeill, Fergus (Universities of Glasgow and Strathclyde)

Desistance, Social Capital and Communities

In recent years, a number of academic writers have begun to explore the implications of „desistance“ research for probation and social work practice (Farrall 2002; McNeill 2006; Maruna, Immarigeon and LeBel 2004). The findings of desistance studies have begun to direct those involved in 'offender management' towards a series of issues that have been, until recently, somewhat neglected in the pursuit of effective practice. Key amongst these issues is the role of social support and advocacy in building the social capital required to support desistance in the long-

term (Farrall 2002; McCulloch 2005). This paper seeks to explore this issue further by reviewing the concept of social capital in general, considering its particular role in processes of desistance and, in conclusion, reviewing why and how probation and social work agencies might engage constructively with the communities in which (ex-) offenders must be (re-) integrated.

Megens, Kim (NSCR, Leiden)

Day, Samora; Bijleveld, Catrien

Delinquent behaviour of girls after residential treatment: a 12-year follow up study

Most studies on juvenile delinquency focus exclusively on boys. Those studies that do include girls generally work from small samples only. As such, little is known about risk factors that explain female delinquency. In our research, we study 148 girls who had been admitted to a closed judicial treatment institution. Post release offending was assessed using conviction data. Using information from their penitentiary dossiers we were able to relate the girls' post release offending to personality, family and other pertinent characteristics. We compare the results to findings in the literature.

Meier, Bernd-Dieter (University of Hannover)

Sabellek, André

Prison overcrowding in Germany

Overcrowding has become a major problem in German prisons and mental health institutions. There are several explanations for the development, the most convincing being an increased punitiveness of the courts. The reactions of the prison administration to overcrowding are manifold reaching from the abandonment of the principle of one inmate per cell to the building of new prisons and new approaches of public private partnership. The contribution to the ESC conference will give an outline of the situation in Germany and try to trigger a discussion on similar developments in other European countries.

Meldrum, Catherine (ISPRI/CSSI, University of Florence)

Terrorism, Economics and Reality: The Quantification of Terrorism and its Implications

This paper analyses economic perspectives on terrorism, and considers the implications of quantitative approaches to its study and prevention. Firstly, a review of the economic literature on terrorism is presented. Applying economic theories to terrorism depends on the extent to which terrorists can be viewed as rational actors, and the value of available statistical data. Then, an evaluation of the 'terror economy' considers whether modern terrorism has evolved such that the business and financial tools used to study corporations are now applicable. Finally, the paper looks at quantitative techniques for counter-terrorism through an analysis of the emerging terrorism informatics industry.

Menis, Susy (Birkbeck College, London University)

Democratic Therapeutic Community for Women in Prison in the UK

This study presents an account of the Prison Service recently accredited programme 'Democratic Therapeutic Community' in the female prison HMP Send in Surrey, UK. This programme, based on group psychoanalysis therapy, has been used for male prisoners since the early 1960s recording a decrease in re-offending rates and positive changes in the offenders' behaviour. HMP Send is the only female prison that runs this therapy although there are at least five male prisons which are currently benefiting from the programme. Moreover, since HMP Send Therapeutic Community is just a prototype for a female population, many aspects of the delivery and process of the therapy are still to be investigated. Semi-structured interviews with two policy makers, two researchers, three Therapeutic Community practitioners and one US ex-offender, highlight possible reasons for such a late adoption of the Democratic Therapeutic Community in women prisons. The interviewees suggest that the small number of women in prison and a stereotyped handling of the female offender's history might be crucial reasons for the lethargic policy adopted so far by the Prison

Service system towards this population. This is also an attempt to draw a theoretical picture of a Democratic Therapeutic Community for women in custody. Nowadays efforts are being made to avoid programmes unsuited for women and designed with men in mind. It is clear that female offenders face psychological, physical and biological needs which differ from those concerning their male mates. The interviewees agreed that the programme should take into account these needs as an integral part of the therapy. It has been suggested that women may be responding differently to therapy, though the ends to be achieved would be the same for both female and male offenders.

Mesko, Gorazd (FCJS, University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Policing in a post-socialist country - critical reflections

The goal of this paper is to discuss a diversity of aspects of research on policing in Slovenia since mid-1970s when the first research and reflections on policing matters were publicised in Slovenian criminological literature. Efforts to develop a more professional police service have been present in all societies. However, achieving such a goal requires a lot of changes in professional culture. This is especially so in post-socialist countries where the police are facing even greater changes in the police force than any other western police force. A changing society also requires changes in the police and in their practices. Currently, one of the popular policing philosophies at the present time is that of community policing, which has been incorporated into the mission and vision of many police forces worldwide. Community policing, as performed several western countries, has been tested in post-communist countries. The results of research (Beck 2004; Meško & Lobnikar, 2005) have indicated numerous obstacles and dilemmas in its implementation. The main problem is still the taking over of foreign models of community policing as is without carefully adapting and changing them to fit the local (legal and cultural) conditions (Beck 2004; Meško & Lobnikar 2005). Contemporary policing is not only limited to community policing but also consists of the activities of other law enforcement policing agencies such as the CID and other specialized police units. In order to better understand the present state of policing in Slovenia the roots of Slovenian police and policing are introduced from a historical point of view. The focus of the paper is on the development of researching police and policing in Slovenia. p.s. preliminarily discussed with H.-J. Kerner to be a plenary presentation.

Mesko, Gorazd (FCJS, University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Skrbec, Jure; Banutai, Emanuel

Job satisfaction in Slovenian Prisons - preliminary explorations

The authors present results of a study conducted in Slovenian prisons in 2005. The job satisfaction questionnaire (adapted from a study on police officers in Slovenia) was administered to all prison employees. The response rate was 30%. Three groups (subsamples) of prison professionals were analysed in the study: prison officers, counsellors and instructors. The results of the study show main factors of job satisfaction and problems of prison staff in doing their job.

Mesko, Gorazd (FCJS, University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Round table - ESC European University Curriculum Working Group

ESC European University Curriculum Working Group Planned: 1 session on graduate studies in criminology - international perspectives 1 roundtable on a reflection on European standards in graduate programmes in criminology, criminal justice, crime prevention, and safety/security studies

Meyer, Anja (Council for Crime Prevention of Lower Saxony; Ministry of Justice, Hannover)

Marks, Erich; Coester, Marc

Poster: Quality in Crime Prevention

Poster: The Beccaria-Programme: Quality in Crime Prevention

Mignone, Mara (RiSSC-Research Centre on Security and Crime)

ID trash

The paper describes the activities, the methodology and the results of a pilot project developed in Italy and aimed at evaluating the risk of identity theft against individuals and businesses, by means of the analysis of a sample of domestic and commercial waste. The aim was to understand if there are the circumstances and opportunities which could facilitate the growth of id theft, with special regards to the trashing technique. The ID TRASH Project originates from the will to increase knowledge and to foster debate about data security and identity protection, in order to enhance co-operation between public and private sector in the field of crime prevention and opportunities reduction.

Mijatovic, Boris (University of Kassel)

Statistical Methods in International Criminal Justice – Review of ICTY Cases

The ongoing prosecution of War crimes, Crimes against Humanity and Genocide requires lawyers, investigators and analysts increasingly to use empirical methods to handle data from very different sources. During data management, the strategy of statistical analysis needs adjustment to the source's quality and/or availability, as first-hand data can usually not be conducted. The selected cases from the ICTY show issues experts may face during examination when they present statistical findings on a complex crime scene.

Millie, Andrew (University of Loughborough)

Anti-social behaviour and place

In the UK there is much interest in anti-social behaviour (ASB), and how to deal with it. Policy emphasis has tended towards enforcing standards of behaviour; however, definitions of ASB are subjective, and one person's ASB can be another's 'high spirits'. Enforcement can then be a blunt instrument. This paper develops the view that prevention is also needed by focusing on the spatiality of ASB. There is evidence that people living in deprived places suffer more ASB, and that ASB is linked to neighbourhood dissatisfaction. City centres are also magnets for certain types of uncivil behaviour. The paper explores the relationship between ASB and place and asks whether multiple tolerances can be resolved.

Moerland, Roland (University of Maastricht)

Crimes against humanity and genocide: A criminological approach

The presentation will entail an introduction to criminological research on state involvement in the perpetration of crimes against humanity and genocide. The research aims to use organizational criminology to analyze and scrutinize the destructive capacity of the state. More specifically the research addresses the question to what extent organizational criminological theory can be utilized, tested and reconstructed into an explanatory model that is applicable to international crimes, such as genocide, apartheid and state induced sexual slavery.

Morgenstern, Christine (University of Greifswald)

Cross-Border Execution of Penal Sanctions

The European Union claims e. g. on its introductory page on the web for the European Arrest Warrant that it is based on a „high level of mutual trust and cooperation between countries who share the same highly demanding conception of the rule of law”. Most European Experts share scepticism about that optimistic view. This paper concentrates on structural and practical problems concerning the execution of penal sanctions, i. e. prison sentences, across borders. Special attention will be paid to the rights of prisoners confronted with transfer within the E. U. both with regard to the E. U. and to domestic legislation.

Nelen, Hans (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Wim Huisman

The administrative approach in Amsterdam to fight organized crime

In this paper, the main findings of an evaluation study on the administrative approach in Amsterdam to fight and prevent organized crime will be discussed.

Nevala, Sami (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), Helsinki)

Comparative view on women's victimisation – results from an international survey

The International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) is a standardised survey addressing women's victimisation and consequences of violence. A report on the results of the first group of countries is being prepared, and the presentation gives a look at some of the main results and issues identified in the analysis of the results.

Nevala, Sami (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), Helsinki)

Insecurity and fear of crime in three international surveys

Eurobarometer, European Social Survey (ESS) and International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) all use the same approach for addressing insecurity and fear of crime. This paper presents a comparison of the results of 15 EU countries with an analysis of the main correlates of fear of crime and their cross-national validity based on these surveys.

Nezhurbida, Serhiy (Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine)

Crime Victimization in Ukraine: Analysis of Statistical Data

The report grows out of the analysis of statistical data given by law-enforcement, judicial and other bodies of Ukraine. The carried out analysis allows to give an accurate account of a current status of crime victimisation in Ukraine, to characterize its basic features (level, structure, dynamics, geography).

Nijssen, Laura T. J. (Research and Documentation Centre (WODC), The Hague)

Wartna, Bouke

European research group on national reconviction rates

Automation of police and judiciary data over the last decades has opened up opportunities to do large-scale recidivism research. Interested in the scope of this type of research, the WODC – the research bureau of the Ministry of Justice in the Netherlands – has made an inventory of the studies that are carried out in Europe. It appears that at least fourteen countries have recently carried out a study on a national scale. Upon the initiative of the WODC a European research group on national reconviction rates was formed. The primary aim of this group is to figure out the exact differences between the studies done in the participating countries. From there, the representatives of those countries will try to formulate an international standard for this type of research. A standard that will actually be used to make cross-national comparisons. These comparisons will be published in the next version of the European Sourcebook.

Nil, Fasihuddin (Police Service of Pakistan)

Blasphemous Cartoons: Agitation and Local Police Efforts in the District Charsadda, NWFP Pakistan

To attempt to understand, analyse and scrutinize one's age is a meaningful process and a significant and dynamic development, but undoubtedly full of difficulties and counter-production. However, it is the noblest job to study what man is and what he should pursue. Religion is one of man's pursuits which satisfy many of his unsatisfied and unseen desires and feelings about his present existence and the life after death. We know that most of us don't want a cessation to our perpetuity and earnestly desire a reward for the good and requital for the wrongs done to them. Religion is one of the disciplines which tries to fulfill man's psychological needs, though mostly in an academic way rather than through empirical exhibitions. However, not the prophet founders but the traders in

religion exploit the man's sensitivities about the unseen world, and instead of bringing mankind to form a friendly community, divide them further on false prestige, group loyalties, and superiority complexes for their own ulterior motives. Pakistan's society is not an exception to this situation and inter or intra-religion antagonism, hatred, bellicosity and intolerance are rampant. The publication of controversial cartoons in September, 2005 by Danish daily and subsequently by other European newspapers, proved highly detrimental to the already volatile and intolerant situation of religious-distrust, marked with voices of clash of civilization by some quarters. The whole Muslim world felt hurt and betrayed in the name of 'free speech'. A world wide protest was launched against the insulting cartoons. Pakistan received the major share of this religious frenzy, non-accommodation, fanaticism and violent uprisals. The angry mobs all over the country put every decency behind and flooded the streets and markets like alien armies and they resorted unabashedly to every heinous crime of looting, plundering, arson, torturing and even killing innocent fellow country men. The situation was ripe for disgruntled political elements, therefore, the highly charged emotions of the general public were hijacked and released by the politico-economic groups against the ruling parties and multi national companies. The violent mobs particularly targeted the offices and installations of foreign-investors. The whole nation presented a mad drama of utter disregard for any human dignity and the law and order situation was no less than a complete breakdown of government machinery and it happened like a civil disobedience in many big cities of the country. For two months, the nation remained in an indecisive and hopeless condition of paralysis. Though not properly estimated but the property of millions of dollars were put on fire, ransacked and looted besides heavy losses to law-enforcement agencies on increased security measures and the deplorable losses to precious human lives. The slogans and demands of the violent rioters were by no means regarded sensible, meaningful or accepted by the government. Besides human and material constraints, we the local police in district Charsadda of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), with a total population of one million and a total police force of 1200 strength, devised a strategy based on mass-awareness, public-education, community-involvement, enhanced protective and preventive measures and increased interaction with the religio-social and politico-economic groups of the area. Through increased confident-building measures, effective and timely intelligence gathering and a meaningful police-to-public contact, the situation in our district remained peaceful and calm and no unpleasant event of disruption took place despite the fact that dozens of processions of protest were taken out in every corner of the district. The local police efforts were highly appreciated and supported by all sensible sections of the society.

Nolan, Jane (University of Glamorgan, South Wales, UK)

Re-Offending, Resettlement and Re-Housing: Insider Views from the South West of England

Over the last few years a vast wealth of literature has developed concerning the resettlement and reintegration of offenders, and the impact that this has upon the process of desistance. The implicit and widely held assumption is that those who are more successfully reintegrated into the community (and for example, have found accommodation or employment), are less likely to return to crime and re-offend. Indeed, research has identified a number of 'inhibitory factors' preventing ex-prisoners from successfully settling back into the community (see for example HM Inspectorate of Prisons, 2001; Lewis et al., 2003; Niven and Olagundoye, 2002; Webster et al., 2001). In particular, the hugely influential report published by the Social Exclusion Unit in 2002 ('Reducing Re-Offending by Ex-Prisoners') identified a number of issues which were of significant importance, these included: housing; education and training; employment; drugs and alcohol; mental and physical health; benefits and debt; and families. Following this, the Government's National Reducing Re-offending Action Plan (Home Office, 2004) has taken these themes forward in the form of Seven Pathways to reduced re-offending. 'Accommodation' was identified as Pathway number one. This is perhaps not surprising given the high rates of homelessness amongst ex-offenders, and the fact that a significant proportion of ex-prisoners have no permanent accommodation to go to on release, whilst the suitability of the temporary accommodation available to them can be seriously questioned. Moreover, research has indicated that 'addressing severe

accommodation problems can make a difference of up to 20% in terms of a reduction in re-offending' (Home Office, 2004:25). This paper will discuss research independently conducted on behalf of the Home Office and Government Office South West investigating the housing and accommodation provision available to ex-offenders in the South West of England, UK. The researchers explored a number of issues, including: gaps in accommodation and related support for ex-prisoners, and the reasons for these; the relative effectiveness of different models of housing support; examples of good practice in 'through the prison gate' support; and the particular accommodation needs and issues of high risk offenders, prolific offenders and offenders with drug use needs. For the purposes of this discussion, particular attention will be paid to results of semi-structured interviews with prisoners regarding their accommodation history and experiences, and the impact of housing upon their resettlement and re-offending.

Nuytiens, An (Free University of Brussels)

Youth Justice Pathways of Female Persistent Offenders

As a consequence of their low involvement in juvenile delinquency, most empirical studies on this topic exclude girls. This tendency is even more pronounced in the research body on serious juvenile delinquency. More specific, most studies on risk factors for serious juvenile delinquency exclusively focus on boys. As a result knowledge of criminal careers of serious female delinquents is limited. In our contribution we will discuss the research design of a new study which intends to deepen the knowledge of criminal careers of serious juvenile delinquents by putting girls in the centre of interest and by posing two core questions: (1) Which pathway is covered by serious female offenders during childhood and adolescence? (2) Are the traditional theoretical and empirical insights concerning risk factors and criminal careers of persistent offenders valid for females? On the basis of previous research some hypotheses will be put forward.

Nwalozie, Chijioke (University of Manchester)

Armed robbery and criminal development among British youths

Armed robbery is a violent crime, and indeed, one of the high profile crimes that evokes serious public concern in many parts of the world. This follows from the view that robbers use arms to threaten, injure or kill their victims and forcibly take away their belongings. Presumably the perpetrators are youths who are members of the social environment whose actions are both socially and culturally constructed. This paper therefore argues that youths develop their tendencies for robbery through the formation of subculture. It is within this subculture that the criminal way of life is either learnt or taught. In this sense, their ways of life contradict that of the rest of society.

Obergfell-Fuchs, Joachim (Kriminologischer Dienst, Justizvollzugsschule Baden-Württemberg)

Punitivity among the criminal justice system in Germany

Punitivity among the criminal justice system can present itself in different ways. One characteristic can consist of a harsh sanctioning of offenders, another one can be a rigid exposure to release practices in the prison system. In the last years in Germany an increase in harsh sanctioning occurred for some intensively discussed crimes, especially sex crimes. The paper will mainly pursue the question, whether the conditional release practice has changed during the last years and whether such changes would indicate an increased punitivity.

O'Keeffe, Catherine-Ellen (Irish Law Reform Commission)

The 'Prison for Profit' Phenomenon- rhetoric and reality

Everyday service provision, from refuse collection to the transportation of citizens, has been considered for privatisation by several states in some form or another. Given the nature of these services, the public and the state's approval stimulates little reaction. As such, it is simply the provision of a service required by the public- the better the service the more satisfied the public. However, the debate on prison privatisation has elicited „a range of powerful responses ranging from messianic acclamation, to violent unrest on the other.” Perhaps, the severity of these responses

reflects the degree to which the process of privatisation signals a major transformation in the nature of contemporary social and political relations. Arguments range from the essentially practical- such as, whether the introduction of private capital can help to reduce prison overcrowding; to ethical considerations about the morality of making corporate profits from the social necessity of inflicting pain. The debate also raises a series of questions about the proper relationship between the State, the private sector and the penal system as a whole. Supporters and critics of prison privatisation- broadly the right and the left- have become increasingly polarised around what are seen as exclusive oppositions, that is, the State and the market, the public and the private realms. In attempting to move beyond the public-private dichotomy, this paper seeks to unearth the theoretical and practical dimensions to this new phenomenon, and evaluate the dissonance between political rhetoric and the reality on the ground.

Orlova, Alexandra (Ryerson University)

Legislative Efforts Directed Against Human Trafficking: The Case of the Russian Federation

Commencing in the 1990s, Russia faced a growing problem of human trafficking, particularly in relation to the trafficking of women for exploitation in the commercial sex trade. This presentation will review the current legislative efforts undertaken by the Russian government directed against human trafficking and compare these efforts with the framework outlined in the anti-trafficking Protocol to the UN Palermo Convention. The presentation will pay particular attention to how the issues of „consent“ and „economic vulnerability“ have been dealt with in Russian legislative instruments directed against human trafficking.

Ovens, Michelle (University of South Africa)

A criminological perspective on the abuse of substances during pregnancy

An increase in drug abuse in South Africa has major social implications for the country. Problems associated with drug dependency are poverty, unemployment, health care, the disintegration of family systems and drug related crimes. Another area which is of concern is the link between drug abuse and child abuse. Levels of child abuse are on the increase and much is written about the relationship between these two variables. However, a grey area remains when addressing the prenatal harm done to the fetus by the drug dependent mother. While child abuse is a crime in South Africa, the law does not consider the abuse of drugs during pregnancy as a crime. This paper addresses the issue of prenatal drug abuse and the implications for South African society. Certain communities have such a high drug abuse rate that home based treatment is provided for drug dependents. South African legislation does not provide for the prevention of prenatal abuse and drug policies do not adequately address the issue of the harm done to the fetus of the drug dependent woman. Legislation in the United States of America shows that prenatal child abuse is a concern to the various states and that approaches to dealing with the matter are varied. Remedies range from the criminalization of drug abuse during pregnancy to a harm reduction perspective, where emphasis is placed on education and the provision of health care and rehabilitation to the pregnant woman. The author highlights the situation in South Africa regarding the problem of drug dependency in the pregnant mother and makes recommendations for the development of a drug policy dealing with drug dependency in the pregnant mother.

Özden, Özbay (Nigde University)

Does Social Capital Deter Youth from Cheating, Alcohol Use, and Violence in Turkey: Bringing Torpil In

The objective of the study is to explore the link between social capital and deviance using self-reported survey through a sample of Turkish university students. A relatively comprehensive measures of social capital include both parental social capital (membership in organization, political engagement, book/newspaper readership, parental control over youth's network, religion) and youth social capital (civic intolerance, religion, torpil –e.g., „connection“- social exchange among classmates, membership in organization, trust, and voting). Findings tend to indicate that most

social capital measures are not consistently significant and that social capital has both negative and positive sides.

Pantano, Juan (UCLA)

Labor Market Stigma in a Forward Looking Model of Criminal Behavior

This paper estimates a dynamic model of education and criminal behavior. Agents are forward looking. They take into account the future consequences of current actions. They evaluate certainty and severity of punishment and they consider labor market stigma associated with a criminal record after punishment. The estimated model sheds light on the relationship between education and crime and it allows me to test competing explanations advanced in the literature. The model is also used to evaluate alternative criminal records policies, improving our understanding of criminal record stigma as a cost borne by ex-offenders and as an expected cost taken into account by those considering engaging in crime

Pantano, Juan (UCLA)

Unwanted Fertility and Crime: Exploiting an Unnatural Experiment

I exploit a natural experiment induced by policy changes associated with the contraceptive revolution. After the introduction of „The Pill” in 1960, different states maintained some form of required parental consent to obtain a prescription. These restrictions were lifted differentially across states during the 60s and 70s. This differential timing of contraceptive liberalization induces exogenous variation that can be used to identify the causal effect of unwanted fertility on crime. Preliminary results show that more flexibility to avoid unwanted pregnancies reduces crime two decades later, when undesired children would have reached their maximum criminal activity.

Parti, Katalin (National Institute of Criminology, Budapest, Hungary)

Latent computer-related delinquency among juveniles

An empirical research database has been built up embracing data having been recorded among pupils of 13-15 years of age. Questions comprised in the records go strictly after ISRD2 (International Self-Reported Delinquency Study). The hypothesis of the research is that juveniles of the tackled age group do not respect any on-line code of conduct to be reasoned in the first place with distinguishes between on-line and off-line norms of behaviour. According to the Hungarian database impressions are to be gained about the followings: Do children recognize, if they act lawbreaking or antisocial on Internet? Do children, holding socially friendly characteristics show incidentally misbehaviour in cyberspace? Does cyberspace cause indecency?

Pauwels, Lieven (University of Ghent)

Oberwittler, Dietrich

Violent Youth Group Involvement of Young Adolescents in Antwerp and Cologne/Freiburg

Violent youth groups and ‘gangs’ have been a research subject in the past, but cross-national studies on this topic are still scarce, due to costs and methodological demands inherent to comparative research. We present a cross-national metropolitan comparison of violent youth group involvement among young adolescents (aged 12-14 years) in the cities of Antwerp (Belgium) and Cologne and Freiburg (Germany). One aim of this presentation is to explain violent group involvement on the basis of an integrated informal control / life style theoretical model. We assume that structural factors and social mechanisms are relatively similar in both cities. A second goal is to compare delinquency levels of adolescents in and out of violent youth gangs, and also to look to gender differences. Also, attention is paid to methodological issues that should be taken into account in future cross-national research. The analysis is based on two independent school surveys with around 1200 (Germany) resp. 1800 (Belgium) respondents. Key words: violent youth group involvement, cross-national metropolitan context, frequencies of offending, social mechanisms, contextual variation.

Payne, Tom (The University of Southern Mississippi)

Citizenship and Justice Academy and University of Southern Mississippi „Sentenced to Learn“

The Citizenship and Justice Academy (CJA) with its specialized staff and the University of Southern Mississippi, is strategically placed to offer services to at-risk youth in Hancock County. A significant number of youth aged sixteen to twenty-one are introduced into the Hancock County court system each month. These courts retain jurisdiction over these youths for up to twenty-four months in most cases. This constant population of adolescents provides the CJA staff an opportunity to provide services to these youths. While some of the youth in the Hancock county court system may only need a few services, a majority of these young people would benefit from more than they are currently receiving. National statistics reveal that more than half of all adult offenders committed their first crime as teenagers. By targeting disadvantaged youth entering the Hancock County court systems, the CJA would like to offer services to not only correct educational or social deficiencies in their lives. This will also assist in reducing recidivism and help them to become productive adults. Adults who are capable and willing to contribute to society rather than living the life of crime that many feel is their destiny. The CJA is in a unique position to deliver services to literacy-deficient or disadvantaged youth, but for the fact that no funding for these services is available at the present time. The CJA has as its Director, a senior municipal court judge, not only an experienced attorney and criminal justice professional, but also a university professor, who has research interests and experience in juvenile justice. He has practical hands-on experience; in addition to his training and education he could use to ensure the integrity and success of any program or service under his supervision. The ultimate goal of the CJA is for all offenders to obtain their General Equivalency Diploma (GED) and occupational skills by offering educational services to those young people entering the court system who need assistance. The CJA is requesting funding to offer educational and employment training opportunities to these youth, placing them into GED classes and vocational programs. CJA's present funding, limits the area of specificity to the Harrison County area. At this time, there are no funds to determine the needs of at-risk youth or to provide services to them. Currently, the CJA works within its limitations to provide services to youth as it can, but a more overall comprehensive approach is needed. With additional funding from the Gulf Coast Workforce Investment Board, the CJA would be able to screen youth offenders from Hancock County for eligibility and perform a needs assessment of eligible youth to determine which services would best benefit them. The CJA could provide services such as mentoring, tutoring, life skills and employment assistance, as well as assurance of completion of the GED. The CJA proposes to provide these services by utilizing partnerships with other youth service providers, educational institutions, and additional staff. Additional funding would enable the CJA to take a pro-active approach to address the growing number of youthful offenders Hancock County. The CJA proposes funding an additional three (3) full-time positions to join the current team of qualified personnel in order to fully develop and implement the needed services, as well as to perform follow-up and evaluation of the programs.

Perez-Ramirez, Meritxell (University of Barcelona)

Andres-Pueyo, Antonio; Martinez-Garcia, Marian; Garcia-Forero, Carlos; ridondo Ilescas, Santiago
Sexual recidivism prediction from Sexual Violence Risk-20 in a sample of untreated and treated offenders

The violence and crime risk assessment is one of the more active areas in current applied criminology. As a result of the research on criminal careers and risk predictors, during the last years several proposals of criminal risk scales have been developed. One of these instruments is the Sexual Violence Risk Assessment-20 (SVR-20) that has been recently translated and adapted to Spanish context by the Group of Advance Studies in Violence (GEAV) of the University of Barcelona. The main goal of this paper is to present an assessment of the potency of SVR-20 to predict sexual recidivism in a group of untreated and treated offenders.

Peters, Julia

The Evolving Prosecutorial Role – negotiation and adjudication? Comparative Overview

This panel discusses the latest development to be observed in several of the study jurisdictions, which lends prosecution services powers beyond discretion to drop cases and gives them the option to negotiate charge and/or sanction with the defence, presenting a case-settlement for court approval in simplified court proceedings. This panel presents the proceedings currently available and the extent of their use as well as costs and benefits associated with them. Presentations on the guilty-plea proceedings in France, voluntary submission to punishment and application for judgement without trial in Poland provide specific examples. Statements from: France: Bruno Aubusson de Cavarlay, Poland: Beata Gruszczynska

Pfeiffer, Christian (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover)

Crime perception, sentencing attitudes and crime policy: the role of mass media

The German statistics of police-recorded crime show a decline in total offences over the ten years up to 2005. In contrast to that trend, survey-based evidence using data from 2004 and 2006 shows that the German public believes or assumes, on balance, that crime has increased. Moreover, the proportion of people who are in favour of tougher sentencing has increased, and multivariate analyses show that the belief that crime is rising is the factor most strongly associated with a preference for stiffer penalties. Further analysis of survey data shows that the pattern of television viewing is associated with the belief that crime is rising. This pattern of results suggests that television broadcasts that include fictional or factual treatment of crime stimulate this biased perception of reality. The article discusses the significance of these findings for national and international developments in crime policy.

Pluchino, Lauren (Bates College)

Breaking the Abuse: A Sociological Perspective on Family Drug Court Strategies

Breaking the Abuse: A Sociological Perspective on Family Drug Court Strategies For my research project on Family Treatment Drug Courts, I am interested in analyzing how crime and violence can be dramatically reduced through analyzing the „structural dimensions of Crime” and administering policies that strive for sustainable change. I have chosen to concentrate my research on substance abuse because I have found that in order to effectively implement crime prevention programs that can be applied at the local level--we have to concentrate on understanding the root cause of the problem. Substance abuse is a global problem that is directly correlated to crime and by understanding the structural elements that define substance abuse, it is possible to implement change on both a local and international level. While the issue of substance abuse is an ever-present and ever emerging problem in our global community, we must look at how Family Treatment Drug Courts break perpetuated cycles of abuse. Through my research I have found that it is imperative to fight substance abuse within the Family Treatment Drug Court, on a micro level, instead of a macro level. While most Family Treatment Drug Courts work to „deconstruct” the problem and individually treat the variables that contribute to the issue--such as the addiction or lack of work/housing-- I have found that this is not an efficient means of dealing with the problem. While these issues should be taken into consideration, by focusing our attention only on them, we are missing many of the „hidden variables” that are actually more crucial to preventing future addictions. Thus it is best not to deconstruct the problem to find an answer, but it is best to take the problem, and examine how all the different parts unite together to form a whole. We can then infer that if we are going to treat an addict, it is imperative to give support to the children who are watching their parents go through the treatment. If we are going to provide work/housing, the individual needs to be able to live in a sustainable environment—that not only promotes their sobriety, but enables them to be productive members of society.

Polisenska, Veronika A. (Institute of Psychology, Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

The influence of place-attachment on spatial behaviour of burglars

The behaviour of burglars is not only influenced by the characteristics of the environment, but also the attitudes of the burglar toward the environment. The presentation will discuss the influences of offenders' place-attachment upon the type of burgling environment, spatial behavior and choice of target. NOTE: this presentation is part of the ESC Panel: Spatial Criminology - (a session under the aegis of the EQC network) Chair: Henk Elffers (NSCR Leiden)

Preslickova, Hana (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague)

Vecerka, Kazimir

System of Crime Prevention in the Czech Republic: development and public attitudes

As well as in other European countries crime prevention in the Czech Republic is perceived as very important component of criminal policy and significant instrument of crime control. The systematisation of crime prevention in the Czech Republic has been initiated in 1993 in effort to create an appropriate operational system of crime prevention on the national and local level. Important role in implementation of crime prevention at the local level play also public attitudes to preventive activities. The paper is divided in two parts, the first is devoted to an overview of crime prevention system in the Czech Republic, its history and its contemporary framework, the second one attempts introduce some of results from the research on public opinion and attitudes on crime prevention carried out by Institute of Criminology and Social prevention.

Rabold, Susann (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen e.V., Hannover)

Görge, Thomas; Herbst, Sandra

Abuse of elderly care recipients: A self-report study among nurses from in-home care services

Whereas elder abuse by family caregivers receives growing attention, there is a lack of data on victimizations of community-dwelling elders by nurses. In a self-report study among in-home care workers (N=503), 40% reported having abused or neglected at least one patient within 12 months. Psychological abuse/verbal aggression and neglect were most common. Serious problem behaviour could be predicted by patients' aggressive behaviour, the number of clients suffering from dementia, the relationship between professional training and actual work demands, and subjects' coping strategies.

Raynor, Peter (University of Wales, Swansea)

Miles, Helen

Evidence-based probation in a microstate: the British Channel Island of Jersey

Probation services throughout the world have difficulty in assessing the risks and needs presented by offenders, in evaluating the effectiveness of supervision, and in enabling practitioners to assess the impact of their work with individual offenders. This paper describes how these problems are addressed by the comprehensive approach to evidence-based probation which has been developed since 1996 in the small Probation and After-Care Service of the British Channel Island of Jersey. The authors present some results of using this approach, and discuss its impact on service development.

Redondo Illescas, Santiago (Barcelona University)

Martínez-García, Marian; Pérez-Ramírez, Meritxell

Psychological treatment of sexual offenders: an evaluation of effectiveness

The aim of the present research is the effectiveness evaluation of the psychological treatment applied to sexual offenders in the prison of Brians (Barcelona). For that to be possible, two equivalent groups were selected: one treatment group of 49 subjects whom had received the whole treatment program, and a control group of 74 subjects, whom hadn't received treatment. These groups were selected taking into account some variables in order to guarantee the comparability between the groups. The main results show a notable effectiveness of this treatment program. This

result not only shows the major efficacy of the cognitive-behavioural programs with sexual offenders but also it exceeded the average effectiveness got by similar programs in the meta-analytic reviews done until now.

Reich, Kerstin (Institute of Criminology, Tübingen)

Differentiation of Concepts of Crime and Criminals among Juveniles in Germany

In this part of the contribution it will be illustrated how concepts of crime change in the course of development and the growing-up-process. It shows that factors like parents, media and own as well as vicarious experiences and observances to the subject criminality have a decisive impact/influence, therefore the concepts of crime and also attitudes towards the way how to deal with crime and offenders are not longer rigid and one-dimensional as in the group of younger children, but flexible and negotiable.

Reich, Kerstin (Institute of Criminology, Tübingen)

Coester, Marc; Kerner, Hans-Jürgen; Weitekamp, Elmar

Gang Affiliation and Activity in a Big Town of South-West Germany

The paper aims to provide information on risk prone respectively deviant behavioural patterns of „high risk youths“, particularly related to their involvement in troublesome youth groups in a selected quarter of Stuttgart (capital of the German federal state of Baden-Wuerttemberg). The source of data is a youth survey where the core criteria of the Eurogang school survey have been included. This database allows to aptly divide the total sample into three subgroups, showing different levels of engagement in socially problematic activities: (1) high involvement, (2) slight involvement and (3) no involvement in deviant and/or delinquent acts concerning a couple of issues, for example socio-demographic and socioeconomic factors, gang affiliation, family attachment and school commitment, can be analysed and demonstrated.

Reisig, Michael (Florida State University)

Meško, Gorazd

Procedural Justice, Subcultural Attitudes, and Inmate Misconduct: An Analysis of Slovenian Prisoners

Using data from male inmates housed in a Slovenian prison, we address the generality of Tom Tyler's (2003) process-based model of regulation. In so doing, we investigate two hypotheses. First, we test whether procedurally just prison officer practices influence levels of inmate misconduct. This hypothesis is assessed using inmate misconduct data from two sources – prisoner self-reports and institutional records. The second hypothesis concerns the role of subcultural attitudes and beliefs that are hypothesized to emerge under conditions of deprivation. Specifically, we test whether the effects of procedural justice on inmate behavior are conditioned by anti-conventional attitudes. Implications for theory and research are discussed.

Reynald, Danielle (NSCR, Leiden)

Elffers, Henk

On social barriers for crime trips

By analysing police records we investigate whether crime trips originating in neighbourhood A and ending in neighbourhood B are less common than could be estimated from the push and pull factors of origin and destination and distance alone. We specifically will demonstrate that differences in social structure between origin neighbourhood A and destination neighbourhood B seem to act as a barrier, and we estimate how important such barriers are. The relevance of this finding is discussed in terms of routine activity theory.

Riemain, Dorothée (Université de Poitiers)

La récidive au sein de l'espace judiciaire européen

La récidive, dont la définition légale varie au sein des différents pays européens, est aujourd'hui au centre des questions pénales qui se posent tant au niveau national qu'au niveau communautaire au sein de l'espace judiciaire européen. Il convient d'étudier les similitudes et les différences dans les modalités de mise en œuvre de cette priorité de politique pénale affirmée au sein de différents états membres de l'espace judiciaire européen. Cette approche s'intéressera en particulier à la prise en charge et à la répression des récidivistes (peines et mesures de sûreté) ainsi qu'aux catégories de récidivistes spécifiquement concernées. Par ailleurs, la libre circulation des personnes au sein de l'espace judiciaire européen amène à vérifier si le droit et la coopération judiciaire communautaires proposent des instruments de lutte contre la récidive transnationale et quelles sont les perspectives en la matière, notamment à travers la mise en place d'un casier judiciaire européen.

Ring, Sinéad (Law Reform Commission Ireland)

Justice in Transition-Where to now for Judicial Discretion?

The power to punish is the defining characteristic of the criminal process. The single most important change in Irish sentencing law is the introduction of a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 years for all persons convicted of trafficking in drugs worth €13,000 or more. The paper examines the societal changes underlying the decision to „trammel judicial discretion“ and attempts to locate the mandatory minimum sentence within the traditional rationales for punishment. Jock Young's 'Criminology of the Other' is employed in order to understand how the individual offender is reduced to an aggregate of his peers. The role of the judge as judicial counterpoint to such exclusionary tendencies is also discussed.

Roach, Jason (University of Huddersfield)

Those who do big bad things also usually do little bad things: Identifying active serious offenders using offender self-selection

Traditionally the identification and apprehension of active serious offenders has relied on information from the public, the targeting of 'known' offenders and current knowledge of offending patterns. More recently, the method of offender self-selection has been offered as an additional identification tool, where certain minor infractions have been found to be 'triggers' for uncovering serious criminality – self-selection because the individual has broken a law in the first place. This paper details a police operation – 'Operation Visitor' – focused on visitors to a young offenders institute, to explore whether minor offences committed – either whilst at, or en route to the institution – can be used as trigger offences to indicate serious criminality. One third of visitors caught offending had criminal histories, several considered serious active offenders.

Robert, Luc (Catholic University of Leuven)

Elliott, Liz

Too much, too little, enough? Discretion of prison officers and the question of authority

The prison as a social site is regulated by formal (e.g. law, policy regulations) and informal means (e.g. interpersonal relationships). Prison officers play a crucial role in the regulation of the prison. They are 'rule enforcers' with considerable discretion at hand, which poses challenges of balancing between 'too much' ('over'-) and 'too little' ('under'-) enforcement. This calls into view the issue of authority, both of the formal provisions (the law and other regulations) and of the prison officer.

Rohne, Holger-C. (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law)

Victims' perspectives in intercultural comparison - The case of the second intifada

National and international efforts are increasing in order to effectively respond to victimization in large scale conflicts. Particularly in the field of international criminal justice institutions like ad-hoc Tribunals or the International Criminal Court have been promoted and implemented in order to adjudge mass violence. In the light of these developments, it is surprising that criminological

research can hardly be found in this field. Although international criminal justice is widely deemed to provide the most appropriate means to respond to massive and large scale violence, this assumption has not yet been subject to empirical evaluation - especially not from the perspective of those who were affected most, the victims. Thus, several criminologists have recently pledged for the introduction of criminology and victimology in international criminal justice due to the particular challenges posed by this widely unexplored field. Departing from an international comparative study on victims of war conducted at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (Freiburg, Germany), this paper focuses on the second intifada which erupted between Palestinians and Israelis in 2000. It presents some findings on the attitudes of Palestinian and Israeli victims towards adequate responses to their victimization experience. In order to examine the different facets of the victims' attitudes a 3 level model is suggested. The procedural level includes questions on the favored procedural framework, its legal foundation, judicial responsibilities etc. The second level concerns the desired outcome of a criminal prosecution including both sanctions and reparations. Asking for the purposes of taking action, the third level discusses the rationales of taking actions against the offender as well as the question of the beneficiary of such a prosecution. Although experiencing the same conflict, we see that the affected Palestinian and Israeli victims hold different attitudes towards a judicial response to their victimization. On the other hand we also find striking similarities between these victim groups that possibly point to a common array to deal with the violent past. The paper shows societal, political and cultural factors to play a significant role in shaping the attitudes among the victims surveyed – an insight which should be taken into sufficient account in the efforts of effectively dealing with violence in international settings.

Ronel, Natti (Department of Criminology, Bar Ilan University)

Subjective Risk and Protective Factors

Developmental criminology has identified risk and protective factors that are located outside of individuals. However, a qualitative study of high-risk adolescents, children of addicted parents, explores the existence of subjective risk or protective factors that are individual perceptions. These include identification with or rejection of the addicted parent; the perceived degree of one's strength in relation to the addicted parent; and perception of oneself as good or bad. The findings have implications for theory and intervention planning.

Ronel, Natti (Department of Criminology, Bar Ilan University)

The Criminal Spin

The theory of criminal spin describes and predicts the rapid or gradual acceleration of criminal behaviors and suggests ways to arrest it. Criminal spins are states in which individuals behave more extremely or in greater frequency than planned in contradiction to their norms and decisions. During the spin, individuals lose control over their behavior, will, emotions, and mind. Criminal spin may be acute, repeated, or chronic. It is „contagious” and may spread through groups and communities, influencing individual behaviors. When it exists, intensive intervention is required.

Šahverdov, Beata (University of Tartu)

Markina, Anna

ISRD-2 data collection experiences in Estonia

The presented paper is aimed to introduce the process of sampling and data collection of ISRD-2 study in Estonia in Spring 2006. The contexts and the procedure of survey administering are described. Special attention is paid to the educed attitudes and the reactions of school directors, teachers and students to ISRD-2 survey. The observations in relation to teachers' questionnaire are discussed separately. The topics raised in relation to teachers' questionnaire include relationships between teachers and students, ethical problems, teacher's awareness of students' background.

Salagaev, Alexander (Kazan State Technological University)

Ethic and emic perspectives in studying social deviations: possibilities and limitations

The paper uses several studies of youth delinquent gang members, illegal drug users, commercial sex workers, and skinheads and focuses on possibilities and limitations of data direct receiving from respondents methods. Internet resources including 'Live Journal' and 'Live Internet' blog-sites and commercial sex sites are analyzed using mystic user/client method. The paper also discusses issues of verification of these data with information provided by official sources (police officers, psychiatrists, social workers, teachers, etc.) and records.

Sapouna, Maria (Panteion University, Athens, Greece)

Bullying and victimisation among primary and secondary school children in Greece: the influence of age, gender and other individual characteristics

The problem of school bullying among Greek primary and secondary school children was investigated by using a translated version of the revised Olweus questionnaire with a total of 1758 students, mainly aged 11-14, from twenty schools in the greater Thessaloniki area. Overall, 8.2% of all students reported bullying others, 5.8% reported being bullied and 1.1% were self-identified as bully/victims. Significant age and gender differences in rates as well as types of bullying and victimisation emerged and logistic regression analyses confirmed the importance of certain individual characteristics in the prediction of self-reported bullying and victimisation.

Saridakis, George (The University of Warwick)

Sprengler, H.

Crime in Greece: A Panel Data Approach

This paper empirically examines the relationship between crime and deterrence in Greece. For the first time an original dataset covering all Greek regions for the years 1991-1998 was collected and analyzed. We use several modelling specifications and recent developments of panel data techniques to argue that certainty of punishment deters crime.

Savoie, Jossee (Statistics Canada)

Bédard, Frédéric; Collins, Krista

Neighbourhood Crime Analysis

This research paper explores the spatial distribution of crime on the Island of Montréal and various social, economic and physical neighbourhood characteristics of this region and the characteristics of charged persons' travel-to-offence patterns. This study is Statistics Canada's second examination of crime data using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. Crime maps provide a visual representation of areas of concentrated crime and characteristics related to that concentration, and they can be an important tool for the development and implementation of crime reduction strategies. The various mapping studies undertaken by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) fit into the theoretical framework of the ecology of crime, especially as regards to social disorganization and opportunities for crime. Since the 1940s, ecological studies of crime have found that crime is not distributed equally in cities; rather, it is often concentrated in specific neighbourhoods, and the route followed by the accused toward the target is relatively short and strongly influenced by daily activities. This second study provides a description and explanation of the spatial models of crime on the Island of Montréal in relation to the social, economic and physical characteristics of its different neighbourhoods. The study makes use of spatial data modelling techniques. A descriptive analysis of charged persons' travel patterns to the location of the offences, using GIS technology, is provided for Montréal for the first time. The following questions are raised in this study: How are police-reported criminal incidents distributed among the city's neighbourhoods? Is the crime rate in a neighbourhood associated with factors that are specific to that neighbourhood, such as its demographic, socio-economic, housing and land use characteristics? Is the crime rate in a neighbourhood affected by nearby neighbourhoods? What are the characteristics of charged persons' travel-to-offence patterns? These questions are explored

using data from the 2001 Census of Population, the 2001 and 2004 Incident-based Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2), and land use data (2005) provided by the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal. It should be kept in mind that this study makes use of police-reported data, which provide a specific view of the nature and extent of crime. Specifically, police-reported data measure only those crimes that are known to the police. Many factors can influence the police-reported crime rate, including the willingness of the public to report crimes to the police; reporting by police to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey; and changes in legislation, policies or enforcement practices. In the Canadian context, the study of neighbourhood characteristics and the distribution of crime in Winnipeg (Fitzgerald, Wisener and Savoie, 2004) showed that crime was concentrated in the city centre, which occupies a relatively small proportion of the total geographic area of that city. The results of the Winnipeg study also point to significant differences in the characteristics of high- and low-crime neighbourhoods. For instance, high-crime neighbourhoods were characterized by reduced access to socio-economic resources, lower residential stability, higher population density and land use patterns that can increase opportunities for crime. After taking into account all other factors, it was found that the level of socio-economic disadvantage of the residential population in a neighbourhood was the factor most strongly associated with the higher rates of both violent and property crime seen in some neighbourhoods. The results of this new research on Montréal will be officially release June 8, 2006 (www.statcan.ca/english/dai-quo/).

Savolainen, Jukka (NRILP)

Public Disorder and Violent Victimization: Results from a Survey of Female Entrepreneurs

Drawing on a survey of female entrepreneurs in Finland, this study attends to public incivilities as an environmental antecedent of business victimization. According to Sampson and Raudenbush (1999), the link between disorder and crime is mostly spurious, caused by intense levels of poverty and residential segregation. As a nation with low prevalence of such forms of structural disadvantage, Finland constitutes an informative national context to study the salience of the incivilities thesis.

Savona, Ernesto (Università Cattolica of Milan and TRANSCRIME)

The MARC model for proofing legislation against crime at the international, national and local level

Project MARC (developing Mechanisms for Assessing the Risk of Crime due to legislation and products in order to proof them against crime at EU level), coordinated by the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore under the European Union's VI Framework Programme of Research and Technological Development, has just been completed. This paper aims at developing and illustrating possible applications of the MARC model at different levels (international, national and local).

Savona, Ernesto (Università Cattolica and TRANSCRIME)

Vettori, Barbara

Which cost for which crime? Discussing models for assessing the harm of (organised) crime

Nowadays the cost of crime is an issue which is becoming increasingly relevant, both for policy makers and researchers. This paper discusses the different available models to assess the harm caused by (organised) crime, and compares the different cost items they take into account.

Scheffer, Thomas (FU Berlin)

Turning utterances into facts

Procedural regimes can be compared in the ways they turn utterances into discursive facts or statements. Each regime focuses on two out of three modes of discoursivation: mobilisation (within a party), staging (in open court) or reiteration (by means of an archive). These basic findings derive from an international ethnographic and comparative project in the field of criminal process. The project contrasts three distinct regimes in England, Germany and the United States. The paper

suggests possible applications of this finding for what is taken as and becomes available as case(s) in different legal discourses.

Schiffer, Beatrice (School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne)

Killias, Martin; Champod, Christopher

Miscarriages of Justice: The comparative point of view of senior forensic scientists or managers

A number of recent cases of wrongful convictions have been sourced, among other causes, to questionable forensic science work. Recent occurrences of wrong identifications such as in the fingerprint case against Brandon Mayfield have triggered a new call for improvement and scrutiny of all forensic science areas including fields previously considered as „gold standard“. It is fair to say that only scarce information exists as to the procedures in place to avoid errors. Furthermore, the practical difficulties arising when trying to increase the quality and reliability of forensic science work in forensic science units are underresearched. Therefore, the present study aimed at investigating the collective opinions and experiences of forensic science unit managers using semi-directive interviews. Questions comprised, among others, their definitions of miscarriages of justice, the most typical errors encountered, their measures in place to avoid them and their suggestions for alleviate them in forensic science work. The comparative and international approach allowed focusing on several points of interest. Those comprised factors such as the structure of the legal system (adversarial vs. inquisitorial), the organisation of the police forces or forensic science units (federal vs. unified), and the occurrence of miscarriages of justice (non-existent vs. several famous cases). This research constitutes part of the project „Wrongful Convictions in Switzerland in a Comparative Perspective“, financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF).

Schumann, Karl F. (Universität Bremen)

Worklife and crime - is there any real linkage or just an effect of ideology?

The relationship between work and crime has been neither empirically nor theoretically settled; equivocal results do not correspond well with most of the theories employed. This paper suggests a new understanding .Based on data of the Bremen School-to-Work-Cohort-Study it looks at the work-crime-issue from a life-course perspective. Most of the multivariate analyses for delinquency lacked to show significant relationships; however some effects of sanctions by the juvenile or criminal justice system on the work life were disclosed. Moreover, the selection of sanctions by the criminal justice system appeared to be based on ideological views like ‘idleness leads to crime’. If protestant ethic in fact shapes formal social control and in consequence also the options available for delinquent persons in their work biography, we should reread Max Weber’s „The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism“ to understand better any relationship between work biography and crime.

Sebba, Leslie (Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University of Jerusal)

Typologies and Paradigms in Criminal Justice: Ontological Reflections and Policy Implications

Since the 1970s - following the seminal work of Herbert Packer - scholars within the common law tradition have been concerned with the topic of alternative „models“ of criminal justice. Implicit in much of this literature is a message to policy-makers indicating the optimal path to be followed. More recently Gregg Barak and Cavadino and Dignan have developed typologies of penal systems in which they indicate a link between the character of the penal system and the socio-economic characteristics of the society in question. Yet another tradition, among legal comparativists, suggests that the characteristics of the legal system are determined by the „legal family“ to which the system belongs. The paper will consider the interrelationship between these diverse approaches, as well their underlying concepts and implications. It will also consider how recent debates on „legal transplants“, legal culture, and the convergence or globalization of legal norms and institutions may affect or be affected by these discourses.

Segato, Lorenzo (RiSSC - Research Centre for Security and Crime)

Experiences of urban design for local crime prevention

The paper describes the results of an EU funded project, aimed at assessing the impact of urban renewal projects for crime prevention, and at developing guidelines for city managers to use CPTED in urban planning as a method of local crime prevention. The research has been carried out across five Europe and Latin American cities. The paper presents: practical cases of success, where urban renewal has reduced crime; the methodology used for the assessment; and some tools that city planners/managers could take into account when designing new urban areas for preventing crime.

Selah-Shayovitz, Revital (Hebrew University)

Security-Related Stresses, Economic Changes, Gender Differences and the Impact on Adolescent Crime Rates

Designed as a field quasi-experiment, this study is focused on the relationship between the number of terrorist acts, number of deaths in those acts, economic changes, gender differences and crime rates, during the second Intifada. Findings of the study were analyzed in terms of current theories focusing on social and security-related stress on adolescents. Results show that the second Intifada has had significant effects on male adolescent crime rates, whereas no significant differences were found for female crime rates. Economic changes were significantly negatively related to crime rates.

Serdyuk, Alexey (Kharkov National University of Internal Affairs)

Illegal drug use in Ukraine: recent trends and mysteries

In this study, we use qualitative and quantitative approaches to study the spread of drugs amongst the youth the Kharkov region, and have extrapolated this analysis to suggest how drug use has been transformed in Ukraine. The methodology (every 2 years, specifically 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2004 & 2005) selected samples of 1000 individuals from a mixture of secondary, tertiary and vocational education. This analysis suggests the presence of two groups of 'laws' generated internally by these drug users ('metalaws'): structural (dynamic) and activity (behaviour of law). Structural effects reflect changes concerning structure and, specifically the structure of subsystems of a narcotic situation. The other concerns the new users and exiting suppliers are involved in the mechanism of drug distribution. The first surveys suggest how the main parameters affect the outputs. In 1995 the percentage of those who had tried marijuana at least once was ~18%. By 1997, this has risen to ~28%, and by 1999 ~38%. In spite of expectations, the spread of marijuana through the youth environment appear to stabilise in 2001, and 2005 saw an apparent reduction in use. This finding is confirmed by clinical observation. Ukraine presents an interesting case where the ongoing changes in socioeconomic environment stimulated by the collapse of the Soviet Union coincide with the recent political division. Following the Orange revolution, the political division between East and West of Ukraine, „Blue” and „Orange” is very strong. Recent studies have shown the various ways in which the political features of a society can influence criminal justice and rates of crimes. We have assumed that not only socio-economic factors influencing drug and alcohol use, but also political factors. But this assumption does not prove to be true. It would be necessary to expect increase in consumption of alcohol and drugs at a background of political changes. However for today we face with the common reduction of alcohol and drugs consumption in Ukraine. And on a background of the common decrease of alcohol and drugs consumption we observe essential internal transformation groups of their consumers. We assume that have collided with a complex of deterrents which description will bring the essential contribution to development of preventive maintenance of alcohol and drugs abuse.

Serrano-Maillo, Alfonso (UNED, Madrid)

A test of Kury's „Theory of insecurity feelings and punitivity“ among young people with data from a Spanish survey

A strong body of evidence suggests a rise in the punitive attitudes of the citizens across many countries in the world. Criminal and procedural Law regulations have followed a similar trend with higher penalties, new crimes and weaker guarantees. All these issues, along with resulting rising prison populations, might represent a matter of worry for countries with a liberal tradition. At the same time, some theories have advanced explanations of this phenomenon. These theoretical approaches are promising since it would be difficult to deal with the increasing punitivity without knowing something about its causes. Among these theories, Helmut Kury has proposed what might be called the „Theory of the feelings of insecurity“. According to it and simply stated, rising feelings of insecurity among citizens are translated into punitiveness. This is the basic force that drives punitiveness, though the theory recognizes at the same time that there is a relationship among perceptions of objective crime rates and victimization risk on one hand and punitivity on the other. According to some scholars, the theory follows the anomie theory tradition. This theory is not only based in sound empirical work conducted by Kury and his colleagues in Germany, Eastern Europe and other countries but has as well been subjected with success and profit to empirical test. This is an elegant theory easily translated into empirical constructs and empirically testable. Though the theory is built at a macro level, it can be easily translated into an individual or micro one. Spain, following its long and well established antiempirical tradition, suffers a lack of sound research both on the presumed rise in punitive attitudes and on its potential causes. The main object of my contribution is to propose a test of part of the theory at the individual level. I use a Spanish survey conducted by the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, study number 2596 („Sondeo sobre la Juventud española, 2005“ – 1.ª oleada). The survey includes 1433 personal interviews at home carried in March, 2005 with young people (aged 15-29) from the whole country. The survey includes measures of some insecurity feelings and punitivity as well as some interesting control variables. As already said, this data set makes it possible to test an important part of the theory for a population of Spanish youngsters and young adults and for some of the dimensions of complex phenomena like punitivity and, specially, insecurity. This is one of the first efforts to empirically test theories of punitivity in a country like Spain with a long lasting antiempirical and ideological tradition. Alfonso Serrano Maillo. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid.

Sessar, Klaus (Department of Criminology, Universität Hamburg)

The challenge of quantitative investigations of fear of crime through qualitative measure instruments: Some results from a European research project

Research on fear of crime is highly debated both in terms of the concepts and methods used. Whether closed or open questions are employed, whether quantitative or qualitative investigations are conducted, whether fear-of-crime-related items are placed at the beginning or at the end of the interview, and which terms are used to characterise the dependent and independent variables, it is the criminologist who produces the fear of the respondents much more than crime does. Thus, according to some recent studies surveys are revealing higher rates of fear than qualitative interviews (Farrall and colleagues; Kury and colleagues). In a project on „Insecurities in European Cities“ which included Amsterdam, Budapest, Hamburg, Krakow, and Vienna respondents were asked about fear of crime and feelings of insecurities in two sweeps by using quantitative and then qualitative measure instruments. Some theoretical and methodological considerations will be presented using the results of the project, with the emphasis on the Hamburg findings.

Shapland, Joanna (Centre for Criminological Research, University of Sheffield, UK)

Bottoms, Anthony E.; Atkinson, Helen; Costello, Andrew; Holmes, Deborah; Muir, Grant

Official and Self-Reported Criminality among Early Adult Persistent Offenders

A sample of 110 male persistent offenders born in 1982-84 was interviewed, of whom 85% were reinterviewed 9-12 months later, as part of a longitudinal study of desistance. Full police conviction

records were also consulted. This paper assesses the information about criminality obtained through official records and self-report methodology, triangulated through other interview data on the social context of offending. The strengths and weaknesses of self-report methodology when used with a persistent offender sample are considered in the light of this analysis, and the change from first to second interview data analysed.

Shashkin, Alexander (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences)

Origins and development of Racist Skinheads in Moscow: Results of the Expert Study

The proposed paper will examine the situation around racist skinhead gangs in Moscow. Appeared in late 1980s - early 1990s as a „product” of cultural globalisation racist skinheads soon became the centre of public fears, media attention, and policy concerns. The paper will focus on structural, cultural and political conditions influenced (or reinforced) the particular cultural choice of young people to be racist. The empirical base consists of 20 interviews with experts and practitioners dealing with racist youth scene such as: scholars, policemen, journalists, youth workers, and human rights activists.

Shayan, Hila (Bar Ilan University)

Cromer, Gerald

Reconciliatory Attitudes Amongst Parents of Terrorist Victims.

Previous research has drawn attention to the extent and different ways in which the relatives of terror victims demonize the enemy and adopt a highly punitive stance towards them. In contrast, the present study which is based on interviews with members of the Families Forum, an organization of Israeli and Palestinian parents whose children were killed in the conflict between the two peoples, shows how they adopt a non-monolithic identity. They emphasize the similarities between the violence of the two protagonists and the suffering of the victims on both sides. This provides the basis for their joint efforts to achieve a reconciliation between the two nations and thereby bring to an end the cycle of mutual victimization between them.

Shea, Evelyn (CESDIP-Paris)

Prison Labour: an Efficient Tool to Reduce Re-offending?

Research findings confirm what inmates have been saying all along: the fact of having a steady job on leaving prison is one of the best protections against recidivism. Unfortunately, only a small number of inmates, at the most 25 %, manage to find regular employment within the first twelve months of leaving prison. Why is this percentage so low? What part does work and training in prison play to improve the professional outlook of inmates? Based on field research in France, Germany and England, this presentation will look at these crucial questions and try to offer some realistic solutions.

Shechory, Mally (The College of Judea and Samaria and Bar Ilan University)

Ben David, Sarah

Child sexual abuse: Is there any difference between Intrafamilial and Extrafamilial child molesters?

The assumption regarding the dichotomy difference between Intrafamilial and Extrafamilial heterosexual child molesters was studied. According to literature reviewed, variables connected with self esteem, anxiety and aggression have been found as characteristics among child molesters. In this study, different measures of these variables have been examined. Subjects were 45 inmates (who have abused girls of up to 12 years old) divided into two groups: 24 intrafamilial and 21 extrafamilial child molesters. Results indicated no significant differences between groups in all examined measures. Both groups, in comparison to the general population norms, displayed low levels of self esteem and aggression, and high levels of state and trait anxiety. Examination of the clinical measures shows that both groups suffer from mental problems. The discussion was dedicated to the theoretical and therapeutical ramifications of the findings. The possible explanation

to the difference between child molesters according to the criteria of intra/extra familial was emphasised and was found to be unsatisfying. It did not provide an explanation to this complex phenomenon. Seeing the phenomenon of incest as a result of family disfunction can lead to oversight regarding other problems and causes related to the abusers sexual deviant.

Shelley, Louise (American University, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center)

Human Trafficking from the Former USSR and Eastern

The problem of sexual trafficking and trafficking into slave like labor conditions is a global phenomenon in the former socialist bloc only since the late 1980s. The problem of sexual trafficking from this region has been so notable because of its volume, geographical reach and the relatively high level of education of the women who are its victims. Much less attention has been given to the problem of labor trafficking which is increasingly a problem within the former socialist bloc as individuals are trafficked as laborers and beggars. The paper will examine the forces of supply, demand, the facilitators and strategies to address both sexual and labor trafficking.

Siegmunt, Olga (University of Hamburg)

Attitudes towards the society, normative orientations, and delinquency in Russia and Germany

Results two exploratory studies of self-reported delinquent behavior of juveniles in Russia and Germany as well as in Eastern and Western Germany are presented that investigate the influence of attitudes towards the society, normative orientations that are characteristic for market capitalistic societies, and instrumental and non-instrumental delinquency. The first study shows that Russian juveniles who welcome the chances of success and advancement tend to commit more instrumental forms of delinquency. The second study investigates whether normative orientations stressing competition and individual success differ among juveniles of Eastern and Western Germany, how such norms correspond to educational aspirations, and whether they allow to predict different forms of delinquent behavior. Implications for an anomie theory of delinquency are discussed.

Slotboom, Anne-Marie (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Day, Samora; Rutjens, Linda

Imprisoned women in the Netherlands: A room with a view?

Although women still constitute a small minority of prisoners in the Netherlands (6%), the number of incarcerated women has increased in the last decade just as in other western countries. In this paper, we first describe the Dutch female prison population. Next we investigate prison conditions for female convicts. This study is linked to the International Study on Women's Imprisonment (ISWI) of Dünkel, Kestermann, Zolondek e.g. (2005). To investigate the impact of imprisonment on women's lives in the Netherlands we collected data through observations within prisons, surveys with female inmates and surveys collected with prison officers and other prison staff, asking after (mental) health, work, education, leisure time, relations with the prison staff and other inmates, and relations with children. We also conducted in-depth interviews with female inmates to better understand the meaning of imprisonment, and its impact on intimate relationships, work, health and substance use.

Smeulers, Alette (Maastricht University, The Netherlands)

The banality of evil-revisited

With her thesis on the banality of evil Hannah Arendt (1964) powerfully explained how obedient and loyal bureaucrats can be turned into effective tools and instruments of repression under a malignant system. Arendt portrayed Adolf Eichmann as the typical bureaucrat who got caught up in a destructive apparatus without any evil intentions. A meaningless figure with just one aim and drive: to do his job well and to please his superiors. He didn't think for himself, judge for himself or take any responsibility for himself. He just followed orders and thus became an obedient and loyal instruments in the hands of his superiors. Arendt's thesis has both been supportively applauded and

vehemently opposed. To what extent was her thesis adequate and to what extent are her conclusions still valid today?

Smith, Emily (The University of Manchester)

Haslewood-Pócsik, Ilona; Spencer, Jon

Race Relations in UK prisons: The prisoner's voice

The Prison Service has often been regarded as being at the forefront of developing race relations in England and Wales. However, recently there have been some critical incidents relating to race relations in prisons. It is therefore timely to investigate whether the current policies are being implemented as intended by the Prison Service, and also to consider Black and Minority Ethnic prisoners' perceptions and experiences of the way these policies are put into practice. This paper will report on recent research into the implementation of Prison Service policy with regard to race relations. It will be based on data from interviews and discussion groups with Black and Minority Ethnic prisoners in a range of establishments across the North West of England.

Smolej, Mirka (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki)

Crime victimization, exposure to crime news and social trust among Finnish adolescents

Interpersonal trust has emerged to the centre of research in social science as an important component of social capital. Earlier, it has been theorized that exposure to media cultivates a distrusting 'mean-world' outlook on life (cultivation theory). In this study, these obviously interconnected theoretical discussions are bridged in a combined empirical analysis by exploring several potential correlates of social trust. The main interest has been in the possible association between victimization, fear of crime, use of crime news and trust. The data consists of a nationally representative sample of 15-16 year-old Finnish adolescents (N=5142). The findings indicate that both victimization and fear of crime are related to lower levels of interpersonal trust. As expected, there is a more robust association between persistent victimization and the level of trust than is the case with occasional victimization. Viewing regularly TV crime reality programs is also robustly related to lower levels of trust, a finding that supports the cultivation theory. These and other results are discussed applying social capital theory and cultivation theory of media effects.

Sokullu-Akinci, Fusun (University of Istanbul)

Homicides Committed for Honour

Until the last decade, we the majority of the Turkish people who lived in the western, central, northern and southern parts of Turkey were not aware of homicides committed for the sake of honour. Then such news started to take place in the news. Was it that all of a sudden people started to commit such crimes? No they were being committed in the eastern and south eastern regions but never came to our attention, because they were black numbers. Now because of migration it is the concern of the whole of Turkey as well as Germany. This disgusting custom seems to follow people wherever they go and cause culture conflict. 45 people were murdered in Germany between 1996-2004, 13 of which were committed in Berlin. The new Turkish Criminal Code has special provisions for honour killings. But the since some of these crimes are committed in Germany, the German Criminal Code is to be applied to those offenders.... The result??

Soothill, Keith (Lancaster University)

Liu, Jiayi

Repeating Arson, Blackmail, Kidnapping and Threats to kill: Patterns of serious recidivists

The inter-relationships between serious types of crime has been neglected. Focusing on all those convicted of arson (N=46,144), blackmail (N=5,854), kidnapping (N=7,474) and threats to kill (N=9,976) between 1979 and 2001 in England and Wales, the paper focuses on those who have been convicted at least twice of one or more of these offences. These offenders are among those who represent a serious threat to public safety and their criminal histories will be probed to examine whether they are generalist or specialist offenders.

Spencer, Jon (University of Manchester)

A UK Perspective on Illegal Immigration

This paper will provide the UK perspective of a three country AGIS research project in relation to the illegal movement of people. The paper will focus on processes of illegal immigration and its relationship to corruption and organised crime. The paper has a particular focus on the development of law enforcement approaches to the issue and considers how the UK has addressed the policy dilemma of illegal immigration. The paper concludes with some recommendations as to the possible focus of future research.

Stevens, Alex (EISS, University of Kent)

Alternatives to imprisonment for dependent drug users: Findings from the QCT Europe Study

Aim: To test the effects of quasi-compulsory treatment (QCT) of drug dependent offenders in five European countries (Austria, Germany, England, Italy and Switzerland). **Design:** A quasi-experimental, mixed methods, multi-site study, comparing a sample entering treatment under QCT (n=428) to a sample entering similar treatment 'voluntarily' (n=417) over 18 months from treatment entry. **Findings:** There were major reductions in reported drug use and offending. There were also modest improvements in mental health and social integration. These were similar for both groups and across the countries of the study. Qualitative interviews produced valuable information about the conditions for success of QCT and its various operational styles.

Storgaard, Anette (Aarhus University)

Minorities in prisons - some Human Rights aspects

Minorities deprived of ordinary access to courts and public debate are in risk of being forgotten. Prisoners form an example of such a minority. But in the prisons exist even smaller minorities for whom it is even more likely to be disregarded. Focus will be on a few examples of prisoners' rights in Danish Prisons and their practice when it comes to three minority groups, namely juvenile, women and foreigners in the prisons.

Strypstein, Julie (Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Attitudes and opinions of Belgian penal judges: some preliminary findings from a sentencing research

This paper presents the first findings of a survey research with Belgian penal judges. It focuses on sentencing practices and attitudes of judges within a changing penal and social context. Sentencing is seen as a social practice that is shaped by interactions between different penal actors and practices in a social context (Hutton, 1995; Beyens, 2000). Concerning the penal context we see that the sentencing judge is confronted with specific contemporary penal evolutions, such as the demand for multidisciplinary, the demand for more and better communication with the different parties at the process, a demand for higher transparency in sentencing decision making, etc. The survey also looks at the judges' responsiveness to demands from society. An important characteristic of punishment in Belgium is the gap between the sentences imposed by the judges and the final sentence that is carried out. It is common that the sentences of the judges are highly reduced. The survey looks at the views and attitudes of the judges towards this phenomenon. With regard to the social context, we analyze how the rising attention for fear of crime, the growing presence of non nationals in society and in the penal system and the rising importance of publicity of crime and justice in the media influences the attitudes and sentencing practices of judges.

Stummvoll, Günter (Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology, Austria)

Hager, Isabella

Linking theory and practice in criminological research: Control theory and the international self-report delinquency study

The international self-report delinquency study is expected to explain youth delinquency with reference to control theories. Accordingly, it is assumed that crime and deviance is to be expected when social and personal controls are in some way inadequate. First we will show how the construction of the questionnaire reflects the hypotheses of control theory. Secondly we will use data from the Austrian sample to test these hypotheses. Finally, the potential and limits of control theories with regard to explanations for youth delinquency will be discussed. Strain theories and labelling theories can be considered as alternative approaches.

Suhling, Stefan (Criminological Services Unit)

Treating offenders: Why positive perspectives should accompany risk management approaches

Contemporary offender treatment has a strong focus on risk management. Therapy goals are to reduce antisocial attitudes, biased cognitions, impulsivity, and emotional deficits. While these approaches are quite successful, results of recidivism studies suggest that there is plenty of room for further improvement of programmes. This paper suggests that risk management approaches have avoidance treatment goals and overly stress deficits and shortcomings. Therefore, positive perspectives should be incorporated into offender therapy. It is argued that offenders' life goals and resources to pursue them should receive more attention.

Svensson, Robert (National Council for Crime Prevention)

Wikström, Per-Olof H.

Individuals, lifestyles, and youth violence: A cross-national comparative study

The principal objective of this study is to provide a description of violence in Eskilstuna (Sweden) and Peterborough (England) and to examine whether the same theory can explain violence in both cities. The theory employed focuses on the interaction between individual characteristics (e.g., parental monitoring and shame) and lifestyle (e.g., spending time with delinquent friends and in the city-centre). The question examined is that of whether lifestyle has a different impact on violence for individuals with different individual characteristics. A total of 1,833 14-year-old students in Eskilstuna and 1,957 in Peterborough were included in the study. The results show firstly, that the level of violence is higher in Peterborough. The measures of individual characteristics and lifestyle were unable to explain all of the differences between the two cities. Finally, there is a strong interaction between measures focused on individual characteristics and lifestyle in both cities indicating that a high-risk lifestyle has a stronger effect on violence when individual characteristics involve a higher risk for this form of behaviour. This indicates that the same theoretical model can help us understand violence in both Eskilstuna and Peterborough.

Szabó, Adrienn (University of Miskolc, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology)

Important cases in connection with universal jurisdiction

The goal of this presentation is to demonstrate the most important cases in connection with universal jurisdiction that took place in front of national courts in the past century. In the first part, I would like to deal with the historic affairs in brief, and then I show the most interesting events in this main topic of the last ten years.

Takemura, Noriyoshi (Toin University of Yokohama)

Euro-Asia Trafficking Connection in Human Beings

Recent years traffickings in human beings have been recognized as world-wide serious problems. Not only Europe and Asia have their own network, but also there is a connection between them notwithstanding a great distance. Problems concerning this connection will be explored.

Tamarit, Josep M. (Universitat de Lleida)

Torres, Nuria; Luque, Eulalia

Car Crime and Penal Sanction

We present the results of a research that has the aim to study and describe car crime taking the sentences pronounced by Spanish Judges. In this study, the car can be instrument, object or even cause of the offence. Results have been compared with police and judicial statistics and with victim surveys developed in Europe. The research evidences on the one hand, a high prevalence of these offences and marks those individual and cultural factors that influence them. On the other hand, the study points out an insufficient development of sanctions related to vehicles and explores their potentials in the context of a plural and functional penal system less centred in prison sentences.

Tanner, Samuel (Univ. of Montreal - International Center for Comparative Criminology)

Neither „Desk Criminals“ nor Psychopaths. Local Criminal Entrepreneurs and the former Yugoslavia Mass Crimes: Towards the „Emerging Premeditation“ Pattern

I spent 3 months in the Balkans and made extensive interviews with mass crime perpetrators. I introduce the hypothesis that, rather than strictly following orders or acting out of mental illness, local dynamics of mass crimes reveal an „emerging strategy“ by the perpetrators. Their participation may be better understood by considering the pragmatic and coordinating effect their immediate environment holds – religion, local practices, culture, and rites. So, an „emerging premeditation“ pattern seems more helpful to grasp local mass crime dynamics than long time planned or spontaneous decisions axioms.

Tollenaar, N., (Research and Documentation Centre (WODC))

Wartna, Bouke

Recidivism 1997-2003. Developments in reconviction rates of juvenile and adult offender

What is the reconviction rate of Dutch offenders over time? In the Netherlands the reconviction rates of all offenders have been monitored since 1997. Each year new cohorts are added to the research. Separate reports are brought out on recidivism among prisoners, juveniles detained in institutions and offenders placed under an entrustment order. The central question of this paper is whether the reconviction rates in the general offender population have changed since 1997. The recidivism rates will be categorised by the sanctions received, for both juvenile and adult perpetrators. Also, the question will be addressed whether the changes in the rates can be explained by differences in the yearly make-up of the offender population, or by external factors like fluctuations in the proportion of cases solved by the police. This is done using a population survival model. In doing so, a clearer picture of the net development of recidivism is to be attained which could, for instance, reflect government policy.

Tomasek, Jan (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

Rozum, Jan

Robberies in Prague

In spite of a sharp rise in the number of robberies committed in the Czech Republic and in the capital city Prague current Czech criminology does not give proper attention to this kind of crime. For this reason, we attempted not only to summarize research efforts hitherto undertaken in this but mainly to offer basic and criminologically relevant data on offenders, victims and some other significant factors concerning robberies committed in the Czech Republic and, specifically, Prague, making use of official crime statistics as well as special police statistical records, from which more detailed information can be gained, and further also data obtained through our own analysis of a sample of court files.

Torrente, Ginesa (University of Murcia)

Angel, Rodríguez

Family and antisocial behaviour in adolescent females

Numerous studies have documented that early socialization experiences are directly associated with the development of the antisocial behaviour. Data from self-report studies of delinquency as well as official data indicate that rates of antisocial behaviours committed by females are lower than those of the males, although this tendency has changed in the last years. The aim of this work was to study the family variables linked to the development of females' antisocial behaviour. For this purpose, we analyzed the family climate, family relationship and parenting. The sample was composed by 306 females between the ages of 11 and 18 who attended three different public schools in a city in south-eastern of Spain, with a mean age of 14.22 (S.D.=1.49). Results indicated that almost all of the variables studied showed significant associations to antisocial behaviour. Regression analyses showed that the family climate, the family interaction and the use of control parenting by the mother were significant. Key words: adolescence, family, antisocial behaviour.

Torrente, Ginesa (University of Murcia)

Ruiz, Jose Antonio

Family structure and antisocial behaviour

One-parent families are rising in Spain in the last years; usually the mother is the head in these families. The aim of this work is to analyse what family processes are linked to antisocial behaviour in these families. The sample is composed by 58 adolescents from homes head by mother. The results show that the parenting is associated to antisocial behaviour, specifically, the maternal support and maternal verbal punishment. Key words: antisocial behaviour, adolescence, family structure.

Torrente, Ginesa (University of Murcia)

Vazsonyi, Alexander T.

Parenting and problems behaviour in a Spanish sample of adolescent

The family is primary and perhaps the most important socialization agent and the importance of effective parenting in accounting for variability in adolescent deviance has been well established in a number of studies. The current investigation examined the predictive strength of parenting processes (mother and father), closeness, support and monitoring, and of low self-control for the deviance in a sample (n=663) of High School Spanish adolescents. Findings revealed that a) all parenting processes were associated with low self control and deviance, b) family processes were predictive of problems behaviour, and c) low self control explained more than 10% of the variance in deviance. Key words: family processes; adolescence; parenting; self-control and deviance.

Tournier, Pierre Victor (CNRS Université Paris 1, Panthéon Sorbonne)

Assessing recidivism. Questions of method

Comparing recidivism rates on an international level is necessary. But this exercise requires very rigorous methodology. The technical problems posed by such a step are quite easy to formulate, but to resolve them is another matter. It's necessary to :- ensure that populations studied are comparable on a sociodemographic level and on a penal level; - have the same definition of recidivism; - have the same period of observation to know if there is recidivism or not. In this matter, the choice of the researcher is done under the constraint of the law, the way the offences and the punishments are recorded and the available statistics tools.

Treiber, Kyle (University of Cambridge)

Wikström, Per-Olof

The Role of Self-Control in Crime Causation

In this paper we present an alternative conception of self-control and its role in crime causation to the one advanced by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) in their influential General Theory of Crime.

Our conception is based on the theoretical framework outlined in the Situational Action Theory of Crime Causation (e.g., Wikström, 2006). We propose that self-control is best analysed as a situational concept (a factor in the process of choice) rather than as an individual trait. We suggest that the core individual trait influencing an individual's ability to exercise self-control is executive capability. We maintain that there are also important environmental influences on an individual's ability to exercise self-control. We submit that the ability to exercise self-control is only a relevant factor in crime causation in situations where an individual considers (deliberates) whether or not to engage in an act of crime. In short, this paper aims to clarify the concepts of 'executive capability', 'self-control' and 'crime', and to specify their relationships and role in the explanation of crime, by looking beyond Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory and integrating knowledge from cognitive science and neuropsychology.

Trombik, Emily (Laboratoire Cultures et Sociétés en Europe UMR7043)

The incarceration of German prisoners in France: the prospects and limits of reintegration projects

The contribution raises questions about the effectiveness of the social programme and of the proposed reintegration measures for foreign inmates. Is the French penitentiary system capable of dealing properly with these people who are locked up in France but whose social and cultural roots lie in another society? The survey conducted in Alsace shows that the linguistic barriers hinder the social programme. These inequalities are just as noticeable in the way in which reduced sentencing powers are applied. The consequence of this limited support is a prison existence that often evolves through isolation from family and prison services, leading to insecurity and a withdrawal to the familiar values shared with fellow German inmates.

Trotter, Chris (Monash University)

Sheehan, Rosemary

Women's access to welfare after prison

This paper reports on a study of 120 female offenders who were released from prison in Victoria, Australia during 2004. The women were interviewed in prison and at 3 months and 12 months after leaving prison. The study focuses on their use of welfare services in prison and after prison, the extent to which the women find the services helpful and how the use of the services relates to further offending. The findings suggest that many women have difficulty accessing services, that women who access services do better and that some services are more effective than others. The characteristics of the effective services are outlined in the paper.

Tseloni, Andromachi (University of Macedonia)

Multilevel Modelling of the Number of Property Crimes: Household and Area Effects

This study examines household and area effects on the incidence of total property crimes and burglaries and thefts. It uses data from the 2000 British Crime Survey and the 1991 Census Small Area Statistics. The results are obtained from estimated random effects multilevel models, with an assumed negative binomial distribution of the dependent variable. Both household and area characteristics, as well as selected interactions, explain a significant portion of the variation of property crimes. There are also a large number of significant between area random variances and covariances of household characteristics. The estimated fixed and random effects may assist in advancing in victimisation theory. The methods have potential for developing a better understanding of factors that give rise to crime and so assist in framing crime prevention policy.

Turcotte, Mathilde (Ecole de criminologie, Université de Montréal)

The Trust-Control Paradox in the Police-Informant Relationship

How do investigators deal with the problem of maintaining a trusting relationship with an informant while remaining in control of the exchange? Findings from the fieldwork illustrate three general scenarios of police-informant relationships. First, the police agent who emphasizes trust over

control risks falling into a scenario in which the „tail is wagging the dog”. Second, the police agent who weighs control over trust could diminish the quality of the relationship. Third, some relationships are balanced because a third party is responsible for arbitrating police-informant contracts. Conclusions address this final strategy’s short term benefits as well as obstacles that may emerge over time.

Tyuryukanova, Elena (Institute for Socio-Economic Studies of Population, Russian Academy)

Illegal Migration, Human Trafficking and Slave Labor in Russia

There is a great demand for cheap migrant labor in Russia from the side of shadow and criminal economy and weak small business. The majority of about 7-8 million labor migrants in Russia are employed illegally and are subject to different forms of exploitation from violation of labor rights to worst forms of slavery. Basing at the recent study which was done in Russia under support of Transnational Crime and Corruption Center of American University the paper examines the whole spectrum of exploitation associated with elements of slavery and human trafficking among labor migrants from CIS in Moscow. Paper focuses on how the shadow and criminal forms of economic activities create the demand for illegal migrants and how huge machinery of illicit services for migrants and employers operates supporting this demand. The criminal statistics on human trafficking is analyzed as well as existing gaps in state and civil society’s response to trafficking, forced labor and associated crime.

Uchiyama, Ayako (Mejiro University)

Various Measures of Moral Vision and Attitudes Change toward Crimes for 10 years

These several years, felonious offences committed by juveniles occurred one to another and crime issues of juveniles under twenty became social problem in Japan. One of the factors of felonious juvenile delinquency lied in the low moral vision among juvenile delinquents. To measure the degree of moral vision, there are some theories and methods. In this report, following five types of measures of moral vision were discussed; 1 Permissiveness toward crimes and misconducts 2 Experiences of delinquent behaviors 3 Confidence or will not to commit delinquent behaviors 4 Prediction of sanctions when they commit crimes 5 Degree of neutralization when they commit crimes In some of the above conditions, the results of two surveys (1989 and 1999) were compared.

Valenta, Angelika (Austrian Road Safety Board (KfV), Department of Property & Fire)

Kitzberger, Martin; Zoehrer, Susanne

Domestic Burglary in Austria – Offenders’ Views and Habits

Recent studies among and interviews with burglars have resulted in interesting and surprising findings concerning burglars’ habits. The current study is being undertaken by the Austrian Road Safety Board (Department of Property & Fire) in cooperation with the Criminal Intelligence Service Austrian (Federal Ministry of the Interior). Besides the aspect of updating „insider-knowledge” about residential burglary in Austria (the most recent research in this area dates back to the early 1990-ies) the study is intended to generate better in-depth data, to clear contradicting evidence of existing studies and focus on the so-far lacking information concerning criminal organisations specialized in burglary. By the end of the study (September/October 2006) the authors will have collected and evaluated data from files of more than 100 convicted burglars, currently serving time in Austrian Prisons. Data collection has been limited to offenders who were convicted for burglary within the past 6 years (since 2000). Case studies have taken place in most of the eastern prisons of Austria, as well as some in the west of the country. The data collection was restricted to domestic burglaries, including burgled houses, apartments and cellars. The second part of the study focussed on qualitative interviews with burglars (n =20) as well as crime prevention experts (n=14). The latter were recruited from practitioners working in the different fields that directly or indirectly deal with burglary or its’ aftermath (police officers and officials, representatives of the prosecution, officials from the parole board, insurance experts etc.) Burglars were selected from the data-file that

was created during the collection of information from the different prisons. The authors only interviewed offenders, who volunteered freely and agreed to answer questions without receiving any reward. Emphasis was laid on interviewing a sample of offenders that included a large variety of persons (among them persons with drug problems, so-called professional burglars as well as foreign offenders operating within criminal networks). All interviews were being conducted by the authors, 2 of whom are trained psychologists, if necessary, some interviews were held with the aid of translators. With the application of state-of-the-art methods of qualitative and quantitative social scientific research the authors will be able to present the first available results of the study. They will include preferred modi operandi and types of burglars, preferred targets for burglary and method of entry, effective deterrents as well as suggestions for the prevention of domestic burglaries. Main topics of the presentation will focus questions concerning criminal organisations and their professional approach to burglary (possible structures of these groups, preferred recruitment of members and their handling and sale of stolen goods), causal relationships between drug-abuse and burglary, as well as an outlook on effective means to prevent, or at least curb the phenomenon of domestic burglary.

Vanbeselaere, Melissa (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

The juvenile judge as provider of support for the young offender: limits and possibilities

The Belgian juvenile justice system is based on a welfare model that aims at pedagogical goals and uses measures instead of sanctions. During the preliminary phase as well as the court sentencing phase, the juvenile judge and the minor meet each other and have the chance to communicate their own viewpoint. In the Belgian justice system, each juvenile judge resides alone in the courtroom when trying to realize these pedagogical goals. In order to determine his/her vision on these goals, I started to observe how he/she communicates with the juvenile. In this paper I will explore how the Belgian juvenile judge tries to create a supportive context for the minor. Such a context is important to motivate the minor to take responsibility for his/her behavior and to help him/her realize that his/her behavior is morally unacceptable. I will also examine to what extent the judge takes into consideration that juveniles have limited capabilities to stand trial, to take part in the trial, to assume responsibility for their actions and to arrive at a moral insight.

Van Calster, Patrick (Free University of Brussels)

Re-visiting Mr. Nice

Traditional analyses about organized crime seem to have the tendency to focus almost exclusively on functionality and rationalities. Researchers have a propensity to construct organized crime as an object, and then try to find relations between 'it' and its environment. The focus then is on organized crime as a goal-driven object. This view holds that success in crime depends on the roles and tasks people assimilate. It equates success in crime with functional secrecy and obedience, and therefore with stability. This scrutiny is not very interested in everyday, informal elements and events such as coincidental encounters that may occur in everyday life, or personal relationships which have no direct connection with criminal activities. Inspired by the work of Watts and Strogatz (1998) and Stuart Kauffman (1993; 1995), I will try to suggest an additional or complementary perspective to the traditional analyses about organized crime, in which the messiness and unpredictability of everyday relations and interactions are assimilated. I will illustrate the usefulness of this alternative perspective by a re-reading of Howard Marks' ego-document, which Carlo Morselli studied earlier on network dynamics and criminal career opportunities.

Van Daele, Stijn (IRCP)

Vulnerability of sectors for organised crime: the case of the waste management industry

A methodology has been developed to assess the vulnerability of economic sectors to (organised) crime. Vulnerabilities are defined as weak spots within a sector that might be exploited by criminal activity. In the method, a three-layered analysis is executed, using economic information as basic

sources. The examined layers are the sector, the environment and the business processes. One of the sectors which have been examined is the waste management industry. The presented paper will especially focus on the vulnerabilities of this sector. Emphasis is put on the changes occurring in the sector, the nature of the product and the conflict between economy and environment.

Van der Burght, Stefanie (University Gent)

The situation in European youth crime correctly concluded or society deluded?

European society has been scared in the last few months with some shocking cases of severe juvenile delinquency. In Belgium, there was the so called 'mp3-murder' en shortly after that a similar case in Germany. In Veria (Greece), four teenagers killed a Georgian 11 year old boy. Many other examples can be put forward. Actors in the juvenile justice system point out a delinquency with killers who are younger and younger, who commit harder, more violent and especially a higher amount of crimes. This evolution has become an important issue in criminal politics and in the public opinion. Even scientists start to show their concern. It is obvious that a moral panic is born. However, the question remains whether this panic is legitimate. Based on an analyzing study of European scientific literature concerning quantitative rates, this essay gives an insight by comparison in trends of juvenile delinquency. We will limit ourselves to Europe from 1980 till 2005. If possible, the Belgian situation will be studied thoroughly. Scientific discussions at international, but also at European level, show that a quantitative analysis doesn't tell the whole story and that delinquency rates are not always uniform. Also, taken into account the criminological diversity en complexity in juvenile behaviour and the problematic perception of this behaviour, a qualitative contextualisation is absolutely necessary. In this aspect, the Belgian context will also get special attention. Our conclusions show a whole other story. They show a necessity of a critical view, excluding all wild rumours which heat up the debate in society. Also, we conclude that it is of the utmost importance that science should have a more thorough view if it wants to have an answer to the recent evolutions.

Van der Knaap, Leontien M. (Ministry of Justice, WODC)

Nijssen, Laura T. J.; Bogaerts, Stefan

Effective and promising violence prevention: results from a systematic review

In a recent study we reviewed 48 publications on the effects of violence prevention in the public and semi-public domain. These 48 publications relate to 36 interventions. Using the method of the Campbell Collaboration, the effect evaluations involved in this research synthesis were first assessed for their internal validity. This assessment was done using the Maryland Scientific Methods Scale (SMS). In order to involve external validity in the review, the model of context-mechanism-outcome of Pawson and Tilley is used. An attempt has been made – on the basis of the studied publications – to describe the mechanisms that form the basis of the evaluated prevention measures, and the contexts in which these would be effective or ineffective. In our review we distinguish between person-oriented prevention measures, which try to influence the person of the potential offender, and context-oriented prevention measures, which try to prevent crimes by intervening in the crime situation. In addition, there are measures which focus on influencing the potential offender and the crime situation; the person and context-oriented prevention measures. Within this distinction, a further division is made into primary and secondary prevention. Based on the information from the publications used in this study and from meta-analyses and reviews by other authors, the prevention measures studied have been divided into four categories: 1) effective, 2) possibly effective, 3) possibly ineffective, and 4) ineffective. Drawing upon the results of our review this presentation will focus on effective and promising strategies in preventing violence.

Van der Woude, Maartje (Leiden University)

Dutch Criminal Law in the Risk Society: Increasingly exclusionary and undermining its fundamentals?

Due to several processes the Dutch welfare state has turned into a society in which safety and security as well as exclusion of all sorts of risks are highly, if not most, important. As a result of this emphasis on safety and risk-exclusion, Dutch Criminal law (both substantive and procedural) are being expanded by means of new legislation and new or renewed crime definitions. What we can see is that in the Netherlands, but also on the level of the European Union, that in the search to highest level of safety an important task is allotted to the Criminal law system. Politicians and policy makers are increasingly using Criminal law as an instrument of complete social and criminal control. The question is though, if the Criminal Law is the most efficient and also the most desirable instrument to use to achieve public safety and to exclude risks. After all, how can this more instrumentalist and pro-active role of the Criminal Law in the current risk society be reconciled with the underlying fundamentals such as the principle of legality, the guilty principle, the principle of retribution and the *ultimum remedium* principle. Can we still claim to be taking these principles into account, or has (and should) the interpretation of these fundamentals changed (change) together with the changes in society? This paper explores the changes in the Dutch Criminal Law landscape as a result of the changes in society and will try to answer the question if the current legislation which seems to be exclusively focused on risk-exclusion and the establishment of public safety is undermining the fundamentals of the Dutch Criminal Law system. Directly related to the possible undermining of the fundamentals, attention will also be paid to the question in what way the new and renewed legislation is used as an instrument to exercise social control by the government and policy makers resulting in the exclusion of certain groups in society. To answer this last question, the new legislation and policies in the Dutch War on Terror will be closely examined (since terrorism is the current leading safety risk). Therefore this paper will also show in which ways the Dutch anti-terrorism laws and policies specifically undermine the fundamentals of the criminal law system and that these laws and policies (deliberately?) leave room for arbitrary and discriminatory use by law enforcement agencies.

Van Dijk, Catherine (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Forensic evaluations of juvenile offenders for transfer

In Belgium, juvenile offenders under the age of 18 generally fall under the jurisdiction of juvenile law. By exception, however, the juvenile judge can decide to refer a young delinquent aged over 16 to the public prosecutor with the intent of prosecuting and sentencing the minor according to penal law. This mechanism is called 'transfer', 'waiver' or 'referral'. While recent reforms have introduced more objective, offence-based criteria, the personality of the offender remains a crucial factor in this decision. Some exceptions set aside, the juvenile judge is required to demand a social and medical-psychological exam. Research has already pointed out that these inquiries play a pivotal role in the decision to refer a youngster to penal law. In sheer contradiction with the importance of these investigations, the legislator has neglected to prescribe legal guidelines. This has generated a great diversity in content and methodology. This research study attempts to provide a deeper insight on these matters, as well as on the psycho-social constructs that emerge in these inquiries.

Van Duyne, Petrus C. (Universiteit van Tilburg)

Van Dijk, Maarten

Assessing organised crime

Assessing organised crime: the sad state of an impossible art In the Assessing Organised Crime Project, the assessments of organised crime in the EU has been analysed from the methodological perspectives of reliability and validity. On the basis the results of this analysis the authors conclude that assessing organised crime in Europe should be compared to a kind of expressive art, lacking precision and conclusiveness. The definitional basis is ambiguous and not suitable for selecting

organised crime cases, which implies that no counting units or an organised crime population can be identified. The shift towards risk assessment or vulnerability assessment does not bring more clarity. The authors argue that a more a more knowl-edge based assessment ‘craft’ is required. The entails that the usual method-ology of the behavioural science should be heeded more strictly, recognising the differences in criminal population. This would render the organised crime concept redundant in empirical contexts. Subsequently the focus should be directed on what criminals do to obtain substantial illegal profits: how they organise crime for profit.

Van Gemert, Frank (Free Universtity Amsterdam)

Gangs, migration and conflict; some patterns in the Nethetlands

In his famous book Thrasher (1927) described a gang as „an interstitial group originally formed spontaneously, and then integrated through conflict”. In using the elements ‘interstitial’ and ‘conflict’ a typology can be constructed that focuses on gangs as groups in conflict. In conflict with whom? In conflict about what? Currently, in The Netherlands, two quite different types seem to prevail. At least, they are widely recognised and often mentioned in the media. One type is that of Moroccan boy groups that clash with citizens and shopkeepers in their own neighbourhood. The other type is that of Lonsdale groups. These latter groups are sympathetic to the White Power movement and get in conflict with groups or persons belonging to migrant groups. Both group types are described in this paper, as are the contexts where they are found. In the end we ask why these types dominate in the gang picture of the Netherlands? What is the link between these types and their contexts?

Van Kesteren, John (INTERVICT - Tilburg University)

Hate crime in Europe, results from the EU/ICVS

This paper discusses victimisation of immigrant communities by crime generally and ‘hate crimes’ specifically, using results of the ICVS 2005 in the 15 ‘old’ EU countries. The EU/ICVS 2005 questionnaire contained additional items on self-defined immigrant status of the respondent and on experiences with crimes perceived as hate crimes („Did you or any member of your immediate family, fell victim of a crime because, or partly because of nationality, race, colour, religious belief or sexual orientation”). The paper will first present the rates of victimisation by conventional crime of immigrant communities, compared to the national victimisation rates. It will subsequently present the rates of (perceived) victimisation by hate crimes among the general population and among immigrant communities separately. The results show that immigrant communities across the EU -and specifically in some of the member countries- experience significantly higher rates of victimisation by both conventional crime and (perceived) hate crimes. The second part of the paper will explore possible factors explaining the higher victimisation rates of immigrants in the EU. The analysis will focus on the following issues: 1) Are immigrant communities different from the general population in terms of known risk factors as town size, age, income, and lifestyle (going out) and to what extent does this explain their higher victimisation by crime? Put differently, is immigrant status an independent risk factor for criminal victimisation or do the mentioned compositional factors explain the differences in risk? 2) In most countries immigrants are concentrated in the larger cities. The EU/ICVS 2005 includes booster samples for the capital cities. This feature allows an in depth exploration of the issue whether hate crimes against immigrants in the EU is mainly a big city or urban problem or not. 3) Those committing hate crimes against immigrants will probably somehow feel economically or culturally threatened by immigrant communities. This means that victimisation by hate crime of immigrants may be a function of the percentage of the population with immigrant status. Another hypothesis is that immigrant victimisation at the individual level is conditioned by high rates of unemployment at the macro level. These hypotheses will be tested with the use of multi-level analyses of data from national populations and city populations.

Van Ooyen, Marianne (Ministry of Justice, The Hague)

Controlling drug crime

Drug crime is a problem in many countries. The Netherlands has a unique way of controlling this type of crime. Central assumptions are that drug use cannot be banned, that public health should be the central issue and that drug use should not be considered a criminal act, in contrast with possession, trafficking and production of drugs. There is a special 'softer' policy on cannabis. The effectiveness of this typical Dutch way of handling drug crime is evaluated. Research data on outcome variables of drug policy over a period of ten years are presented. It is shown that public health goals are well achieved - with some exceptions. But drug crime and nuisance prove to be persistent and difficult to control.

Van Ooyen, Marianne (Ministry of Justice, The Hague)

Neve, Rudie; Bieleman, Bert; Snippe, Jacco; Kruize, Annelies; Bijl, Rob

Evaluating a drug policy: methodological issues. The case of XTC in The Netherlands

XTC-production and export was a serious problem in The Netherlands in the nineties. In 2001, the government started a „combined effort to combat XTC“, which aimed at intensifying investigations, law enforcement, expertise and co-operation until the end of 2006. These efforts are evaluated in research with three assessments: the first in 2002, an interim in 2005 and a final in 2006. Results of the interim assessment will be presented. Special attention will be given to methodological issues: the theory-driven design, the lack of explicit objectives set by policy makers, the weaknesses in data (which is a general problem in drug research) and the attribution problems of outcomes.

Van Swaaningen, René (Criminology, Erasmus University Rotterdam)

A Tale of Two Cities

Amsterdam and Rotterdam present a very different image of their local safety policy. In 2002, Amsterdam kept the liberal coalition dominated by the Social Democrats, whereas Rotterdam got a new coalition in which the populist Rightwing party Leefbaar Rotterdam was the biggest. Whereas the Amsterdam local authorities faced turmoil in the city with the adage 'keeping things together', their Rotterdam counterparts made tackling safety problems the political issue par excellence and used a far more fierce discourse. As regards concrete action and actual results both cities differ much less. The question is posed 1) whether differences in policy matter at all, 2) to what extent they reflect differences in social and cultural realities, 3) why local politicians in both cities 'advertise' their politics so differently, and 4) what can they learn from each other.

Van Wijk, Joris (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Irregular Migration from Angola to the Netherlands

1998 to 2002 more than 10.000 Angolans applied for asylum in the Netherlands. Almost half of them were so called „Unaccompanied Minors.“ Migrating to the Netherlands seems to be an extraordinary option for Angolans, since historical, cultural, economical or linguistic ties between Angola and the Netherlands hardly existed. In the end of the nineties the Angolan community in the Netherlands was also relatively small. This paper is the outcome of a four-year PHD-project that deals with the questions why and how these migrants travelled to the Netherlands. The research is based on a literature-study, an analysis of police-files and files from the Immigration Department, expert interviews and more than 100 interviews with (potential) Angolan migrants in the Netherlands, Portugal and Angola. Traditionally literature about (irregular) migration describes that social networks play an important role in shaping the migration process. The last years however there is a tendency to highlight the role of human smugglers. The results of my study show that although human smugglers have operated on this route, the social network of the Angolan asylum seekers had a far more crucial impact on the migration process. Friends and family members both influenced the choice to migrate to the Netherlands, and facilitated the migrants during their travels and on arrival in the Netherlands. The highly informal and corrupt Angolan society enabled Angolan migrants to obtain visas in an irregular mode with the ad-hoc help of middlemen. There

are strong indications that individuals who worked at certain European embassies played a decisive role in this respect. This study illustrates that we have to bear in mind that apart from human smugglers who assist migrants to pass the borders of „Fortress Europe”, also less organised types of assistance in the country of origin can constitute and facilitate substantial migration movements.

Vande Walle, Gudrun (Ghent University)

Ponsaers, Paul

The pharmaceutical formal market in third world countries. A violation of the right to health care that escapes the label of economic crime

This contribution is about a domain of dangerous activities and exploitation that easily escapes the attention of researchers of economic crime, being the confrontation of formal market activities with informal economies. It is based on an exploratory case study of the medicine market in third world countries. Because of globalization the market of medicines in poor countries is a combination of formal and informal market activities. Even if this relationship seems to be symbiotic at first sight, a more profound study shows a formal market that takes a more parasitic position and defends its own interests at the expense of local health care. We finish by suggesting to take into account the impact of globalization in studying economic crime even if activities seems to be legal according to western standards.

Vanderveen, Gabry (Leiden University)

Finally: how to measure ‘fear of crime’ in a valid and reliable way

The traditional umbrella concept ‘fear of crime’ is used as a term that actually embraces all kinds of attitudinal knowledge regarding disapproved or unwanted behaviour, crime and (perceived) safety. The term ‘fear of crime’ itself suggests something different than the several intertwined global and diffuse phenomena it actually embraces. The way in which ‘fear of crime’ is currently understood has no inherent necessity at all. In an extensive research project, the several prevailing usages of ‘fear of crime’ and its measurement have been analysed. The results point out the implicit referents of the terms that are used in much research on ‘fear of crime’. The project has made these implicit referents more explicit and essentially pleads for the complexity of the traditional ‘fear of crime’, which has resulted in two approaches of measurement; a traditional approach and a novel approach. In other words, the research project not only criticised the inevitability of the meaning of ‘fear of crime’ and its measurement, but gives better alternatives for the status quo as well. First, the two basic problems regarding ‘fear of crime’ are discussed, that is the problematic and failing conceptualisation and operationalisation of ‘fear of crime’. Next, advice and guidelines on how ‘fear of crime’ is to be measured are presented, in the form of general „do’s” and „don’ts”. This is followed by a concise review of the measurement instruments that have been developed. A recipe for the valid and reliable measurement of ‘fear of crime’ will be offered, which covers both the ingredients that need to be included and the decisions that have to be made during the process.

Varadi-Csema, Erika (University of Miskolc)

The possibilities of diversion on the field of juvenile justice in Hungary

The negative changes on the field of child and juvenile crime needs new answers from the Hungarian criminal policy too. The big question is the orientation of these answers. Among the EU-countries we can notice the marks of different criminal political approach. The international documents of UNO and COE emphasize the important role of the alternative sanctions, diversion, mediation, compensation etc. In the last few years the institution of diversion came into the limelight in the Hungarian criminal policy. Since 1st of January 2006 this is connected with the possibility of mediation. This new institution makes several questions for the Hungarian justice practice.

Verde, Alfredo (University of Genoa, Italy)

The denial of vindication in the treatment era

After the analyses of David Garland, the concept of vindication has regained field in criminology. The present paper, from a sociopsychanalytical view, tries to understand „why“ revenge, a feeling so deeply rooted in individuals and communities as well, disappeared from the field of criminology, i.e. from ideologies that inspired the treatment stance. In focusing his analysis on late modernism in the criminal justice field, Garland makes a very broad use of psychoanalytic concepts: following his footsteps, the present paper will try to extend the application of psychoanalytical concepts (i.e. the use of so called „defence mechanisms“) to the field of treatment ideology.

Verfaillie, Kristof (University of Brussels)

„Deviant criminologists and scientific revolutions: Curzio Malaparte and the importance of dissonant discourses“

Who is Curzio Malaparte? What insights can be drawn from his notorious work ‘Kaputt’ (1944) and ‘La Pelle’ (1949)? Why is it important for criminologists to interact and engage in conversations with a rich variety of non-conformist, eccentric, and radical individuals like Malaparte? These questions will be elaborated on in this introductory paper of the workshop „Curzio Malaparte and the decline of bourgeois criminology“.

Verhage, Antoinette (Ghent University)

Private investigation in Belgium

Private investigation is a profession that still appeals to one’s imagination, mainly based on the image of the solitary private detective. However, the impact and scope of this sector is not to be underestimated: today in Belgium, this sector consists of almost 1.000 (official) private detectives and about 120 companies for security consultancy. Notwithstanding the growth of the sector and consequently the discussions that arise, there is little empirical research on the actual methods and activities of private investigators. In our study, several examples of this rapidly expanding market were analysed, by asking private investigation units, security consultants and forensic auditors about their tasks, methods, problems, partners... We aimed at gaining an insight in the problems private investigators encounter, the ways they gather information and the forms of cooperation between this part of the private sector on the one hand, and the police on the other hand. After presenting the results of this study, we will conclude with the lessons that are to be learned by both police and private investigation.

Verpoest, Karen (IRCP/Ghent University)

Balcaen, Annelies

Cigarette Smuggling in Belgium

This paper will provide an insight into the phenomenon of the cigarette black market in Belgium, drawing on official statistics, media reports, expert interviews and an analysis of criminal files (n=40). The focus will be on the evolution of this phenomenon and its current appearance. Specifically, the changes in modus operandi, persons involved, routes taken and enterprise structures of the cigarette black market will be highlighted and conclusions will be drawn.

Verwimp, Philip (Institute of Social Studies)

Distinguishing genocide from other crimes

(This paper is part of the pre-arranged (and approved) panel „Applied > Criminology in International Criminal Justice“.) I propose a survey-based method to distinguish genocide from other crimes and illustrate this method with work from Rwanda.

Vesterhav, Daniel (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)

Skinnari, Johanna

Research on Organised Drug Crime

Research on drug trafficking networks and drug wholesalers is difficult to accomplish. The available data is a result of various processes of selection and on top of that often only one research method is used to collect the data. This has prevented us from getting a more complete picture which is vital in order to identify areas that are critical for the survival of the networks and their activities. Knowledge about these areas is necessary when developing crime preventive strategies. The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention has a research program on organised drug trafficking where several complementary methods are used in order to get the best possible picture. In the first phase of this program a study of the organisational patterns of drug crime was conducted where a number of critical areas were identified. Two of these areas were chosen for further studies, the economic functions of organised drug crime and wholesalers.

Vettenburg, Nicole (Social Welfare Studies, Ghent University, Belgium)

Walgrave, Lode

Social ethics in crime prevention

In this paper, a description of four types of prevention and social ethical comments are given. Efficiency arguments do plead for recognising mutual interdependency of the different approaches to crime prevention. Developing a prevention policy cannot be grounded on efficiency considerations. Orientations are preferred, options are taken and choices are made. Many of these are based on social ethical orientations without making this more explicit. In Belgium, a group of experts, have worked out a theoretical framework of 'desirable' prevention based on the concept 'dominion'. This desirable prevention has five concrete dimensions that can help policies and projects to choose and develop the appropriated prevention strategies.

Vettori, Barbara (Università Cattolica and TRANSCRIME)

Harmonising definitions and data collection procedures for corruption, counterfeiting, fraud, illicit trafficking in cultural goods and sexual exploitation of children in the EU

The paper presents the results of the Study to Assess the Scope of and Collect Available Statistics and Meta-Data on Five Crime Types and Propose Harmonised Definitions and Collection Procedures for These Types of Crime for the EU Member States and the Acceding Countries, which was carried out by Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime, Università degli Studi di Trento/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano (Italy) and financed by the European Commission, DG JLS. The Study - which covered the current 25 EU MSs and the two Acceding countries, Bulgaria and Romania - aimed at mapping data and meta-data on five crime types (corruption, fraud, illicit trafficking in cultural goods, counterfeiting and piracy of products, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography) in the 27 countries and at proposing, on the basis of this knowledge, harmonised definitions and collection procedures for these crimes.

Vilks, Andrejs (Riga Stradins University)

CRIME in the Baltic States and in the world: Current Trends and Future Visions

In the social development in the Baltic States and in the world, as in other countries, the criminal dimension is acquiring more and more distinct outlines. This is confirmed both by concrete quantitative indicators and qualitative parameters of crime (high social dangerousness of offences; use of advanced technologies in planning and performing crime; expansion of transnational crime, social intervention of criminal subculture, etc.). Also, in today's in the Baltic States and in its future model it is necessary to see a criminal dimension, as well as to carry out and plan measures to eliminate the negative trends.

Vogel, Mary (King's College London)

Plea Bargaining in the US and England: A Comparative Perspective

Despite the image of a jury trial in the Anglo-American legal tradition, evidence is growing clear that most criminal cases in England and the US appear to be resolved by means of plea bargaining. Despite the perennial controversy it engenders, plea bargaining is gaining acceptance in Britain where its very existence has long been denied. It has in the past few years also gained acceptance in France. This paper explores how plea bargaining arose historically out of the highly discretionary practices of prosecution and the criminal process and, in particular, how it interplays with, though is not in itself caused by, mandatory sentencing schemes. The author examines Lord Woolf's recent proposals that would expand opportunities for the practice in the UK. Drawing on the author's own research into how plea bargaining originated and then changed in response to new social contexts, the author considers some implications for justice.

Von Lampe, Klaus (Freie Universität Berlin)

The AOC-Project: Towards a New Common European Approach for Assessing Organised Crime

This paper presents the preliminary results of the Assessing Organised Crime research project funded by the European Commission under the 6th Framework Programme regarding a new approach to assess organised crime in the EU. The project proposes a departure from current methodologies in various respects, including a shift from separate to integrated raw data collection, a shift in focus from „criminal groups“ to criminal activities and individuals; and a shift from lay-theory led assessment to empirically grounded theory building integrated into crime analysis and assessment.

Von Lampe, Klaus (Freie Universität Berlin)

Illegal Enterprise Structures in the Cigarette Black Market in Germany

This paper will outline broad trends in the structure of smuggling and distribution enterprises in the cigarette black market in Germany since 1990, drawing on expert interviews (n=12) and an analysis of criminal files (n=60). Specifically, changes in the size and structure of observed illegal enterprises will be highlighted and tentative conclusions drawn with regard to economic criminal activity in general.

Vujic, Suncica (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and Tinbergen Institute)

Machin, S.

Crime and Education: New Evidence from Britain

In this paper, we look at the empirical connections between crime and education, using various data sources from Britain. As with Lochner and Moretti's (2004) US work, we recognise explicitly the need to ensure that the direction of causation flows from education to crime. Therefore, we identify the effect of education on participation in criminal activity using changes in compulsory school leaving age (SLA) laws over time to account for the endogeneity of education. We look at individual-level data on imprisonment from the 2001 Census and cohort-level panel data on offending rates from the Home Office Offenders Index Data (OID) in the period from 1984 to 2002. We show that schooling significantly reduces imprisonment rates and property crime offending. The implications of these findings are clear and they show that improving education amongst offenders and potential offenders should be a key policy tool in the drive to reduce crime.

Wade, Marianne (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg)

Fear v. Freedom Post 9/11 – A European Perspective

The terrorist attacks of the 11th of September 2001 in New York and those which followed around the world gave new impetus to the debate concerning the correct balance between security and freedom on many fronts and have changed the criminal justice arena in a variety of ways. This session as a whole presents the current European context of this debate. This paper focuses on some

of the changes made in relation to surveillance and terrorism policy across Europe with a particular focus on Great Britain and Germany. The shifts in policy, made visible e.g. by the discussion of 90-day detention regulation, shoot-to-kill policies and the use of surveillance and biometric-technologies are mapped and evaluated within the European Human Rights tradition and questions as to their potential to provide security raised.

Wade, Marianne (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg)

Prosecutorial Case-ending – Faster, more Flexible, Fairer? Comparative Overview

This paper presents the current status of prosecution services as bodies with powers far beyond their traditional role of evaluating a case's evidential sufficiency; having evolved to become "the judge before the judge" or even being close to performing an adjudicatory function in their own right. It tracks the use of various types of discretion in European criminal justice systems today drawing upon the results of a 3 year study collecting data from England & Wales, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden. The powers discussed range from a decision to halt proceedings on discretionary grounds to negotiated punishment proposals made with the suspect to a court. Empirical data on what offences these powers are used of deal with will flank discussion of prosecution service influence upon cautioning decisions in England and Wales, prosecutorial powers to end cases conditionally or to strongly influence court decisions through alternative procedural forms. The study findings raise interesting questions as to which procedures can be regarded as the normal path to achieving the "punishment" of offenders.

Walby, Kevin (Carleton University)

Critical Criminology, Left Realism and Anarcho-Abolitionism

It is not always apparent with what those who self-identify as critical criminologists are self-identifying with, whether critical criminology means the same thing in different regions, or if what critical criminology is can be at all coherently defined. There are important theoretical and practical distinctions between the various projects engaged in by people who self-identify as critical criminologists. Between left-realist, socialist, feminist and abolitionist critical criminologies are profound cleavages when it comes to perspectives on policing, legality, victimization, prevention, punishment, capitalism, and the state. In this paper, I exploit the contrast between liberal left realism and what I will call anarcho-abolitionism for a discussion of where critical criminology's main focuses are today, and how critical criminologies could be re-imagined in the future. I argue that what is needed is a critical criminology with both realist and post-sovereignist potential, and that this can be achieved by merging the abolitionist tradition of critical criminology with the praxis-oriented political philosophy of social anarchism.

Walby, Kevin (Carleton University)

Little England? The Rise of open-street closed-circuit television Surveillance in Canada

Social monitoring is often explained in terms of top-down or hierarchal forms of power, which is reflected in the reliance on neo-Marxist and disciplinary society analytical frameworks in contemporary studies of open-street closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance. Established surveillance theories cannot account for instances when citizens themselves seek out regulatory measures in their own communities. Community schemes can precede and inform police policy. Drawing from developments in the sociology of governance, I examine media coverage, government document and questionnaire data regarding the rise of open-street CCTV schemes in Canadian cities, demonstrating empirically how regulation through CCTV surveillance can be generated from above (e.g. police, state), the middle (e.g. business entrepreneurs), and below (e.g. moral entrepreneurs and civic governance). Offering four suppositions that act as a pragmatic framework for understanding the rise of open-street CCTV in Canada, this article is a partial corrective to the reigning theoretical explanations regarding how regulatory projects like open-street CCTV are generated.

Waszkiewicz, Pawel (Warsaw University, Faculty of Law)

Crime prevention through CCTV

During the last 30 years the number of CCTV (closed-circuit television) systems all over the world rose with a speed that nobody expected. Only in Great Britain there are more than 4 million cameras. There is a tendency to use CCTV as „perfect solution“ for urban crime. Politicians who want to be considered as serious „leaders“ or „sheriffs“ spend more and more money on CCTV without knowing the real effects of these methods. Public opinion in many communities also believes that only cameras in the streets may solve their problems. In this paper the author is trying to summarize the results of the surveys done so far on the CCTV and to present the case of Warsaw, where 300 cameras are being installed.

Way, Cory (University of Oxford Centre for Criminology)

Crime News in England

The paper will provide historical context for crime news in England, beginning at the advent of mass media print with ballads, rogue literature and crime pamphlets. The paper will discuss crime in news papers and television broadcasts, culminating in the research findings from the author's extensive empirical study of contemporary national newspapers and national early evening television news programming in England.

Welch, Michael (Rutgers/London School of Economics)

Religion and Militancy in America's Crusade Against Terror: Reflections on Political Violence in a Post-9/11 World

Not surprisingly given the magnitude of the event, September 11th, 2001 has ushered in a new way of understanding the world. However, for some Americans that new way of comprehending a post-9/11 society actually reverts to the past, invoking mystical and even apocalyptic interpretations of terror along with a desperate desire to rid the world of that form of evil. Transcending the metaphor, America's war on terror has become a crusade. Indeed, as a contemporary battle against political violence, US strategies are greatly influenced by earlier crusades driven by extreme religiosity and militancy. For criminologists studying responses to terrorism, it is crucial that we turn attention to key developments in American spiritual culture that provide unique rationales for confronting political violence. By doing so, it is evident that America's war on terror—including the invasion and occupation of Iraq—reflects deeper evangelical and belligerent commitments to restructuring a global society. This paper explores in-depth the roles of religion and militancy in what is perhaps the most pressing crime control controversy of our day, the war on terror.

Wellsmith, Melanie (University College London)

Donkin, Susan

Changing Methods of Car Theft: House Burglary

Crime data and victim surveys in England and Wales have shown an increase in the number of house burglaries in which a car is stolen. It has been suggested that this increase in 'car burglaries' may be a result of the growing proportion of electronically immobilised vehicles. This paper summarises the results of two research projects: a small-scale exploration within a single local authority and a more detailed analysis of offences within a larger geographic area. The results compare traditional car thefts with car burglaries for both crime and vehicle features. Mechanisms which may explain the changes identified are discussed.

Werle, Markus M. (University of Halle)

The impact of company climate and economic culture on corruption

For corruption, reported national victimisation rates vary greatly (over the last 2 years) from between 1% and 3% in, for example, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Spain and Switzerland to about 30% in the African nations, the Czech Republic, Indonesia and Russia. The worldwide

average, in contrast, was 11%. Hence, this already shows that Asian companies suffer more from corruption, although Japan and others stand out through its below-average rate.

On the other hand, there is a highly significant correlation between this national corruption rates and managers\' estimates on the greatest economic crime risks in their own country. One reason for this may be that many managers, while being reluctant to report on corruption in their own company, are quite able to provide a realistic estimate of their national risks. Regarding the level of corruption perception (and also several economic benchmarks and indicators), for example, Japan is on the same level as North America and most Western European countries. Therefore, I conclude that the low reports on corruption, as on other types of fraud, are influenced by neutralising definitions and perhaps also a lower willingness to report such crimes. There are several indications that the actual Asian economic crime rate can scarcely be lower than that in North America and most Western European countries.

Wetzels, Peter (University of Hamburg)

Reflections about the causes underlying recent developments in fear of crime in Germany

Fear of crime has developed as an important area of criminological research. Furthermore, fear of crime as well as the broader concept of „feeling of insecurity“ has become a very prominent point of reference for crime policy for several European states during the last years. The forthcoming Second Periodical Report on Crime and Crime Control in Germany has devoted a special chapter to this issue fear of crime and its implications for crime policy. Results of several repeatedly conducted surveys in Germany unanimously show a significant reduction of fear of crime and worry about crime starting in the mid-nineties. In the same time anxiety and worries of the general population with respect to their social security has increased substantially. The fact, that fear of crime is empirically at best weakly correlated with the development of crime on the aggregate level as well as with experiences with crime on the individual level, has led several authors to assume, that fear of crime is a way, people express more general forms of experiences of insecurity in the face of growing globalisation and the dangers of fundamental socioeconomic changes in modern societies. The available empirical evidence for Germany however – decreasing levels of fear of crime which are accompanied by increasing feelings of social insecurity – seems to contradict such theoretical considerations. In the paper presented the robust results of several German public opinion polls on fear of crime are presented. Furthermore, possible theoretical explanations of the differences in the trends of fear of crime and the indicators of subjective experiences of insecurity are discussed.

Wikström, Per-Olof (University of Cambridge)

Adolescent crime. Individual Differences and lifestyles

This paper explores the interaction between individual characteristics and lifestyles in the prediction of crime involvement.

Wikström, Per-Olof (University of Cambridge)

Environment risk and individual differences in crime causation. A study of interaction effects

This paper explores the interaction between individual differences and exposure to environmental risk in predicting adolescent crime involvement.

Wilcox, Aidan (University of Huddersfield)

Hirschfield, Alex

A Framework for Deriving Policy Implications from Empirical Research

This talk sets out a proposal as to how one might derive policy implications from empirical research. We set out a framework for deriving policy implications which takes into account the (internal, external and construct) validity of the research, and the practicality, feasibility and ethicality of proposed policy options. Consideration is then given to how policy implications might be made concrete. The article concludes with a case study in which the model is applied to an

example of research in the area of crime prevention and we conclude by commenting on the strengths and weaknesses of this approach.

Windzio, Michael (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen, Hannover)

Baier, Dirk

Violent behaviour of young immigrants in Germany: The relevance of self-control, culture of honour, and social bonds

The study is focused on ethnic origin, personal traits and social bonds as determinants of juvenile violent behaviour. It will be argued that juveniles from immigrant groups differ from native born Germans with respect to several important characteristics like self-control, culture of honour and social bonds. These characteristics are correlated with violent behaviour. Using data from large school surveys conducted in 2005, a count data model which assumes different latent groups of offenders and non-offenders shows how relevant these characteristics are for the explanation of prevalence and incidence of serious violent offences, controlling for each of the other relevant characteristics.

Winfree, Latham Thomas (New Mexico State University)

Shanhe, Jiang (University of Toledo, Ohio, USA)

Suicide and Social Support: Exploring the Social Dynamics of Suicide-related Behavior within a National Sample of Adolescents in the United States of America

Building upon Durkheim's classic work on suicide, scholars have long applied social control theory to the examination of suicide. Although social support is present as a theme in many criminological writings, criminologists have not identified it explicitly as a theory or paradigm in studying suicide. The present study, using data drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health in the United States of America, itself a nationally normed sample of adolescents, aimed to review systematically literature of social control theories of suicide and examine the presence of social support in the study of suicide-related behavior. We also described the core ideas of social support as an emerging theoretical paradigm and discussed how social support helps to explain suicide.

Wozniakowska, Dagmara (Polish Academy of Sciences)

Real Criminality in Contemporary Poland and a Level of Fear of Crime

Since 1992 in Poland take place victim surveys which are an important supplement for official statistic data. This is very vital because the dark number of crimes is very high (we know it from the difference between numbers in official statistics and victim surveys). In frames of the International Crime Victim Surveys the level of fear of crime and its determinants are analyzed. Polish people don't feel save and more than half of them believe that they live in country which is not save. Although a reported rate of crime decreased, 37% of people were a victim of crime during last 5 years and this fact influence very much their fear of crime. Quite important is also „reality” created by mass media that try to give easy explanations for a rate of crime and which create permanent state of danger.

Yang, Chun-Yi (Graduate Institute of Criminology, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan)

Shu-Lung Yang

A Study on Factors of Violent Crime at Sea and Preventive Strategy in Taiwan

A Study on Factors of Violent Crime at Sea and Preventive Strategy in Taiwan. In recent years, violent crime and bloodshed at sea have become more serious, however very few studies have been conducted in Taiwan. This study intends to fill such a void, and hopefully explores the underlying factors of such heinous violent crime. To achieve above goal, data was collected from Taiwanese court cases from January 2000 to March 2006. A total of 74 valid cases (32 fatal cases & 42 injury cases) matched the research criterion. After processing and analyzing the data by Chi-Square test and multivariate analysis „Quantification method of the second type”, the following results were obtained. 1. Among seven variables, there were four variables related to the „death or injury”

variable: a).harborage of the boat, b).type of assault, c). the geographic location of the assault at sea and d). the nationality of the offender ($P=0.05$). 2. This study employed the Quantification method of the second type to determine what factors discriminate between the death and injury cases. The order of importance of the factors is as follows: (1) Type of assault. (2) Harborage of the boat. (3) Nationality of the offender. (4) The geographic location of the assault at sea. The four variables constitute a discriminant model and a relatively high 78.4% positive identification rate was derived. 3. After completing the analysis, the preventive strategies are proposed as follows: (1) Careful selection and appropriate training of the crew. (2) Improvement of management techniques among officers and crew. (3) Improved local culture courses for foreign crews. (4) Strengthening of law enforcement at sea. (5) Construction of emergency systems.

Yang, Shu-Lung (National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan)

Lin, Chun-Jen

The cost analysis of violent crime in Taiwan

The number of violent crime recorded by police was 28,171, 5.4% of total number criminal cases happened in Taiwan for the year 2004. Despite the fact that violent crimes exhibit few cases, however, violent crimes have exerted substantial judicial and social costs. Nevertheless, no study has ever empirically assessed the myriad costs in Taiwan, the study attempted to fill such void. For achieving above goals, the cost estimates of violent crime here followed the work in the UK (Brand and Price 2000) and Australia (Pat Mayhew 2003). Insofar estimates were made of medical costs, lost output and intangible costs. These were used in many instances to provide guideline figures. Besides, semi-structured interviews were conducted to 2 psychiatrists and 8 victims who had experienced violent assaults by purposive sampling. It is expected that through the exploration of this study, the costs of violent crime in Taiwan can be adequately estimated. In accordance with the UK index, the study finds that the expenditure of violence estimated at \$2.34 billion U.S. dollars, including the costs of victimization and criminal justice system. In accordance with Australia's index, the expenditure estimated at \$1.62 billion U.S. dollars. Furthermore, the victim interviews have showed that female victims had more post-trauma syndrome than male victims; most victims changed lifestyles to avoid being assaulted again; victims spent more money to protect themselves; victims complained about the complicated procedures of justice. Finally, the interviews to psychiatrists further revealed that the trauma of violence differed in people and incidents; the average cost for each clinic service were \$31.25~46.88 U.S.dollars; psychiatrists could help victims ease pressure symptoms by prescription; justice institutions should improve assistance mechanisms to help victims. Key word: violence, cost of criminal justice system, cost of victimization, cost of violent crime

Youngs, Donna (Centre for Investigative Psychology, UK)

Canter, David

Contemporary Challenges in Investigative Psychology

The operational policing concerns with suspect elicitation and prioritisation that inform many Investigative Psychology studies can be cast as variants of the 'Profiling Equations' (Canter 1993). These 'Profiling' or A(ctions)-C(haracteristics) equations are the means by which the differential patterns of relationships between particular offending styles, whether in burglary or serial murder, and the characteristics of a likely perpetrator are represented. Progress in establishing solutions to these equations is reviewed. The potential of investigative inference models for investigative strategy and decision-making, suspect interviewing and legal processing is outlined.

Zarafonitou, Christina (Panteion University, Greece)

Tseloni, Andromachi

Direct and indirect victimisation effects on fear walking alone or at home after the dark and worry about becoming victim of crime: A multivariate multilevel model.

Abstract submitted for EQC session on Fear of crime & victimisation: individual & structural dimensions This study models simultaneously three commonly used indicators of fear of crime, i.e. feeling unsafe walking alone after the dark, when alone at home after dark and worry about becoming victim of crime over direct and indirect victimisation controlling for demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individuals. Thus the effects of key explanatory variables across these three measures of fear of crime may be compared to unravel which is (are) truly linked to crime experiences. Secondly associations between worry about criminal victimisation, which arguably proxies fear of crime best, and the more controversial but widely used indicators of feeling unsafe alone in the street or at home after dark are investigated. To this end multivariate, i.e. multiple responses, multilevel modeling is employed on data from the Survey on Crime Accounts which was administered to resident in Athens, Greece.

Zavrsnik, Ales (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana)

Changing Notion of an Offender in a Technologically Mediated World

The development of information-communication technology (ICT) has transformed some old forms of crime and created new ones. Criminological theory has identified changes emerging on different levels: (1) new crime scene, (2) new crimes and (3) changed criminal justice system interventions. The paper shows how ICT resulted in a changed notion of a criminal offender. The ICT „ontology” has an impact on constructing criminal offenders’ identities. Criminal offender is conceived through the optic of the pre-defined „risk factors” and other pre-defined attributes, recognized by the criminal justice system. Database as a collection of the most various information on an individual has become the privileged way of constructing knowledge about an offender.

Zeman, Petr (ICSP, Prague)

Drug-Related Crime in the Czech Republic After the Fall of Iron Curtain: Approaching the Western European Model

In the former Czechoslovakia, drug-related crime and other problems associated with drugs were perceived as „a result of western capitalist lifestyle” until the end of communist regime. Like in the other European communist countries there was no real drug market and the drug subculture was substantially enclosed. Nevertheless, shortly after the change of socio-economic circumstances in 1990, the drug scene and the associated crime scene began to adapt to the new conditions and to approach the model common in Western European countries. The contribution describes the structure, trends and patterns of drug-related crime in the Czech Republic after 1990 (esp. after the division of Czechoslovakia and the creation of separate Czech Republic in 1993), in wider context of the Czech drug scene’s development and responses of state authorities.

Ziegleder, Diana (Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg)

Highlighting cooperative strategies in the reaction against Economic Crime in Companies.

While the trend points to internal business investigation and sanction the state searches for cooperative policies. On the basis of survey data combined with a content analysis of company documents the report focuses on possible cooperative strategies between private and public actors. Its goal is to give first policy implications for partnerships as well as to discuss chances and barriers of cooperation.

Zilinskiene, Laima (Vilnius University)

Dobryninas, Aleksandras

The Map of Corruption in Lithuania:2001-2005

The paper presents the results of four diagnostic surveys „The Map of Corruption“ that have been conducted in Lithuania in 2001-2005. Analysis of the results consists of three parts. The first part focuses on the bribery-related geographical and institutional experience of residents and company managers. The second part analyses the attitude of residents and company managers towards corruption as a social phenomenon, assesses the level of corruption among Lithuanian institutions and points out the sources of assessment. Finally, third part takes a look at the anti-corruption potential of Lithuanian society, i.e. resolution of common people and company managers to curb corruption in Lithuania

Zotti, Daniele (CSSI - University of Florence)

The Strategic Game of Terrorism

There is an urgent need to understand the reasons for success and failure in fighting terrorism. Measures of success are not immediately evident, while the impact of failure is far too apparent. When we consider this problem, we encounter three main difficulties: (a) military means are largely ineffective, due to their clumsy incapacity to tackle the problem of elusive terrorist groups; (b) judicial means are inextricably bound to trial procedures and criminal justice, and have proved unsuccessful in dealing with the political nature of terrorist activities; (c) intelligence agencies are strictly concerned with the secrecy of their sources and little interested in cooperation with other institutions. The struggle between terrorist groups and their enemies can be depicted as a fight for supremacy between different political systems, and particularly as the most prominent by-product of the collapse of the bipolar world. It can be seen as a strategic game among several players competing for political primacy. The way we perceive terrorism is thus crucial to understanding the strategies by which we can defeat it.