



ESC 2011



VILNIUS

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the  
European Society of Criminology

# Rethinking Crime and Punishment in Europe

September 21<sup>st</sup>-24<sup>th</sup>, 2011  
Vilnius, Lithuania

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## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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# General Information

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**The 11<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF  
THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY  
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2002-2003: Paul Wiles (President), Ernesto Savona (President-Elect), Josine-Junger Tas (Past-President), Anna Alvazzi del Frate (Secretary General), Martin Killias (Treasurer), Michael Tonry (Editor of the ESC Newsletter), Kauko Aromaa (Organiser of the 2003 Annual Meeting). Invited: David J. Smith (Editor of the European Journal of Criminology).

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## MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the society is open to all.

Members receive the ESC Newsletter and the European Journal of Criminology (published quarterly by the European Society of Criminology in partnership with Sage Publications).

**The membership fees for 2011 (1<sup>st</sup> January 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011) are:**

- Membership - 75 euro
- Student membership\* - 40 euro or
- ESC Membership 2008-2010: Full member for 3 years (1<sup>st</sup> January 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013) - 225 euro

To be eligible for student membership the applicants are kindly requested to send by fax a copy of the attendance certificate issued by their university/institution.

## EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY: WORKING GROUPS

**The Society has to date established fourteen working groups:**

- Thematic Working Group on Juvenile Justice (Chair: Josine Junger-Tas)
- Quantitative Criminology (Chair: Andromachi Tseloni)
- ESC European University Curriculum Working Group (Chair: Gorazd Meško)
- Crime, Science and Politics Working Group (formerly EUGPSRN) (Chair: Adam Edwards)
- European Society of Criminology Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group (EPER) (Chair: Jaime Waters, vice-Chair: Michael Vishnevetsky)
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- European Homicide Research (EHR) (Chair: Marieke Liem)
- ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions (Chair: Kristel Beyens)
- Eurogang Network (Contact Person: Frank Van Gemert)
- European Society of Criminology Working Group on Policing (Chairs: Nick Fyfe and Alistair Henry)
- European Sourcebook Group
- ESC Working Group on Prison Life and the Consequences of Imprisonment



(Chair: Anja Dirkzwager)

- European Working Group on Organizational Crime (EUROC) (Chairs: Gudrun Vande Walle, Judith van Erp and Wim Huisman)
- ESC Working Group on Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making (Chair: Cyrus Tata)

Further information on the constitution and purposes of the working groups is available on the European Society of Criminology website:

**<http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/workgroups.shtml>**

# ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

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The book of abstracts is composed according to the topics. The abstracts are listed alphabetically according to the last name of the main author in the topic.

# Plenary Speakers

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



## **PUNISHMENT AND CRIMINAL POLICY**

### **KAUKO AROMAA**

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL,  
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (HEUNI), HELSINKI,  
FINLAND

Threatening offenders with punishment and punishing them has been and remains still today the most popular way of dealing with crime. Criminal policy is thus understood in a very narrow and unrealistic manner. This is because such policy remains focused on the offender, while it should be common knowledge that for crimes to happen, the offender is not enough. Also failure of control and the availability of a suitable target/victim, and the crime opportunity are essential. Consequently, criminal policy should address all of these. It follows from this that one should ask: "What else can be done about crime?" There have been many separate efforts to this effect: diversion, decriminalisation, alternative punishments, mediation, crime prevention (situational, social etc.), etc. etc. These have usually however not been integrated into a full-fledged criminal policy. It is commonly agreed that criminal policy needs to be knowledge-based. In practice, however, there are massive gaps in such knowledge, and little is done about improving the situation. In addition to research, much better and more comprehensive crime data are necessary if the promise of knowledge-based criminal policy is to be kept. Policy-makers are challenged to take the matter seriously.

## **CRIME, CRIMINALITY, AND THE PROSPECTS FOR FIGHTING EVIL**

### **ALEKSANDRAS DOBRYNINAS**

VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY,  
VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

Professional slang, including criminological, exchanges wisdom of the ordinary language for the instrumental efficiency. In the history of Western thought authoritative distinction between right and wrong for a long time was supported by religious meditations on good and evil. The classic criminological

tradition supporting new liberal and democratic social control embedded understanding of crime in the metaphysical context of “free will”, “ratio”, and “social contract”. Later, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century “crime” according to the new positivistic fashion became rather biological or even medical issue, a kind of an individual or societal feature - “criminality” - that should be foreseen, prevented and treated by various social institutions like prison or hospital. However, “the hidden criminological curriculum” on the fight between good and evil cannot be completely removed from the criminological language in both classical and positivistic paradigms. It survives in various rhetorical figures on “fighting crime and criminality” deeply influencing academic, political, and popular discourses on criminal (deviant, asocial, abnormal, etc.) behaviour.

## **CRIME CONTROL IN EAST AND WEST - EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE**

**FRIEDER DÜNKEL**

ERNST MORITZ ARNDT UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, FACULTY OF LAW AND ECONOMICS, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY

The plenary lecture will address actual developments of juvenile justice systems in Europe. Juvenile justice systems have experienced pressure from public opinion, politicians and legislators and their “getting tough-approaches”. Nevertheless, with its Recommendations of 2003 (“New ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency ...”) and 2008 (European Rules for Juveniles Subject to Sanctions and Measures) the Council of Europe has kept its orientation towards diversion, education, restorative justice and other constructive sanctions/reactions even for more serious juvenile offenders. While neo-liberal tendencies cannot be denied at least in some countries, almost everywhere, there is a strong consensus to keeping the idea of the classic justice or welfare approaches and to implement restorative justice elements such as mediation and family group conferencing. There is also a tendency to extend juvenile justice to the age group of (18-21 year old) young adults. Juvenile crime control in most countries, and in particular in Middle and Eastern European countries does not support the idea of a “punitive turn”, but instead of an orientation towards human rights standards and the rehabilitative ideal, although the lack of infrastructure and implementation of educational programmes becomes evident.

## **CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS - IS THE REGION DIFFERENT FROM THE REST OF EUROPE?**

**KRZYSZTOF KRAJEWSKI**

JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, KRAKOW, POLAND

During the 1990s the news of rapidly growing registered offences rates in the newly independent states of Central and Eastern Europe were subject to major interest by most criminologists in the region. This was also ground for serious concern, in those countries and in the West, as growth of crime in the region has been perceived as serious threat not only to the new democracies, their development and even their political stability, but also to EU. Because of this substantial effort has been devoted at that time to various attempts to describe and explain these phenomena related to the post-communist transformation. During the 1990s, amid growing concern on growing crime (and growing fear of crime), many hardly noticed that despite all this registered offences rates in most countries of the region remained on the average lower than in the west, and results of victimization surveys hardly suggested that Central and Eastern Europe is really so completely different place from the rest of the continent. At the same time during that period most countries of the region undertook serious efforts to reform their criminal law and criminal justice systems. This resulted from the wish to join the 'European club' in terms of basic values and principles related to criminal law and penal policy, to overcome consequences of almost fifty years of Soviet domination and influence, and to become ready to join EU. All this meant usually some sort of liberalization of criminal law and criminal policy as compared with rigid, punitive approach under the communist rule. Paradoxically this tendency was sometimes paralleled by completely different phenomena in the west, referred to as new punitiveness, punitive turn etc. Under the general motto of this conference: 'rethinking crime and punishment in Europe' it is worth to ask where are now in this respect both parts of the continent divided previously by the iron curtain? In other words: what is it we should rethink? Is there anything commonly European about punishment policies in Europe that we have to rethink? What are the consequences of recent developments regarding crime and punishment in both parts of Europe? Is it so that growth of crime in Central and Eastern Europe on the one side, and reforms and liberalization of criminal law on the other have brought those countries closer to Western Europe, that differences resulting from long separation are disappearing, or even disappeared already? Or do these differences, primarily differences regarding penal policies, persist or even

increase. Those are important questions. If we use such phrases as European integration, or European penology it is always worth asking a question to what extent such slogans refer to some sort of reality. After 20 years of enlargement and EU becoming a club of 27 instead of 15, is it justified to say that this brought also all the member states closer in the area of penal policies?

## **CRIME CONTROL IN POST-COMMUNIST SOCIETIES: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT**

**ANNA MARKINA**

UNIVERSITY OF TARTU, TARTU, ESTONIA

In the criminological literature we often find arguments about increasing punitiveness over the last 20-30 years. While in some countries the incarceration rates increased dramatically, the other countries „resisted“ this trend, retaining relatively low rates of imprisonment. But what choices have been made in respect to crime control policy by central and eastern European countries after 1990s democratic and economic reforms? Where in the taxonomy of inclusive-exclusive control can we place them? This paper examines changes in crime control in post-socialist countries over the last 20 years. Using the Baltic countries as a case study, this analysis looks not only at incarceration rates but takes into account social, economic and political context within which penal system is situated.

## **PUNISHMENT ACROSS TIME AND SPACE: CHANGING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL MEANINGS**

**MICHAEL TONRY**

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, LAW SCHOOL, INSTITUTE ON CRIME AND PUBLIC POLICY, MINEAPOLIS, USA; NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

The scholarly literatures on punishment theories and philosophies, and on explanations for why punishment practices and policies differ between countries, are seldom brought together. Explanations for national differences

focus on different levels ranging at the shallowest from crime patterns, public opinion and politics to deep and fundamental cultural differences and historical experiences. Little attention has been paid to mid-level differences in ways of thinking and talking about individual rights and punishment purposes. These last differences, it turns out, are substantial, relatively easy to understand in relation to national cultures and histories, and strongly related to contemporary policies and practices.

## **SPACE, INSECURITY AND VICTIMISATION**

### **RENEE ZAUBERMAN**

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (CNRS), CENTER FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS (CESDIP), AFFILIATED WITH FRENCH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND UNIVERSITY OF VERSAILLES-SAINT-QUENTIN-EN-YVELINES

Based on a decade of victimization and insecurity surveys in the Paris Region, this contribution explores how experiences of victimization and fear of crime variously combine across a range of urban spaces. Each responds to a different rationale, victimization varying according to types of urban settings, fear of crime according to social status. Those who are endowed with multiple capitals (educational, occupational, financial...) are not distressed by insecurity twitches: whether they are exposed to risk of victimization or not, crime issues are only insignificantly at stake. Conversely, insecurity is the lot of working and lower middle classes, although it affects them differently depending on whether they live in those working class neighbourhoods adjacent to the capital city or on the remote fringes of the Paris Region.



# Traditional and New Forms of Crime and Deviance

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

ABSTRACT BOOK



## **POWER, POLITICS AND SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS: THE RISE OF ALBANIAN ORGANIZED CRIME**

**JANA ARSOVSKA**

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK , JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA

This paper is about the origins, cultural codes and political ties of ethnic Albanian organized crime groups operating in Western societies and the Balkan territories. The paper argues that organized crime groups must be understood as movements for social and economic change. Albanian organized crime is a byproduct of complex socio-economic processes and pressures exerted on individuals by the social structure. These criminal groups flourish as a response to societal and institutional anomalies. They are a normal reaction to the contradictions of everyday life that postindustrial societies produce. The paper is based on ethnographic study and empirical research conducted over a period of eight years. Numerous in-depth interviews have been conducted with offenders, victims and law enforcement officials in an effort to understand the complex relation between power, politics, culture and organized crime in the Balkan context.

## **INTERNET GAMBLING: COSTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINALIZATION**

**JAMES BYRNE**

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL, USA

New information technology generally--and the internet in particular-- has fundamentally changed the way we work, how, where, and with whom we socialize, and even how relax and play. However, there is considerable variation across countries on how governments have responded to advances in technology. While many countries allow citizens free access to the internet, the governments in some countries have attempted to limit access to specific content and web pages on the internet; and in other countries, governments have criminalized certain internet-facilitated activities. In this presentation, I will consider the recent attempts to criminalize gambling on the internet in the United States, and examine the costs and consequences of various prevention and control strategies, both for the United States and internationally.

## **THE UNKNOWN DANGER? OFFENCE AND OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS IN SCHOOL SHOOTINGS**

**REBECCA BONDÜ**

RUHR-UNIVERSITY BOCHUM, BOCHUM, GERMANY

During the last years reports on school shootings seem to mass. However, little is known about their exact frequency, as there are no official data. Accordingly, empirical knowledge about offence and offender characteristics is also sparse. In the present study, systematic analyses revealed 187 school shootings between 1966 and March 2009 (compared to around 100 offences known before). Stepwise increases of the average annual number and a global distribution of offences were observed. Beside time and place, offences were also analyzed particularly in regard to sex, age, number, and suicide attempts of offenders as well as to number and kind of victims and weapons. Comparisons yielded significant differences between offence and offender characteristics in European school shootings and offences throughout the world, suggesting culture-specific influences. Thus, the study results provide new insights into the phenomenon and may be used for the development of adequate preventive measures.

## **BUCCANEERING BUSINESS: ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY**

**EVE DE CONING**

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, OSLO, NORWAY

In April 2011 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime published a report on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) in the Fishing Industry. The report highlighted the presence of trafficking in persons in the fishing industry, identified a new form of crime (marine living resource crime) and showed how these and other crimes are interlinked at sea. In the paper the author of the report explains why the criminal activity seen in the fishing industry ought to be understood as forms of TOC, how the recommendations of the report are being addressed by the international community and the EU, as well as point to two issues that need further clarification: first, the extent to which companies can be defined as organized criminal groups and, second, the potential incompatibility

of the international law of the sea and organized crime which may disqualify marine living resource crimes from the definition of TOC in terms of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

## **CRIMINAL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION: FROM PROBLEM TO POLICY**

**MARSHA DE VRIES**

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE, ENSCHEDE, NETHERLANDS

The illegal trade in ammunition in the Netherlands seems to be a small-scale problem. However, as a result of high profits and a small chance of getting caught, it is an extremely attractive criminal activity for malicious individuals who own a fire arms permit. An analysis from a script perspective shows that ammunition ends up in the possession of criminals due to weak spots in the logistical process of the *legal* trade in ammunition. Current legislation regarding the purchase, possession, transport and use of ammunition and in particular the inadequate way in which government agencies enforce the laws facilitate the illegal trade in ammunition by individuals. Logistical weaknesses and therefore cues for preventative action are the distribution of ammunition to sports shooters by legal arms dealers, the cross-border purchase of ammunition by sports shooters and the transport and storage of ammunition.

## **CYBERBULLYING AMONG MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS**

**SLADJANA DJURIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF SECURITY STUDIES,  
BELGRADE, SERBIA

**BRANISLAVA POPOVIC-CITIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF SECURITY STUDIES,  
BELGRADE, SERBIA

**MARIJA MARKOVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND  
REHABILITATION, BELGRADE, SERBIA

Cyberbullying involves the use of information and communication technologies in order to support deliberate, repetitive, and hostile behaviors of an individual or a group, aimed at harming others. In this study, 420 middle school students, age 13 to 15, from 8 state schools in Belgrade were surveyed in order to obtain data about the different aspects of cyberbullying. The results show that more than 70% of students recognize different forms of cyberbullying and clearly distinguish them from traditional forms of bullying. Less than 5% of students report that they demonstrated risky behavior in the virtual world of communication, but almost 30% do not recognize effective ways to deal with a cyberbully. On average, 5% of students report that they cyberbullied others online, whilst 15% of them were victims of cyberbullying. The findings indicate the need to create a comprehensive and proactive prevention and intervention system in order to effectively respond to cyberbullying.

## **ORGANIZED CRIME IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA**

**YAKOV GILINSKIY**

ACADEMY OF GENERAL PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, ST. PETERSBURG'S  
JURIDICAL INSTITUTE , ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

*Organized crime is a form of social organization of our society.  
V. Ovchinsky*

There are four periods in the development of Russian criminality. Firstly - from half of the 1970s to the first half of the 1980s. Organized crime in its more or less contemporary shape emerged during this period of time. Secondly, from second half of the 1980s to the first half of the 1990s. This period of time has been characterized as a stage of consolidation and shaping of organized crime in Russia. Thirdly, from second half of the 1990s to the beginning of 2000s. This is the period in which traditional organized crime boomed and gradually penetrated state structures and businesses. Fourth, it is from the beginning of 2000. It is quite difficult to explain the processes related to organized crime during this period. It is an amalgamation of criminal groups, legal and semi-legal businesses and law enforcement bodies that control regions and decide the fate of the whole country.

## **THE CULTURE OF VIOLENCE: CRIME IN THE POSTMODERN AGE**

**THOMAS ALBERT GILLY**

EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH GROUP ON CRIME,  
ETHICS AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY (ERCES), PARIS, FRANCE

This paper addresses the postmodern condition of crime, as it is at its best incarnated in the culture of violence. The topic that is central to the culture of violence is auto-reflexive crime. Auto-reflexive crime holds for a new paradigm in crime perception and social reaction against crime. The challenge lies in re-conceptualizing crime by pointing crime's auto-narrative and its disconnection from its legal reference. The topic of organized crime is central to the discussion.

## **TOWARDS A EUROPEAN HOMICIDE MONITOR - THE FIRST RESULTS FROM A LETHAL VIOLENCE DATABASE**

**JOHANNA HAGSTEDT**

SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION,  
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

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LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

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**JANNE KIVIVUORI**

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY, HELSINKI,  
FINLAND

**PAUL NIEUWBEERTA**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

Within the European Union member states there is at present little systematic cross-national data on lethal violence, because existing national data sources are not directly comparable. The session is a presentation of a three-year project financed by the European Union in which national homicide data from Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden have been combined into one dataset with comparable data for over 50 variables for the years 2003-2006. The results from a first descriptive analysis will be presented showing the similarities and differences in homicide rates and structures across all three countries. The future advantages and possibilities of creating a European database on lethal violence will also be discussed. The project has been carried out with support from the ISEC Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union European Commission - Directorate-General Home Affairs.

## **ONCE A SEX OFFENDER, ALWAYS A SEX OFFENDER?**

**CLAIRE HARGREAVES**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

Currently, there is little empirical evidence to suggest a length of time at which a sexual offender is at risk of recidivism. I investigate whether it is possible to identify when sexual offenders can be considered low risk and theoretically pose no more of a threat than the general population. I have examined data from the Offenders Index, which contains the criminal histories of convicted sexual offenders from England and Wales from 1963 up to 2006. Eight birth cohorts, 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978, 1983 and 1988, have been analysed and compared. Survival analysis and hazard rates were used to obtain empirical evidence on the length of time after which a convicted sexual offender is no more of a risk of committing a further sexual offence than the general population. These findings have been compared to those convicted of violence against the person offences and individuals convicted of burglary to establish whether survival and hazard rates differ.

## **THREATS TO SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES IN WALES FROM BUSINESS IDENTITY THEFT AND E-CRIME**

**TIMOTHY HOLMES**

BANGOR UNIVERSITY, BANGOR, UNITED KINGDOM

There are various forms of identity theft, one is identity theft targeted at business. This involves impersonating a business and/or exploiting information on its clients or employees. Use of the internet provides a new dimension to this threat. As organisations move to exploit the benefits of e-commerce they also put themselves at risk from e-crime. Business identity theft and e-crime will be discussed in this paper in relation to how they may affect Small to Medium Enterprises (SME's) in Wales. Strategies for preventing fraud are important elements of a successful enterprise. Losses from fraud can stunt the growth of an organisation and cause its collapse. How SME's in Wales protect themselves from fraud and educate themselves is an area of increasing importance with the introduction of the 'Digital Wales' initiative. Digital Wales seeks to turn Wales into 'a truly digital nation'; this paper will examine the threats that may accompany this move.

## **UNDERSTANDING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME: A CROSS-CASE ANALYSIS**

**WIM HUISMAN**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**JUDITH VAN ERP**

ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Environmental crime is a relatively underdeveloped area of criminological research. This paper will use the results of a cross-case analyses of 20 criminal investigations of environmental crime in the Netherlands to identify some key characteristics of environmental crime. It addresses the characteristics of the offenders, the types of crimes, the modus operandi and the motivations that provide an explanation of the cases. It also addresses the opportunities and constraints provided by regulation and enforcement by both public regulatory actors and private parties, such as auditors and interest groups. The analysis



will show that while criminological theories regarding corporate crime, organized crime and green criminology do not seem to fully grasp the nature and causes of most cases studied, elements of all three theories are helpful for understanding the nature and the causation of the cases at hand.

## **INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING CREDIT CARD FRAUD IN CYPRUS**

**ANDREAS KAPARDIS**

UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS, NICOSIA, CYPRUS

**ANDREAS PAPADOPOULOS**

CYPRUS POLICE, NICOSIA, CYPRUS

The paper first reports on credit card fraud in Cyprus and findings pertaining to the effectiveness of the Cyprus Police in investigating and prosecuting credit card fraud offenders, on the basis of a study of key criminal justice personnel. Next, findings are also reported regarding the sentences imposed on fraud offenders by Districts Courts and the Supreme Court. Finally, the paper discusses the policy implications of the conclusions reached about the ineffectiveness of the police and the disparate penal sanctions imposed.

## **PIRACY - A NEW DIMENSION OF AN OLD PHENOMENON**

**CLAUDIA KESTERMANN**

UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,  
BREMEN, GERMANY

**MAREIKE ÖHLER**

UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,  
BREMEN, GERMANY

During the last decade a rising number of acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships as well as hijackings have been reported, and hostage taking at sea has reached its temporary climax. The poster refers to latest experiences and findings concerning the extent of piracy, the legal situation and the efforts

in dealing with this phenomenon. Different preventive measures on a technical, behavioral and organizational level have been analyzed. Research and direct dialogue with experts have shown that various possibilities to protect the fleet and the crew exist. But even the best planning and protection have limits. All measures that can be taken by ship-owners, crews and interest representatives can not eradicate the roots responsible for piracy. Can piracy be seen as a seismograph for social and economic conditions? The common opinion of the concerned parties is that the successful fight against piracy is an international task that needs to be fought on land and not on sea.

## **DOES LEGITIMACY MATTER? ATTITUDES TOWARD VIOLENCE IN EGYPT, MOROCCO AND INDONESIA**

**GARY LAFREE**

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK, USA

**NANCY MORRIS**

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, USA

Legitimate power has been defined as the probability that commands from a given source will be voluntarily obeyed, rather than obeyed on the basis of force. Legitimate authorities are obeyed because people feel they ought to. Prior research has shown that individuals are likely to obey laws when those laws and corresponding legal authorities are perceived to be legitimate. We hypothesize that perceived legitimacy may also predict support for terrorism. In this paper, we explicitly examine the relationship between perceived legitimacy towards the United States and support for anti-U.S. terrorist acts. Using data from over 3,000 face to face surveys in Egypt, Morocco and Indonesia, we test the hypothesis that individuals attributing low legitimacy to American institutions, as compared to those attributing high legitimacy, will be more supportive of anti-American terrorist attacks. Controlling for structural and individual level traits, we find support for our hypothesis.

## **CRIMES RELATED TO CORRUPTION IN POLICE RECORDS**

**ANNA LAPPALAINEN**

POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND

Finland is known as a country of low corruption. Despite this, some suspected corruption-related crimes are reported to police every year. Except for bribery, the Finnish Penal Code does not directly cover corruption. However, in addition to bribery offences, the cases of corruption can be investigated, for example, as offences in offices or as embezzlements. This study aims to find the corruption cases by analysing the content of over 30 different types of reported crimes in 2007 - 2010. Also, corruption-related search terms are used to locate the cases from the police information system database. The results of this study will help to recognise what kind of police-reported corruption exists in the Finnish society. The study is being conducted during the year 2011, and it is funded by the National Police Board and the Ministry of Justice.

## **THE UK FOREIGN BRIBERY STRATEGY**

**CHRIS LEWIS**

UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH, UNITED KINGDOM

The UK Foreign Bribery Strategy is based upon: Evidence gathering; Strengthening and enforcing the Law; Supporting UK ethical businesses; International co-operation and capacity building. A 2001 Law extended jurisdiction to Bribery committed abroad, a 2006 Law simplified the Law on Fraud and a 2010 Law simplified and extended the Law on Bribery. Guidelines have been published to enable UK businesses to set new procedures to comply with the Act. Resources have been made available to increase support for ethical UK business in international trade. Investigation and Enforcement processes against Bribery have been strengthened, including increasing the use of civil recovery of assets. In all this, the UK has worked closely with international organisations, in the setting up of international instruments to help education in anti-Bribery measures and in building anti-Bribery capacity within international bodies and foreign governments.

## **RESULTS OF COMPARATIVE RESEARCH OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN UKRAINE**

**ANASTASIYA LUKASH**

NATIONAL YAROSLAV THE WISE LAW ACADEMY OF UKRAINE,  
KHARKIV, UKRAINE

This presentation studies differences and similarities in characteristics of domestic violence (DV) as a phenomenon in the United States (US) and in the Ukraine. There are opposite trends of DV in these countries that are interpreted in various ways. According to the conducted descriptive research, criminological characteristics of DV offenders and their victims have differences in the mentioned countries. This analysis illustrates differences, which aids in understanding DV. Furthermore, there were detected divergent ways of social evolution and legal regulation, as well as special social processes. It was concluded that DV in both the United States and the Ukraine are similar in nature.

## **EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF WOMEN VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE: POLICE OFFICERS' ATTITUDES MATTERS**

**STOJANKA MIRCEVA**

UNIVERSITY ST. KLIMENT OHRIDSKI, BITOLA, MACEDONIA

The aim of this paper is to report on some of the research findings from a survey on Police response to reported cases of family violence against women in the Republic of Macedonia, carried out in 2008. The paper focuses on the integral elements of police response to family violence against women: the perceptions, attitudes and knowledge of police officers towards this phenomenon. The complexity of the research topic asked for a more complex methodological approach, i.e. conditioned the usage of several sources of data, different methodological procedures and data collection techniques. This paper aims to present only the methodology applied in relation to the perception, attitudes and practice of the police officers. Thus, findings presented relate only to perception of police officers of gender roles in the family, attitudes towards

family violence against women as a public issue and police duty, and their knowledge on this phenomenon measured through police performance.

## **THE POLICE'S DEFINITION OF ECONOMIC CRIMES IN FINLAND**

**VESA MUTTILAINEN**

POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND

The police define cases as economic crimes according to the classification guidelines issued by the Finnish Ministry of the Interior. These guidelines state that an economic crime usually involves an illegal act or negligence committed to gain significant economic advantage for the operations of a company or organisation. The guidelines also define the types of offences considered as economic crimes. The number of economic crime cases reported to police during 2000's has varied between 1,500 and 1,900. The most common economic crimes are accounting violations, tax violations and debtor's fraudulent conveyance. In addition, there are a large number of less common types of economic crimes. What kind of a picture do we have of economic crimes according to the above-mentioned definition? How does the crime classification work? Are there any important economic crime phenomena outside the definition?

## **DISCRIMINATION AND HATE: OVER-CRIMINALIZATION OR NEW NORMATIVITY?**

**CHARIS PAPACHARALAMBOUS**

UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS, NICOSIA, CYPRUS

Hate crimes laws is a militant, holistic and subject-based law paradigm. They are symbolic and may infringe constitutional rights. Expressing though a new normativity in pro-actively combating group-based crimes they reaffirm law aims through punishment of mere 'guilty mind' externalizations. They are therefore per se maximal criminal laws, not minimal. By reviving doctrinal discussion on collective guilt and being anti-positivist and politically-ethically engaged they contribute to eradicating inequality roots.

## **CRIME IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD: A CULTURAL-CIVILIZATIONAL APPROACH**

**JÜRI SAAR**

UNIVERSITY OF TARTU, TALLINN, ESTONIA

The objective of the paper is to lay down a theoretical frame for the cultural-civilizational approach to crime and crime control issues. Approach bases mainly on classic concepts of social norm and pathology (E.Durkheim) and conflict of cultural norms (T.Sellin), which is connected with the thesis of clash of civilizations (S.Huntington). Links between different definitions of crime and dominant social values will be analyzed. An idea is suggested that the characteristics of the optimal crime level for concrete civilization can be found by comparison of different civilizations. Three basic characteristics of crime for the Western Christian Civilization will be exposed. Paper is focused on crime in Western Christian, Orthodox Christian and Islamic Civilizations.

## **THE NETWORK ORGANIZATION OF CANNABIS CULTIVATION IN THE NETHERLANDS**

**TOINE SPAPENS**

TILBURG UNIVERSITY, TILBURG, NETHERLANDS

In the Netherlands there is a growing concern among policy makers about the unforeseen side effects of drug regulation policies. One of these is large-scale domestic cannabis cultivation. This paper will present empirical research on the social organization of cultivation in the Netherlands. Four main types of producers can be distinguished: (1) professional cannabis growers who operate at their own risk; (2) professional cannabis growers who have expanded their business and rented houses or commercial property in order to establish more plantations; (3) operators who finance, set up, and run up to ten cannabis nurseries installed in other people's houses; and (4) criminal groups involved in the wholesale purchase, processing and sale of cannabis products, and sometimes also in the operation of very large cannabis nurseries (10,000 plants or more). One of the main conclusions is that these different types of growers are all to a large extent part of a single cannabis network.

## **THE RELATIVIZATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AT THE TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**

**ADRIANA SPENGLER**

UNIVERSITY OF THE VALLEY OF ITAJAÍ, ITAJAÍ, BRAZIL

This work focuses on macrocriminality investigation and restrictions on fundamental rights and guarantees. It seeks to offer a reflection by the taking of evidence, through various types of violation of secrecy, and telephone tapping, with a study of the main characteristics of so-called economic Macrocriminality, next, it discourses on the principle of proportionality as a mechanism for applying restrictions on fundamental rights in the concrete case, followed by its application to punitive law. Finally, it deals with telephone tapping and violation of bank secrecy as forms of concrete restrictions on the intimacy fundamental right.

## **UNCONTROLLABLE COMPLEX-ACCIDENT OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT AND CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME**

**NORIYOSHI TAKEMURA**

TOIN UNIVERSITY OF YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

The 3.11 Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant accident has caused tremendous serious effects on our global environment, and has changed attitudes toward and movements around nuclear power plants in many countries. Compared with past serious accidents of nuclear power plants all over the world (ex. Chernobyl', Three Mile Island, and so on), what has happened, is happening, and will happen in the future not only in Japan but also around the world, are explored. In addition, what should be done with nuclear power plants is suggested from the perspective of complexity green criminology.

## **LEGAL ISSUES IN COVERT ONLINE INVESTIGATIONS: THE EXAMPLE OF CHILD GROOMING**

**GREGOR URBAS**

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

Law enforcement agencies are increasingly able to exploit the same features of accessibility and anonymity that offenders use to commit cybercrime in the course of their investigations. One covert method widely adopted by police is to engage with child grooming suspects using the assumed or fictitious identity of a child or young person to engage in online chats or email or SMS communication. Where this method results in arrest and prosecution, arguments about the propriety and admissibility of evidence may arise. It is therefore important to clarify and address legal issues arising in such covert online investigations so as to ensure proper and effective law enforcement. This presentation discusses a number of online child grooming investigations and cases drawn from various countries and seeks to identify best practice for effective online law enforcement.

## **THE SORCERER'S APPRENTICE. THE CHANGING ROLE OF CHINA IN THE ILLEGAL CIGARETTE TRADE**

**KLAUS VON LAMPE**

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA

**MARIN KURTI**

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA

**ANQI SHEN**

TEESSIDE UNIVERSITY, MIDDLESBROUGH, UNITED KINGDOM

**GEORGIOS A. ANTONOPOULOS**

TEESSIDE UNIVERSITY, MIDDLESBROUGH, UNITED KINGDOM



This study explores the history of the illegal production, distribution and smuggling of cigarettes in mainland China. Data were obtained from a content analysis of 931 media reports retrieved from LexisNexis for the time period 1975 until 2010, and from other open sources.

China's current role as a leading supplier of counterfeit cigarettes is a result of the interplay of contradictions of the economic reform process and of external licit and illicit forces that worked towards opening up the Chinese tobacco sector to the outside world.

## **POLICING CYBERCRIME: ACTING LOCALLY AND RESPONDING GLOBALLY**

**DAVID WALL**

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper will explore the key issues faced by policy makers when responding to public pressures to increase the effectiveness of policing cybercrime. It will focus upon reconciling the tension between the high level of demand for increased police cover with the practicality of what cover the police and government can actually provide. It will discuss how existing provision can interact with the private sector to tap into existing structures (security networks) that also currently exert a policing function upon internet users and abusers. Finally, it will then look at the many ways that police are currently using networked technologies to deliver and enhance their services to the public.

## **THE ORGANISATION OF CYBERCRIME**

**DAVID WALL**

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper will draw upon an analysis of known cybercrime gangs and their exploits to contribute to the roundtable discussion of 'Technology, Crime and Justice' convened by the 'Crime, Science and Politics' working group of the ESC.

## **STUDYING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME: THE FOUNDATIONS OF GREEN CRIMINOLOGY AND BEYOND**

**ROBERT WHITE**

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA, HOBART, AUSTRALIA

The aim of this paper is to chart out the diverse theoretical, political and methodological directions that the study of environmental crime has taken over the past two decades. The paper provides a systematic reflection on who is doing what when it comes to the investigation of environmental issues from a criminological perspective. As part of this, it examines where differences lie and where analyses overlap among those with an interest in the study of environmental crime. Five key frameworks of analysis are identified: green criminology, eco-global criminology, conservation criminology, environmental criminology, and environmental cultural criminology. After discussing the nature and content of these specific orientations, the paper concludes by raising questions about whose voices are yet to be heard, why this is the case, and what might be done about it. Rather than presenting the frameworks as in competition, the intention of the paper is to identify particular contextual strengths (and limitations) of each approach to studying environmental crime.

## **COMPARING THE ILLICIT TRADES IN WILDLIFE AND DRUGS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY**

**TANYA WYATT**

NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE,  
UNITED KINGDOM

**NIGEL SOUTH**

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, COLCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is an exploratory study into the similarities, differences and overlaps between the illegal wildlife trade and the illegal drug trade, using original and literature-based research from the Russian Far East and Western Europe respectively. The purpose of such a comparison is to gain further insight into the illegal wildlife trade through the examination of the more thoroughly studied illegal drug trade. We first examine the global size of these markets and

then detail and compare actors and smuggling operations found in each. This leads to a possible typology of features that the trades have in common and to discussion of the direct linkages between these two illicit markets.



# Punishment and Its Alternatives

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

## **ACTION RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY REVIEWED: LESSONS FROM THE FIELD OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

**IVO AERTSEN**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
LEUVEN, BELGIUM

Poor implementation of innovative models is a well known phenomenon in criminal justice reform. In this respect, action research as lever for guided development and implementation is insufficiently known in criminology. In this paper, we will focus on the relevance and applicability of action research in criminology and criminal justice, starting from the case of restorative justice as developed in Belgium (and other countries). In particular, the following will be dealt with: the concept and different types of action research, its place in implementation policies, the relationship between researchers and practitioners, and finally the function of action research in criminological theory building.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN BELGIUM**

**IVO AERTSEN**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
LEUVEN, BELGIUM

A concise general overview will be given of various models of restorative justice in Belgium, as they have been implemented since the late 1980s. These models mainly relate to victim-offender mediation and conferencing, with both juveniles and adults, and at all stages of the criminal justice process. Special attention will go to (1) the relation to criminal justice, (2) the role of academics and research in such developments, and (3) the potential of developing a co-ordinated approach in policy making at the local and the national level.

## **RECIDIVISM STUDY IN ESTONIA**

**ANDRI AHVEN**

ESTONIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, TALLINN, ESTONIA

The presentation describes the results of the first major recidivism study in Estonia that was carried out in 2009-2010. The study covered three target groups: offenders who were convicted in 2007-2008 and were not punished by actual prison sentence; offenders with respect to whom proceedings were terminated for reasons of expediency in 2005-2008; offenders released from prison in 2004-2007. The term 'recidivism' meant the commission of a new criminal offence; its indicator was interrogation of a person as a suspect by the police after the date of previous conviction, termination of proceedings or release from prison. Various socio-demographic variables and data on criminal career were used in the analysis. The recidivism rates are presented according to various socio-demographic characteristics, the type of principal punishment and court procedure, the basis for termination of proceedings, and the basis for release from prison.

## **COMMUNITY SERVICE IN THE GREEK CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: RECENT LEGAL CHANGE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS**

**MARIA ANAGNOSTAKI**

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION CENTRE - MUNICIPALITY OF ZOGRAFOU, ATHENS, GREECE

Long established penal measures such as the suspended sentence without supervision and the conversion of the prison sentence into a monetary one are the cornerstones of alternative measures which keep offenders out of prison in Greece. The community service, introduced 2 decades ago, still holds a marginal position and is regarded as a last resort solution for offenders with no means to pay the conversion of their sentence. Recent legislation has made some positive change but missed the opportunity to present an informed reform that would clarify the aims of community service and address serious issues regarding sentencing and implementation practices. On the contrary, parliamentary debate vividly presented a criminal justice system in crisis as well as the absence of any coherent, long term strategy. What could then be

the future of community service? Limitations and strengths are proposed as a framework for further analysis and research.

## **MAKING ATTACHMENT THEORY USABLE WITH OFFENDERS**

**MARIA ANSBRO**

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST/UNIVERSITY OF HERTFORDSHIRE,  
HATFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

Attachment theory has never been more ubiquitous. Social work uses its concepts to judge parenting and to guide work with children looked after by the state. Adverse development outcomes are associated with insecure and disorganised attachments, from education and mental health to delinquency and offending. Attachment theory makes satisfying connections with work on brain structure and development - secure attachments seem to promote the growth of neurotransmitters in the limbic system, an area that regulates emotion. The jigsaw fits together satisfyingly. Why then is it so difficult to draw on attachment to create interventions with offenders? This paper examines plans to apply attachment with offenders, e.g. using typologies of attachment, building secure autonomous styles of narrative. Can these ideas be used to grow the reflective function, improving empathy and impulse control? Or do the gaps in attachment theory show when under the microscope, and lose their uniqueness?

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN EUROPE: THE BENEFITS OF VICTIM-OFFENDER MEDIATION**

**LUCILIA BARROS**

UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA, LAW SCHOOL, COIMBRA, PORTUGAL

In a recent 'Resolution on a roadmap for strengthening the rights and protection of victims, in particular in criminal proceedings' of 9 and 10 June 2011 the Council of the European Union encourages the recourse to restorative justice and alternative dispute resolution methods taking into account the interest of the victim. Restorative justice emphasizes the need to provide opportunities

for those most directly affected by crime to be directly involved in responding to the impact of crime and restoring the losses incurred by victims. Victim-offender mediation is considered the oldest and most empirically grounded restorative justice intervention. This is a process available for victims who want to have a mediation meeting with the offender to discuss how the crime affected them and how the offender can repair the harm. This work aims to analyse the benefits of victim-offender mediation to victims of crime and its impact on society in a European context.

## **JUDGES' AND DEFENCE SOLICITORS' VIEWS ON THE WORK PENALTY: HOW DIFFERENT ARE THEY?**

**KRISTEL BEYENS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

In Belgium, community service was introduced in 1994 as a condition of probation. In 2002 it was 'upgraded' to a so called 'autonomous work penalty'. This changed legal position entailed a remarkable increase in the use of this sentencing option. Trying to understand this evolution, this paper will first describe some general penal decision making mechanisms which can be regarded as being of influence with regard to the imposition of the work penalty in Belgium. Attention will be paid to legal, judicial, organizational and cultural factors that shape sentencing practices. Secondly this paper will focus on the knowledge and views of defence solicitors on the work penalty. Which cases do they regard as being suitable for a work penalty? To what extent do the views and arguments of defence solicitors differ from or match with the judges' views on the suitability of the work penalty in particular cases? And what's the possible impact of the defence on the decision of the judge?



## **DO THE DRUGS, DO THE TIME? THE EFFECT OF DRUG ABUSE ON SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DRUG OFFENDERS**

**STEVEN BELENKO**

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, USA

**CASSIA SPOHN**

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY, PHOENIX, USA

According to the Federal Sentencing Guidelines Manual (2001), drug or alcohol dependence or abuse is an offender characteristic that is 'not ordinarily relevant to the determination of whether a sentence should be outside the applicable guideline range'. Yet, judges fashioning sentences to fit offenders as well as their crimes may take the offender's history of illegal drug use or use of drugs at the time of the offense into account. We use data on drug offenders adjudicated in three U.S. District Courts to investigate this issue. We utilize several different indicators of offender drug abuse/use and examine whether these factors have aggravating or mitigating effects on the likelihood of a downward departure and the length of the prison sentence, controlling for other case and offender characteristics. We also investigate whether these factors have differential effects on sentences by gender and race/ethnicity.

## **CAN WE DISTINGUISH HIGH PERFORMANCE FROM LOW PERFORMANCE PROBATION PROGRAMS?**

**JAMES BYRNE**

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL, NEWBURYPORT, USA

This presentation will include a critical, evidence-based review of the available research on the effectiveness of probation as a sanction, utilizing a variety of measures of probation success ( punishment, recidivism reduction, service provision, offender improvement in specific risk-related problem areas). Based on this review, I consider the possibility of developing performance measures for probation that will allow us to distinguish high performance from low performance probation programs.

## **BEYOND THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE? NEW APPROACHES TO JUSTICE**

**HARRY BLAGG**

PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY, PLYMOUTH, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is based on field-research in Australia on what have been called 'Next Generation Courts'. It engages with the critical international research literature on problem-oriented courts and therapeutic jurisprudence and addresses areas of convergence and differences with restorative justice. It then critically examines the relevance of all in relation to what has been called the 'swampy low-lands of practice', by discussing their relevance to 2 key initiatives in Melbourne, a neighborhood court and an innovative, early intervention court support service (CISP).

## **DETAINING TERRORISTS IN SPECIAL FACILITIES: ENHANCED OR RESISTED PUNITIVENESS IN THE NETHERLANDS?**

**MIRANDA BOONE**

UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT/UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN,  
UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

In 2006 two special wings for terrorism related offenders were opened in the Netherlands. The aim was to prevent this category of detainees from recruiting or radicalizing 'regular' prisoners. In practice, only offenders with a Muslim background were detained in this facility under, for Dutch standards, unequalled strict conditions. Immediately after the opening, the institute was heavily criticized, in particular by lawyers and defenders of prisoners rights, but also by terrorist experts. Recently one of the wings was closed, the other one is almost empty and the regime became more relaxed. In this paper the development and debate concerning the terrorist departments will be discussed in the light of the different approaches to punitiveness in Europe. In case the establishment of the terrorist department can be seen as an illustration of enhanced punitiveness, can the closure be interpreted as the opposite?

## **THE ROLE OF FAMILY IN THE LIVES OF INCARCERATED WOMEN**

**KATARZYNA CELINSKA**

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA

In recent years, the rapid growth of female incarceration in the United States has outpaced that of male prisoners. Yet, many important issues regarding imprisoned women's experiences remain understudied. This presentation explores the role of family and children in the lives of incarcerated women via analysis of existing literature and two studies conducted by the author—a quantitative comparison of the determinants of prison rule violations for men and women, and a qualitative analysis of interviews conducted with incarcerated mothers. This study contributes to our understanding of female prisoners' needs and suggests how programs can strengthen family support and improve women's adjustment to prison.

## **HOW RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IS ATTEMPTING TO RE-DEFINE PUNISHMENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND**

**TIM CHAPMAN**

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER, BELFAST, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper will describe the political context from which restorative justice initiatives emerged in Northern Ireland. It will outline the different forms it has taken within the community and statutory sectors. The paper will analyse the resistance and the challenges that these initiatives have faced when a new paradigm of justice and punishment confronts existing practices and professional interests.

## **ENGAGING POLITICAL PRISONERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN TALKING ABOUT DESISTANCE**

**TIM CHAPMAN**

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER, BELFAST, UNITED KINGDOM

Shadd Maruna and Tim Chapman have been engaged in designing and delivering a programme to encourage desistance among political prisoners in Northern Ireland. Innovative methods were employed to build a working relationship based upon trust and respect and to deconstruct the political ideology which led to serious violence using a narrative approach. The initial evaluation demonstrated the efficacy of the engagement though it is too soon to assess whether the programme has had an impact on future behaviour. This paper will outline the process and its theoretical basis and speculate upon its application to the engagement of a wider range of serious offenders.

## **REVOCAION OF EARLY RELEASE MECHANISMS IN SPAIN**

**JOSÉ CID**

AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, BARCELONA, SPAIN

**BEATRIZ TEBAR**

CATALAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, BARCELONA, SPAIN

In this research we aim to analyze how the recall system for early release mechanisms (open regime and parole) works in Spain. For this purpose we will analyze: the legal framework of Spanish recalling system, the data on the use of conditional early release measures, and the judicial decisions on this subject. The data shows that many prisoners are recalled from open regime but once they are paroled revocation is rarely used. Through this analysis we will explore the criteria used by administrative authorities and the judiciary to revoke early release mechanisms. On the basis of this analysis we will underline the strengths and weakness of the Spanish recall system.

## **PERSONAL NETWORKS PRIOR TO DETENTION: A COMPARISON BETWEEN PRISONERS AND THE GENERAL POPULATION**

### **RUBEN DE CUYPER**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

### **ANJA DIRKZWAGER**

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### **PETER VAN DER LAAN**

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### **PAUL NIEUWBEERTA**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

### **BEATE VÖLKER**

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

Personal networks of prisoners have hardly been investigated in previous research. The aim of this study is twofold: 1) to describe prisoners' personal networks prior to detention, focusing on several dimensions of the network (e.g. network size, characteristics of the network members, characteristics of the relationships within the network) and 2) to compare prisoners and the general Dutch population regarding their network. Criminological and social network theories propose a set of assumptions about network differences, from which several hypotheses are derived. In order to test these hypotheses, we use unique data from the PRISON project and the Social Survey on the Networks of the Dutch (SSND). These datasets contain detailed information about the networks of inmates in Dutch prisons and of a representative sample of the general Dutch population.

## **RESTORATIVE CONFERENCING FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS: A TROJAN HORSE IN THE BELGIAN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM?**

**MÉLANIE DECOCO**

UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE, LIÈGE, BELGIUM

While victim-offender mediation has a rather long tradition in Belgian juvenile justice practices, restorative conferencing was largely unknown in the French speaking part of the country when introduced by law in 2006. Considering its sudden arrival, as well as its innovative nature, it was clear that the initial implementation and the use of restorative conferencing would benefit from scientific support. Therefore, a quantitative follow up was organised which points to large differences in the use of restorative conferencing between judicial districts. In order to explore further this finding, a qualitative investigation of the judges' decision making process was set up through the analysis of court files and through interviews with magistrates and social workers. The first results point to a contradiction between practice and legislator's intentions (priority to restorative conferencing) and to the challenge that represents the introduction of restorative offers in a protection model.

## **THE IMPACT OF THE LENGTH OF CRIMINAL JUDICIAL PROCEDURES ON TRENDS IN PRISON POPULATIONS**

**NATALIA DELGRANDE**

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Prison population rates are influenced by the length of criminal judicial procedures -which has an impact on the number of remand detainees- and by the length of the sentences imposed. Using data from surveys conducted by the Council of Europe, this presentation studies the influence of both factors on European prison populations. Special attention is paid to the vast diversity of the national judicial systems and its influence on the differences observed across Europe in each of the indicators used in this research. The length of the

procedures is measured through a combined index that includes the flow of incoming cases to the courts and the length of the courts' procedures which, combined with the flow of outgoing cases, allow calculating an enhanced disposal rate for each country. Homicide and robbery proceedings are studied in detail. The results presented cover the years 2004 to 2008, during which major reforms took place in many European countries.

## **PRISONERS' MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT**

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The importation model of prison adjustment asserts that adjustment to prison life is a consequence of the characteristics prisoners bring with them - or 'import' - to prison. Based on this model we examine to what extent prisoners import pre-existing health problems when they enter prison. The aims of the paper are: 1) to examine prisoners' mental and physical health prior to imprisonment and 2) to assess the relationship between their pre-existing health and their behavior in prison. Data are used from the Prison Project, a longitudinal study on the effects of imprisonment on the further lives of prisoners. 1.900 males who entered one of the remand centers in the Netherlands were interviewed. Compared to the general Dutch population, prisoners reported more depressive symptoms and more feelings of suspicion. 41% were heavy drinkers and 18% used drugs on a daily basis prior to imprisonment. Physical health problems were also prevalent. The implications of the results will be discussed.

## **INMATES' PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY**

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This paper presents findings about feelings of safety of inmates from two wider studies about living conditions in European prisons. Safety is a key dimension of the quality of life in prison. In addition, keeping prisoners safe is an important obligation of the prison authorities. It is therefore of particular importance for legitimacy/fairness aspects as well as the 'moral performance' of prisons. In order to find out to what extent this obligation is met in European prisons, we asked prisoners how safe they felt and if they feared to be victimised while incarcerated. Overall, 1,870 male prisoners from Germany, Denmark, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Poland, Croatia, Belgium, France, England and Spain were interviewed. Data were collected in 2003/2004 (Mare Balticum Prison Project, n = 821) and in 2007-2009 (Long-term Imprisonment and Human Rights, n = 1,049). Findings will be analysed using data on socio-demographic characteristics and on accommodation.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN GERMANY**

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Elements of Restorative Justice such as mediation have been introduced in Germany in legislation and practice since the mid 1980s in juvenile justice and since the early 1990s also in the general criminal law. Although mediation and restitution/reparation are implemented at all stages of the criminal procedure their application still remains limited. The paper discusses the implementation of mediation projects, their organisation and impact on the justice system. There is a lack of statistical data and empirical research on the implementation and outcome of such schemes. Nevertheless recent developments indicate an increase in the use of mediation and a stable organisational structure for restorative justice projects in Germany.



## **PROBATION IN GERMANY**

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Germany has introduced a probation service in 1953. It has experienced a large increase in its working duties and number of probationers since then. In 1963 27,000 clients (against 48,000 prisoners) have been supervised, today more than 170,000 clients (either probationers with immediate suspended sentences of up to two years, or conditionally released prisoners) are supervised (compared to about 52,000 sentenced persons in prisons). Furthermore, approximately 20,000 clients are under supervision because of an intensive supervision order (Führungsaufsicht). In the last decades the probation service has broadened the scope of activities (by delivering social inquiry reports, providing community service and mediation) and changed organisational structures. Currently the issue of continuous care, i. e. preparing prisoners for release and providing aftercare services has become a major issue in Germany. Actual prison legislation provides for an involvement of the probation and aftercare services as soon as possible, in cases of short and medium prison sentences from the beginning of the stay in prison. The paper will present the model of an 'integrated service', which was introduced in the federal state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, and which has become a model for other federal states and foreign jurisdictions. The chair of criminology at Greifswald will start an evaluation of this project in 2011.

## **STAFF SKILLS AND CHARACTERISTICS AND THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF PROBATION**

**IOAN DURNESCU**

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The paper presents in a historical perspective the evolution of the probation officer's profile from its origins - 'the man of God' - to the current days - the 'Homo technicus'. The main finding of this review are that the moral aspects of the probation officers' profile faded especially after the years of professionalization, while the technical or skill-based side of this profile has

developed with two peaks: one after the Second World War and one after 1995 in the context of What Works literature.

## **PROBATION IN ROMANIA. WHERE TO?**

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In the last two years a radical reform was launched in the criminal justice in Romania. A new Criminal Code was adopted and is expected to come into force by the end of this year. Furthermore, a new executional law has just been launched to public debate. The whole probation system and probation practice are to be regulated according to new legislation that is also open to public debate since May this year. This paper provides a critical analysis of the probation developments in the light of the European Probation Rules (Rec (2010)1 of the Council of Europe) and also of the EU Framework Decision of Transferring Probation Supervision (No. 947/JHA/2008).

## **CONFRONTING ANTI-SOCIAL BELIEFS: HOW CAN WE MAKE A DIFFERENCE?**

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Young people who come into contact with the Justice System can possess a series of anti-social beliefs used to justify their offending behaviours. These beliefs are often reinforced and supported by wider social structures such as peers, families and the media. Whilst there is a significant amount of literature in the field regarding anti-social attitudes as a strong risk factor for re-offending, there is limited research regarding how workers supervising these people respond and address these attitudes and beliefs. This paper is based on research undertaken in Australia comprising of direct observation of supervision sessions between workers and their clients on community supervision. This paper explores and contextualises the concept of confrontation, and what it looks like in practice.

## **CHILD SOLDIERS: VICTIMS OR PERPETRATORS? AN ANALYSIS OF THE SIERRA LEONEAN EXPERIENCE**

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In Sierra Leone, both parties in conflict recruited about 5.000 children of up to ten years old. In fact, it has been sufficiently proved that the RUF (Revolutionary United Front) systematically kidnapped children, who were lately drugged and trained to kill, rape or mutilate. Quite frequently these same children were heavily threaten or were forced to witness or even carry out the killing of their own families. It is because of these very particular conditions that the question is raised as to whether child soldiers are perpetrators of terrible crimes or simply other victims of the conflict. Depending on the answer to this question, the legal consequences can vary ostensibly. The goal of this work is to analyse the Sierra Leonean case, in view of the relevant international regulation, examining the different alternatives for the prosecution of this crimes and pondering each of them.

## **THE VANISHING OF THE PRISON SANCTION IN SWITZERLAND, 1890-2010**

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A century ago, Swiss judges and courts punished some 80% of all sentenced persons with an unsuspended prison sanction. During the 20th century, conditional release was generalized, the suspension of the execution of a prison term introduced. In the 1970s, open detention forms were created. In the 1990s, alternatives such as community work and electronically monitored (EM) home detention during leisure time were introduced. Since 2007, a revised penal sanction system is implemented, aiming at the reduction of prison sanctions up to 6 months. In 2009, 86% of all sanctions were monetary penalties, 5% community work orders, 2% suspended prison terms and 7% partially or fully unsuspended prison terms. For a resident population which more than doubled, Switzerland has in 2010 still the same number of prison places as in 1890, the overall occupancy rate being 92%.

## **MACRO-LEVEL DETERMINANTS OF CRIME IN POLAND: AN ECONOMIC APPROACH**

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The paper deals with macro-level identification and quantification of factors determining crime in Poland in the years 1970-2008, with an emphasis given to the deterrence effect. At the stage of equations' specification - which was supported by referring to recognized theories of crime - no initial gradation was done with respect to relative significance of possible determinants of crime, the effect of which was implementation of general to specific modelling strategy. The following types of crime were subject to investigation: (i) total, (ii) violent crimes, (iii) property crimes, (iv) other crimes, and (v) total social costs of crime. The causes of the increasing crime should be associated in the first place with deteriorating social development - among which economic inequality plays the leading role - as well as with lenient penitentiary policies. This cannot be counterbalanced by economic growth solely, which reduces the scale of crime.

## **CLERGY CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: USER-LED PROCESSES OF RESTORATION AND JUSTICE**

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Much has been written about clergy child sexual abuse and their impact on survivors. This paper aims to take the debate forward by making three arguments. First, the nature of these cases extends far beyond the complexities and implications of child sexual violence as a breach of law and order. It also constitutes a violation of faith, identity and indeed the sacramental culture of Catholicism. Second, the paper argues that due to this unique nature, the impact of clergy sexual abuse cases on both parties involved can only be mitigated through user-led solutions such as 'dialogue'. Thirdly, the paper looked at the extant evidence to test whether restorative justice offers a viable form of such a dialogue.

## **YESTERDAY'S PROMISE, TOMORROW'S PROBLEMS: SOME CHALLENGES FACING PROBATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

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Only 4 years after celebrating its 100th anniversary, the Probation Service in England and Wales is in serious trouble. As the de facto monopoly provider of community sentences, the service has been a key player in penal practice for 100 years, yet it is now possible to envisage a future without it. It is threatened by what is a perfect storm of problems, obstacles, initiatives and policies that could lead to its demise. This paper examines some of the problems facing the probation service (including managerialism and populist punitiveness), evaluates how much of a threat they pose to the existence of the service and discusses whether there are routes out of this deeply disturbing situation.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM ICTY**

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One of the reasons for the establishment of the ICTY was that, in the opinion of the UN, it 'would contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace'. Almost two decades later, empirical findings show that the majority of people living in the Balkans find the role of the ICTY for the future of the region not to be serving the interest of the region and just keeping past conflicts alive. This growing dissatisfaction is present in all conflict affected countries, and people believe the proceedings before the ICTY to be ceremonial, with verdicts known before the process is completed (Gallup Balkan Monitor). Are there lessons to be learned? What are potential alternatives to international criminal tribunals?

What could have worked in the Balkans? The paper will explore the potential of restorative justice concepts in the context of massive and wide spread violence in societies such as the Balkans, and try to put international criminal justice and its practice into a new perspective.

## **HOW TO SURVIVE IN PRISON? INMATES' COPING STRATEGIES**

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Anecdotal evidence related to inmates' coping strategies has been found. This qualitative study aims to shed light on this topic. Semi-structured interviews with male inmates were carried out until theoretical saturation has been reached. Inmates of two distinctive Portuguese prisons have been selected to look for environmental effects, and they have been balanced according to their infractions records to explore individual differences. Responses were analyzed using a Grounded Theory approach assisted by NVivo 8 software. Results indicate that the key categories of prisoners' coping strategies are: Relationship, Thoughts and Attitudes, Compliance, Occupation, and Self-control. Major coping differences are presented attending to the prison settings and inmates' infractions records. An explanative model of positive/negative coping and the usage of strategies along time is exposed. Finally, potential implications for inmates' treatment and management are discussed.

## **MORE POLICING, LESS IMPRISONMENT?: A VIEW FROM BASIC RESEARCH AND THEORY**

**MICHAEL GOTTFREDSON**

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The use of mass incarceration as a means to reduce crime rates has been shown to be ineffective and costly. Nevertheless many jurisdictions continue to increase incarceration. Some scholars now argue that increased policing may yield both lower crime rates and less imprisonment. This paper uses basic research and theory to show why both policing and prison will be weakly related to crime and illustrates the problem with recent data from California.

## **IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE BY INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE ACTION RESEARCH**

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This European research project is concerned with the improvement of Restorative Practices and their implementation in Schleswig-Holstein and the partner countries. Even though Restorative Justice measures such as VOM and FGC are already applied it is evident that there is much more room for their application in terms of quantity, as well as quality. Therefore, this project aims to identify and compare different measures used in the partner countries, together with their effectiveness. Based on that, it strives to improve the implementation of instruments, their acceptance amongst relevant actors and the public through action research. One of the main challenges is to increase the involvement and interest of prosecutors and judges to raise the referral rates. To reach this, their image of Restorative Justice Philosophy has to be enhanced and the gap between justice and social agencies be closed. To achieve better cooperation amongst vital actors in the field is central to the project.

## **EDUCATING OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY**

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The low educational attainment of offenders is well established and improving that education is often seen as a means of reducing reoffending and promoting desistance from offending. In the UK much research has examined the provision of education in custodial settings but education provision for offenders on community sentences has been much neglected. This paper will present the results of a piece of research undertaken to explore the range of provision on offer and identify the key characteristics of successfully engaging offenders in education. Parallels will be drawn with other recent studies undertaken with young offenders and young people not in education, employment or training.

## **SENTENCING OF FINE DEFAULTERS AND PREVENTION OF MISDEMEANOURS**

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The Finnish legislation on fine defaulters was changed in 2007 and 2008. Unpaid fines for misdemeanours imposed by the prosecutor in summary penal proceedings cannot any more lead to commission to prison. The reform concerned only the defendants with no income and no money. Fines are still collected in debt recovery procedure through distress and attachment of earnings. The reform thus provides for a natural experiment. A difference-in-differences analysis was conducted with a cohort data from the population registry (n=120 000). The results show no immediate increase in the cost of crime or the misdemeanour rate. Incarceration has thereby a very low or even a negative marginal effect on misdemeanours of the indigent.



## **THE PRISON AS SHOWROOM**

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The showroom metaphor will be used to account for (i) the prison's enduring political popularity; (ii) its specificity within the field of institutions managing social insecurity and (iii) the predominance of imaginary effects of the prison power. As an intervention for human betterment (Bentham; Foucault), the prison displays the self-understanding of the middle- and upper classes contained in the ambition to encourage a law-abiding life of the underprivileged other. As a harsh punishment for transgressions, the prison quickly became the sovereign response par excellence, displaying the authority of the state (Hobbes; Schmitt) and restoring the violated order (Durkheim). The showroom metaphor moreover makes sense of the imaginary rather than real effects of the prison punishment. While ineffective on their own terms, they work in the sense that the institution itself is reproduced over time and can display a politically effective aura of humanitarianism and sovereignty.

## **AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GREIFSWALDER PROJECT 'RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN PENAL MATTERS IN EUROPE'**

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The Department of Criminology at the University of Greifswald, Germany, is conducting a project on 'Restorative Justice in Penal Matters in Europe', funded by the European Commission within the specific 'Criminal Justice Programme 2007-2013'. The project aims to provide an up-to-date and comprehensive overview of restorative approaches in penal settings and contexts by collecting national reports from 37 European countries. The findings stemming from these reports, which shall share a common structure, will subsequently be put into the context of previous research findings in the field of restorative justice in an attempt to identify factors and practices that are conducive or unfavourable to the successful introduction, implementation, organization and delivery

of restorative justice approaches in penal matters in European countries. The paper is a brief presentation of the aims, scope, structure, contemporary research background and applied methodology of the project.

## **PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO THE SENTENCING OF DRUG OFFENCES IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

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This paper will present the results of a focus group study conducted for the Sentencing Council in England and Wales in early 2011, and discuss the role of public opinion in the development of sentencing guidelines. With exceptions, focus group participants had fairly punitive attitudes towards offences involving trafficking and supply. The extent to which these views should be accommodated in the guidance issued by the Sentencing Council is, of course, a contentious issue.

## **MINOR DRUG USE OFFENCES AND REPRIMAND OF THE YOUNG**

### **JARMO HOUTSONEN**

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Narcotics offence legislation reform in Finland criminalized the use and possession of drugs in 2001. One aim was to increase the number of reprimand occasions for the young (15-17 years of age) as an alternative to criminal measures, and to unify non-prosecution practices in the case of minor drug use

offences. Reprimand was seen as an effective tool for early intervention and prevention of criminal career. How well this exit opportunity has been utilized? This paper explores prosecutor and police statistics to describe the distribution and change of the non-prosecution decisions made after reprimand occasions in different local prosecution offices between 2008 and 2001. The results show that the number of reprimands has increased during the past three years, but the decisions vary unevenly among the local prosecution offices. This variation may be due to differences in organizational resources and focus in crime prevention, as well as established police and prosecutor practices.

## **BIAS IN SENTENCING. THE INTERESTING CASE OF RIO DE JANEIRO**

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Brazil considers itself a racial democracy. As such, it is reasonable to suggest that offenders will receive equal treatment in court regardless of their race. In order to test this we analysed data relating to prison sentences given to offenders sentenced in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil between 2004 - 2006 (circa 20,000 disposals). The particular outcome of interest is length of sentence given. In Brazil, after controlling for important legal variables, the effect of race is somewhat different than it is in many western democracies. This paper describes the analysis and offers explanations for the findings.

## **A LAST RESORT: HOW DO JUDGES CONCEIVE OF THE CUSTODY THRESHOLD?**

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The paper reviews a body of recent work which is relevant to an understanding of the 'the custody threshold' i.e. the decision whether to use a custodial or a community sanction. One conclusion from these studies is that judges say that they use custodial sentences only as 'a last resort'. This paper argues that it is highly unlikely that there is a settled and uniform understanding of what constitutes 'the last resort' amongst judges. Research has tended to be based on interviews with individual judges and we don't know whether judges share similar definitions of the last resort. The paper concludes by outlining a research proposal designed to interrogate the concept of 'last resort', investigate the range of variation in perceptions and practice, and suggest how this variation might be handled in developing guidance for sentencers.

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE EVOLUTION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES**

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The United States criminal justice and mental health systems, though separate bureaucracies, are inextricably intertwined. The movement to criminalize mental illness and its impact on both systems is discussed in light of three deinstitutionalization movements. Case studies are examined that demonstrate the dysfunctional interface between the criminal justice and mental health system. Particular attention is given to the role of the current fiscal crisis on community corrections, community mental health services and community wellness.

## **THE COLOR OF INCARCERATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES: BLACKS IN PRISON**

**JANICE JOSEPH**

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Like in the United States, Blacks are overrepresented in the prison system in England and Wales. A 2010 report from the Ministry of Justice indicates that Black prisoners make up 15% of the prisoner population and this compares with 2.2% of the general population - seven times more. Social scientists differ as to the causes of the over representation of Blacks in the prison system. While some view the racial disproportion as a result of racial discrimination, others argue that the differential involvement in crime of Blacks in comparison to other racial groups is the main contributor to this over representation. Using official data, this presentation will examine the nature and extent of the incarceration of Blacks in England and Wales.

## **CRIME AND JUSTICE IN CYPRUS: A CRITICAL OVERVIEW**

**ANDREAS KAPARDIS**

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The paper first discusses the incidence and trends in serious crime and the responses of the criminal justice system in Cyprus, utilising police, court and prison statistics and research findings. Official police figures are questioned and endemic weaknesses of the criminal justice identified. Finally, the paper concludes by addressing the question whether crime and criminal justice in Cyprus are going through a crisis and attempts to predict future developments in both.

## **JUVENILES IN CYPRUS, OFFENDING AND SANCTIONS**

**ANDREAS KAPARDIS**

UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS, NICOSIA, CYPRUS

The paper first presents findings from a recent survey of anti-social behaviour among 870 juveniles in Nicosia aged 12-15 years before questioning official police data on juvenile delinquency and delinquents in Cyprus. Attention then turns to a number of extraneous factors that influence the processing of juveniles through the criminal justice system. Finally, a critique is offered of the custodial and non-custodial measures used to deal with convicted juveniles and the policy implications of the conclusions reached are considered.

## **ACCESS TO RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

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According to a widespread consensus participation is one of the key features of restorative justice. A pre-condition for successful conflict resolution is autonomy of the parties involved. This includes voluntary and consensual participation. Surprisingly, the issue of autonomous participation is being addressed mainly with regard to the process of conflict resolution and its outcome. Little attention has been drawn to the access side of RJ. In clear contradiction to the ideal of autonomous participation, most European jurisdictions provide for RJ options that depend on ex officio referrals. RJ programs depending on referral agencies which are part of the criminal justice system result in qualitative and quantitative selection. To balance out such selection mechanisms victim and offender should have independent access to RJ. The paper will explore the potential of self-referrals from a theoretical and practical perspective and exemplify some German provisions that allow self referrals.

## **EVALUATION OF REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR DUI OFFENDERS - A PILOT PROJECT IN FINLAND**

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The aim of the study is to evaluate effects of a new rehabilitation program that has been introduced to a Finnish sanctioning system. It's target group is offenders who are convicted to an unconditional prison term because of driving under influence (DUI). This particular group especially has an extremely high risk of re-offending. Research material contains interviews and statistical analysis. During nearly 3 year experimental stage, almost 100 prisoners have passed the obligatory program. A typical participant is approximately 43 years old man who carries out his 4th unconditional prison term during the program. The prisoner has no own motivation to participate. In spite of that results seem to be promising. According to tentative results, the program has evoked slight changes in prisoner's attitudes towards change in their lifestyle and substance abuse. At least prisoners are forced to discuss about substance abuse and consequences of it.

## **RAPID CHANGES IN THE TBS-SANCTION FOR MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IN THE NETHERLANDS IN THE LAST DECADE**

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Against the background of changes in the Dutch political climate we saw rapid developments, like

- an increase in the detainees' refusal to participate in forensic mental health assessment
- a decrease in the number of tbs-sanctions per year,
- an increase in the duration of the sanction
- a decrease of the possibilities for leave,
- an increase in the chance of remaining in a long stay ward of a tbs hospital for life.

These specific developments will be interpreted and explained by means of research data.

## **THE FUTURE OF PROBATION IN SPAIN**

**ELENA LARRAURI**

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Spain had no tradition of probation until the new democratic penal Code (1995). Probation services developed mainly through recent legal reforms regarding gender violence offences (sentence to unpaid work, 2003, and Cognitive Behavioural Programmes, 2005), and traffic offences (unpaid work and Cognitive Behavioural Programmes, 2007). The main punishments Probation Services administer in Catalonia is Unpaid Work and CBP for gender offences and traffic offences. These two offences were misdemeanours until they got scaled up to be a crime due to political pressure. The concentration of probation services in these two offences has several consequences: a) great increase in probation services demand; b) probation services occupied almost totally with low risk offenders; c) probation officers transformed into an administrative officer that controls the implementation of the sentence more than a social worker that helps and supervises offenders in the community.

## **'SUPER ISOLATION' - REFLECTIONS ON SO CALLED 'N-UNITS' IN POLISH PRISONS**

**ZBIGNIEW LASOBIK**

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This paper analyses functioning of special unites within polish prisons called 'N-units'. 'N' stands for polish word 'niebezpieczny' = 'dangerous'. These places are being analyzed as a part of the penitentiary system but mostly as part of the culture in general sense and prison culture in particular, with the approach Florian Znaniecki used to call getting know culture with the 'humanistic coefficient'.

One of the main problems which I discusses is whether we can say that particular person (human being) is dangerous. I argue that we can not use this word



towards a person for ethical reasons, as well as for logical and linguistic reasons. To understand the nature of the 'N-unit' it is not enough to say that this is a special space physically separated from the rest of the prison. To understand the nature of such units it is crucial to be aware that it is separated from the rest of the prison also in a symbolic way, i.e. special rituals to pass through certain physical security measures.

## **NEW PROBLEMS OF LEGITIMACY IN HIGH SECURITY PRISONS, POST 9/11**

**ALISON LIEBLING**

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The terrorist attacks of 9/11 and 7/7, have precipitated significant change in High Security prisons. Whilst the English high security prison is not an exported 'supermax', it has evolved in unexpected ways. Prisoners describe 'an intensification of enclosure' relating to the length and nature of their sentences, the prominence of risk assessments, and the pressures they face in an environment still social and 'liberal' in relation to each other, and yet constraining and violent. Meaning and hope are difficult to find. Activities that permit psychological growth (known as 'pampering') are prohibited. In a repeat study first conducted in 1998, prisoners describe experiencing crises of identity and survival, violence and religious discrimination. Conversion to new faith identities is one response to such conditions.

## **EU-PROJECT: IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

**RICARDA LUMMER**

KIEL UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, KIEL, GERMANY

**OTMAR HAGEMANN**

KIEL UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, KIEL, GERMANY

This international research project is concerned with the improvement of RJ measures and their implementation in Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) and

the partner countries. Even though RJ measures, such as VOM and FGC, are officially part of the criminal justice system, it is evident that there is much more room for their application in terms of quantity, as well as quality. Therefore, this project aims to identify and compare different measures applied in the partner countries, together with their effectiveness. Based on that, it strives to improve the implementation of instruments, their acceptance amongst relevant actors and the public through action research. One of the main challenges, however, is to increase the involvement and interest of prosecutors and judges, so that referral rates are raised. In order to reach this, their image of RJ-Philosophy has to be enhanced and the gap between justice and social agencies be closed.

## **SENTENCING VIGNETTES AND COMPARATIVE SENTENCING RESEARCH**

**NIAMH MAGUIRE**

WATERFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, WATERFORD, IRELAND

Comparative criminal justice is fraught with difficulties and international sentencing comparisons are no exception. As a result, the main indicator usually used in comparative penology is the rate of imprisonment and this often lacks depth and can be misleading. An alternative methodology, introduced by Davies et al (2004), involves combining sentencing vignettes and in-depth analysis of contextual factors as a means of gaining insight into comparative penal practices. This paper reports the findings of a small-scale comparative sentencing study that adopted this methodology to compare levels of punitiveness in the sentencing practices of Irish judges with those of judges from Finland, and England and Wales. The usefulness of sentencing vignettes for the comparative exploration of sentencing cultures is evaluated and the importance of combining vignettes with in-depth analysis of contextual factors specific to each jurisdiction is highlighted.

## **WHEN IS PRISON A LAST RESORT? JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS**

**NIAMH MAGUIRE**

WATERFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, WATERFORD, IRELAND

The principle that prison should be used only as a last resort is longstanding. However, the precise definition of the principle of last resort varies and the malleability of the concept undermines its ability to guide practice in a consistent way. This paper briefly examines the theoretical underpinnings of the principle and then presents research findings from a sentencing study in Ireland that explored how judges perceived it. While most judges agreed with the principle of last resort, many qualified their agreement by explaining what 'last resort' meant to them. Judicial agreement was also contradicted somewhat by judicial sentencing behaviour.

## **THE ALLOCATION OF SENTENCING DISCRETION IN THE ITALIAN LEGAL EXPERIENCE ABOUT SECURITY POLICIES**

**GRAZIA MANNOZZI**

UNIVERSITY OF INSUBRIA, PAVIA, ITALY

My paper intends to focus on the allocation of sentencing discretion after the reforms inspired by the strengthening of security policies occurred in Italy during the last decade. It tries to verify if discretion has been really shifted from the hands of judge to those of legislator, through the introduction of mandatory minimums and the stiffening of sentence ranges especially for immigrants or recidivists, or if, despite such constraints, discretion still plays a strong role in sentencing decision making.

## **COMMUNITY SANCTIONS AND MEASURES IN EUROPE: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN THE SPACE II SURVEY**

**YANN MARGUET**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**NATALIA DELGRANDE**

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**MARCELO F. AEBI**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

SPACE II is a Council of Europe's project, which main goal is to provide information on persons serving non-custodial and semi-custodial sanctions and measures (NCSM) in Europe. From its creation in 1999 to its very recent fourth edition (SPACE II 2009, published in 2011), more and more Council of Europe Member States have participated in this comparative survey. The aim of this paper is to present the main methodological problems involved in the collection of comparative data on community sanctions and measures across Europe. These problems are mainly related to the wide variation on the different national concepts of probation, the unequal levels of institutionalisation of probation throughout Europe, and the disparities in the way the executed NCSM are recorded. The current strategy to overcome these problems is presented and the limits of international comparisons are highlighted.

## **WHAT IS A RESTORATIVE CITY?**

**HEATHER MARTIN**

UNIVERSITY OF HULL, HULL, UNITED KINGDOM

Hull has the aim of becoming the world's first 'restorative city'. The pursuit itself, at both a strategic and practical level, is in its infancy. However, the thinking behind how the city responds to crime, harm and wrongdoing is not only progressive, but oppositional to contemporary dominant responses to crime and punishment. This paper explores the idea of a restorative city, what this might look like and whether the vision can translate into practice.

The paper questions whether the social and political conditions are right for restorative justice to seek independent legitimacy and by doing so emancipate itself from the position as subordinate to the criminal law.

## **THE UNHEARD: THE VOICES OF MOTHERS SERVING THEIR FIRST SHORT PRISON SENTENCE**

**ISLA MASSON**

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM)

Research indicates that females and males experience imprisonment very differently. Most females are sentenced to prison for less than 12 months in England and Wales, and of this group, most are mothers who imprisoned for non-violent offences and have lengthy histories of social exclusion and abuse. The use of short prison sentences as punishment for these women is ineffective because they fail to help them address their offending behavior or any of the social disadvantages that many of these women routinely encounter. Instead these sentences often increase any problems, resulting in a negative long-term impact on these women and their families. This impact will be most felt during the first incarceration period. It is argued that most of these women could be punished in the community, at a much lower financial, psychological and emotional cost. Through a series of interviews with women whilst in custody and post release, this paper allows the voices of some of these women to be heard.

## **MEDIUM VS. MESSAGE: COMMUNICATING JUSTICE - LESSONS FROM PORNOGRAPHY**

**PAUL MCGUINNESS**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

In punishing we aim to send a variety of messages signifying justice not just to stakeholders of a crime but society in general. The mediums through which

we punish, the architecture of the prison, the structured action of community sentences, and the interactions permissible within these constructs, influence what can be communicated. As such, any sanction aiming to affect, be it reparative or restorative, must countenance the relationship between the medium and how it impacts upon the message. I argue that how we punish can either objectify or 'subjectify' offenders, influencing how society comes to consume justice in much the same way that sex is communicated through pornographies and how this content is consumed impacts upon conceptions of sexuality in society. For the affective deficit brought about by 'latemodern' technologies to be overcome we must investigate punishment mediums possessing a greater emotional bandwidth or else give way to a distant and objectifying punitiveness.

## **OLD WINE INTO NEW WINESKINS: IMPLEMENTING REPARATIVE SANCTIONS IN SCOTLAND**

**PAUL MCGUINNESS**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

Reparation has emerged as the guiding modality for community sentencing in a number of European countries. By signposting Scotland's road to reparation, culminating in this year's introduction of Community Payback Orders, this paper aims to uncover the circumstances that support reparation. Indeed, Scotland's journey to this point, marked by confluences in civil and criminal law developments, reacting to tensions from preserving a Scottish welfarism in the face of a prevailing global managerialism, unearths dilemmas pertaining to reparation's implementation. With such a convoluted genesis, greater definition of reparation's purpose and how this is to be achieved is required, otherwise reparation could pass for retribution. This paper queries the compatibility of the reparative message and its medium of transmission. Sentencers assume a creative, interpretative responsibility: how they approach this task could have dramatic consequences for reparation's success, however defined.

## **UNDERSTANDING CHANGES IN THE SENTENCING OF WOMEN**

**GILL MC IVOR**

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING, STIRLING, UNITED KINGDOM

**MICHELE BURMAN**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

Scotland, like many jurisdictions, has witnessed a significant increase in female imprisonment in recent years. The numbers of women remanded and received into prison under direct sentence almost doubled between 1999-2000 and 2008-09. Police arrest, prosecution and sentencing data were analysed to identify explanations for the rise in female imprisonment. This revealed no evidence of women's increasing participation in crime, nor of more women being prosecuted. The growth in female imprisonment appeared to reflect sentencers' increased punitiveness towards women rather than changes in the pattern of female offending. However, although more women are being imprisoned (and for longer periods of time) the majority of women still commit relatively minor crimes and receive short prison sentences and could be alternatively dealt with by community sanctions. The implications of the findings - including the disproportionate increase in the imprisonment of older women - will be considered.

## **MIRROR, MIRROR: PENAL HISTORY AS COMPARATIVE PENOLOGY**

**FERGUS MC NEILL**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

**BETH WEAVER**

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

Drawing on an oral history of Scottish probation in the 1960s, this paper aims to explore the spaces between the official discourses of the penal welfarist era and its instantiation as a lived (or at least as a remembered) reality. The research findings suggest that welfarism was perhaps no less 'volatile and contradictory' than contemporary late-modern penality, and that the implied

comparative project of historical penology (i.e. comparing the past with the present) offered in accounts of penal transformation is no less complex than the project of contemporary comparative penology (i.e. between penal states or jurisdictions). In both cases, we need to be more careful about both points of comparison (past and present, here and elsewhere), and to avoid the trap of celebrating one and condemning the other.

## **RURAL PROBATION WORK AND THE TRANSITION TO PROFESSIONALISATION IN MID-WALES**

**JOHN MINKES**

SWANSEA UNIVERSITY, SWANSEA, UNITED KINGDOM

Probation practice in rural areas is a neglected subject. This paper draws on interviews and documentary research to trace the early history of the probation service in one of the most rural areas of England and Wales and then focuses on the transition which took place in the 1970s from a part-time service staffed by local people to a modern, professional service, staffed mainly by qualified officers who moved in from other areas, mostly from England. It thus deals with two issues: the special problems presented by rural work and the change from voluntary to professional staff. It concludes that something was lost in the transition in terms of the closeness to the local communities but the move to professionalisation was inevitable. However, the new staff succeeded in combining some of the qualities that had distinguished their predecessors with their new skills and knowledge.



## **PRISON PROJECT: INTENDED AND UNINTENDED EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT**

**PAUL NIEUWBEERTA**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

**ANJA DIRKZWAGER**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

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Although imprisonment is frequently imposed, there is surprisingly little knowledge about the causal effects of imprisonment on the further life course of ex-prisoners and their families. In order to fill this knowledge gap, we have started the PRISON Project. The PRISON Project is a longitudinal study on the life circumstances of (ex-)prisoners before, during and after their imprisonment. The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between imprisonment on the one hand, and recidivism and conventional life domains on the other hand (e.g. employment, family formation, social networks, health). A cohort of more than 1,900 prisoners, who entered one of the remand centres in the Netherlands between October 2010 and April 2011, will be followed for 3 years. At the first wave, participants were interviewed and filled out a written questionnaire. The response rate was 65%. In this paper, the design of the project and some results of the first wave will be presented.

## **BACK DOOR SENTENCING: RECALLING THE CONDITIONALLY RELEASED PRISONER**

**NICOLA PADFIELD**

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM

In England and Wales, most prisoners are released from prison conditionally at the halfway point in their sentence (or sooner), but a large and increasing number of them are being recalled to prison during this second part of the sentence. This presentation will describe recent research which has involved the analysis of prisoner files, as well as interviews with over 40 prisoners who have been recalled to prison. It will present the early findings from the research project, and propose some possible solutions to the many problems identified with the recall process.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE**

**ANDREA PAROSANU**

ERNST MORITZ ARNDT UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD,  
GREIFSWALD, GERMANY

**JOANNA GRZYWA**

ERNST MORITZ ARNDT UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD,  
GREIFSWALD, GERMANY

**ECATERINA BALICA**

ROMANIAN ACADEMY, INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY,  
BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

In Central and Eastern Europe, the concept of 'restorative justice' emerged in particular after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Already prior to this collapse, many socialist countries provided forms of extra-judicial conflict resolution (for instance Conflict Commissions in former East Germany). In nearly all post-Soviet bloc states, mediation is the most popular and commonly provided form of restorative justice. In this talk, the developments of restorative justice (especially mediation) and of the relevant criminal legislation in Central and Eastern Europe shall be looked at more closely by highlighting the examples of Poland and Romania.

## **THE CLASH OF TITANS: PROBATION OFFICERS AND JUDGES, TWO PROFESSIONS CREATING CLIENTS**

**ANDERS PERSSON**

PRISON AND PROBATION SERVICE, MALMÖ, SWEDEN

**KERSTIN SVENSSON**

LUND UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, SWEDEN

In many European jurisdictions pre-sentence reports are an integral part of the sentencing process, although studies indicate that these reports have a moderate impact on the judges' decisions. In Sweden the pre-sentence investigations are conducted by probation officers, a profession more related to social work than law. In a previous study of pre-sentence reports in Sweden, we found signs of a relatively high concordance between the probation officers suggestions and the actual sentence. This finding led us to ask whether both professions have the power to create clients, although the formal power to pass judgment and decide on sanctions lies with the judge. In our presentation we pursue this question by investigating the relation between the two professions and how they argue about suitable sanctions. By examining probation officers' arguments in their reports and judges' arguments in the subsequent judicial decisions, we seek to identify both signs of concordance and variation.

## **ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINAL MASCULINITY AND CRIMINAL SUBCULTURE IN THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

**RŪTA PETKEVIČIŪTĖ**

VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY, KAUNAS, LITHUANIA

The relation between masculinity as a social construct and criminology is significant therefore correctional facilities and prison become important spaces for the masculinity researches. Prison is a masculine space that expands power relations and hegemonic masculinity. Gender and sexuality are a foremost means of controlling power relations in a prison space. Hence this presentation attempts to explore the relation between masculinity and criminal subculture and is in search of alternatives to criminal imprisoned masculinity. Using the qualitative research (interviews and observation), the presentation examines

two different cases of Lithuanian and Polish correctional facilities. Unavoidably the presentation will analyze a question of criminal subculture, its meaning and transformation.

## **GETTING TECHNICAL: CALIFORNIA PAROLE OFFICERS' CONTINUED USE OF TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS DURING REFORM**

**DANIELLE RUDES**

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY, FAIRFAX, USA

Technical violations (TVs) are one part of the corrections system in the U.S. that generally privileges safety as a primary goal. The effects of this system are visible in states like California where approximately 70,000 parolees are returned to prison on TVs annually. However, what happens when TVs are no longer an agency-approved option for managing parole violators? Using ethnographic data collected during 3 years of fieldwork with California parole agents this paper considers how agents supervise technical violators after the initiation of rehabilitative-focused reform encouraging agents to avoid violating parolees for technicals. Data analysis suggests that parole agents view this reform negatively responding with resistance strategies including: 1) forming police partnerships; 2) piling charges and 3) enhancing paperwork strategies. These findings have implications for the effectiveness of reform implementation and the success of prisoner reentry initiatives.

## **PENITENTIARY SOCIAL INTERVENTION IN SPAIN. PANORAMIC VIEW FROM A GENRE PERSPECTIVE**

**CARMEN RUIDIAZ GARCÍA**

UNIVERSITY OF LA RIOJA, LOGROÑO (LA RIOJA), SPAIN

**ALBERTO FERNÁNDEZ RUIDÍAZ**

KING JUAN CARLOS UNIVERSITY, MADRID, SPAIN

With the presentation of this poster, it is hoped that two objectives can be achieved: firstly, to carry out a general review of the foundations on which

the penitentiary system in Spanish rests; secondly, to analyse the penitentiary execution implemented in Spain as a result of the General Penitentiary Law 1/79 of September 26th from a perspective of genre, using data, figures, projects and programmes with the aim of expressing the possible logistical changes and socio-educational practices that have been developed over time, with a view to the future.

## **A SOCIO-HISTORICAL VIEW OF PENITENTIARY SOCIAL INTERVENTION IN SPAIN. CHANGES AND CHALLENGES**

**CARMEN RUIDIAZ GARCÍA**

UNIVERSITY OF LA RIOJA, LOGROÑO (LA RIOJA), SPAIN

**ALBERTO FERNÁNDEZ RUIDÍAZ**

KING JUAN CARLOS UNIVERSITY, MADRID, SPAIN

The history of penitentiary social intervention in Spain is replete with singular moments and figures. From the innovative proposals made by Concepción Arenal and Victoria Kent to the firm commitment for rehabilitation and social reinsertion of recluses expressed in Art. 25.2 of the constitutional text of 1978 and in General Penitentiary Law 1 /79 of September 26th. Since then until the present day, a lot of ground has been covered and significant 'good practices' have been consolidated. Particularly outstanding in recent years has been the Programme of Actions for Equality, the respect modules and the setting up of the Penitentiary Social Board (the participatory body of civil society in penal execution). With this poster we aim to carry out a socio-historical review of penitentiary social intervention implemented in Spain, with a view to the future.

## **AN EU MODEL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE? MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF SENTENCING DECISIONS AND PRISONERS' TRANSFER**

**STEFAN SCHUMANN**

UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ, GRAZ, AUSTRIA

New developments in European legislation introduce a system of mandatory mutual recognition and enforcement of sentencing decisions between the EU Member States. The Framework decision 2008/909/JHA has to be transposed into domestic laws by December 2011. What is the empirical background and legal impact of that new system of transfer of prisoners? Is it all about rehabilitation? Does the Member States' differing rules and practice on sanctioning and early release oppose an intensive use of this system? Or does this new system require the development of a common European model of criminal justice by harmonizing EU Member States' criminal justice systems?

## **PUBLIC RESPONSE AND ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

**LIZZIE SEAL**

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is based on a qualitative study of public responses to the death penalty in England and Wales, 1930-65, the era leading up to abolition. Previous assessments of abolition have concentrated on the Parliamentary process and frequently argue that it was a measure taken by the elite and contrary to public opinion. An examination of qualitative sources enables identification of the wider issues that people attached to the death penalty and also of the emotions they invested in it. It also makes it possible to analyse differing responses to different cases. This analysis complicates our understanding of public views on capital punishment during the era and reveals the ways in which certain pivotal cases, perceived as unfair, damaged the legitimacy of the death penalty. Therefore, the story of abolition in England and Wales needs to be understood as being wider than that of the Parliamentary elite.

## **A PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIME? THE MISSING ELEMENT IN DESERT THEORY**

**LESLIE SEBBA**

HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

Perhaps owing to an underlying intellectual strength and coherence, desert sentencing is proving resilient. Desert philosophers have provided detailed guidance as to the components of offence seriousness, and the manner in which such seriousness should be reflected in the sentencing tariff in accordance with the principle of ordinal proportionality. These theorists, however, have been less coherent with regard to the levels of sanctioning severity required to reflect the seriousness of offences in general - the principle of cardinal proportionality. One consequence is that policy-makers cannot know if the logic of the proposals before them is to render their criminal justice system more or less punitive. The paper will review a number of proposed solutions to this problem. The relevance of 'conventions' and human rights norms will be considered, as well as the significance of the emerging dichotomy between public opinion and public judgment.

## **RETHINKING BREAKFAST: HOW PRISON FOODWAYS NARRATIVES CAN BUILD KNOWLEDGE ABOUT INCARCERATION**

**AMY SMOYER**

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE,  
NEW HAVEN, USA

Foodways theory suggests that the multiple ways food is obtained, prepared, distributed and consumed plays an important role in the construction of identity, social relationships and place. In environments where there are marked differences in individuals' access to power and control, food becomes all the more significant. From this, narratives about prison foodways are well-suited for exploring how inmates understand the prison institution and their experience of incarceration. This poster will share stories collected from formerly incarcerated women in Connecticut, USA, about prison foodways. Findings explore how incarcerated people understand, construct and interpret

the prison institution, correctional staff, other inmates and themselves through daily food activities. This analysis provides a novel perspective on inmates' understandings of self and correctional authority that can be used in planning prison-based and reentry programs.

## **LEGITIMACY OF IMPRISONMENT, COMMUNITY SANCTIONS AND FINES - A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE**

**SONJA SNACKEN**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**DIRK VAN ZYL SMIT**

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY, NOTTINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

Punishment is without doubt one of the most coercive forms of the exercise of state power. Its application in a democratic constitutional state therefore requires legitimation. 'Legitimacy', however, is a multidimensional concept which is used differently by (constitutional) lawyers, political philosophers and social scientists. And different forms of punishment entail different levels or types of state interferences in fundamental rights and freedoms of offenders. We examined the strengths and weaknesses of the emerging European human rights framework for the protection of prisoners' rights and the use of imprisonment as a last resort. In this paper, we want to analyse and compare the demands of legitimacy for imprisonment, community sanctions and fines by integrating a European human rights and a social scientist approach to this issue.



## **PUNITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS NON-VIOLENT STREET CRIMINALS AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINALS**

**MARI-LIIS SÖÖT**

UNIVERSITY OF TARTU, TARTU, ESTONIA

The aim of the study is to identify variables that influence punitive attitudes, and to find out whether these variables differ in respect of non-violent street criminals and white-collar criminals. The respondents surveyed in the study reported sentencing preferences that were harsher in the case of corruption offenders than in the case of common thieves. The study demonstrates that punitive attitudes towards street criminals and white-collar criminals are triggered by different mechanisms.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN PRISONS: MERGING THE CONCEPTS OF RESTORATION AND IMPRISONMENT**

**NIKOLAOS STAMATAKIS**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Could the concept of restorative justice ever be compatible with imprisonment? This argument is controversial even within the restorative justice movement. Bearing in mind that prisons are complex institutions, and given the clear tendency of restorative justice to merge with and alter the focus of imprisonment, this presentation aims to highlight these aspects of prisons that hamper the wide implementation of restorative justice in such settings. Thinking creatively and taking into consideration these aspects, suggestions for surpassing the above obstacles and constructing a 'restorative prison' are also envisaged.

## **SIGNS OF RESISTANCE? PROBATION OFFICERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS RISK-ASSESSMENTS**

**KERSTIN SVENSSON**

LUND UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, SWEDEN

**ANDERS PERSSON**

SWEDISH PRISON AND PROBATION SERVICE, NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN

During the last few years the orientation towards risk and risk management has gradually become visible in most of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service's areas of responsibility. In a study conducted in 2009-2010 focusing pre-sentence reports, we found discrepancies between the organizational ambitions with risk-assessments and how pre-sentence reports in fact were constructed. In our study we argued that there is a discrepancy between two types of logics - an organizational logic and a professional logic. In this presentation our aim is to elaborate on this argument. By focusing the reasons given by the probation officers who expressed doubts or concerns about the risk-concept we question whether this could be seen as signs of resistance based the professional logic. Given the connection between a professional logic, influenced by social work, and a resistance against the focus on risk, we then move on to a discussion about the future of professional discretion.

## **FACTS AND FIGURES ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISION-MAKING IN BELGIUM**

**CARROL TANGE**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINALISTICS AND CRIMINOLOGY,  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**ERIC MAES**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINALISTICS AND CRIMINOLOGY,  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

During the last decades conditional release legislation in Belgium has substantially changed. In this paper, we will first present the history and current status of conditional release legislation in Belgium. Next, we will discuss the

evolution of conditional release practice in Belgium during the last 30 years, with special attention for a comparison with other modalities of release from prison (absolute figures and proportion within the total number of releases from prison, percentage of conditional release granted, time served). Finally, we will put forward some results of a more detailed analysis of conditionally released prisoners in 2007 by the tribunal for the application of sentences (socio-demographic characteristics, length of detention, time served before conditional release, time exceeding the date of eligibility for conditional release, period of supervision). Hypotheses will be formulated concerning the impact of these legal and institutional evolutions.

## **SENTENCING AND PENAL DECISION-MAKING: ARE DISTINCT NATIONAL IDENTITIES DISAPPEARING?**

**CYRUS TATA**

STRATHCLYDE UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

It is widely argued that the character of sentencing and penal decision-making is undergoing a major change from an individualised to a managerial, actuarial risk-based approach. This paper scrutinises this thesis by examining whether smaller countries are being swept along by an irresistible tide of international convergence. In particular, the paper assesses the evidence in Scottish sentencing and penal practices by analysing: the ways in which defendants are now treated by the state; and secondly, the use of techno-rational instruments to inform and aid sentencing discretion.

## **DISCRETION, DESISTANCE & DUE PROCESS: FRONT & BACK-DOOR SENTENCING IN SCOTLAND**

**CYRUS TATA**

STRATHCLYDE UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

**MARY MUNRO**

STRATHCLYDE UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

**MONICA BARRY**

STRATHCLYDE UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper examines the relationship between ‘front-door’ and ‘back-door’ sentencing policy and politics in Scotland. What is the relationship between judicial and executive decision processes in the breaching and recall of prisoners released into the community. How is it that the much-trumpeted aim to use custody more sparingly has resulted in a toughening of breach conditions? And what can the insights of the desistance literature tell us about recall policy and practice? And what does all this tell us about changing sentencing practices more generally?

## **THE INFORMED SENSE OF JUSTICE IN SCANDINAVIA**

**HENRIK THAM**

STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Within the Scandinavian project on the general sense of justice a postal survey was sent to a representative sample of the adult population. The survey presented six vignettes on serious crimes, primarily crimes of violence. The same questionnaire was administered to a number of judges in all the countries. The results show that the respondents thought that the sentences pronounced in court were considerably lower than that which was suggested by the judges, that the sentences recommended by the respondents were below or at least not above that which was recommended by the judges, and that non-custodial sentences were recommended either alone or as a complement to a prison sentence to a considerable extent by the respondents. Results from the five countries will be presented and questions of methods discussed.

## **WORKING WITH FAMILIES OF YOUNG OFFENDERS**

**CHRISTOPHER TROTTER**

MONASH UNIVERSITY, HAMPTON, AUSTRALIA

There is a body of research which suggests that family issues are important to young offenders and that working with the families of young offenders can be effective in reducing re-offending. Some studies also point to the effectiveness of particular family models such as functional family therapy and multi-systemic therapy. Nevertheless work with the family group is relatively unusual in youth justice settings. This paper reports on the implementation of a family intervention known as 'collaborative family problem solving'. The approach is offered by probation staff over 6 to 10 sessions and incorporates 'what works' principles including focusing on high risk offenders, addressing criminogenic needs and pro-social modelling. The model is currently being implemented in Youth Justice in NSW, Australia, and in a number of other youth justice settings. Evaluation data will be presented at the conference which suggests that young people and their families respond well to the model.

## **ANALYSIS OF SUPERVISION STYLES IN YOUTH PROBATION**

**CHRISTOPHER TROTTER**

MONASH UNIVERSITY, HAMPTON, AUSTRALIA

The study reported on in this paper aimed to examine the content of supervision sessions between probation officers and probationers and how the practices of probation officers relate to client responsiveness, compliance and re-offending. The study aimed in particular to examine the way probation officers use research based skills such as pro-social modelling, problem solving, confrontation, and CBT techniques. It also aimed to examine whether some supervision practices work better with particular probationers for example sex offenders, or minority groups. The results from 139 observations of worker/client interviews suggest that the probation officers were strong on relationship skills, pro-social modelling skills and needs analysis. They spent less time, however, on strategies to address clients' problems. Results relating to re-offending will be available at the conference.

## **MENTAL DISORDER AND DANGEROUS OFFENDER**

**HELENA VALKOVA**

CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

The last findings of psychiatry and psychology suggest our limited knowledge concerning mental health, so that we have to be prepared for possible changes of particular terms referring to mental disorder in the future. More attention has been paid to these questions in the Czech Republic, since the criminal-political pressure is increasing here as in other European countries to protect positional victims of serious crimes from dangerous offenders, who had been diagnosed with mental disorder in the past. The consequence of such an approach is the tendency to expand the possibilities for imposing security detention. Latest decisions of the ECHR in Strasbourg indicate that such legislation is in conflict with the European Conventions.

## **RETHINKING U.S. MASS INCARCERATION: 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY CHALLENGES & IMPLICATIONS FOR EUROPE & BEYOND**

**SHERYL VAN HORNE**

ARCADIA UNIVERSITY, GLENSIDE, USA

This paper examines mass incarceration as an emerging social problem, from both an economic and a moral perspective. Since the recent economic crisis, the formerly seemingly limitless bounty of funds funneled into prisons can no longer continue in many states and the correctional systems now must choose which programs to keep and which to cut back on. Within this economic climate discussions begin to emerge regarding punishment, and policy has begun to change. This paper highlights some of the expensive programs that failed, policy and program changes related to this economic situation, and future challenges and policy implications. Since a number of countries have either adopted or are moving toward the 'get tough' attitude towards crime that began in the 80s in the United States, this paper has significant policy implications for other countries.

## **RISK OF RECIDIVISM AND CRIMINAL SENTENCING: DO HIGH RISK OFFENDERS RECEIVE HARSHER PUNISHMENTS?**

**SIGRID VAN WINGERDEN**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

**JOHAN VAN WILSEM**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

In the Netherlands, the probation officer provides information to the judges on the suspect's background by means of a pre-sentence report, which is founded on a risk assessment (based on the instrument RISC). How does the assessed risk of recidivism affect criminal sentencing? Do 'high risk' offenders receive harsher punishments, even when offence and procedural characteristics are controlled for? And to what extent is criminal sentencing determined by risk-related offender characteristics (e.g. sex, age, criminal history) and offender circumstances (e.g. housing, drug addiction)? Empirical analyses of more than 26.000 criminal cases reveal that the severity of the punishment does not always increase as the items are more criminogenic and that the risk-related items play different roles for different types of sentencing decisions. Sentencing disparities are mainly caused by offence and trial characteristics; the risk-related items are merely used for fine-tuning the penalty.

## **DRUG TREATMENT COURT, STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES**

**FREYA VANDER LAENEN**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

**CHARLOTTE COLMAN**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Problem solving courts, including drug treatment courts (DTC), are on the rise. In May of 2008, an experiment with the DTC was set up in Belgium. A process evaluation of the DTC combined several methods (data-analysis of court files, file study of DTC-clients in treatment facilities, interviews with DTC-clients and

with professionals and a focus group). In 70% of the cases brought before the DTC, a treatment programme is initiated. In 50% of these cases, the programme is adhered to and the conditions imposed by the court are complied with. The participants have a complex profile (85% psychiatric, 83% debts, 68% work related), in addition to their drug - and alcohol - problem.

The treatment case-manager, a member of a treatment service, is the cornerstone of the DTC: (s)he is securing the courts' attention for the complexity of the participants' problems in several life domains. The DTC is not feasible if a sufficient and differentiated (drug) treatment offer is lacking.

## **THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING COMPARED TO THE PRISON SENTENCE. AN EXPERIENCE RESEARCH**

**DELPHINE VANHAELEMEESCH**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

The question concerning the impact of imprisonment on the convict has fostered criminological research and the formulation of theories and models. Much research has been conducted with the aim to analyze the impact of imprisonment on the convicts. In recent years, several alternatives to imprisonment were developed. One of them, electronic monitoring (EM), has become an important penal policy instrument. Research on the impact of those alternatives in general and EM in particular is in an early stage of development. Little is known about the similarities of EM and the prison sentence regarding their impact. This research is trying to fill this gap by examining the impact of EM on the convicts and their environment compared to imprisonment through experience research. We are doing a literature review and in-depth interviews with convicts and their environment. At the time of ESC meeting, we will present and discuss the provisional results of some of our first interviews.



## **MATERIAL DETENTION CONDITIONS, EXECUTION OF CUSTODIAL SENTENCES AND PRISONER TRANSFER IN THE EU**

**GERT VERMEULEN**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ON CRIMINAL POLICY (IRCP), GHENT, BELGIUM

It is doubtful whether the practical operation (by the end of 2011) of the EU Prisoner Transfer Framework Decision (allowing compulsory transfer of sentenced EU nationals to their 'home' Member State) is compatible with its official social rehabilitation objective. IRCP (Ghent University), with EC financing, has conducted the first EU27-wide study on material detention conditions, early/conditional release provisions and sentence execution modalities. Compliance with relevant international and European norms and standards proves to be highly inconsistent across the EU and the differences identified are likely to undermine the operation of EU prisoner transfer regulations as they stand.

Proposed flanking measures to overcome legal and practical problems identified relate to prison standards, the procedural rights of prisoners whose transfer is pursued and other legislative remedial action, such as the introduction of a new cross-border *lex mitior*.

## **MEASURING THE PUNITIVENESS OF SENTENCING IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

**STEPHANIE WALLACE**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

The severity of a sentence can be regarded as a measure of punitiveness. However with the variety of disposals available to the courts, how do we assess which sentences are more punitive than others and also, are all punishments equally proportioned for a given offence? Previous studies have constructed punishment scales based on opinion rather than empirical evidence, while others have excluded certain disposals from the analysis. Therefore I propose the structuring of a uni-dimensional 'Punishment Severity Scale' encompassing all sentences; using advanced statistical modelling with probation data from England and Wales.



# Victims and Victimization

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

## **INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND IMMIGRATION: HOW TO DEAL WITH THE IDIOMATIC BARRIER?**

**LORENA ANTÓN GARCÍA**

POMPEU FABRA UNIVERSITY, BARCELONA, SPAIN

The main goal of this research is to know if the right of information is guaranteed by the criminal justice system (CJS) in cases of immigrant women victims of intimate partner violence (IPV). More specifically, we want to analyse: a) how the CJS deals with immigrant women victims of IPV having an idiomatic barrier and b) in which measure the lack of correct information could be a barrier in their access to resources (resulting in a discrimination). The methodological research was carried out from May to September 2010 in Barcelona. We used two research methods: on one hand, we interviewed professionals who deal with victims of IPV in the CJS and women suffering IPV, in order to provide data and information about the CJS response to victims, and on the other hand, we did participant observation at the Domestic Violence Courts in Barcelona, where we could see the performance of professionals dealing with women victims and the differences responses depending on their nationality.

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN AS A CHALLENGING TOPIC AND THE ISSUE FOR EMPIRICAL RESEARCH**

**JIRI BURIANEK**

CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

The paper demonstrates the possibility to study violence against men using data from the pilot-study carried out in the Czech Republic (N=458). It enables estimate the prevalence of the abuse and to compare the findings on psychological abuse with the data from IVAWS. The proportion of men abused does not differ strongly if comparing to the women. However the consequences should be different. The paper offers some data from regular surveys on victimization as the possible validization tool. The question of both the coping and the prevention would be discussed as well.

## **COPING IN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**CRISTINA CABRAS**

UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI, CAGLIARI, ITALY

**MARIA ENRICA CHERCHI**

UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI, CAGLIARI, ITALY

**CARLA RACCIS**

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**MIRIAN AGUS**

UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI, CAGLIARI, ITALY

Previous research of rape victims has investigated the association of the severity of domestic violence and avoidance coping (Clements, et al., 2000; Littleton, et al., 2006) however it has failed to consider the relationship of the use of different coping strategies and the characteristics of assault. On this basis, our empirical model examined the effect of predictors like sociodemographic factors, type of violence, social support, secondary victimization, problem solving and emotional intelligence in the use of coping strategies (task, emotion, avoidance oriented) implemented by victims. A sample of 60 victims of domestic violence were presented with the assessment instruments: CISS, PSI, MSCEIT, CTS2, and an evaluation questionnaire for social support and secondary victimization. To test our hypothesis we used logistic regression to identify probabilistic relations between the predictors and application of adaptive vs maladaptive coping strategies.

## **THE DISPROPORTIONATE PUNITIVE USE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO PARTNER VIOLENCE ON WOMEN**

**ANABEL CEREZO DOMINGUEZ**

UNIVERSITY OF MÁLAGA, MÁLAGA, SPAIN

**JOSÉ LUIS DÍEZ RIPOLLÉS**

UNIVERSITY OF MÁLAGA, MÁLAGA, SPAIN

**MARÍA JOSÉ BENÍTEZ JIMÉNEZ**

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**ARACELI AGUILAR CONDE**

UNIVERSITY OF MÁLAGA, MÁLAGA, SPAIN

Our research project intends to carry out an efficiency analysis (cost/benefit) of the punitive approach towards partner violence on women in Spain. The importance of this lies on a strong suspicion of the excessive costs our society is paying for an increasingly disproportionate punitive use of the criminal justice system to tackle this essential social problem. In this study we intend (1) to measure the efficacy of the latest legislative reforms on gender violence issues in order to know whether they have achieved the objective of reducing partner violence on women; (2) to study whether the norm has been effective; this indicates whether the mandate or prohibition are being obeyed or if it was possible to react adequately to the lack of compliance to the norm through the coercive imposition of the law. These 2 indicators lead us to (3) the efficiency analysis of the legal reforms which are object of our study, in order to evaluate the cost/benefit relation of the current model.

## HOW STUDENTS PERCEIVE VICTIMS OF BULLYING

**SLADJANA DJURIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF SECURITY STUDIES,  
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**BRANISLAVA POPOVIC-CITIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION  
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Bullying is an undesirable form of behavior which is widely prevalent in schools. The objective of this qualitative study was to explore the perceptions of victims of bullying among adolescents. A sample of 294 students, age 11 to 13, was randomly selected from 12 state schools in Belgrade. In each school, two gender-homogeneous focus interviews were held. The results show that victims usually are less popular in school, often have more interpersonal difficulties and poorer social skills than other students. Physically, victims tend to be younger, smaller and weaker than their counterparts. Psychologically, they are more anxious, depressed, withdrawn, and have lower self-esteem. Male victims are generally exploitable due to their physical stature, while female victims are typically exploited by peers due to their style of dress and attractiveness. The findings indicate that perception of victims by students corresponds to the real image established by various empirical studies.

## ESTIMATING THE TRUE LIFETIME PREFERENCE OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE

**BRIAN FRANCIS**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

**JUDE TOWERS**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

**SYLVIA WALBY**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

Lifetime prevalence in victimisation studies tends to be estimated through reported answers to survey questions, by asking respondents whether an event such as intimate violence has ever happened in their lives up to that point. Under this definition the lifetime prevalence will vary by the age of the

respondent, and will not be an estimate of the risk of victimisation over the whole life of the respondent. Taking the example of intimate violence in England and Wales, and using the British Crime Survey, we discuss the issues involved in making an estimate of true lifetime prevalence from survey data including recall, underreporting and missingness. Finally we present methodology which addresses this problem through a statistical modelling approach, and give initial estimates for true lifetime prevalence of intimate violence.

## **SUICIDE: THE LATENT OUTCOME OF UNTREATED WAR TRAUMA IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

**LAURENCE FRENCH**

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM, USA

**GORAN KOVACEVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM, USA

The Balkan wars of 1991-2003 have yet to be totally resolved especially with the divisions of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia/Kosovo - a situation kept in the limelight with on-going indictments for Genocide and war crimes being leveled against former political and military leaders via the ICTY. Economic hardships due to both war recovery and the world-wide recession has resulted in fewer treatment facilities for civilians and veterans suffering from PTSD. A result of this phenomenon has been a marked increase in suicides. Our paper examines this critical problem.

## **ETHNOGRAPHIC REFLECTIONS ON RACIST HATE CRIME**

**CORINNE FUNNELL**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM

The presenter will discuss her experiences of conducting ethnographic research into racist hate crime. The focus is on the expected and unexpected risks and challenges which have arisen, and the complex location of the researcher in

the research process. Also, the presenter will highlight some of the key themes which have emerged from adopting a victim-informed approach.

## **CHILD TRAFFICKING FROM MOLDOVA FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN EUROPE**

**MARIA CRISTINA GIANNINI**

UNIVERSITY OF TERAMO, FACULTY OF LAW, TERAMO, ITALY

**LAURA C. DI FILIPPO**

UNIVERSITY OF TERAMO, FACULTY OF LAW, TERAMO, ITALY

Our research concern Moldavian minors trafficked in Europe for sexual purposes and analyses the characteristics of authors and victims and the application of social protective measures in EU countries.

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMAN PILOT STUDY FOR FRA. MAIN RESULTS IN POLAND**

**BEATA GRUSZCZYNSKA**

UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW, WARSAW, POLAND

IVAWS were conducted few years ago in 11 countries and revealed the important findings concerning e.g. prevalence rates, reaction of the police and socio-cultural circumstances of violence against women. The latest idea and the research tools developed by FRA was tested in six countries: Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain. The paper presents the main results of Pilot Study in Poland carried out by Feminoteka Foundation and University of Warsaw. The experience of interviewing, lessons from training of interviewers and focus groups will be discussed.



## **ENVIRONMENTAL VICTIMS: A CHALLENGE TO CRIMINAL LAW AND A CHALLENGE TO CRIMINOLOGY**

**MATTHEW HALL**

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

Despite the notable developments in ‘Green Criminology’ over the last decade, relatively little academic attention has yet been focused on those affected by environmental degradation and climate change. Grounding itself in the notion of ‘social harms’ (a concept extending beyond ‘crime’) this paper sets out a research agenda for the better understanding of the needs of so-called ‘environmental victims’, the limits of national and international justice systems in addressing these needs and the varying impacts of environmental harm on individuals and communities, both now and in the future. The case is presented for a multi-disciplinary approach to these issues encapsulating criminology, victimology and international law. The argument is made that each of these disciplines may benefit from such collaboration on what is set to become (and for some already is) a key issue for academics in most fields of social inquiry in the 21st century.

## **CHILD MALTREATMENT IN GERMANY**

**MONIKA HAUG**

KASSEL UNIVERSITY, KASSEL, GERMANY

Child maltreatment is of major public and political interest and thus more and more frequently subject to legislative activities. The presentation gives insight into a research project, which is situated within the fields of criminology and child protection. Empirically it builds on the analysis of criminal court files concerning cases involving physical abuse of children in Germany. The project aims to generate reliable data about the characteristics and background of physical abuse cases of children. The results will provide the basis for a better understanding of the different subtypes and thus for possible future prevention strategies. Furthermore, the database will offer information about the cooperation between the involved institutions dealing with instances of physical maltreatment of children as well as about the criminal prosecution of the cases.

## **MAKE VERBAL ABUSE A CRIME: LISTENING TO DISABLED PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES OF HATE CRIME**

**JANE HEALY**

MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

Despite the increase in recording, prosecuting and intervening in racial and religious hate crimes, response to crimes targeted at people with learning difficulties, mental health problems and disabilities remain low. Victims of disability hate crime experience more crimes than the general population, which often include 'low-level' incidents, such as harassment. They report a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system's response. This research presents disabled people's perspectives on hate crime. Focus groups were conducted with people with learning and physical disabilities in London and Essex. Results demonstrate that people with disabilities want tougher sentences for disability hate crime offenders, greater support from the criminal justice system, simplified procedures when it comes to prosecution and increased public awareness of the impact of verbal abuse, in particular. There were also concerns about recognising and understanding the concept of Hate Crime itself.

## **THE CRIMINAL AS A CRIME VICTIM**

**ANITA HEBER**

SÖDERTÖRN UNIVERSITY, HUDDINGE, SWEDEN

The focus of the project is to study criminals who are also crime victims, i.e. the victim / offender overlap. Men who have become victims of violent crimes, but who are also perpetrators of such crimes, are included in the study. Sixteen probationers have been interviewed and asked to describe their victimization and their offences. Can a person label himself a crime victim if he is also a perpetrator? And how do others react to such a person? These research questions are explored both theoretically and empirically. The study elaborates on the concept 'crime victim' and calls attention to a socially and economically marginalized group.

## **THE BEHAVIOUR CODING METHOD IN A VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY PILOT**

**MARKKU HEISKANEN**

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL,  
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (HEUNI), HELSINKI, FINLAND

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) will carry out a survey in 2011-2012 on violence against women in the EU Member States. In winter-spring 2011 the FRA made a pre-test study in six Member States in which several testing tools were utilised to analyse the research material. The behavioural coding method was based on recorded interviews. The coding was applied to certain parts of the survey questionnaire. Interviewer's and respondent's deviation from the standardised question-response interaction was coded. The idea was to localise problematic questions and problems in interviewing techniques. Victimization is a difficult topic for survey interviewing because of complicated definitions of the acts, sensitivity of the topic and changing reference periods. This leads to too long questions. Behavioural coding revealed problems in asking questions, but also in responding. Problems also focused on sensitive topics, such as sexual violence.

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN**

**MARKKU HEISKANEN**

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL,  
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (HEUNI), HELSINKI, FINLAND

The study is based on a survey of 1,900 adult men and 1,300 women in Finland. Data on women is used for comparison. Over one-half of men had experienced violence or threats since their 15th birthday. Men were most often victims of violence committed by male strangers. 16 per cent of men having a partner had experienced violence or threats committed by their present partner. Violence by present partner was equally common among men and women, but men had been victims by their previous partner less often (22% vs. 44 %). In addition, men suffered from physical and psychological consequences of partner violence less often than women. For men, violence committed by strangers caused most of the injuries.

## **VICTIM SERVICES AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN FINLAND - RESULTS FROM A CLIENT SURVEY**

**PÄIVI HONKATUKIA**

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY,  
HELSINKI, FINLAND

Crime victims' formal position is rather strong in Finland. In practice, however, when compared to many other countries, sensitivity towards consequences of victimisation is only a recent issue. This situation is reflected in the scarcity of the services and in the lack of national victim policy in general. In this presentation survey responses from victims who have contacted the victim services in Finland during two months in 2009 are studied (N=202) in order to gain information on who contacts these services, what kind of support or help is needed, and how they have been treated in the criminal process. Most of the respondents were middle aged women from the capital city area. On average, they were more educated than respondents in general victimisation surveys. 41 percent were dissatisfied with their treatment in the criminal process. Implications of the results for the development of victim services and procedural justice in Finland are further discussed.

## **CRIME VICTIMS' STORIES**

**LOTTA JÄGERVI**

LUND UNIVERSITY, LUND, SWEDEN

Crime victims are often talked about as a forgotten group but the last years they have attracted much attention. Whereas research on the support available for crime victims has mainly concerned the efficiency of different programs, crime victims' personal stories have mainly been an area for the mass media. My presentation is based on an ongoing study of Victim Support in Sweden, from which I will highlight crime victims' stories from a narrative perspective. In my interviews, the experience of the support was most in focus but looking at the result, the role of Victim Support varies in importance in the stories that are told. Crime victims are far from a homogenous group and taking part of their stories could enhance the understanding for the wide variety of experiences, reactions and needs that victimization and its aftermath can lead to.

## **PATTERNS OF NON-FATAL VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION AMONG BLACKS IN U.S.**

**JANICE JOSEPH**

RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, POMONA, USA

Official statistics in the United States have constantly shown that Blacks/African Americans are disproportionately victimized by violent crime. Blacks are more likely than whites, Hispanics or Asians to be victims of violent crime crimes. Using official data, this presentation will focus on Black victims of non-fatal violent crimes which include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault. The presentation will examine non-fatal violent victimization rates of Blacks by victim characteristics, crime characteristics, and trends in violent victimization. The presentation will also examine factors that are related to the high rate of violent victimization of Blacks in the U.S.

## **EUROPEAN UNION CRIME VICTIMS POLICY: A NEW VICTIMS' RIGHTS PACKAGE HAS ARRIVED!**

**KATRIEN LAUWAERT**

UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE, LIÈGE, BELGIUM

The European Commission has identified the protection of victims of crime and the strengthening of victims' rights in the EU as a strategic priority. In May 2011 the European Commission has presented a new victims' rights package. The package launches a proposal for a directive establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. It is meant to replace the Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA of 15 March 2001 on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings. In this paper we will analyse the proposed directive and assess in which direction it pushes European Union victims' policy. Special attention will be given to space that is allowed for the development of restorative justice practices. We also aim to make a critical appraisal of different studies on the implementation of the 2001 Framework decision given the fact that the European Commission has made extensive use of the research results in the preparation of the proposed new directive.

## **PEOPLE TRAFFICKING IN ITALY: TUSCAN EXPERIENCE WITH REFERENCE TO SUPPORT PLANS FOR THE VICTIMS**

**LORE LORENZI**

UNIVERSITY OF SIENA, SIENA, ITALY

People trafficking aimed at sexually exploiting the victims is acknowledged as a criminal phenomenon, which generates extremely serious violations of human rights; that is why some strategies based on synergic actions are demanded, which can be performed through criminal matter practice, mainly intended to deliver the culprits to justice, and arranging effective interventions aimed at supporting and recovering the victims, who can thus finally regain possession of their personal abilities necessary to their social reintegration. In this work, we would like to report the experience carried out by a Tuscan Municipality, living the problem of trafficking aimed at sexual exploitation. Starting from a protocol involving the Police and various cooperative societies helping the victims, it has started a program aimed at recovering the victims through an intervention model involving both public health and citizen safety actions, aimed at obtaining the social inclusion of the victims.

## **UNSOLVED HOMICIDE CASES IN SWITZERLAND**

**NORA MARKWALDER**

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

The presentation aims to examine the specific category of unsolved homicide cases in Switzerland. The particular focus will be on victim characteristics, such as socio-demographic variables and criminal history, as well as circumstantial characteristics of the homicide, such as location of the homicide and modus operandi, in order to draw a profile of unsolved homicide cases in Switzerland.

## **IMMIGRATION AND DELINQUENCY, VICTIMIZATION AND SUBSTANCE USE IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

**INEKE HAEN MARSHALL**

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, USA

**ANNA GARTSMAN**

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, USA

**MAJONE STEKETEE**

VERWEY-JONKER INSTITUTE, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

**DIRK ENZMANN**

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, HAMBURG, GERMANY

A common theme in current western discourse about ethnicity, migration, minority group status, race or ethnicity is the claim of differential involvement in delinquency and crime. There is a fast-growing body of theory and research on this topic, yet several questions remain unresolved. First, although many countries are inhabited by large groups of residents from different ethnic origins, research often fails to disaggregate immigrant groups more precisely, which is a significant shortcoming of contemporary work. A second question focuses on the cross-national generalize-ability of the conclusions about the link between immigration and crime. The paper addresses these questions through the analysis of 9,440 self-report surveys of 12-16 year (first and second generation) immigrant youth collected in 30 countries as part of the International Self-Report Study of Delinquency (ISR2).

## **WHAT DO FEAR REAL? DIFFERENCES IN ANALYSING CRIMES AND FEAR TRENDS OVER TIME**

**MARIA GIUSEPPINA MURATORE**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (ISTAT), ROME, ITALY

**ISABELLA CORAZZIARI**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (ISTAT), ROME, ITALY

Data from the 2009 Italian victimization survey depict a society less affected by crime, but more insecure with respect to 1997/98. The incidence of various type of crimes decreased. Notwithstanding citizens' safety perception decreased: less people feel very safe; more people think that the fear of crime affects their lives, more people are worried about the possibility of becoming victim of sexual violence, robberies or assaults, bag-snatching or pick-pocketing. How to explain these different trends? The paper will present some interpreting hypothesis. The first, based on the analysis results, studies the relationship between variables over time (victimization experience, vulnerability, living conditions) and offers interesting understandings. The second one focus on the topic from a different point of view, it criticizes some indicators used to measure fear itself and underlines the need for more contextualization to really deal with fear of crime.

## **VICTIMISATION SURVEY PRE-TEST METHODOLOGIES - THE FRA VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY PRE-TEST STUDY**

**SAMI NEVALA**

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FRA),  
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) will carry out a survey in 2011-2012 on the experiences, nature and consequences of violence against women in the EU Member States. In the first half of 2011 the FRA has carried out a survey pre-test study in 6 Member States - Finland, Germany,



Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain. The pre-test study interviewed randomly selected women and women who were selected based on their earlier victimisation experiences. The respondents were interviewed based on a standardised questionnaire, but this was complemented through cognitive interviews and behaviour coding. The key concepts of the planned survey were also discussed in focus group discussions in each of the six countries. The presentation will examine the use of various methods of survey pre-testing in the case of a violence against women survey, and the results that these methods are able to deliver.

## **FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS IN THE FRA PILOT STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

### **NATALIA OLLUS**

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL,  
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (HEUNI),  
HELSINKI, FINLAND

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) pilot study on violence against women utilised focus group discussions to gain a better understanding of women's opinions of violence against women as well as their views on selected wordings and definitions used in the survey questionnaire. In six participating countries a total of 143 women took part in discussions grouped into 4 age groups. The discussions were structured around three main themes: harassments, psychological violence and partner violence. The study shows that there are some age-specific differences between women with regard to their exposure to and understanding of certain types of violence. The discussions also show that the differences between various types of violence are not necessarily very clear-cut and that non-sexual harassment is a form of violence that many women are exposed to in their daily lives.

## **TRACKING ATTRITION IN REPORTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES IN BARCELONA, SPAIN**

**TANIA RENEAM**

POMPEU FABRA UNIVERSITY, SABADELL, SPAIN

Despite the fact that the Spanish Organic Act on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence (2004) establishes judicial protection for domestic violence survivors creating domestic violence courts, attrition has become a critical issue. The objective of the research that is being carried out is to explain and understand the influence of the CJS in the attrition process. To gain information, several methods are combined: 1 A first questionnaire that is applied to some women that have their first contact with the Courts. 2 In - depth interviews with women that withdrew in an early stage of the judicial process. 3 In - depth interviews with women that continued into the final hearing. 4 Semi - structure interviews with judges, lawyers and prosecutors.

## **UNLAWFUL INFLUENCE AGAINST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS IN SWEDEN**

**JOHANNA SKINNARI**

SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION,  
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

**LARS KORSELL**

SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION,  
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

This paper deals with violence, threats, harassment, criminal damage and corruption - unlawful influence - directed at law enforcement officials. Usually violence is seen as the most serious form of influence, based on a traditional penal legislative view. However, harassment and threats have more severe consequences for the individual official, but also for their colleagues. Based on several research reports the paper describes the level of influence, the perpetrators and the choice of methods different perpetrators use. Some comparisons will be made between the Swedish situation and the situation in other countries.

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SPAIN: RESULTS FROM THE PILOTING OF THE VAW SURVEY**

**CRISTINA SOBRINO**

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The paper informs on the piloting of the Survey on Violence Against Women (VAW) performed in Spain in early 2011, financed by EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). We interviewed 20 women selected semi-randomly from Barcelona's female population, and 10 known victims attending organizations of support. The results validated the instrument but we detected differences in women's ability to assess the same behaviour as abusive. We also offer tentative evidence of known victims' complex victimization histories, not just regarding violence by previous or current partners - which was to be expected - but also to stalking, harassment, non-partners' violence, and childhood abuse. Finally, we tell victims' stories of victimization. We show that they have high life- and last year-prevalence of varied and serious types of abuse, which they experience frequently, with serious consequences. We identify various victims' profiles which importance shall be tested with larger samples.

## **RESULTS OF THE ICVS 2011 IN SWITZERLAND: HOW INNOVATIVE METHODS INCREASE RESPONSE RATES**

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The International Crime Victimization Survey was initiated in 1987. Between 1989 and 2005 there have been five main rounds. In 2010, an EU-financed pilot with five participating countries took place. Switzerland, on behalf of

the Conference of the Cantonal Police Commanders KKPCK, decided to add a national survey with a sample of 2,000 interviews. Moreover, there were booster samples in seven cantons and in 21 communes, bringing the total sample to some 16,000 interviews. The interviews took place between January and June 2011. The EU-questionnaire was used as the basis, but completed by many additional questions on safety feelings, attitudes towards control, punishment and prevention as well as on domestic violence. The methodology was based, as in the five countries pilot-study, on a combination of online and telephone (CATI) interviews. Contrary to the other five countries, excellent response rates (of nearly 80 per cent) have been reached.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN SERBIA**

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The aim of this paper is to present survey findings on pilot study of case-based surveillance study on child abuse and neglect conducted in Republic of Serbia. A study is conducted in nine Balkan countries in the context of BECAN project (FP7) and in conjunction with the epidemiological survey on CAN. In Serbia, it is carried out by Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade. The pilot study was carried out on three cases of CAN that were processed by one of 19 departments of Belgrade Centre of Social Work. As research instruments we used two especially designed extraction forms, one for the extraction of information on CAN, and other for information about Center. At the introductory part, the authoress will present methodology of BECAN project and Case-based surveillance study. Then the focus will be on presenting three severe cases of child abuse and neglect, with emphasis on main characteristics of the victimized child, perpetrators (family members as well as others), child's family, previous maltreatment and help and services provided.

## **VICTIM-OFFENDER MEDIATION FROM THE PARTICIPANT'S POINT OF VIEW**

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The satisfaction of the participants is one of the possible measures of the effectiveness of the victim-offender mediation. A research of the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention that comprised a sample of 50 victims and 39 offenders revealed that overwhelming majority of them was satisfied with the mediation and perceived their own participation in the mediation positively. These findings are in accordance with similar criminological research abroad.

## **THE POTENTIAL OF MULTILEVEL MODELLING TO CONTRIBUTE TO A FEMINIST ANALYSIS OF GB-VAW**

**JUDE TOWERS**

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This paper discusses the potential of multilevel models to build detailed analysis of Gender-Based Violence Against Women (GB-VAW) to better reflect feminist concerns with macro-factors deemed necessary to fully understand the positioning women in relation to GB violence. Across Europe, a 'financial crisis' discourse is enabling fundamental change; in the UK, a cascade of events and policy decisions have rendered possible a significant shift in the position of women which further challenges gender equality. Given feminist theorising on GB-VAW and its implicit links with gender equality, such a re-positioning has the potential to significantly impact on GB violence. Currently GB-VAW quantitative analysis concentrates almost exclusively on individuals; such models do not adequately take into account the macro-factors which a feminist analysis deems necessary, thus when fundamental changes are enacted there is currently no adequate baseline data from which to measure trends over time.

## **HATE CRIME? THE ROLE OF MASCULINITIES IN TARGETED VIOLENCE AGAINST ETHNIC MINORITIES**

**LORETTA TRICKETT**

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UNITED KINGDOM

Based on a small empirical study in the UK, this paper explores interview data with a group of white males who targeted Asian shopkeepers for abusive behaviour. The interview extracts reveal a complex interplay between the racist and xenophobic attitudes of the youths and their engagement with a tough, white, heterosexual masculinity. It was the contradictions in ideas about masculinity, intertwined with racism and feelings of 'insecurity' that fuelled motivations and justifications for attacks. The gendered identities of perpetrators, in particular, accounts of masculinities, warrant further attention by researchers and policy makers when considering abusive behaviour towards minority groups, particularly given the recent rise in the visibility of groups with a 'far right' orientation both within the UK and Europe more generally.

## **GENDERED VIOLENCE: EVALUATING COORDINATION BETWEEN HEALTHCARE, SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND POLICY AGENCIES**

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Spain has been considered a model of a coordinated institutional response to the problematic of gendered violence. This paper provides a critical overview of the different mechanisms for coordination between the healthcare system, the social assistance agencies and the police. Components of this coordinated response include: development of medical and policy protocols that enhance victim safety, follow-up advocacy for victims, enhancing networking among social service agencies to insure a supportive infrastructure. We have used a variety of sources (interviews with practitioners, observations of the intervention provided and of the protocols and standardized procedures) and focused on the situation in the autonomous community of Galicia (NW Spain). Preliminary results suggest that the effectiveness of the criminal justice system may be diminished by the failure to coordinate the information within these agencies.

## **CONFIDENCE IN LITHUANIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: CRIME VICTIM'S PERSPECTIVE**

**LAIMA ŽILINSKIENĖ**

VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

The factors that are usually listed as influential for risk victimization (age, sex, personal properties, family and community relationships, social stressors) are also among those which impact the people's confidence in law enforcement agencies. However, in the latter case experience of a crime victim has its peculiarities, and has to be carefully analyzed. The paper presents some preliminary results from a focus group session conducted in 2011 as well as from the representative survey of Lithuanian residents, conducted in the framework of research project "Public Trust in the Criminal Justice Institutions in Lithuania and its Determinants" sponsored by the Research Council of Lithuania. The results gave grounds for the analysis of most frequently experienced crimes, the number of crime victims (both reported and non-reported), the reasons of insecurity and implications thereof on people's views towards law enforcement agencies and confidence in them. Findings of the survey are comparable with a representative survey of Lithuanian residents conducted in 2006.



# Crime Prevention

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



## **WHY AND HOW TO PREVENT EMPLOYEE E-CRIME? ANALYZING STRATEGIES AND E-POLICIES IN SPANISH COMPANIES**

**JOSE R. AGUSTINA**

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF CATALONIA, BARCELONA, SPAIN

This paper is based on an empirical study on IT business prevention and control systems strategies. Taking into account a Spanish companies sample, a thorough study analyzes situational factors of deviances and crimes committed by employees when using the company's computing resources.

Our theoretical framework is based upon the Broken Windows and the Routine Activities Theories but focused on virtual space in order to analyze cyber employee crimes and deviances.

The questionnaire has been designed in order to encourage a deep reflection in each company. The objective is that computing resources should be managed in a legal, ethical and practical way while generating a climate of trust. The results served both as a starting point and reference to elaborate a practical guide showing how to manage inevitable conflicts in organizations.

## **FROM BURDEN TO RELIEF: BUILDING ON THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF ARMED VIOLENCE**

**ANNA ALVAZZI DEL FRATE**

SMALL ARMS SURVEY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

The Global Burden of Armed Violence (GBAV), now at its second edition, is a global report supporting the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (GD). It provides comprehensive data on international trends and patterns of (armed) violence. Research and statistics in the GBAV represent the GD multidisciplinary approach, including a strong crime prevention and criminal justice component. The presentation will focus on the interlinkages between armed violence reduction and crime prevention policies. It will highlight how regular measuring and monitoring of trends in crime and violence (such as in the GBAV and crime/violence prevention observatories) may provide an indispensable support to good and sustainable practices to reduce them. The Geneva Declaration, signed by 108 countries, is a high-level

diplomatic initiative aimed at supporting states and civil society actors to achieve measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence by 2015 (and beyond).

## **PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME**

**JEFFREY AVINA**

CITIZENSHIP AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, MICROSOFT,  
ISTANBUL, TURKEY

One fundamental function of the state is to protect its Citizens from Crime and Insecurity. While the lessons of effective crime prevention are varied, one consistent finding is that police work is always more effective when it is supported by Civil Society. Private sector involvement in crime research and prevention has also been an important hallmark of success. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) between corporations and crime fighting bodies (including universities, research institutions and public bodies which address crime directly) to devise and employ solutions to stymie criminal activities have been uniquely effective. IT companies are particularly well adapted to help crime fighters address threats that rely on technology as a principle method to organize, target victims and execute criminal schemes. The challenge for many law enforcement groups is to learn how to effectively promote and sustain PPP's with the private sector. This speech will begin to address this matter by demonstrating available tools and current experiences.

## **EXPLORING THE ROLE OF CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS IN POLICING - THE BENEFITS AND THE PITFALLS**

**ANDREW BAYES**

METROPOLITAN POLICE, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

The CECOPS (Community Engagement in Civic Order, Policing and Security) project team, comprising representatives from the UK, Italy, Lithuania and France, has been researching the growing deployment of volunteers in roles traditionally undertaken by policing and enforcement agencies. This trend is

widespread and transcends cultural divides and policing styles and ethos. There is evidence of growing political support for this more visible role for citizens, not least as a result of the global financial crisis. From a UK perspective, this initiative fits within the prevailing policing culture, there is a long tradition of citizens being engaged in policing. Indeed it is a fundamental principle of the British policing model. In addition, we have considered examples from a number of other countries. From this a set of principles has emerged governing the appropriate and effective use of volunteers in various 'policing' roles.

## **SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION: GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A TECHNOLOGY**

**BILEL BENBOUZID**

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF PUBLIC CIVIL ENGINEERING (ENTPE),  
LYON, FRANCE

Situational crime prevention is a strategic research sector in the battle against crime. Originating within the Home Office Research Unit in the UK during the mid 1970s, this 'new technology' has the purpose of developing crime prevention solutions by intervening in situations where crime commonly occurs. This paper retraces the development of situational crime prevention technology to have a closer look at the controversies from which it takes its shape. By describing this crime science-in-the-making, from state laboratories and international policy transfers, from research studies and instrumentation, we reveal all the entities (researchers, government, theories, instruments, statistical classes, risk models, offenders, victims, technical standards, etc.) to which situational crime prevention has become tied, and untied. As such, situational crime prevention is constituted as a collective, political entity.

## **RESHAPING ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION: WHAT WORKS AROUND THE WORLD**

**TIFFANY BERGIN**

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM

Sixteen percent of global deaths are due to the effects of alcohol, according to the World Health Organization. Research in the United States indicates that some 40 percent of violent crimes are committed by offenders who have been drinking. This poster describes innovative strategies to control alcohol abuse and mitigate its social harms which various countries around the world have implemented. A historical perspective is employed and the success (or lack of success) of past programs to reduce and prevent alcohol abuse is reviewed. The poster offers suggestions about how some of the successful programs which have been tried elsewhere might be usefully replicated in Europe.

## **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR PRACTITIONERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: A NEW CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSION?**

**KEVIN BROWN**

NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE,  
UNITED KINGDOM

In recent years, the British Government has sought to empower, persuade and cajole local authorities and registered social landlords into tackling the perceived problem of 'anti-social behaviour'. In response, many of these local agencies have established dedicated anti-social behaviour units. Based on the findings of an empirical study, this paper addresses the questions of whether the specialist anti-social behaviour practitioners who staff these units constitute a new criminal justice profession and what shared ethos if any guides their work. It is found that practitioners adopt an authoritarian communitarian approach. In achieving compliance, practitioners borrow from both criminal and social work governance strategies. This inter-meshing of strategies leads to the criminalisation of social policy where social and pathological explanations of human behaviour are sidelined by an over-riding adherence to a belief in perpetrators as responsible human actors.

## **MAKING POLICE AND CITIZENS WORK TOGETHER: PRACTICES OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN POLICING IN FRANCE**

**MARK BURTON-PAGE**

EUROPEAN FORUM FOR URBAN SECURITY (EFUS), PARIS, FRANCE

French citizens are historically allergic to all forms of direct participation in police activities, but practice shows that this feeling is not uniform throughout the country. In a time of economic crisis when governments are looking for ways to associate voluntary workers to their security and safety policies, some citizens are also taking this as an opportunity for a long desired participation in these policies. Does this mean we are seeing mentalities change towards more participation in policing and that the gap between citizens and police in France is narrowing? A short presentation by EFUS will focus on the analysis of French practices in a European perspective, brought together as part of a research within a project on community engagement in policing and security co-financed by the European Union.

## **RISK ASSESSMENT IN MURDERS, ROBBERS AND SEX OFFENDERS**

**CRISTINA CABRAS**

UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI, CAGLIARI, ITALY

**CARLA RACCIS**

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**CARLA CASU**

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**MIRIAN AGUS**

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**MARIA ENRICA CHERCHI**

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Numerous studies, have investigated the variables associated with recidivism although many of these studies fail to consider dynamic variables, in particular the psychological aspects. For this reason, we studied an empirical model to

examine the relationship between static and dynamic variables. We studied the effect of common sociodemographic and criminal career variables on the psychosocial risk factor - since it has been suggested in the literature that it is strongly correlated to recidivism. We also studied the interaction between sociodemographic and criminal career variables and some psychological dimensions: coping, problem solving, emotional intelligence etc. A sample of 50 inmates, convicted for homicide, robbery and sexual violence were administered the assessment instruments: CISS, MPP, PSI, MSCEIT, PCL-R, AQ. The logistic regression analysis helped to identify the factors most predictive of a high psychosocial risk.

## **THE MULTILEVEL ANALYTIC PROCESS FOR SITUATIONAL PREVENTION: A NEW METHODOLOGY FOR CRIME PREVENTION**

**SILVIA CIOTTI**

EUROCRIME - RESEARCH, TRAINING AND CONSULTANCY,  
TAVARNELLE VAL DI PESA, FLORENCE, ITALY

It is clear that security (or organisational resilience) is highly relevant worldwide and requests a multilevel and multidisciplinary approach. In fact, criminal, geopolitical, social, cultural and, in some cases, religious issues are deeply involved in criminal phenomena, connected to local political instabilities, poverty, terrorism as well as to organised crime. Only a new methodology, aimed at a global approach to this issue, and strictly practical oriented, can help us to implement quick and effective solutions, most of all if a situational prevention approach is adopted as a main guideline.

In this presentation, a global and integrated methodology is described. This methodology adopts different techniques, software and approaches to support the decision makers along these phases:

- 1) data gathering and analysis;
- 2) realization of integrated situational prevention solutions;
- 3) validation of these solution;
- 4) final validated integrated situational prevention solutions.

## **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR INTERVENTIONS WITH YOUNG PEOPLE: NIPPING IT IN THE BUD OR END OF AN ERA?**

**ADAM CRAWFORD**

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper will assess the development and future prospects of the British Anti-Social Behaviour agenda in the light of the Coalition Government's proposed reforms and findings from Nuffield Foundation funded research into 'Anti-Social Behaviour Interventions with Young People'. It will highlight shifts in national policy and the manner in which these have been interpreted and implemented locally and assess the contribution of recent reforms to the regulation of young people's lives. It will draw upon completed research from four community safety partnerships in England; exploring the implications for young people's engagement with criminal justice institutions and their pathways into, through, and away from, formal youth justice. It will critically analyse the theories of compliance that inform interventions and their effectiveness as modes of behavioural control. It will consider the developmental logic of anti-social behaviour interventions as forms of social crime prevention.

## **THE SURVEILLANCE SOCIETY: THE INFLUENCE OF THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY ON PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY**

**EVELIEN DE PAUW**

KATHO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM

Over the last decade, personal safety and public insecurity have undeniably gained importance in public speech. A growing and general feeling of unrest and anxiety emerges, feeding the longing for safety, security and certainty. Safety has therefore become a first-rate priority and task for an increasing number of people and organisations. To feed this need, crime prevention strategies focus more on the use of new technologies such as cameras and alarm systems. The application of these relatively new technologies is increasing and replaces more social strategies. This poster is the presentation of a first research design - the implementation of a new shopping centre in the city of Kortrijk - that aims to



evaluate the use of crime prevention strategies, both on a more technical and social level. Using a comparative study, we wish to identify which measures are most efficient to provide users of this public space with a feeling of safety and security.

## **INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO ORGANIZED CRIME: EXPERIENCE FROM CROATIA**

### **DALIBOR DOLEZAL**

UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND  
REHABILITATION SCIENCES, ZAGREB, CROATIA

### **ANITA JANDRIC NISEVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND  
REHABILITATION SCIENCES, ZAGREB, CROATIA

The aim of this poster presentation is to present the way Croatia is fighting organized crime and the success of her institutional response regarding organized crime. Since Croatia has experienced a different type of organized crime as a part of the former Yugoslavia, the transition process from a communist regime country into a modern democratic one brought new types of crime and new types of criminals as well. This presentation will show how Croatia approaches the organized crime problem on the institutional level and the effect of the approach on the organized crime prevention as well as on the society.

## **SITUATIONAL FOOTBALL HOOLIGANISM PREVENTION IN POLAND**

### **EDYTA DRZAZGA**

JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
KRAKOW, POLAND

The main aim of the presentation is to review the sphere of football hooliganism control in Poland referred to as situational crime prevention. Available techniques of situational football hooliganism prevention in Poland, the level

of their development and difficulties in carrying them out will be explored by using qualitative data and analyzing existing regulations in this field. In order to do that an integrated model of situational crime prevention will be used, which combines traditional methods of reducing situational opportunities with a complementary set of techniques reducing other situational forces within the crime setting termed 'precipitators' that motivate offenders. The analysis of the importance attached to these two different spheres of control and the assessment of their enforcement will allow to locate the problem within comprehensive theoretical frames and to depict the level of development of situational football hooliganism prevention in Poland.

## **EYES ON THE STREET. GETTING POLICE RESOURCES IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT TIME**

**RON FELLOWS**

IBM CORPORATION, CHESHIRE, UNITED KINGDOM

Globally, police forces are under budgetary pressures. Police are expected to do more with less but public - and government - expectations of safe streets don't reduce in line with funding. Police forces around the world are waking up to the potential of sophisticated predictive analytics that can optimise the way that they deploy officers onto the streets. From simple beginnings using crime data to look for patterns and deducing the likely next move of the criminal, predictive modelling has advanced to the point of using variables well outside the realms of crime data to come up with indications of what will happen, where, how and by whom. The presentation will draw on experiences of police forces across the globe in bringing together data from sometimes unlikely corners of the crime-fighting environment to effectively reduce levels of street crime. Examples will be given of not only the reductions in crime levels but also how cost effective the automation of these activities can be.

## **SPREADING THE NET WIDER. SECURE DATA SHARING ACROSS MULTIPLE AGENCIES TO SUPPORT INVESTIGATION**

**RON FELLOWS**

IBM CORPORATION, CHESHIRE, UNITED KINGDOM

The world is becoming smaller. It's easier and easier for crime to cross national borders. Even when crime is limited to one country, the forces of law and order have great difficulty in getting hold of the data that's needed to build the big picture and to unravel the web of criminal activity. At the same time, privacy is at the forefront of public consciousness and even in agencies directly involved in law enforcement, legal constraints and sometimes parochial attitudes combine to keep data from where it can be used effectively. Automation can speed up the investigative process but if that critical piece of information is hidden behind a real or imaginary firewall, the crime goes unsolved. The presentation will draw on examples of how spreading the net wider and applying automation can speed up the investigative process and how security and privacy can be maintained in searching ever wider for that elusive last clue.

## **SECURITY WORK IN URBAN TRANSITION SPACES: FROM RAILWAY STATIONS TO URBAN ENTERTAINMENT CENTERS**

**MATTHIAS GADERER**

AUSTRIAN ROAD SAFETY BOARD, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

**MONIKA GEBHART**

AUSTRIAN ROAD SAFETY BOARD, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

**CHRISTOPHER SCHLEMBACH**

AUSTRIAN ROAD SAFETY BOARD, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

**ANITA EICHHORN**

AUSTRIAN ROAD SAFETY BOARD, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

**ANDREA PUMBERGER**

AUSTRIAN ROAD SAFETY BOARD, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Railway and metro stations are important parts of a city's infrastructure. They are places that are vulnerable to various forms of crime and change from

places of travelling to shopping environments. But they are also a habitat for marginalized groups of our society. We studied their functional designs and their social uses. The research question was how security workers manage to maintain order in their everyday work. A major part of security work appears to be providing clean environment by strategies of exclusion. Often the terms safety and cleanliness are mixed up and projected on clean surfaces as well as marginalized persons. But the picture is not that simple if we start to observe the diverse dimensions of security work, including multi-agency relationships and dealing with disorder. How can security work maintain public order and prevent crime successfully while facing different value patterns, realized in different policies like those of social exclusion and inclusion?

## **COLLABORATION AND TRUST: NATIONAL TARGETS, NPM AND MULTI-AGENCY PARTNERSHIPS IN NORWAY**

**HELENE GUNDHUS**

NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OSLO, NORWAY

**MARIT EGGE**

NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OSLO, NORWAY

**JON STRYPE**

NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OSLO, NORWAY

The evaluation of the Coordination of Local Crime Prevention Efforts (SLT) model in Norway from 2008 showed that the police are strongly represented in the collaboration, but police methods are more or less absent in different types of SLT-interventions. In this paper we will discuss why the police are becoming guests in a municipality model by looking at the governance of SLT. Firstly, there is an absent of national targets measuring SLT work and local evaluations. Secondly, New Public Management (NPM) increasingly governs the different units participating in SLT activities. The NPM demands more bureaucratic structures for managing outcomes, and collaborating actors focus on top-down performance indicators designed to measure their core business, not the interests of the wider partnership. This makes inter-professional collaboration more difficult, and the findings indicate that such a hybrid role can be an obstacle to building trust with local partners

## **HOW PLACES INFLUENCE CRIME: USING GEOSPATIAL DATA TO UNDERSTAND PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC BURGLARY**

**ALEX HIRSCHFIELD**

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**MARK BIRKIN**

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM

**NICHOLAS MALLESON**

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM

**ANDREW NEWTON**

UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD, HUDDERSFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

Places are crucial to understanding crime patterns. Their layout (e.g. terraced houses with poor surveillance, alleyways offering escape routes) can provide crime opportunities for offenders but they might also be vulnerable, not because of the risks within them, but due of the places that surround them (e.g. affluent areas bordering deprived neighbourhoods). There is an abundance of 'geospatial' data that can be used to map land use (e.g. residential, commercial, industrial, public services) different types of neighbourhood (e.g. inner cities, affluent suburbs, student areas), street networks and transport routes, but they tend to be under-exploited. This paper discusses how innovative uses of geospatial data, in conjunction with recorded crime, can help contextualise patterns of domestic burglary. Attention is paid to how road accessibility, dwelling type, gardens, land use heterogeneity and the bordering of different types of neighbourhood affect burglary patterns in Leeds, UK.

## **SPECIFIC FEATURES OF VIOLENT CRIMINALS**

**ELENA ILYUK**

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES OF THE INVESTIGATIVE  
COMMITTEE, EKATERINBURG, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Criminal personality is formed by a number of factors, and, on the other hand, crime scene reflects marks of personality. Serial violent criminals has specific features. Social factors: family violence in several generations, incest;

emotionally cold upbringing, rejection of child. Biological factors: severe pregnancy and childbirth; anomalies in brain structures and skull; mental abnormalities; weak sexual constitution. Psycho-social factors: violations of the sex-role identity. These factors is the basis for the situation of imprinting. The following stages have been identified: latent stage characterized by memories, haunting reminiscences; obsessive fantasy; cruelty to animals; sadistic actions. It is several patterns: the older the offender is, the less number of crimes he commits and the longer the series is (this correlation indicates the age of offenders); he trend towards direct relationship between the age of the offender and the age of chosen victims.

## **RETAIL DRUG PRICES AND AVAILABILITY OF ILLICIT DRUGS IN CROATIA**

**ANITA JANDRIC NISEVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION SCIENCES, ZAGREB, CROATIA

Retail drug prices are an important element in assessing the availability of illicit drugs at user level and have often been used as contextual information for the epidemiology of drug use. The main goal of research conducted in Croatia was to find out retail drug prices and availability of illicit drugs. Since this is the first such research in Croatia, results will show the general picture of retail drug prices and availability of illicit drugs in Croatia and provide some guidelines for an effective prevention of crime connected with drug use.

## **SAFETY/SECURITY AND THE ROLE OF POLICE IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN SLOVENIA - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS**

**MAJA JERE**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

**BERNARDA TOMINC**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

**GORAZD MEŠKO**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

**ANDREJ SOTLAR**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

The Slovene police are trying to re-establish the cooperation with local people, local communities and various other subjects responsible or prepared to take part in security provision. Namely, all local communities had had safety advisory councils before the Slovenian independence in 1991. After 1997, many local authorities have decided readdress local safety issues in the form of safety advisory councils. Today more than 150 municipalities have such advisory councils, established on the basis of the Police Act and Local Self-governance Act. The present research is based on participant observation method. Data were collected on the meetings of the police and local authorities in spring 2011. Research findings show that municipalities are currently more willing to cooperate with the police than they were in 2002-2004 when a similar survey was conducted. The analysis of three regional security workshops will be presented and compared with findings from the previous study in Slovenia.

**EXPLORING POLICE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING TECHNOLOGIES****RICHARD JONES**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM

**ALISTAIR HENRY**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM

In this paper we seek to chart, account for and analyse the recent adoption by many police forces in the US and UK of social networking technologies. Showing how different such technologies have different characteristics and possible applications, and drawing from work by Wenger and others on 'communities of practice', we develop a theoretical model both of the institutional implications to police forces of adopting such technologies, and assess their likely utility in addressing police aims in relation to three key areas, namely community engagement strategies, information brokering, and public confidence and police legitimacy.

## **THE INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL HOUSE AND NEARBY CHARACTERISTICS ON BURGLARY RISK**

**MARIANNE JUNGER**

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE, ENSCHEDE, NETHERLANDS

This paper examines how house and neighborhood characteristics influence residential burglary. The Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles of territoriality, surveillance, access control, target hardening, image-maintenance and activity support are used. Data were collected by observing 851 houses, of which approximately half had been burgled in 2008 according to police records. The ordering of CPTED principles based on their ability to explain burglary is as follows: target hardening, territoriality, image maintenance, surveillance, access control and activity support. The results also show that property characteristics are better at predicting burglary than neighborhood characteristics. Moreover, they show that the hierarchical order of the principles varies for property and neighborhood characteristics. Implications for prevention are discussed.

## **IMPROVEMENT OF POSSIBILITIES FOR IDENTIFICATION OF CONVICTED PERSONS**

**ANDRIS KAIRISS**

LATVIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, INFORMATION CENTRE,  
RIGA, LATVIA

Information exchange on convicted persons within EU and with other countries sometimes is complicated due to incomplete identification of persons: it is performed mainly using biographic data due to persons' description data/photo images/biometric identifiers (stored in criminal registration systems) are not interconnected with personal data in national Criminal Records systems. In case the convicted person uses other person's identity the identification using only biographic data is not effective - so several identity frauds have occurred since 2008. Presentation gives an overview of the project 'Improvement of Possibilities for Identification of Convicted Persons' co-financed by the EU Commission and implemented by the Information Centre of the Ministry of



Interior of the Republic of Latvia, int. al.:

- recognized identity fraud cases,
- data exchange issues,
- use of identification information systems,
- technical and methodological identification solutions,
- project's benefits.

## **COOPERATION BETWEEN PROSECUTORS AND ECONOMIC CRIME INVESTIGATORS: CASE OF FINLAND**

**TERHI KANKAANRANTA**

POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND

Fluency of criminal procedure is an essential element in combating crimes. The faster crime cases are concluded the higher the preventive effect of the legal system is. The criminal procedure in Finland consists of four main phases: preliminary investigation, consideration of charges, trial in a court of justice and enforcement of punishment. However, the criminal procedure of economic crimes lasts approximately two years, substantially lowering the preventive effect. In this study, forms of cooperation between police and prosecutors will be explored to find possible ways to accelerate the preliminary investigation of economic crimes. Data will be obtained via an electronic questionnaire, administered by the Police College of Finland and will target all persons working with economic crime investigation. The questionnaire covers several themes, such as e.g. background information, procedure of investigation, content of economic crime cases and cooperation between police and prosecutors.

## **THE SECURITIZATION AND POLICING OF ART IN LONDON**

**JOHN KERR**

CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

In the search for freedom from the uncertainty engendered by risk, society seeks guarantees, whether from the state, policing agencies or insurance.

Risk management now dictates how the policing and securitization of space are undertaken. This paper examines the securitization and policing of art within the broader theoretical framework of security governance. Using the security terrain for art in London as a case study, empirical research sheds light on how a modern security governance matrix works in practice. The private sector is at the forefront of this security terrain which is best described by nodal governance. Considering arguments over public and private policing having different priorities; with art theft, preventative measures are now more important for both the private and public sector nodes than either the recovery of the piece or the criminal.

## **TEMPORAL DIMENSIONS OF VULNERABILITY TO CRIME IN ECONOMIC SECTORS**

**NOEL KLIMA**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

This paper presents the results of research into vulnerability to crime in two economic sectors in Belgium. Vulnerability to crime is an integration of diverse temporal factors. We address pre-crime and post-crime aspects of vulnerability, arising before and after the criminal event in an economic context. Based on interviews with professionals, security staff, law enforcement agents and with criminals in the transport sector and the hotel and catering industry, a study of police files, and inspired by ecologists' work on resilience, we explore vulnerability to crime as a multifaceted factor undermining the sustainability of businesses.

## **LESS CROWD VIOLENCE WITH DIALOGUE POLICING?**

**JOHANNES KNUTSSON**

NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OSLO, NORWAY

As a consequence of the failure of the police to control the riots during the EU-summit in Gothenburg in 2001, the Swedish police developed a new special

tactic for crowd management. In the new tactic the signal value from the police through the way the officers are deployed and how they use helmets, hats, tools of force, and cars to the demonstrators is given great consideration. By using a counterpart perspective, the police want to avoid actions that cause escalation. In this connection, dialogue police officers have an important function. Their task is to establish contact with the demonstrators before, during, and after the demonstration and to act as a link between the organizers of the events and the police commanders. Compared to the old tactic, the new uses a number of situational techniques that are known to have preventive effects. A dilemma is that other officers may be sceptical to their role. Development over time suggests, however, increasing acceptance.

## **PREVENTING YOUTH (CRIMINALIZED) DEVIANCE: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF A SOCIO-POLITICAL CONCERN**

**STEPHANIE LOUP**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**MANON JENDLY**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

Our presentation interrogates the main results of a diagnostic on preventive actions aiming youth (criminalized) deviance in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. We will first outline the strategies and measures conducted by various groups of actors affiliated respectively to the socio-educational, health, police, public transports and judicial authorities. We will then proceed to a critical analysis of the preventive policies and practices undertaken and discuss their main issues, particularly in terms of privileged approaches, mobilized resources and power struggles, reflecting thereby the socio-political tensions in the field.

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACROSS CULTURES: WHERE DO WE STAND?**

**MANGAI NATARAJAN**

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA

The present study provides an inventory of responses that police have used in dealing with domestic violence in India, Brazil, South Africa, US and England. Discussions with police, policy makers and service providers yielded information on (1) various approaches by police in dealing with domestic violence (proactive or reactive policing, problem oriented, community policing, focused deterrence), (2) the nature and quality of various services provided in response to DV, (3) police responses to repeat victims of domestic violence and, (4) the challenges for police in dealing with domestic violence in diversified communities. This is helpful in identifying best practices as well as the challenges involved in responding to domestic violence across cultures. It is also helpful in identifying preventive measures suitable for use in a variety of cultural contexts.

## **CITIZENS, CITIES AND VIDEO SURVEILLANCE**

**GIAN GUIDO NOBILI**

THE RESEARCH UNIT ON CRIMINOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL  
POLICE AND URBAN SECURITY, BOLOGNA, ITALY

The European project "Citizens, Cities and Video Surveillance", promoted by the European Forum for Urban Security with other transnational partners among which the Emilia-Romagna Region sought to create an exchange of points of view and experiences about the use of video surveillance and its effect on the respect of individual rights and freedom. This work has enabled the project partners to get an overview of video surveillance practices and of the methods put in place to ensure that the rights of citizens are respected. Based on the experiences compiled and examined during the study visits, the project has developed recommendation for using CCTV in a transparent manner, respecting individuals' rights. These recommendations take the form of a charter for the good use of video surveillance in European cities.

## **THE PREVENTION OF RADICALIZATION: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR COMMUNITY (ORIENTED) POLICING?**

**JANNIE NOPPE**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Radicalization is a complex phenomenon with different forms of appearances which, in rare cases, leads to terrorism. Therefore initiatives to prevent radicalization are very important. According to the 2005 European Union strategy for combating radicalization and recruitment to terrorism, community policing can help disrupt the activities of networks and individuals that draw people into terrorism. Although recently Belgium has not had any incidents in the order of 9/11 or the London Bombings on its territory, Belgian citizens were actively involved in acts of terrorism abroad. This is sufficient ground for establishing a framework for the prevention of radicalization. As a basis for this framework, one of the first Belgian scientific studies on (the prevention of) radicalization was carried out. The presentation will focus on the results of this study in relation to the importance of community (oriented) policing in the prevention of radicalization.

## **PARENTS EXPERIENCE OF PARENT MANAGEMENT TRAINING WHILE THEIR TEENAGER IS IN STATE INSTITUTIONAL CARE**

**LINA PONNERT**

LUND UNIVERSITY, LUND, SWEDEN

This presentation focuses on parent management training (PMT) when teenagers display severe antisocial behaviour. What strengths and weaknesses emerge from a parent's perspective receiving this kind of intervention while their child is in state care? The presentation originates from an evaluation of a PMT program called Komet within state institutions in Sweden. Teenagers are placed in state institutions due to crimes, drug abuse or other kinds of antisocial behavior. The empirical data consists of qualitative interviews with 20-25 parents that participated in Komet during 2009-2010, at the same time as their teenagers received state care. Has the program been useful in practice?

Have their relation with their teenager improved? Do parents assess that the teenager's behavior has improved? If this is the case, to what extent do parents assess this to be an effect of their participation in Komet? What strengths and weaknesses concerning Komet within state institutions emerge?

## **TRENDS OF LEGAL NIHILISM AMONG RUSSIAN YOUNG PEOPLE IN 2000-2010 YEARS**

**ALEKSANDR SALAGAEV**

KAZAN STATE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, KAZAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**VLADIMIR MONAKOV**

KAZAN STATE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, KAZAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

This research is devoted to development of legal nihilism among young people of Russia in 2000-2010 years. The problem of legal nihilism is very important and serious for Russian society in the post communist time 1991-2010 years. From the beginning of 2000 years Russian government has taken several measures to strengthen law and order (government institutions, police, judiciary system), to improve quality of government staff and to improve conditions of life Russian civilians. Was expected, these positive trends had reduced legal nihilism in Russia, however the researches have spotted that positions of legal nihilism still remains very high. We analyzed changes of relations of young Russian people to police, courts and government bodies in 2000-2010. The positive trends changed relations of young people to them as to facilities to reach social important goals, to solve social problems via these social institutions. However, this reaching of social important goals and this solving of social problems is understood by young Russian people as using bribes, corruption. As a result, these positive trends haven't created social value of law in consciousness of young Russian people as only one basic opportunity to create honest and fair social order. Now, we can assert, legal nihilism didn't disappear, but changed forms. From a direct denial of the social value of state and law, and solving problems via the criminal structures, to the recognition of the state as an institution for reaching their own goals and social success, but with using corruption schemes and without tying itself by the law.

## **DNA DATABASES IN EUROPE: AN EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR CRIME FIGHTING?**

**FILIFE SANTOS**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

**HELENA MACHADO**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

Current state concerns with crime control and the securitisation have led to an increasing investment in many European countries in the development of DNA databases. There are two distinct legislative tendencies: expansionist and restrictive. Diverse policy makers argue for the expansion of the criteria for inclusion of DNA profiles in forensic databases on the basis of the potential increase in efficiency and utility for crime prevention and deterrence. Data collected in a qualitative study among Portuguese prisoners points towards favourable views on database expansion. However, based on the prisoners' narratives, we argue that, although forensic DNA databases can represent some overall benefits for criminal justice systems, the claim that they correspond to an element of crime deterrence and desistance may be flawed.

## **RESEARCH ON FEAR OF CRIME AND CRIME PREVENTION ENVIRONMENT OF THE STREET SPACE**

**YUKI SASAKI**

KEIO UNIVERSITY, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

The purpose of this study is to research relationships between fear of crime and crime prevention environment of the street space through the workshop in Saitama City Iwatsuki ward. I had 27 participants of the workshop evaluate crime prevention environment. The following results were obtained.

1. The public information of excessive crime prevention may rouse fear of crime.
2. Fear of crime decreases when control of the traffic and the sidewalk and the road are divided.
3. Fear of crime rouse when we thought about the security of another people.

## **VOLUNTEERS ENGAGEMENT IN SECURITY STRATEGIES IN ITALIAN CITIES**

**LORENZO SEGATO**

RISSC, TORRI DI QUARTESOLO (VI), ITALY

The participation of citizens volunteers in the achievement of sustainable and safe cities is one of the most promising strategies of community development. In Italy, the resource of the social capital is becoming more and more important, in a context of reduction of resources from the State to the Local Authorities and of privatization of public services, under the pressure of economic interests. Local communities in Italy are facing two options: leave citizens to their own capacity, with a progressive gap between the rich and the poor ones, or promote citizen's engagement in keeping communities alive, sustainable, and safe. The discussion must go around the 'pillars' and the 'borders' of such capacity, which requires the State to step back from traditional policing and to develop new form of community engagement.

## **PREVENTING FINANCIAL CRIME(S) IN THE UK BANKING SECTOR**

**RACHEL SOUTHWORTH**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper discusses the varied contributions that UK banks are making to the prevention of financial crime(s), through acting as private-sector agents of control. The author presents empirical findings that highlight the array of actors and departmental functions within banks that are operating global systems and controls, and interacting with both customers/potential victims and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) at different levels. The complexity and internal heterogeneity of banking institutions is not always transparent to LEAs and policy-makers. There is a cultural tension between departmental functions that employ different 'types' of personnel and operate with different 'mindsets', targets and priorities. The author argues that in order to improve inter-agency working, there needs to be increased transparency in relation to the way in which banks operate, the resources they have in place and their capabilities for sharing information and co-operating with LEAs.



## **WHAT DRIVES THE LOCATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS? A LOOK AT MULTINATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS 1990-2008**

**PAUL STRETESKY**

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER, DENVER, USA

**OLGA KNIGHT**

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER, DENVER, USA

We examine the distribution of formalized multinational non-governmental organizations that engage in environmental enforcement related activities that include (1) lobbying for the adoption of stricter laws; (2) urging governments to pursue civil and criminal actions for violations; (3) urging governments to pursue stricter penalties or sanctions for violations; and/or (4) promoting better compliance. We assess the hypothesis that these organizations operate in countries that have the greatest need for environmental enforcement. Alternatively, we examine the notion that these organizations operate in countries with more financial resources and political opportunity. Implications for the globalization of non-governmental influence on enforcement efforts are examined with an emphasis on the concept of environmental justice.

## **MORPHOLOGY OF CRIME PREVENTION**

**GÜNTER STUMMVOLL**

DANUBE UNIVERSITY KREMS, KREMS, AUSTRIA

Theoretical concepts such as 'Defensible Space' and 'Informal Surveillance' have influenced crime prevention policies in European countries in different schemes such as 'Secured by Design' (UK), 'Police Label Secure Housing' (NL), 'Gender Mainstreaming' (A) and specific Technical Standards (DK, I, GER). Design-led crime prevention is often interpreted as advanced target hardening using psychological cues for changing opportunities for crime or for reducing fear of crime. In this paper I will argue that sociological thinking is inevitable for a deeper understanding of social, economic and administrative conditions for crime prevention. Writings of Emile Durkheim, Maurice Halbwachs and

Marcel Mauss will help to apply the idea of 'Social Morphology' to gain a better understanding of the space-crime nexus in criminology. This will remind practitioners in crime prevention that macro-social aspects in Routine Activity Theory have often been ignored in conventional Environmental Criminology.

## **URBAN CRIMINOLOGY**

### **GÜNTER STUMMVOLL**

**DANUBE UNIVERSITY KREMS, KREMS, AUSTRIA**

This Poster presents the conceptual background, aims and objectives, work-packages and activities of a three-year work-programme to establish a 'Research and Training Centre for Urban Security and Facility Management' at Danube University Krems in Austria. This ongoing project is co-funded through a Marie Curie Re-Integration Grant in FP7 of the European Commission. It will help in setting up a multi-disciplinary knowledge hub at the interface of urban sociology, criminology and facility management within the Department of Building and Environment. In a holistic approach physical, economic and social conditions in combination with facility management in the built environment are studied with the aim to contribute to the knowledge transfer between social science, security management and practitioners in urban development. As the major university for post-graduate professional education, Danube University Krems holds excellent contacts to practitioners and public administration.

## **CITIZENS PARTICIPATION ENSURING SECURITY IN LITHUANIA: PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT**

**EVALDAS VIŠOCKAS**

LAW INSTITUTE, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

**AUŠRA POCIENĖ**

LAW INSTITUTE, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

**SIMONAS NIKARTAS**

LAW INSTITUTE, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

Presentation covers overview of citizens' involvement to ensuring security activities in Lithuania. It includes information about participation ensuring the safe environment, cooperation with law enforcement institutions of different groups of society or civil organisations: police supporters, Rifle Union, safe neighbourhood communities. These activities also have problematic aspects related to implementation, legal regulation and the involvement of population. Presentation authors will provide their insights about the development of this specific field in Lithuania.

## **DEVELOPING A CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM ORIENTED TOWARDS POTENTIAL PERPETRATORS**

**PAULINE VOLET**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**JULIE COURVOISIER**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**MARCELO F. AEBI**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

This presentation summarizes the preliminary findings of a research on the prevention of child sexual abuse. Most prevention programs are oriented towards the potential victims of such abuses, while the goal of this research is to help developing a primary prevention program which is oriented

towards potential child sexual abusers in Switzerland. In the first part of the presentation, the results of an extensive review of the existing literature on the prevention of child abuse will be presented, showing that primary prevention oriented to potential child sexual abusers is scarcely developed. In the second part, an analysis of the available official data on the extent of child sexual abuse in Switzerland will be presented. Even if the profile of suspected child sexual abusers based on official data is biased, it can be used as a starting point for the development of a primary prevention program specifically oriented to potential child sexual abusers.

## **A LESSON FROM ACROSS THE 'POND': TAKING CRIME PREVENTION SERIOUSLY**

**JOHN WINTERDYK**

MOUNT ROYAL UNIVERSITY, CALGARY, CANADA

The concept of crime prevention is not new but its' acceptance within the criminal justice system has for the most part been given but token support and attention. This presentation will focus on a unique situation that is taking part in one of Canada's provinces. Under the impetus of the Ministry of Alberta Justice and the Safe Communities directorate, the province has led the way in putting crime prevention at the forefront of the criminal justice system. The presentation will provide an overview of the mandate and directive of the Ministry as well as focus on a number of key programs that will serve to illustrate the value and merit for such an initiative. The presentation will serve to also demonstrate not only the diversity of crime prevention initiatives but also discuss the unique element of employing a SROI (social return on investment) component when assessing such initiatives. Comparative lessons will also be made.

## **CRIME SURVEILLANCE MEASURES IN SCHOOLS IN SERBIA**

**VESNA ŽUNIĆ-PAVLOVIĆ**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION, BELGRADE, SERBIA

**DRAGAN MILIDRAGOVIĆ**

SERBIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, NOVI SAD, SERBIA

**MARINA KOVAČEVIĆ-LEPOJEVIĆ**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION, BELGRADE, SERBIA

The rise of the school crime in Serbia emerged the need for the proper response in the course of crime prevention and reduction. The objective of the research is to assess the existence and quality of application of crime surveillance measures (formal, natural and secondary) in elementary and secondary public schools in Serbia. The research was carried out from January to December 2010. in schools located in the city of Novi Sad (N=53). It was revealed that most of the schools use measures of natural and secondary surveillance followed by formal surveillance: all schools are lightened, 96% are fenced; 85% schools organize students' surveillance and 77% engage the caretaker; 75% schools have a video surveillance, 55% security officers, 49% school police officer and 17% alarm systems. These results would contribute to getting an objective picture of the importance of public surveillance to maintain the security of schools and successful ways of using these measures.

# Crime and Society

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



## **THE RISE OF VIOLENT OFFENCES IN EUROPE SINCE THE 1990s: FACT OR ARTEFACT?**

**MARCELO F. AEBI**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**ANTONIA LINDE**

OPEN UNIVERSITY OF CATALONIA, BARCELONA, SPAIN

Although some criminologists support the idea of a general crime drop across the world since the mid 1990s, others have shown that the evolution of some violent offences in Europe did not follow a downward trend during the last 20 years. This presentation combines police statistics, conviction statistics, and victimisation surveys - at the international and at the national level - to measure trends in violent offences across Europe since the end of the 1980s. It also pays special attention to the evolution of the reporting rates of such offences. The discussion will try to clarify if the upward trend observed in assaults from the early 1990s to the mid-2000s is due to a real increase of violence or to an increase of the percentage of offences reported to the police. In other words, are European societies more sensitive to violence than twenty years ago, or are some criminologists underestimating the legitimate concerns of European citizens?

## **PARADOXES OF PUBLIC REASSURANCE**

**ANNA BARKER**

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM

This presentation highlights the complex, paradoxical and contested nature of public reassurance that emerged from a 3 year research project into local perceptions of security in 2 UK study areas. Control interventions, designed for certain purposes, are interpreted in unintended ways. Signs of security have the capacity to reassure residents but, also, to (i) engender insecurity and (ii) foster neighbourhood stigma. The former has implications for increasing the demand for security, while the latter has implications for the social reproduction of exclusion through fostering the perception of places as 'disordered'. As such, the pursuit of security may produce unintended effects, potentially undermining a community's collective sense of well-being and social order. The findings of this research clearly highlight that strategies aimed at providing security and

communicating reassurance need to be sensitive to the manner in which they are interpreted by diverse local audiences.

## **SOCIAL LEARNING, DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

**CHRISTINA BENTRUP**

UNIVERSITY OF BIELEFELD, BIELEFELD, GERMANY

Deviant peers are one of the most commonly analysed variable in differential association and social learning research. The underlying subjective learning processes of transmitting qualifications, motives and attitudes for breaking the law have been hardly examined. Following the social learning tradition, delinquent behaviour could be seen as a result of social reinforcement processes. Contrary to other studies, deviant peers are used as a grouping variable to identify potential differences in learning processes. Using longitudinal data of the German Duisburger-Criminological-Youth-Study 'Crime in the modern City' (CrimoC) the analysis is primarily concerned to explain the influence of primary groups on delinquent behaviour as a result of anticipated consequences of formal and informal groups, and intrinsic processes of perceived rewards and sanctions.

## **OPEN SECRETS: HUMILIATION AND CRIMINAL RECORDS**

**KATHERINE BIBER**

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

This presentation examines several pieces of criminal evidence which, after the conclusion of legal proceedings, were kept as records in the legal archive. They were then later retrieved and placed in unexpected contexts. Following the 'archival turn' in the humanities and social sciences, the work of artists, curators, historians and legal scholars is now often heavily reliant upon mining the legal archive for curiosities, including photographs and surveillance footage.



Criminal images, once displaced from their evidentiary context, provide a rich source of material from which we might understand the embodied experience of crime: the violence, the pleasure, the distress, the banality, and the inscrutable remainder which, no matter how hard we look, we cannot make out. This presentation will examine several examples in which artworks, exhibitions, and scholarly work were produced from criminal records. This paper asks how - if at all - we ought to look at historical criminal imagery.

## **CHILDREN OF DETAINED FATHERS AND MOTHERS: LIFETIME OUTCOMES AND SURVIVAL**

**CATRIEN BIJLEVELD**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**DOREEN HUSCHEK**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**STEVE VAN DE WEIJER**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Children of incarcerated parents are a growing research interest in criminology. Studies on the outcomes of these children have focused mainly on offending, on incarcerated fathers and have often employed UK and US data. We will employ a broader scope and investigate, within a sample of high-risk families over the years 1920-2005 in the Netherlands, children of ever-detained fathers and ever-detained mothers. About twice as many fathers as mothers were ever detained. About half of the ever-detained mothers were married to an ever-detained father, so that these children have two parents who were detained. We compare the children's life-time offending and detention chances, chances of marrying, parenthood and survival. We will - sample size permitting - look at period effects and differential effects for parental/maternal detention before birth and after birth.

## **THE REPRESENTATION OF OFFENDING WOMEN IN IRISH NEWSPAPERS**

**LYNSEY BLACK**

DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DUBLIN, IRELAND

Reductionistic representations characterise many of the representations of women in our society. From one-dimensional depictions as sex objects to the elevation of motherhood, women navigate a narrow variety of roles. Offending women are potentially more vulnerable to such limitations of representation because of their invisibility. The public is largely unacquainted with the realities of circumstance for offending women and are reliant upon the media to inform their views. The means by which the media convey information about offending women in Ireland has not been the subject of extensive research, and the current study attempted to address this. Through content analysis of 4 newspapers over a 1-month period, the representation of offending women in Irish newspapers was found to be similarly reliant on familiar narratives. Offending women were represented in terms specific to their gender, with themes compatible with the social construction of femininity.

## **MUSLIM ENCOUNTERS AT AIRPORTS: THE PRODUCTION OF ALIENATION AND 'US' AND 'THEM' DIVIDES**

**LEDA BLACKWOOD**

ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY, FIFE, UNITED KINGDOM

**NICK HOPKINS**

DUNDEE UNIVERSITY, DUNDEE, UNITED KINGDOM

**STEPHEN REICHER**

ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY, FIFE, UNITED KINGDOM

The problem of societal breakdown, 'revealed' in alienation, disengagement, and anti-social behaviour (including extremist violence), has in recent years been a central theme informing the development of policing policy and practice. In this paper, we examine one response of state authorities, which has been to subject

particular minority communities to increased practices of surveillance and intervention. Drawing on interviews conducted with 55 Muslims in Scotland, we consider how the experience of interactions with border control and fellow travellers at airports may inadvertently work to deepen social alienation and division. More particularly, we report (a) how such interactions are understood and the role of national and other salient identities in this process; (b) the consequences for people's understanding of 'the Muslim experience' and for their relationship with authorities; and (c) how these understandings in turn explain non-compliance and disengagement from authorities.

## **POLICING INCIVILITY AND REDUCING CRIME IN URBAN TAVERN-CENTRIC ZONES**

**WILLIAM BLOSS**

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY, GREENVILLE, USA

Controlling incivility and crime in urban tavern-centric zones presents a persistent challenge for police decision makers. High tavern-clustered public areas are prone to have dense crowd concentration, incivility, hooliganism, intoxicated offenders, and vulnerable victims. This study first examines the correlation between incivility and crime ecology in urban tavern-centric zones. Second, the obstacles to effectively policing incivility, inherent in heavily populated public space, are discussed. Third, the paper proffers location-oriented policing strategies to reduce incivility, crime, and victimization risk with the aim of enhancing public safety. The findings suggest that a multifaceted approach using police crime control methods and official administrative regulations are the most efficacious in decreasing incivility, crime, and victimization in urban tavern-centric zones.

## **JOSINE JUNGER-TAS AND THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SELF REPORT SURVEY IN EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY**

**FRANK BOVENKERK**

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

European Criminology was dominated by the legal sciences and psychiatry until well in the 1960s. Josine Junger-Tas contributed to the development of modern empirical social science by introducing the self report survey methodology in order to measure juvenile delinquency. She has been working on improving the method ever since. In the process she has even proven capable to convince notorious sceptics. The speaker will draw from personal experience with Josine.

## **ARE PEOPLE REALLY INTERESTED IN CRIME? AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF EU AND US CITIZENS' GOOGLE SEARCHES**

**MICHAEL BROWN**

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY, MUNCIE, USA

An educated citizenry is considered to be a critical component of implementing effective, evidence-based justice system policies. The mass media is assumed to be the primary mechanism by which a nation's citizens obtains justice-related information. This exploratory study uses data collected by Google, the world's largest search engine, to examine the extent to which people are using the Internet to become informed on crime, victimization, and justice-related subjects. Google searches within European Union nation states and the US are examined. Data include concept searches on a monthly basis since 2004.

## **ENGAGING IN POLITICKING: WHO ARE INDEPENDENT MEMBERS OF POLICING BOARDS?**

**MARK BRUNGER**

CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH UNIVERSITY,  
BROADSTAIRS, UNITED KINGDOM

In liberal democracies, debates around how the public police are governed and held to account, and by whom, remain contentious and ever changing. Indeed, governments seemingly continue to meddle with the structures of police governance. In this context, the paper critically considers the role of independent members of local policing boards. The view holds that these members bring fresh voices that broaden expertise, but crucially non-political voices to policing boards. By drawing upon detailed interviews with independent members of the Northern Ireland Policing Board and District Policing Partnerships, the paper maintains that whilst independents remain valuable assets, they have to engage in politicking, which often leads to a colonisation of them by political parties. Finally, the paper considers what the data tells us with regard to the continued quest for a balanced democratic oversight of policing in both post-conflict societies and liberal democracies more broadly?

## **TEN YEARS OF MONITORING ILLICIT DRUG USE IN PRISON POPULATIONS IN EUROPE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

**CHLOE CARPENTIER**

EUROPEAN MONITORING CENTRE FOR DRUGS AND DRUG  
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**ANDRE NOOR**

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The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) has been collecting aggregated data on illicit drug use among European prison populations for over a decade. Additional studies were identified in a literature search. Together, these sources yielded 53 studies reporting data during the period 2000 to 2008. Analysis of these studies reveals that the available data are scarce and patchy, with large variations in methodology. This diversity hampers comparison, and may, in part, account for the wide range of prevalence estimates for drug use and drug injecting, both prior to imprisonment and while in prison that were found. We conclude that a common instrument to measure drug use and its consequences in European prison populations is needed.

**PENAL POLICY IN LITHUANIA****ALGIMANTAS ČEPAS**

LAW INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

**GINTAUTAS SAKALAUSKAS**

LAW INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

**LAURA ŪSELĖ**

LAW INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

**AUŠRA POCIENĖ**

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**SKIRMANTAS BIKELIS**

LAW INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

Penal policy in Lithuania is characterised by features that are common for the whole former soviet space. Fundamental penal reforms have been carried out in Lithuania in 2003. The reform has allowed to stop the increase of the imprisonment rates (410 inmates per 100 000 population in 1999, 234 - in 2003) and has led Lithuania to become the leader among European states aiming for more lenient penal policy. However it looks like that the positive changes have been temporary only. Since 2003 there have been 170 proposals registered at the Parliament to change the Penal Code. The PC has been changed for 20 times already. The majority of the changes were aimed at harshening penal liability

in order to 'solve' social problems. In the end of 2010 imprisonment rates have reached 300 prisoners per 100 000 population once again. What are the causes of these processes? The paper is based on research data gathered by the Law Institute of Lithuania during the last few years.

## **WHEN GOING OUT IS NO LONGER JUST FUN**

**FAMKE DEPRINS**

KATHO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM

In nearly every West European country the care for social security is on top of the public and politic agenda on both national and local level. The strive for security is taking more and more the nature of a project for living together. The arrival of such security paradigm brought on its own a dynamic, organized around and propelled by the notion of 'integral security'. An efficient and effective security control demands an all-embracing, integral approach that keeps in mind all factors that can threaten or stimulate security. In this presentation we focus on one phenomenon that keeps getting more and more attention of the local government, namely nuisance related to going out and criminality. At this point, minimal scientific research has been deducted. We try to formulate a definition of the most important concepts and look into an integral solution for this phenomenon. With this we will regularly associate an existing case from a Flemish city.

## **IBERO-AMERICAN NETWORK OF DATA ANALYSIS ON CRIME AND CITIZEN SECURITY (RIADD)**

**DEBORAH DIETL**

UNIVERSITY OF MALAGA, CRIMINOLOGY INSTITUTE, MALAGA, SPAIN

**FATIMA PEREZ JIMENEZ**

UNIVERSITY OF MALAGA, CRIMINOLOGY INSTITUTE, MALAGA, SPAIN

**JOSE LUIS DIEZ RIPOLLES**

UNIVERSITY OF MALAGA, CRIMINOLOGY INSTITUTE, MALAGA, SPAIN

Reliable information on crime, based on quality and up-to-date data, is essential not only for effective policy making in the field of crime prevention, but more

importantly as a fundamental cornerstone of governance and democracy. In this line, the RIADD was created to contribute to a precarious reality in the Ibero-American region in terms of quality and reliable information on crime by means of gathering, centralising, standardising, analysing, comparing and disseminating indicators and data. The 1<sup>o</sup> International Seminar of the RIADD formally consolidated the network (15 institutions from 15 countries of the region) and produced 3 sets of outcomes:

- a 1st set of standardised indicators on crime;
- analyses of each national context in terms of availability, reliability and quality of official statistics;
- national, longitudinal and comparative analyses of these data taking into account the appropriate methodological considerations based on reliability criteria.

## **FRIENDS AND ENEMIES: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICE IN DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA**

**TESSA DIPHOORN**

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

With the growth of non-state actors engaged in policing, such as private security officers, the literature is increasingly analyzing the interactions within this plurality of policing. This research analyzes the niche of armed response officers in policing the streets of post-apartheid Durban, South Africa. Based on ethnographic fieldwork of 18 months, this research argues that armed response officers are engaged in twilight policing, a policing style that is performed in a twilight zone between private and public and emerges through interactions with other policing agents that are analyzed within the framework of local security networks. This paper focuses on a specific local security network: public police officers and armed response officers. By drawing on experiences from the field, this paper argues that there is a dual-sided relationship between these two actors: complementary, cooperative and friendly on the one hand, and conflicting and competitive on the other.



## **SURVEY OF FLEMISH CITIZENS' PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION**

**ARNE DORMAELS**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

The perception of corruption influences the societal response to corrupt behavior. A minority of corruption research focuses, however, on the question how to capture various perceptions about what is corrupt. If we want to understand why some acts are judged corrupt and others not, we should study which behaviors, practices and activities make a society think that corruption is present. Several studies pointed out that the perception of corruption shifts along multiple dimensions such as public versus private positions, offering a payoff, rendering favour and the situation being observed. In line with these perception studies on corruption we conducted a representative population study in Flanders. A scenario based questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 2.256 Flemish citizens. We present our findings and try to identify the salient characteristics which determine Flemish citizens' understanding of corruption.

## **URBAN GOVERNANCE OF SECURITY THROUGH BUBBLES OF SECURITY? CASE-STUDY GHENT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION**

**ARNE DORMAELS**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

**MARLEEN EASTON**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

Urban redevelopment is no longer a matter of governments alone. Development projects are increasingly operated through a partnership of government and private organizations. Given this context we wonder whether urban governance of security in Belgium goes hand in hand with the development of 'bubbles of security'. We answer this question through studying the redevelopment of the railway station in Ghent. Our analysis takes into account the nodal-network fallacy introduced by Shearing and Johnston (2010). In our nodal analysis we address the questions which actors participate in the promotion of security and

what types of knowledge, capabilities and resources they bring to the situation, which nodes are neglected and how these actors think about security. How these different actors relate to one another and if these relations are co-operate, competitive or non-existent is part of the network analysis.

## **GUN CONTROL, PUBLIC OPINION, AND MORTALITY. THE CASE OF BELGIUM**

**NILS DUQUET**

FLEMISH PEACE INSTITUTE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**MAARTEN VAN ALSTEIN**

FLEMISH PEACE INSTITUTE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Following a deadly firearm incident in May 2006, Belgian parliament rapidly voted a new gun control act. The new legislation introduced a much stricter regime for the control on firearms. It restricted the possibilities to freely obtain firearms and laid down much stricter conditions for private persons to obtain an authorization for the acquisition and possession of firearms, such as the important requirement of a 'legitimate cause' (e.g. hunting, sport shooting, collecting). In this paper, we analyse public support in Belgium for the new gun control act and attitudes of population with regard to gun control in general. Furthermore, we raise the issue of the impact of stricter gun legislation on mortality. Being duly aware of all possible methodological difficulties involved in this kind of research, we present statistics of the Public Health administration on causes of death since 2000, indicating a decline in the rate of suicides (with a firearm as well as in general) since 2006.

## **THE YOUTH DELINQUENCY SURVEY (YDS) OF THE WODC RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE OF THE DUTCH MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND JUSTICE**

**VERONI EICHELSHEIM**

WODC RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE OF THE DUTCH MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND JUSTICE, DEN HAAG, NETHERLANDS

**ANDRÉ VAN DER LAAN**

WODC RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE OF THE DUTCH  
MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND JUSTICE, DEN HAAG, NETHERLANDS

Since 1987 WODC research and documentation centre of the Dutch Ministry of Safety and Justice measures cross-sectionally self-reported delinquency among Dutch adolescents, the YDS. After revisiting the sampling procedure and questionnaire, sweeps have been conducted in 2005 and 2010. A random selection of youngsters is drawn from the Municipal Base Registry (GBA). The latest measurement is a representative sample of 3,000 youngsters between the ages of 10-18 years. A variety of delinquency aspects (e.g. prevalence, frequency, characteristics of the latest offense) have been measured with regard to vandalism, property, violence, drug, and internet offenses. Risk and promotive factors with regard to the individual, family, school and peer group were also investigated. Here we will present prevalences and frequencies of self-reported delinquency based on YDS sweeps 2005 and 2010. The trends will be compared with police registration of juvenile suspects and judicial registration of offenders. Police use of YDS and implications of the trend studies will be discussed.

**SENTENCING HEARINGS : ARGUMENTATION  
AND MORALIZATION BY CRIMINAL JUDGES****RALUCA ENESCU**

HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY, BERLIN, GERMANY

When criminal judges render their verdict, various types of extra-legal arguments are used. Official transcripts of sentencing hearings taking place in English Crown Courts have been analyzed in order to discover which categories of arguments are presented by judges at the end of a criminal trial. It appears that the defendant's moralization is used to justify the guilty verdict and the sentence. Specific sequences of arguments appear to sustain the sentence revealed in the last part of the sentencing hearing. By studying the structure of the judges' discourse, it appears that judges justify their decisions by use of psychological, moral and case-specific arguments. The discussion proposes a connection with Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance in which subjects tend to rationalize their decisions in such a way as to minimize the contradictions inherent in the legal decision making.

## **SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY OF YOUTHS: SOCIAL REACTIONS TO OFFENDING**

**DIRK ENZMANN**

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, HAMBURG, GERMANY

Data of the ISRD2 study of 30 countries show that detection rates differ by agents of informal and formal social control (parents, teachers, police). Differential detection rates reveal bias in formal social control. However, bias does not completely distort the view on crime or offending but tends to amplify the effects of factors which increase the risk of becoming a victim or offender. Obviously, processing stereotypes and routines resulting from real differences between victims and non-victims or offenders and non-offenders tend to be self-amplifying and create self-fulfilling prophecies of agents of social control. Rates of punishment show that crimes against property are perceived as more severe, or rather as more deserving sanctioning, than crimes against persons, especially if the offense became known to the police. Noteworthy from a sociological perspective is the finding of a strong positive ecological correlation between the rate of punishment and self-expression values.

## **POINTS OF VIEW AND THE VALUE OF VALUES IN SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGY**

**DIRK ENZMANN**

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, HAMBURG, GERMANY

This contribution discusses how Josine acted as a scientific researcher striving for objectivity while at the same time adhering to humanistic convictions. It shows how Josine taught us the necessity of values to keep up one's course in times of paradigm shifts towards punitivity - how the adherence to basic values can coexist with the pursuit of 'value free' research and objectivity in science, a necessity if we want criminology to have an impact on criminal policy. The contribution will also broach the issue of tension between the demand and call for accountability and social responsibility of criminological scientists and Josine's opposition against a moralizing criminology.

## **‘NDRANGHETA IN CALABRIA**

**VINCENT FIGLIOMENI**

FRANCESCO FIGLIOMENI CENTER FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN CALABRIA, SIDERNO MARINA, ITALY

There is a crime phenomenon called ‘Ndrangheta in southern Italy in the region of Calabria. This is the Calabrian version of the Mafia. They use violence as the rationale for maintaining the fear and informal social control over the population with whom their very existence ironically is maintained. On the 150th anniversary of the unification of Italy, there is good reason to revisit this ‘Ndrangheta issue as it persists in stifling the political, social and economic development of an otherwise culturally serene and potentially rich southernmost region on the Italian peninsula. Recent dragnet arrests in Calabria have included mayor’s, police, and civil servants along with the rank in file. This study provides an analytic framework in order to better understand this crime problem as well as to offer some salient criminological strategies that can enhance current progress of combating this criminal element that is infested into the social fabric of Calabria.

## **THE EVOLUTION OF FRENCH CRIMINAL PROCEDURES: A FAILED ATTEMPT AT PROCESS REFORM?**

**CORALIE FIORI-KHAYAT**

FORMATION DROIT CFK, BOIS D’ARCY, FRANCE

French-style criminal proceedings, characterized by its inquisitorial system and the key role played by the prosecutor, seemed to have breathed its last breath. Under the battering ram of the European Court of Protection of Human Rights, the inquisitorial system had finally given up the ghost. Yet, the conducting of core proceedings-including the disclosure of information-by the police, acting under the authority of the prosecutor, has flourished. Today a lawyer is present at all times during interrogations. Citizens are being called upon to play a greater role both in sentencing courts as well as in the post-sentencing phase, particularly in the realm of the application of sentences as well as determining whether or not convicts should be released. Even more, the release may sometimes be postponed even after the sentence has been served. This paper

aims to set forth a typology of the recent developments in order to deconstruct and understand the underlying ideological shifts.

## **REFORMING THE 1945 FRENCH ORDINANCE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING?**

**CORALIE FIORI-KHAYAT**

FORMATION DROIT CFK, BOIS D'ARCY, FRANCE

Reforms to the 1945 ordinance relating to juvenile delinquency have multiplied over the past decade. The latest instalment seeks to create a special court for juveniles aged 16 to 18, one that would be more similar to an adult criminal court. The underage excuse is becoming increasingly tenuous, while at the same time juveniles, at increasingly younger ages, are committing acts that traditionally were the preserve of their elders. We must therefore deconstruct certain myths, including that of the adequacy of the French legal and judicial structures in the face of an evolving juvenile delinquency. For while the French system, as it stands, remains well suited to first-time juvenile delinquents, it has become increasingly less able to cope with repeat offenders who are regulars of the courts. Through this journey of deconstruction, sifting and analysis we begin to see the contradictory and divergent evolution of these legal institutions take shape.

## **PROBATION AND SOCIAL WORK ON TRIAL: VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND CHILD ABUSERS**

**WENDY FITZGIBBON**

LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

The Baby Peter and Dano Sonnex incidents in England were high profile cases in which two key public services, namely child protection and probation both failed in their tasks of protection of murder victims and the public. This paper describes media and political reactions and then proceeds to analyse the common problems both social work and probation practice face under

conditions of economic recession and drastic reductions in funding. These themes are then used to briefly examine similar situations in other European countries and the USA.

## **CRIMINAL HISTORY AS A PREDICTOR FOR HOMICIDE OFFENDING?**

**SOENITA GANPAT**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

**PAUL NIEUWBEERTA**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

**JOANNE VAN DER LEUN**

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**MARIEKE LIEM**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

There is a serious lack of systematic research that specifically focuses on the criminal history of homicide offenders. As a consequence, we do not know to what extent criminal history predicts the likelihood of committing lethal violence versus non-lethal violence. The aim of this study is to determine 1) whether the criminal history of lethal violence offenders differ from non-lethal violence offenders and 2) to what extent criminal history predicts the likelihood of committing lethal violence versus non-lethal violence. Hypotheses will be tested that are derived from self-control theory. Data on criminal records of these offenders are compared and logistic regression models will be used to predict the likelihood of committing lethal violence versus non-lethal violence. To do so, a study group of Dutch homicide offenders are compared to offenders of attempted homicide.

## **EFFECTS OF DELINQUENCY ON ALCOHOL USE AMONG JUVENILES IN EUROPE: RESULTS FROM THE ISRD-2 STUDY**

**UBERTO GATTI**

UNIVERSITY OF GENOA, GENOA, ITALY

**GABRIELE ROCCA**

UNIVERSITY OF GENOA, GENOA, ITALY

**ALFREDO VERDE**

UNIVERSITY OF GENOA, GENOA, ITALY

The existence of a correlation between the use of alcohol and juvenile delinquency has long been acknowledged. In order to evaluate the strength and the characteristics of this association in various cultural contexts, we analysed the data from the ISRD-2 Study regarding adolescents in 25 European countries. After recording the prevalence of alcohol consumption among young people involved in property offences and violent offences, we assessed the degree to which these types of delinquency were associated to the use of alcohol in the 25 countries considered. In addition, we attempted to ascertain the influence of belonging to various types of deviant groups on alcohol use. To this end, we used a Mokken Scale Analysis. This technique assumes the existence of an underlying latent attribute, which is represented by a set of items. The items that we used were the 6 questions that the European group had elaborated to define gang members. In the light of this analysis, we constructed a scale of 'gangness' and correlated the scores with alcohol use among juveniles. We observed that alcohol consumption seems to be strongly influenced by involvement in delinquent activities.

## **'DANGEROUS YOUTH?' AN EXAMINATION OF THE THREAT POSED BY THE 'CONTROL MODEL' FOR YOUTH CULTURE**

**VALÉRIA GEDEON**

EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF LAW AND POLITICAL  
SCIENCES, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY



This year teenagers deceased in a mass panic accident in a Budapest club. After this event, Hungarian government has seriously limited the possibilities of club life for young people by making law stricter. The currently reigning government has modified the legal regulations in connection with youth, just because of fear of crime. Furthermore, government does not make distinction between social and antisocial, deviant and non-deviant behaviors. Thus, useful subcultures are affected adversely as well. Political changes could affect the general opinion of subcultures which has been examined within criminology since the Chicago School, H. S. Becker through S. Cohen. My research follows the legal perspective of S. Redhead. The presentation demonstrates the relations between the control model and the process in which some youth cultures may become folk devils in Hungary. It shows the ideological changes of the new government and its juvenile criminal policy, especially the legislative changes.

## **RESISTING PUNITIVENESS, RESISTING EUROPE? THE CASE OF THE LIFE SENTENCED PRISONER IN IRELAND**

**DIARMUID GRIFFIN**

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY, IRELAND

The literature on 'new' punitiveness over the last number of decades is now being challenged by research highlighting how levels of punitiveness vary greatly across different countries. This has contributed to a growth in understanding of the importance of local culture, history and politics on penal policy and practice. This paper takes the life sentence, as the new 'ultimate penalty' for many countries and explores the common factors associated with the release of a lifer. Two distinct approaches to the administration of a life sentence emerge, described here as a punitive and human rights model, although subscription to either model varies significantly across different factors. The Republic of Ireland will be used as a case study as it is subject to the legal framework of the human rights model and has traditionally been influenced by the penal policies of the more punitive countries, yet appears to have resisted both approaches.

## **EXPLORING INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN REACTIONS TO CRIME: SECURITY PRECAUTIONS AND REPORTING CRIME**

**NATHALIE GUZY**

FEDERAL CRIMINAL POLICE OFFICE, WIESBADEN, GERMANY

**CHRISTOPH BIRKEL**

FEDERAL CRIMINAL POLICE OFFICE, WIESBADEN, GERMANY

The use of security precautions and the propensity to report crimes to the police show tremendous variations of up to 50 percentage points across Europe. While most existing studies explain differences only at individual level, attempts to explore country-specific differences, considering macro-sociological variables, are rare. Based on the theoretical concepts of social capital and collective efficacy, data of the EU-ICS and several other international studies (EVS, ESS and ISSP) were utilized to test whether the cross-country variations in reporting behaviour and safety precautions can be accounted for by predictors such as social disorganization, lack of social control and/or different value systems, keeping constant individual-level variables. The possible effects of other relevant variables, such as crime rates or the number of insurance contracts were also taken into account. In the presentation, an overview of central analysis results is given. Thereby it can be shown, that several dimensions of the social capital concept can explain international level-differences of security precaution and reporting crime quite well (regarding the latter, results differ for property and contact crimes), but that it's therefore necessary, however, to differentiate - partly contrary to some underlying hypotheses - between the different criterion variables.

## **GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE TYPES AND PREVALENCE OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN THE AGES OF 11 AND 16**

**JACLYN HARRON**

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST, BELFAST, UNITED KINGDOM

The central focus of this poster will be to examine the gender differences in the types and prevalence of delinquent behaviour of 11 to 16 year olds in

Northern Ireland. The results were obtained using data from the Belfast Youth Development Study, a longitudinal study of around 4,000 adolescents. This study was carried out from 2001 to 2005, when participants were aged between 11 and 16 (compulsory school age). Initial findings suggest that the types of delinquent offences and the number of different delinquent offences were found to be more serious and higher respectively for boys than girls. Future analyses will examine the family influences on delinquent behaviour and the gender differences in family relationships that may impact upon this behaviour.

## **GIRLS AND VIOLENCE**

**JEAN HINE**

DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY, LEICESTER, UNITED KINGDOM

Many countries have identified an apparent increase in violent crime by girls and young women in recent years, a phenomenon that has led to much academic, policy and media interest. Using data collected from a wider UK study of young people and their pathways into and out of crime, the opportunity was taken to examine what girls had to say about their experiences of violence. This paper will present the results of this work, showing their widespread but also wide ranging use of violence together with the reasons for and circumstances of their violence. It will also discuss how the girls perceive this traditionally 'masculine' behaviour within models of femininity.

## **THE IMPACT OF MASS MEDIA ON PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE**

**KATRIN HOHL**

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

The mass media are often cited as a major factor in shaping public opinions of and trust in the police. This study combines a large-scale media analysis of newspaper reporting on policing from 2007 to 2010 with population-representative survey data for the same three-year period (UK data). The study tests a series of hypotheses on media effects on public opinion. The results suggest that whilst different newspaper readerships have similar levels of

confidence in the police, they hold different images of the police and appear to be affected differently by reporting on the same type of event. Media reporting on police community engagement and on how the police treat members of the public in direct encounters have small effects on confidence in the police. No such effect was observed for reporting on the crime investigations that are the staple of press reporting on policing. The theoretical and policy implications of these findings are discussed.

## **MATURITY AND YOUNG ADULT OFFENDING: APPLYING NEUROSCIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGY TO CRIMINOLOGICAL DEBATE**

**NATHAN HUGHES**

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

**DAVID PRIOR**

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

The significance of 'maturity' as a factor in young adults' criminal behaviour is evident in a number of distinct academic disciplines, each shaped by specific theoretical and methodological assumptions. Criminological research focuses primarily on the social contexts in which individuals make decisions about involvement in criminal activities, generally through longitudinal and qualitative studies. This is in contrast to neuroscientific studies of brain development through the use of magnetic resonance imaging techniques, and psychological research into the development of maturity and its relationship to antisocial behaviour, using experimental methods or large-scale surveys. While each discipline contributes to an understanding of the relevance of maturity to criminal behaviour, there are tensions between the different kinds of evidence they provide, the complexities they reveal in operationalising the concept of maturity, and the different implications for policy that they suggest.

## **WHITE-COLLAR CRIME AND POLITICAL-ECONOMIC TRANSITIONS. HUNGARY 1990-2011**

**ÉVA INZELT**

EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF LAW,  
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

In societies during changes of political-economic systems new and virulent forms of white-collar crime appear. Albeit cases connected with the banking sphere or party financing or different sorts of political and economic corruption are well known also in the majority of the states having well-established and developed political-economic systems in the course of a transition period from the state-planned to the market-oriented economy and simultaneously from the one-party system to the multiparty democracy the situation for the white-collar criminals is very promising to make much money and avoid the punishment. This opportunity is related to the slowness of legislation procedure that usually only follows the events, the inherent instability of the political system, the close relationship and mutual interest of some politicians and the players in the economic arena. In this paper typical cases of white-collar crime, which occurred in Hungary during the last two decades, are discussed.

## **THE EFFECT OF TV VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN'S ATTRIBUTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR**

**DONATA JANČIŪRĖ**

VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

**GINTAUTAS VALICKAS**

VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

Relations between media violence exposure and subsequent aggression are well established, but few studies have examined if violence on television is involved in deficient social information-processing. The purpose of this study was to examine: 1) hostile attributions of intent concerning the cause of perpetrator's behaviour; 2) expectations of aggressive behaviour from the perspective of aggrieved person; 3) expectations of aggressive responsive behaviour from the perspective of perpetrator. In this study, 100 third-fourth

grade children after the viewing of the violent or non-violent clip, were asked to interpret hypothetical situations involving provocative scenarios. Children who were exposed to violent clip were significantly more likely to make hostile attributions of intent concerning the cause of perpetrator's behaviour, offered more aggrieved person's aggressive responses, and more frequently expected aggressive responsive behaviour from perpetrator than children who were exposed to non-violent clip.

## **STREET GANGS IN SPAIN: THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AND DELINQUENCY**

**LEANID KAZYRYTSKI**

UNIVERSITY OF GIRONA, GIRONA, SPAIN

Recently, the phenomenon of street gangs in Spain, whose members are very often youths with a Latin-American background, has captured the attention of the mass media as well as of different political groups. Often these groups of youths are described as "gangs" and presented as organizations with high levels of delinquency, aimed at disturbing the established order. This paper is based on research carried out in Catalonia (Spain) in collaboration with the police gang unit. The study does not support the image of gangs having high delinquency rates when the main activities of these groups are corroborated, casting serious doubts on the opposite widespread belief. The study results indicate that Latino groups are not street gangs: the involvement of their members in crimes is low and their criminal activities are only a small part of all activities undertaken by these groups. Latino street groups are not criminal organizations: their structures have neither a defined hierarchical organization nor a strong leadership. They do not maintain close ties with gangs from South America nor are influenced by them.

## **CRISIS, DISASTERS AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR**

**ZELIMIR KESETOVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA

There is widespread belief that looting, violent crimes and other antisocial behaviors are common in the emergency time periods of community crises

created by natural and technological disasters or social unrests. Generally, people are considered prone to panic and to reverting to a more savage, self-centered nature, leading to a breakdown of social order and criminal activity. However, extensive social science research lends little support to this disaster myths of antisocial behavior, suggesting that people affected by a crisis generally become focused on loved ones and become extremely creative in dealing with the problems generated by a disaster. Authors are arguing that one should careful be when drawing overall conclusions on this issue. Whether the crisis or disaster will be used as a crime opportunity depends on wide range of factors such as national culture, social control, type of crisis, structure of the community and consensus upon its basic values.

## **‘TWO-RAY’ MODEL OF INVESTIGATION OF REGISTERED AND LATENT CRIME IN LITHUANIA**

**ALFREDAS KIŠKIS**

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Registered crime statistics and representative population survey (crime victim survey) data are two main empirical data sources of crime (two rays). Both of them show different picture of crime, both have their own errors and advantages, and both are used to assess crime in many countries. However there is not evident, how to integrate these data together to assess crime. A group of scientists working on a project ‘The development of ‘Two-ray’ model and its application on investigation of registered and latent crime in Lithuania’, funded by the Research Council of Lithuania. The goal of the project is to create a scientifically based Tool (two-ray model) for crime analysis and evaluation in Lithuania and to use it in practice. The developed principles of two-ray data compatibility and the model of their integration will be presented in the presentation.

## **PRISONIZATION**

**LINDA KJÆR MINKE**

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Prisoners generally express low confidence in the justice system and the prison and probation service as well as the prison. Prisoners rarely have conversations with prison guards, and most prisoners have fellow prisoners as their reference group. The youngest prisoners are in a higher degree participating in primary groups in the prison. Group orientation, however, also serves as protection against the stigma that may be associated with a prison stay, so group orientation can have positive implications for the inmates in the form of acceptance and integration in social contexts rather than rejection and exclusion. As long as the prisoners are in prison a high degree of prisonization is therefore mainly positive, but according to the prison authorities and the surrounding society strong prisonization leads to difficulties because it expresses an oppositional attitude of the society.

## **RETHINKING STATE-CORPORATE CRIME: EU ACCESSION AS A CATALYST?**

**JULIAN KLINKHAMMER**

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HEIDELBERG, GERMANY

**ELENA LADYGAITÉ**

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**RAFAEL BAUSCHKE**

UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, HEIDELBERG, GERMANY

Criminological research on State-Corporate Crime focuses on the collusion and common (financial) interest of political and economic actors. We challenge this assumption and present an alternative perspective that is rooted in differentiation theory. Hence, we argue that research on state-corporate crime has to reconstruct the carrier groups' action rationality and needs to link reasons for action to institutional and organizational changes. The historical contingency and associated importance of time, as a crucial factor of criminogenesis, are stressed. Specific transitional situations may thus serve as a "catalyst" for state-corporate criminality, by creating a temporary window of opportunity.



In the European context, EU accession and enlargement may create such a context within accession countries. By drawing on the case of Lithuania and the Ingalina/Leo LT controversy, the relationship between EU conditionality, political considerations and state-corporate crime is revealed.

## **THE ROLE OF POLITICIANS AND THE MEDIA IN SOCIETY'S PERCEPTION OF CRIME IN POLAND**

**ANNA KOSSOWSKA**

POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, INSTITUTE FOR LEGAL STUDIES,  
WARSAW, POLAND

The paper deals with three important issues for countries of CEE, which are going through political transformation, associated with society's perception of criminality: fear of crime, politicization of crime and the impact of the media on public perception of criminality. The authors set out the main characteristics of these phenomena over the last 20 years in the countries of the region, with a view to performing a more detailed analysis of them in the context of Poland. Despite the numerous differences between the countries going through the transformation of the last 20 years they are beginning to fall within the ambit of the same rules as the 'mature' democracies of Western Europe. The same processes can be seen in the behavior of politicians with regard to crime and other troubling phenomena, similar reactions by media to crime and fall in the fear of crime.

## **FAIR TRIAL AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LANGUAGE**

**IEVA KOVARSKYTĒ**

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI, FACULTY OF LAW, HELSINKI, FINLAND

People are moving to foreign countries at ever increasing rates, especially within the EU. According to official statistics, in 2009 of all those sentenced to punishments in the local courts of Finland 9,1% were foreign nationals. Considering these developments the instrumental value of language in criminal procedure law has not received due attention. Lack in communication abilities

can have a detrimental effect on a legal process in two ways: firstly it may be harder to find out all the relevant facts and thus the material fairness of a trial may be at risk and secondly procedural fairness can crumble. Studies show that perceived procedural fairness has a positive effect on how people evaluate the outcome of a trial. This means that the credibility and trust that a legal order enjoys may decrease if countries do not take appropriate measures to ensure equal procedural treatment for foreigners in criminal cases.

## **EMPLOYING CRIMINAL MASCULINITY AS AN ADAPTIVE STRATEGY IN POST-SOVIET LITHUANIA**

**DOVILĖ KRIUKELYTĖ**

VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY, KAUNAS, LITHUANIA

Criminal statistics on Lithuania indicates that the biggest proportion of imprisoned, sentenced and suspected men are in the 30-59 age cohort. Also most crimes committed by these men have an intentional pursuit of economic purpose. The paper examines major sociocultural forces that have influence on men criminality amid social and economic transformations and later on. Firstly various kind of statistics and reports concerning criminality and social policy were revised. Finally 17 semi-structured interviews with criminals were conducted. It was found that doing crime is connected with specific norms of masculinity. Criminals life stories revealed that structural changes in post-Soviet Lithuanian economy negatively affected men's employment possibilities. Criminal masculinity as an adaptive strategy is employed by these men as they do not see any legal means to achieve highly valued material goals and to accomplish ideal type of masculine identity.

## **VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AND FEAR OF CRIME WITHIN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES**

**DOMINIC KUDLACEK**

RUHR UNIVERSITY BOCHUM, BOCHUM, GERMANY

The study is part of the German Federal Government's security research programme on advanced forms of video surveillance used at airports, which

work with pattern recognition and forward-backward analyses of video data. The paper focuses on how the public accepts these kinds of surveillance systems as means of crime control in an airport setting. We conducted a survey of 1400 travellers departing from one of Germany's larger airports to test several hypotheses on the effects of video monitoring on passengers' fear of crime levels. The results suggest that passengers are in general open-minded towards the implementation of video surveillance at airports. In contrast to critical German experts and the rather strict German data protection law, the majority of respondents supports the use of video surveillance and perceives it to have a positive effect on the level of crime within this type of transportation infrastructure.

## **CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AT ADVANCED AGES: FINDINGS OF A SELF-REPORT STUDY**

**FRANZISKA KUNZ**

MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINAL LAW, FREIBURG, GERMANY

The paper presents findings of a representative mail survey (n=1997) among 49 to 81 years-olds living in the region of Südbaden/Germany that gathered self-reports on criminal behaviour, explanatory variables, and police records. Almost 50% of all respondents reported that they had committed at least one of 14 types of offences at least once since turning 50. Younger cohorts are noticeably more crime prone than older ones, both at present and in the past. Out of all offences asked about, driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI) was the primary behaviour that showed up among the respondents. Apart from the DUI-offence, elderly crime is mainly characterized by fraud and property crimes in situations of everyday life that are committed by people who are well-integrated and economically secured. The proportion of offenders whose first police record took place after their 50th birthday is 56% which is much lower than estimates derived from official crime data.

## **ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND (IL)LEGAL MARKETS**

**EFFI LAMBROPOULOU**

PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL & POLITICAL SCIENCES,  
ATHENS, GREECE

The presentation refers to an ongoing small scale research about the impact of the inflating illegal migration to the development of ostensible legal as well as illegal entrepreneurial activities in the city of Athens (Greece), and of various organised interests (economic, 'ideological', political etc.) in the urban ghettoisation. It will also sketch out the development of common crime in two inner city districts overpopulated by illegal migrants and the estimated forms of citizens' reaction.

## **PENAL POLICY IN HUNGARY SINCE THE MIDDLE OF THE 1980's**

**MIKLOS LÉVAY**

EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY / CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF  
HUNGARY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

The free parliamentary elections in the spring of 1990 ended 40 years of the 'socialist rule' in Hungary. The change of the regime significantly affected the crime problem and criminal policy. In the first years after the change of regime, the significant increase in crime coincided with the decline in the imprisonment rates which resulted from the new, 'reductionist penal policy'. However in 2009 three-strikes rules and in 2010 mandatory life imprisonment were introduced to the Penal Code of Hungary. The zero-tolerance policy and the 'expansionist penal policy' arrived in Hungary with the center-right government which was formed in May 2010. The paper gives an overview of the changes of crime in Hungary between 1985-2009. Development of criminal policy, particularly penal policy will also be discussed. Special emphasis will be on the determinants of the penal policy of the last twenty-five years in Hungary.

## **RESIDENTIAL VISITS BY DISTRICT POLICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA**

**MATTHEW LIGHT**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, TORONTO, CANADA

District police officers in the Soviet Union were expected to visit residences in their district regularly and interview the occupants. While prevention of ordinary crime was one goal of this practice, residential visits also promoted political surveillance and enforced migration controls. Since 2003, the post-Soviet Republic of Georgia has undertaken a major restructuring of its police force that breaks with the Soviet model of policing in many important respects. Yet, such residential visits have been retained in the reformed Georgian police. The presentation investigates the reasons for the decision to retain residential visits in post-Soviet Georgia, and assesses how their function has evolved following the 2003 reforms. The persistence of residential visits in Georgia offers a chance to explore the adaptation and persistence of policing techniques in a radically transformed political and administrative context.

## **DISCOURSES IN RUSSIAN DRUG POLICY IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY**

**MY LILJA**

UNIVERSITY OF GÄVLE, GÄVLE, SWEDEN

In Russia the fight against drugs has, since the beginning of the 21st century, been regarded as one of the most central issues facing the country, especially in the press and by the government. The importance of the issue is, for example, illustrated by the creation of one of the world's largest anti-drug agencies in 2002 (the Federal Services for Control of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances). The presentation will describe a recent study on how the Russian government and those representing it construct the drug issue. The analysis is based on a social constructionist and a discourse analytical perspective and the material include several different text documents, e.g., official political speeches, interviews in the media, official political government documents. The time frame for this study is the in the years of 2000-2010.

## **REPEATED SELF-REPORTED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SURVEYS IN EUROPE: FEASIBILITY STUDY FROM SWITZERLAND**

**SONIA LUCIA**

UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

**PATRIK MANZONI**

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

A few European countries have established national repeatedly conducted self-reported juvenile delinquency (SRD) surveys, such as the Netherlands, Finland and Belgium. In a series of panel presentations the evidence, the impact on crime policies and unresolved methodological questions of these surveys will be highlighted. In our paper we will present main findings of a feasibility study for implementing a repeated national SRD survey in Switzerland on behalf of the Swiss Federal administration. First we will give an overview of such surveys in Europe and will describe the situation and evidence in Switzerland. We will then discuss critical aspects of SRD-Surveys, as put forward in our feasibility study, with respect to content and methodology, including key issues as validity, inclusion of victimisation items, interview mode, sampling and response rate, uncovered populations, interviewer or teacher supervision in school samples, as well as parental consent.

## **FEATURES AND TRENDS OF ITALY'S PRISON POPULATION**

**LIVIA FAY LUCIANETTI**

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF ROME, ROME, ITALY

The aim of the presentation is to observe the features and trends involving Italy's prison population from a critical perspective. Particular attention will be devoted to the presence of non nationals and to drug addiction in prisons. The features of the prison population will be examined in relation to the wider socio-economic changes occurring in the country as well as to more local variables.

## **LIFE TRAJECTORIES OF FOREIGN WOMEN IN PORTUGUESE PRISONS**

**RAQUEL MATOS**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF PORTUGAL, PORTO, PORTUGAL

**GABRIELA SALGUEIRO**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF PORTUGAL, PORTO, PORTUGAL

**MARIANA BARBOSA**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF PORTUGAL, PORTO, PORTUGAL

**TÂNIA MOREIRA**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF PORTUGAL, PORTO, PORTUGAL

A study about foreign women detained in Portuguese prisons is presented. Two arguments validate the development of the project: the recognition of Portugal as one of the European countries with highest proportion of women among the prison population (despite the downward trend of recent years); and the increasing proportion of female foreign prisoners in the country. After a first study where these women were characterized in socio demographic and criminal aspects, we conducted in-depth interviews about their life trajectories. The interviews were transcribed and analyzed using software Nvivo9. The analysis of foreign women's narratives reveals that gender and migration issues are nuclear in most of their life trajectories. Similarities and differences between the narratives of foreign women and the narratives of Portuguese women in prison were also found.

## **CONVERGENT PRESSURES AND CULTURAL SINGULARITIES: CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE**

**LESLEY MC ARA**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper examines transformations in crime and punishment across 5 case study jurisdictions. It argues that extant theorising within the sociology of punishment is beset by a methodological dualism between accounts which lay emphasis on structural factors and those which lay emphasis on cultural factors. Neither set of accounts fully captures the multi-level nature of contemporary

modes of crime control and penal practice in the case study jurisdictions, nor the ways in which the dynamics of multi-level governance have shaped (indeed skewed) normative debates about the 'right', and 'power' to punish. The paper explores the implications of this for the further development of theory and method within the sociology of punishment and the prospects for the evolution of an ethical penology.

## **A 'SOCIETY OF CAPTIVES'? THE LONGER-TERM IMPACTS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ON PATTERNS OF DESISTANCE FROM OFFENDING**

**LESLEY MC ARA**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM

**SUSAN MC VIE**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper sets out first findings from phase 7 of the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, a prospective longitudinal programme of research tracking pathways into and out of offending for a cohort of around 4,300 young people. Appropriating Sykes's (1958) famous aphorism, we explore the contexts in which young people adapt, absorb and resist the offender identities which have been ascribed to them, and the impact of these process on their life choices, degree of social inclusion, employability and well-being. The paper is based on 250 interviews conducted with a sub-sample of cohort members when they were aged around 24.

## **THE USE OF REWARDS DURING THE ENFORCEMENT OF SENTENCES**

**KRISTINE MELCHIORSEN**

UNIVERSITY OF AARHUS, AARHUS, DENMARK

Since 2004 it has been possible for inmates in Danish prisons to be released on parole after serving half of the sentence if they have made a special effort



to not, once more, commit crime. In these cases, release on parole functions as a reward. A special effort can consist in treatment or education and it is up to the Prison and Probation Service to decide, whether an effort meets the requirements of the law or not. This means that it is the administration and not the court who determines the actual time that is to be spent in prison. The idea of using rewards in order to motivate inmates to make a special effort is not new, but for many years it has been thought of as a very problematic way of trying to reduce recidivism. Some of the main questions are: How is it possible to ensure that inmates are treated equally? - How do we ensure that the transition from imprisonment to the life outside prison is well-organised, when we do not know the date of the release before it is very close?

## **SUBSTANCE MISUSE SERVICES FOR REFUGEE COMMUNITIES: THE POTENTIAL OF LOCALISM**

**KAREN MILLS**

UNIVERSITY OF HERTFORDSHIRE, HATFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

The growth and development of substance misuse services in the 1980's has been well documented. Since then services have struggled to respond to the UK's minority communities in terms of provision. While there has been some success, issues of suspicion and alienation persist. Set against this background the drug treatment needs of new minority groups remain largely unmapped and unmet. Drawing upon three research projects undertaken in the UK this paper examines the needs of refugees, exploring the formation of new communities and the barriers of stigma and fear which leave vulnerable individuals unnoticed by services. The individual, family and community strengths of refugee communities are identified. The paper considers the ways in which the agenda of localism, now forming a strand of UK government thinking has potential to reach new communities more successfully by harnessing the acumen which lies within new communities to engage their members in services more quickly.

## **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA: ON SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERPETRATOR**

**STOJANKA MIRCEVA**

UNIVERSITY ST. KLIMENT OHRIDSKI, FACULTY OF SECURITY-SKOPJE, SKOPJE, MACEDONIA

**VIOLETA CACEVA**

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND JURIDICAL RESEARCH, SKOPJE, MACEDONIA

The aim of this paper is to report on some of the findings from a survey, Analysis of Situation of Child Sexual Abuse and Pedophilia in the Republic of Macedonia, carried out in in 2009 by the Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research - Skopje. The paper focuses on one of the integral elements of this phenomenon: the perpetrator. The scope of the research phenomenon has been limited to the recorded cases by the criminal justice system. This paper presents only the methodology applied in relation to the perpetrators. Document analysis was applied to judicial verdicts for 231 convicted offenders of crimes defined as CSA, passed in the period 2004-2009. The research findings presented in this paper refer to certain personal and criminological characteristics of the perpetrator. In 73%, the crime was committed by a single perpetrator, and 93% were male. 83% of the convicted persons were primary offenders. 32% of the perpetrators were in the age group 18 to 24.

## **CHILLAXING IN THE CITY? HOW YOUNG PEOPLE NEGOTIATE PLACE, SPACE AND CRIME**

**CARRIE-ANNE MYERS**

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**HELEN THORNHAM**

CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

The stereotyping of youth cultures and teenagers has consistently been shown to be unhelpful and detrimental to actual understandings of youth (for example

Buckingham 2006, 2007, 2008, Livingstone 2009, 2002). Instead of constructing a fixed and ready-made homogenous entity called 'the young', Buckingham & Willett argue that it is imperative that we approach such groups in relation to their own individual heterogeneous voices, conceptions and productions (2006:11). 'Chillaxing' in the City?' embraces these ideas by prioritizing teenage voices, opinions, and productions into the research process to ensure that it is led by, and for, the young people involved in it. By focusing on their movements in and beyond open and closed spaces, a group of year 9 pupils' document journey's to, from and around their school. This paper reports the recording of their individual and collective experiences informing the 'adult audience' how young people negotiate place, space and crime.

## **RISK AND TRUST: WHY DO EMPLOYERS WANT CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION?**

**BRONWYN NAYLOR**

MONASH UNIVERSITY, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Many countries are making increasing use of criminal record checks as a basis for decisions about access to employment. Obtaining employment significantly reduces re-offending, but a focus on risk, and a lack of trust in criminal justice systems to rehabilitate, seems to dominate decision making. In Australia over 2.6 million requests are made for record checks each year; in the UK nearly 4 million criminal record disclosures are made each year and 36% of employers say they would exclude all ex-offenders; 80% of US employers require a criminal record check before employing someone. Legal access to criminal records, and their use by employers, varies country by country, but it is now also increasing across Europe. This paper presents findings from empirical research with employers on the reasons why they ask for criminal history information, and the uses they make of it in deciding whether to employ an ex-offender.

## **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN EAST AND CENTRAL EUROPE: BETWEEN PROFIT AND SURVIVAL**

**VESNA NIKOLIC-RISTANOVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION, BELGRADE, SERBIA

The aim of the paper is to analyse trafficking in human beings in East and Central Europe from criminological prospective. The paper explores general characteristics of trafficking in human beings, and socio-demographic, criminal and penal characteristics of traffickers. In addition, it explores criminogenic factors that contribute to trafficking in human beings, including factors that influence on motivation and rationalisation of criminal behaviour. Finally, criminal policy is analysed and assessed in relation to the larger context of human rights, social inclusion and democratisation. The analyses is based on the information available in U.S. Department of State Trafficking in persons report, as well as on the other available research findings for the region.

## **KNOWING ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKERS IN SERBIA: AVAILABLE DATA AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

**VESNA NIKOLIC-RISTANOVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION, BELGRADE, SERBIA

The aim of the paper is to contribute toward the so far scarce knowledge about human traffickers, by an analysis of the available data about human traffickers in Serbia. For this purpose, previous surveys findings are reviewed, and both Serbian official statistics' data for the period 2004-2009, and data about traffickers available in Serbian courts' verdicts are analysed. The analyses included 16 final court verdicts issued by criminal courts from Northern, Southern and Central Serbia. The sample consisted of 45 convicted traffickers, sentenced in the period 2004-2009, which, according to the official statistics data, makes 53% of all convicted traffickers in this period. Data about traffickers in Serbia are compared with available findings for other developing, in particular Balkan,

countries, and both similarities and differences, as well as policy implications are identified.

## **CRIMINALITY AND LIFE-CHANCES - THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES AND STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINT**

**ANDERS NILSSON**

STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

**FELIPE ESTRADA**

STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

There is currently a lack of research that is able to describe the longer term consequences of involvement in crime for broader welfare outcomes in adult life. And there are even fewer analyses of how involvement in crime interacts with conditions associated with both individual-level resources and socio-historical constraints in producing negative life outcomes in the longer term. The aim of this paper is therefore to present a study that focus on the long term consequences of criminal involvement, and when doing this take in to consideration both individual resource deficiencies and structural constraints.

## **'IT ALL HAS TO DO WITH MEN'. THE ROLE OF 'RELATIONAL VULNERABILITY' IN FEMALE OFFENDING**

**AN NUYTIENS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS , BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**JENNEKE CHRISTIAENS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS , BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

In this paper female offending is considered as part of the life history. Autobiographical interviews with women in prison have demonstrated that the life of female offenders is characterised by vulnerabilities on three levels. We will discuss whether and how female offending can be linked with these three

vulnerabilities. As relational vulnerabilities appear to be most recurrent in the lives of the women, special attention will be paid to this factor.

## **IMPROVING CONFIDENCE IN POLICING: FINDINGS FROM THE 'STREET-A-WEEK' PROJECT**

**MEGAN O'NEILL**

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, SALFORD, UNITED KINGDOM

**NEAL HAZEL**

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, SALFORD, UNITED KINGDOM

There have been several studies over the years relating to confidence in policing. This research usually finds that 'bad' encounters with the police lead to reduced confidence levels, while 'good' encounters with the police make no difference to confidence. This asymmetry in confidence seems to happen regardless of whether that contact was initiated by the public or the police. Bradford et al (2009) recently found that there can indeed be improved confidence levels from 'good', i.e., well-handled, public-initiated encounters with police officers, but that improvement in confidence is more challenging to achieve in police-initiated encounters. This presentation will examine findings from a recent evaluation of the 'Street-A-Week' project in Greater Manchester Police. Through surveys with residents in areas where SAW was taking place it was found that the police-initiated contact with residents did raise confidence levels when that contact was done well, with courtesy and respect.

## **CRIMINOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF ROAD (UN)SAFETY**

**NINA PERSAK**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

Road 'accidents' happen every day, everywhere and in large numbers. Although some types of roadway violence are deemed trivial due to their omnipresence or low impact and are consequently less visible, other, more extreme types

are considered deviant enough to be rightfully criminalised. Traffic offences, moreover, tend to cause more deaths than regular crime. This notwithstanding, the topic has so far attracted relatively little criminological interest. The paper will reflect upon this criminological 'silence' and suggest some loci where criminological knowledge would be particularly welcome, notably tackling the 'human factor' and social dimensions of road (un)safety, such as driving aggression, car-culture, structural violence and strain. Furthermore, it will examine the shift towards the technology-oriented security solutions and its implications as well as consider the role and responsibility of the state - too often overlooked - to reduce the number of road casualties.

## **FEAR OF CRIME AND TRUST IN THE WIND OF CHANGE: A STORY ABOUT ADAPTATION ON RISKS**

**ZUZANA PODANA**

CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

**JIRI BURIANEK**

CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

The paper deals with data collected in Eurojustis pilot study carried out in the CR in 2011(N=1198). It allocates the findings into the context of the transformation of the Czech society during recent period as shown in previous surveys. It demonstrates the positive increase of both feel of safety and trust accompanying by the high level of punitive attitudes. Particular aspects of spatial differentiation will be discussed as well, the conclusions support in general the thesis on a 'realism' in the risk perception. The paper indicates a growing role of corruption perception in the public opinion and it reveals some internal relationships between fear, trust and other variables.

## **THE POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF PUBLIC SPACE AND THE ROLE OF THE POLICE**

**PAUL PONSAERS**

GHENT UNIVERSITY - RESEARCH GROUP SVA, GHENT, BELGIUM

**ANTOINETTE VERHAGE**

GHENT UNIVERSITY - RESEARCH GROUP SVA, GHENT, BELGIUM

Public space means areas which members of the population at large are free to enter or leave at their own discretion. This public space belongs to citizens, can be accessed by everyone without restriction, and the interaction which takes place there is among persons of equal standing who generally do not know one another. Of course, the freedom enjoyed by any individual person in public spaces must be limited so as to respect the freedom of all other citizens. The question we wish to answer in our contribution is as follows: Precisely what political geography of public space is being applied to our late-modern society or, to put it more simply, what methods of approach (or strategies) are being developed in our local, late modern societies to ensure the maintenance of conventions in public spaces? Of course, the question here also concerns the role of the police in this context.

**ROMANIA & BULGARIA AND THE FIGHT AGAINST EU FRAUD****BRENDAN QUIRKE**

LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY, LIVERPOOL, UNITED KINGDOM

Romania and Bulgaria joined the European Union in 2007. Prior to accession, there were serious concerns about both countries and their approaches and attitudes towards fighting fraud. In both countries, there was no anti-fraud strategy in place; there was no specific training programme to update and enhance the skills and capabilities of officials involved in the fight against EU fraud; there was a lack of knowledge of fraud and irregularity reporting guidelines; and there were delays in implementing an effective AFCOS network that all candidate states have to have in place before accession. Both countries have worked hard to overcome these deficiencies, yet serious concerns have been expressed about their management of EU funds and their commitment to effectively fight fraud. This paper will consider the difficulties faced by both countries and attempt to make an assessment of the measures taken to overcome them.



## **AN EVALUATION OF THE PREVENT COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGY IN SUSSEX**

**FAIZA QURESHI**

CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

Prevent is embedded within the UK Government's 'Contest' strategy. Its stated aim is to stop people from becoming/supporting terrorists and violent extremists. The paper looks at progress made under Prevent in Crawley, a town in West Sussex. Operation Crevice was a raid launched on 30 March 2004 in response to information indicating that terrorist cells were operating in Sussex (Crawley). The Operation culminated in five men (three of whom were from Crawley) being found guilty in April 2007 of conspiring to cause explosions likely to endanger life. The paper explores the theoretical foundations of Prevent within an evaluation framework that accounts for diverse political, criminological, and theological knowledge and perspectives. Prevent is a controversial strategy which looks to address the potential home-grown terrorist threat from Muslim communities at the grass-roots level.

## **CRIME AND FEMALE**

**ARBERESHA RACA-SHALA**

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO,  
PRISHTINA, KOSOVO

The phenomenon of women as criminal perpetrators is a negative occurrence in society. Because of the very specific and meaningful role which a woman plays in the family, including giving birth and the fact that criminal offenses committed by them have a direct impact upon marriage and family relations as well as on the interests of the child, it is understandable that such criminal behaviors of women, however limited, is a serious and very sensitive social problem. Although, at first glance, it seems that, due to the low rate in criminal statistics, women do not pose a serious problem to society, in criminal and social terms, they pose a multidimensional problem. The consequences of child abandonment are not suffered only by the victim, but rather by the society, because it falls upon the state and other institutions to take care of the social problem caused by such child abandonment and to take over the responsibility for the child's upbringing and education.

## **MORAL AND LEGAL DIMENSIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR FATAL ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES**

**MINA RAUSCHENBACH**

UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Heightened concern for risk-control and responsabilization in the field of serious road traffic offenses, has paved the way for considerable parliamentary debates and legal changes in Switzerland. In this perspective, this research aimed at understanding better how responsibility is represented and perceived in ordinary reasoning, in contrast with legal thought, when judging such offenses. The general hypothesis guiding this research is that responsibility attributions include a moral and a legal dimensions that coexist. Findings demonstrated that when rational criteria are made salient in a scenario to be evaluated, legal dimensions of responsibility are more sensitive to such manipulations, especially, if the perceiver has been exposed to a legal training. However, when criteria related to normative factors are rendered salient, moral dimensions are more susceptible to be activated in the attribution of responsibility, independently of the perceiver's exposure to a legal training.

## **ITALIAN STUDENTS AND THE MAFIA: FEELINGS, PERCEPTIONS AND INFORMATION ON THE PHENOMENON**

**GIUSEPPE RICOTTA**

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF ROME, ROME, ITALY

**LUDOVICA IOPPOLO**

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF ROME, ROME, ITALY

**FRANCESCA DELLA RATTA-RINALDI**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (ISTAT), ROME, ITALY

The objective of the presentation is to review the results of a survey carried out by Libera. Associations, names and numbers against mafias in 2010-11 in 74 secondary schools (2.188 students) of two Italian Regions (Lazio and Toscana). The aim of the analysis is to point out the student's feelings, opinions and information on the Mafia. Attention is given to the role played by schools,

public agencies and the media system to promote a culture of legality among students, taking into account their socio-demographic characteristics. The outputs of a textual analysis based on stories on the Mafia written by students are also considered. Overall, it is possible to underline the importance of specific activities developed in the schools. These have conducted to: increasing levels of awareness among students; the deconstruction of their stereotypes; the development of more active attitudes in fighting the phenomenon; a reduction of the feelings of insecurity.

## **POLICE ACTION, MOBILE TELEPHONES AND SECRECY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**ALBERTO SAIZ GARITAONANDIA**

UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, LEIOA, SPAIN

**IÑAKI VILLACIAN IBARGUREN**

ERTZAINZA - BASQUE AUTONOMOUS POLICE, ERANDIO, SPAIN

The use of mobile devices for communication between members of criminal networks is a fully extended fact. When the police forces put under arrest a person involved in one of these groups they are aware of the useful information to go on with their investigation they can get from these devices. Our poster will show the different types of information we may find on a mobile phone and the legal protection of each one, considering that the Spanish Constitution requires a court warrant to let the police know the information related with personal communications.

## **IS BRITAIN IGNORING ORGANISED CRIME?**

**ANNA SERGI**

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, COLCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper aims at exploring the approach of Great Britain to organised crime, both in terms of law and criminal justice and in terms of perception of the threat. In 2004 the UK has refused to introduce the offence of belonging to a criminal organisation on the assumption that the country does not need it. This is in contrast with the policies adopted by other States and also with what

proposed by the European Union to promote harmonization and cooperation in criminal matters. Notwithstanding this refusal, the UK in 2005 has established the Serious Organised Crime Agency to investigate forms of organised crime, equipping it with various intelligence tools. The paper reaches the conclusion that the British system is not effective when it comes to tackling organised crime because of the failure to recognize the importance of the offence of belonging and the ban on the use of interceptions in trials and suggests that this has to do with a distorted perception of the threat itself.

## **THE IMPACT OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, AND NEIGHBORHOOD ON SELF-CONTROL OF RUSSIAN YOUTH**

**OLGA SIEGMUNT**

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, HAMBURG, GERMANY

According to Gottfredson & Hirschi the family is the primary socializing institution for the development of self-control. Schools and neighborhoods, however, are also relevant social contexts. Based on a large survey of youth in three Russian cities (N = 4800) the impact of family, school, and neighborhood on the level of self-control is investigated. Data show that - although important - the family is not the only socializing agency: effects of parental supervision and bonding interact with school and neighborhood contexts. Compared to neighborhoods, school contexts are more important. The theoretical relevance of the findings are discussed.

## **MEDIA AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BIH- JUVENILE DELINQUENTS SHOULD (NOT) BE TREATED AS CRIMINALS**

**HAJRIJA SIJERCIC-COLIC**

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO, LAW FACULTY, SARAJEVO, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

It is undisputed that the issues that are brought in connection with juvenile delinquency and juvenile delinquents, now as always, interesting to the general

public and the media closely follow 'the criminal activities' and diligently inform the public about them. The reasons are manifold: juvenile delinquency is said to be growing today, it puts a question mark on the purpose of rehabilitation in the criminal justice system for juveniles, juveniles commit serious crimes, fear of juvenile delinquency is growing, juvenile delinquency significantly affects the sense of security, tolerance for juvenile delinquency is fading away, the desire for revenge is stronger, we are more afraid for ourself and our loved ones. The central role of the media in juvenile justice creates a number of dilemmas for the (traditional) juvenile justice response to youth crime focused on the 'best interests of the child'.

## **PUNISHMENT IN EUROPE: FOR A CRITICAL AND HUMANIST CRIMINOLOGY**

**SONJA SNACKEN**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

This presentation discusses the need and the consequences of penological research which recognizes the interactions between social and penal policies and the fundamental values underlying such policies, with a special emphasis on problems of human dignity and social inclusion.

## **CRIMINALITY IN ROMANIA THROUGH TWO SOCIO-POLITICAL SYSTEMS (1980-2010)**

**ION EMILIAN STANISOR**

UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

The presentation, offers an analysis on crime in Romania in the last 30 years, through two socio-political periods, completely different. We have divided these two periods in three stages. The first stage includes the final years of the communism period (1980-1989), the second surprise changes in the field of crime during the postcommunism and the transition of totalitarianism to democracy (1990-2000) and the third stage analyse the level of crime in the process of European integration and the impact of the economic crisis (2000-2010). We

tried to find the interdependencies of apparent crime (Statistics of the police and prosecutors) with legal crime (Criminal Court Statistics) and at the same time the correlation between true crime and crime rate. The presentation analyse criminality as a general phenomenon and at the same time wants to present areas of crime that usually are not affected by the economical, social or political situation and areas which are affected partially.

## **RELEASE FROM PRISON**

**ANETTE STORGAARD**

UNIVERSITY OF AARHUS, AARHUS, DENMARK

The latest 20 years treatment and training in the prisons has had much scientific attention but only a few years ago the return from prison to society has become a question of concern for scientists as well as practitioners. However, most of the Scandinavian countries are focusing very much on release from imprisonment. Not only are the rules on that issue re-considered, but even more are the practices. It becomes still more evident that release from prison should not be seen as an event. On the contrary release should be seen as a process, which starts in prison, includes a smooth introduction to society and ideally ends up with a former prisoner being in charge of the direction of his total existence. The presentation focuses on different aspects in that process, mainly stressing some essential discrepancies in the cultures, decision-making etc. in the two state authorities involved namely the social welfare system and the prison system/probation services.

## **ASSISTED SUICIDE AND VOLUNTARY EUTHANASIA. ATTITUDES OF SWISS PHYSICIANS, JURISTS AND THE PUBLIC**

**DAVID STUDER**

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

**PATRIK MANZONI**

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

Physician-assisted suicide (PAS) and voluntary active euthanasia are illegal in most countries of the world. Switzerland is a special case, as PAS is legal if not provided for selfish reasons. This paper investigated attitudes towards six empirically and legally relevant case scenarios of end-of-life decisions among physicians, jurists and the general public. Drawing on large representative survey data we will compare the rate of approval among the specific groups and present associations with selected attitudes and characteristics as well as opinions on assisted-suicide organisations and 'death tourism'. In general, the results revealed a highly polarised set of opinions with rather critical attitudes towards PAS for mentally ill people and those wearied by life. We also found marked differences between physicians, jurists and the public. According to this study the stated opinions can be described as autonomy-oriented and sceptical about prohibition.

**CRIME TRENDS CRIME CONTROL  
IN TRANSITIONS COUNTRIES****ALENKA ŠELIH**UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA, FACULTY OF LAW, INSTITUTE OF  
CRIMINOLOGY, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

The research project refers to seven East- and central European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Serbia and Slovenia) and wants to assess the past changes and trends in crime from the perspective of these respective countries. In a comparative analysis an effort is made to explain the trends in crime change in the last 20 years. These trends showed a sharp increase during the first years after the dramatic changes of 1989 in three of these countries, while of the other four three did not witness these increase and in one of them data are even today unreliable.

A review of different approaches aimed at explaining these changes is presented and an approach is formulated according to which the existing mono-causal theoretical approaches are not adapted to explain so complex a phenomenon as increase of crime in a total change of all societal paradigms. It is proposed that a multi-causal approach should be employed for this end.

## **A CRITICAL COMPARISON OF THE 2 MAIN SOURCES OF JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTIC IN ITALY**

**GIOVANNA TAGLIACOZZO**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (ISTAT), ROME, ITALY

**ISABELLA CORAZZIARI**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (ISTAT), ROME, ITALY

The 2 main sources of judicial criminal statistics that are recorded crimes by the judicial authority and crime reported to the police, are very different. Both have strong and weak points, each of them highlighting different aspects of the same phenomena and allowing different type of analysis of criminality. Crimes reported to the police have a shorter timeliness, while crimes recorded by the judicial authority are affected by the time of their juridical evaluation. Police data provide a lower number of crime's typologies but a more analytic classification of micro criminality crimes, while typology of crimes provided by judicial authority is wider and include misdemeanours. The integration of these 2 official sources allows a more complete study of criminality, always considering that administrative statistics give a partial representation of the phenomena, as they do not cover crimes not reported at all. A simple example will be given about a comparison of the two sources of data.

## **FACTS AND FIGURES ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISION-MAKING IN BELGIUM**

**CARROL TANGE**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINALISTICS AND CRIMINOLOGY,  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**ERIC MAES**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINALISTICS AND CRIMINOLOGY,  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

During the last decades conditional release legislation in Belgium has substantially changed. In this paper, we will first present the history and current status of conditional release legislation in Belgium. Next, we will discuss the evolution of conditional release practice in Belgium during the last 30 years,



with special attention for a comparison with other modalities of release from prison (absolute figures and proportion within the total number of releases from prison, percentage of conditional release granted, time served). Finally, we will put forward some results of a more detailed analysis of conditionally released prisoners in 2007 by the tribunal for the application of sentences (socio-demographic characteristics, length of detention, time served before conditional release, time exceeding the date of eligibility for conditional release, period of supervision). Hypotheses will be formulated concerning the impact of these legal and institutional evolutions.

## **LEARNING FROM JOSINE: THE IMPORTANCE OF CHARACTER, COMPASSION AND COMMITMENT IN STUDYING CRIME**

**MICHAEL TONRY**

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, LAW SCHOOL, INSTITUTE ON CRIME AND PUBLIC POLICY, MINNEAPOLIS, USA

Josine combined high standards, scholarly integrity, and a commitment to empirical evidence with strong values and empathy for unfortunate people. It is a combination we might all try to emulate.

## **GRAPHOLOGY METHODS AND FORENSIC DOCUMENT EXAMINATION IN 'WHITE COLLAR CRIME'**

**ELISA TRICARICO**

SECURITY RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT SCHOOL (SERMAS), CUSANO MILANINO, ITALY

Handwriting represents a product both of adaptation (use of conventional signs) and expression (personal elaboration of graphic shapes). The subject of graphology's study is the connection between handwriting and the expressive behavior; this method is based on psychological rules which state that every unconscious or conscious psychic content must become evident through some

expressive behavior forms of the human being and their distinctive features. One of graphology fields is forensic document examination. Its primary purpose is to answer questions about a disputed document using a variety of scientific processes and methods. Common criminal charges involved in a document examination case fall into the 'white-collar crime' category. These include identity theft, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, or uttering a forged document. For example, a person may commit murder and forge a suicide note. This is an example wherein a document is produced directly as a fundamental part of a crime.

## **REGIMES OF CRIMINAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT**

**MILENA TRIPKOVIC**

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE (EUI), SAN DOMENICO DI FIESOLE, ITALY

The principal aim of the paper will be to uncover different regimes of criminal disenfranchisement employed by various states. Leaving aside those countries in which convicted offenders retain their electoral rights, I will focus on a significantly larger group of states where access to franchise is, in one way or another, restricted. It is hypothesized that differing disenfranchisement mechanisms reflect varying conceptions of the meaning and purpose of this measure and thus an attempt will be made to discuss their normative premise. Two basic mechanisms, both of them consisting of several sub-methods, will be examined and analyzed: (I) blanket disenfranchisement of all or some groups of criminal offenders through a general legal norm (II) individual disenfranchisement decision accompanying the criminal sentence.

## **ANTI-CORRUPTION OF PRIVATE COMPANIES: A NEW BUSINESS TREND OR A REAL CONCERN AND FOR WHO?**

**GUDRUN VANDE WALLE**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

Public corruption is a crime that refers to at least two parties: the public officer or politician that accepts or asks a bribe from a private actor, a citizen or a

company in exchange for an irregular act in the course of his or her professional activities and which may affect citizens, consumers, competitors, \_ . Most criminological research on corruption and anti-corruption however is limited to the public partner in corruption. We present the results of an empirical research on the perception of corruption and anti-corruption policy in the private sector. The research is based on interviews with key figures of the Belgian business environment and on a quantitative questionnaire of corporate lawyers working for companies located in Belgium. These results form part of a research project about the tipping points of anti-corruption policy in the public and private sector.

## **ADJUSTMENT TO IMPRISONMENT: EXPERIENCES OF DUTCH JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

**ANDRÉ VAN DER LAAN**

WODC RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE OF THE DUTCH  
MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND JUSTICE, DEN HAAG, NETHERLANDS

**VERONI EICHELSHEIM**

WODC RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE OF THE DUTCH  
MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND JUSTICE, DEN HAAG, NETHERLANDS

In recent literature both import- and deprivation models are important in explaining adjustment to incarceration. Despite the attention for this subject, important issues remain: 1) studies are not highly consistent in what predictors are important, 2) knowledge is mostly based on Anglo-Saxon studies on adult (male) offenders, 3) information on experiences of juvenile prisoners are scarce, especially in the Netherlands. It seems important to clarify which predictors explain the adjustment to incarceration among Dutch juvenile offenders. We used a mixed method design to examine relationships between import- and deprivation factors and indicators of adjustment to incarceration among 207 Dutch juvenile offenders. Self- and staff-reported measures were used and qualitative data derived from 38 interviews with juvenile offenders were analyzed. Preliminary results show that interaction with other youths and interaction with staff are mainly important in explaining adjustment to incarceration.

## TRENDS IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON DRUGS

**FREYA VANDER LAENEN**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

**DELFINIE LIEVENS**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Public expenditure is an important indicator of government efforts to tackle the drug problem. The public expenditure study Drugs in figures III (2010-2011) measures the public expenditures of the Belgian drug policy, for illegal and legal drugs. The study combines two methods of data-collection. The top-down approach starts from the resources made available by the different public authorities involved in the drug policy. The bottom-up approach starts from the activities in the work field and traces the money flow back to the public authorities funding. Drugs in figures III presents the percentage of governmental money for drugs that is spent on prevention, treatment, harm reduction and law enforcement. Secondly, the public expenditures on illegal drugs are put in comparative perspective with the previous estimations of 'Drugs in figures I and II'. Thirdly, the results of public expenditures are compared to international research as part of the cross-country comparison.

## EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME SUPPORT ON CRIME IN HIGH-RISK MEN AND WOMEN FROM AGES 18 TO 32

**JANNA VERBRUGGEN**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM / NSCR, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**ROBERT APEL**

UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**VICTOR VAN DER GEEST**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM / NSCR, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**ARJAN BLOKLAND**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Life course criminological research emphasizes the role of employment as a turning point in the criminal career. Control theories assume that, rather than the fear of losing a legal income, it is the increased 'stake in conformity' that contributes to desistance from crime. In the Netherlands, unlike in the United States, people who are unemployed are in most cases entitled to social security benefits. This income security may change the effect of (un)employment on crime. In this paper we will therefore not only analyze the effect of employment on crime, but also the effect of income support on crime. Furthermore, a distinction will be made between violent crime and property crime. Longitudinal data on convictions, employment, and income support were collected for a sample of high-risk men and women up to age 32. We also have rich information on personal and background characteristics, which allows us to control for possible selection effects.

## **CRIMINOLOGICAL NARRATIVES: FICTION AND REALITY**

**ALFREDO VERDE**

UNIVERSITY OF GENOA, GENOA, ITALY

The purpose of the paper is to highlight the connections between narratives of real crime and fictional ones. The author exposes his theory about the role and the intersections of narratives in criminology, going from scientific ones (criminological theories, more or less validated by research) to folk narratives, passing through 'socially appointed' narratives as those developed in the judiciary, in the media, in fiction; subsequently, the author traces the relations between reality and fiction in criminological narratives, showing how they refer to each other. Some examples of such relations, and of their usefulness, are given.

## **THE POLICE AS A CARETAKER OF SAFETY OR AN EMERGENCY SERVICE?**

**ISABEL VERWEE**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

The study of the police role in today's society is often remarked by discussions which forget the actors who determine the police work into a large extent, namely

the citizen. In this research the role is (sociologically) defined as a bundle of expectations citizens have. The expectations expressed by 120 respondents can be divided into three groups: wishes related to attitudes, acting and contact/interaction. The majority of people have clear expectations about the attitudes: they want a friendly, neutral and objective police-inspector. These wishes are transversal in the interaction frameworks, which can be considered as the collection of coherent role relations (Cooley, 1922). Cooley distinguishes the primary group from the impersonal interdependency in terms of binding. The expectations on the acting- and interaction level are linked on Cooley's ideas because the respondents have expectations which are closely related towards the binding they want with the police.

## **MONEY LAUNDERING - WHAT LIES BEHIND THE REPORTS OF SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS**

**DANIEL VESTERHAV**

SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION,  
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Around 14 500 companies in Sweden have a duty to scrutinize and report all transactions that could be suspected to constitute money laundering or financing of terrorism. Every year, around 10 000 reports are passed on to the Swedish Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). Some of these reports will turn out not to be related to crime at all. Others will be analyzed further and, together with information from other intelligence sources, constitute a ground for starting a pre-trial investigation, most often on the predicate crime. A selection processes take place through the entire judicial system. This paper, based on a research report, analyzes the judicial chain for money laundering in order to highlight what kind of transactions, persons and types of crimes that are being investigated further and the outcome of these investigations.

## **CRIME AND SOCIETY: LATVIAN VIEW**

**ANDREJS VILKS**

RIGA STRADINS UNIVERSITY, RIGA, LATVIA

Since Baltic States joined the European Union, the criminogenous processes in the Baltics are, all in all, rather contradictory. Thus, the number of registered criminal cases in Estonia and Lithuania together has decreased by 5-8%. During the period of global crisis, the tendencies of crime in the Baltic States were different. In Latvia till 2008 there was seen the total increase of crimes, but from 2008 - its fall. Global financially-economic crisis has essentially affected Latvia's national economy, social, political, legal and criminogenic situation. Crisis has resulted in recession of gross domestic product (GDP), it has decreased the income per capita and the level of quality of life, it has intensified the population emigration, has increased the shadow economy and uncontrollable economic share. At the same time, the number of the registered crimes has decreased, contributing to the increase of latent crime. Organized criminal structures keep providing for the traditional criminal business segments ( drug acquisition, transport and trade; excise smuggling; human trafficking and organized illegal migration; criminal money laundering) acting in Latvia and abroad.

## **TRUST IN JUSTICE SYSTEM: CHALLENGES FOR INSTITUTIONS IN LOW TRUST SOCIETIES**

**EVALDAS VIŠOCKAS**

LAW INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

In the last decades the idea of crime control by means of social regulation is becoming more and more important. Public trust in criminal justice system is seen as one of tools. In some countries it plays important role in building criminal justice policy. Balance trying to control crime is changing from wider criminalisation, 'being tough on crime' to policy of making justice system more fair, gaining public trust, moral alignment, legitimacy for institutions and people's consequent commitment to the rule of law. Of course efficiency of 'tough' or 'trust based' policy is always discussed by policy makers. This presentation will overview importance of public trust in criminal justice systems in countries with low trust societies and challenges to their institutions.

## **MEDIA AND PENAL POLICY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

### **JIRI VLACH**

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PREVENTION,  
PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

In a democratic country with rule of law, the penal policy and the public are in a continual interaction. Citizens should have enough correct information in order to have a realistic notion of the crime rate in the country and of the reaction of the government bodies to it. The vast majority of people acquire their knowledge of crime that exceeds the framework of their own experience from the media. The public perception of the issue of crime and penal policy measures is thus fundamentally influenced by information presented through the media. On the other hand, appropriate knowledge of the actual needs of citizens in the area of internal safety and public order, their true opinions of the crime and its prosecution is the indispensable prerequisite of formulation of an efficient, comprehensible and respected penal policy. This paper is based on several studies where the public opinion on issues of crime and penal policy measures were examined in the Czech Republic.

## **WHY WE MIGHT NEED A EUROPEAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

### **MARIANNE WADE**

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, EDGBASTON,  
BIRMINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

Against the background of legislative changes introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon and the latest Communication of the European Commission, this paper presents the central findings of an empirical study designed to illuminate the debate on a European Public Prosecutor. Prosecutors and defence lawyers in 17 member states and one candidate country as well as practitioners working in supra-national institutions were interviewed as to the criminal phenomena they are facing, what problems they face in dealing with crimes against the EU as well as specific trans-national crimes (human trafficking, drug smuggling and corruption) and the kinds of further development (if any) they regard as necessary to facilitate effective criminal justice in such cases. This paper will focus upon the major arguments which may be presented to demonstrate a need for a European public prosecutor as well as serious concerns related to any such development revealed by the study.



## **THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITISATION OF ORGANISED CRIME: POWER, KNOWLEDGE, AND THE PRIMACY OF THE STATE**

**SAPPHO XENAKIS**

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, SCHOOL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY AREA STUDIES, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM

Since the early 1990s, transnational threats and risks have been given far greater prioritisation by politicians, practitioners and academic security experts internationally. Amongst these, transnational organised crime has been portrayed both as a daily security challenge and a potentially calamitous risk for the future. Unlike other common and extraordinary security challenges regularly attracting public and scholarly concern (such as migration and terrorism), international co-operation against organised crime has proven particularly adept at avoiding politicisation. The role of the state in securitising international organised crime has been understated as much by those supporting the effort as by those critical of the policies and practices that have accompanied it. This paper argues instead that the linchpin of this securitisation process - a combination of empirical weaknesses of threat assessment and the mystification of expert knowledge- can only be attributed to state design.

## **NEW FORMS OF POLICING AND THE FEELING OF (UN)SAFETY AMONG THE SHOPKEEPERS IN ATHENS AND PIRAEUS**

**CHRISTINA ZARAFONITOU**

PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, ATHENS, GREECE

**AGGELIKI PATELAKI**

PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, ATHENS, GREECE

**VASSILIKI LEKKA**

PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, ATHENS, GREECE

The new forms of policing based on the partnership model are assumed to be more efficient in coping with fear of crime. In the current study, the impact of these forms of policing on the feelings of (un)safety is examined. The research was carried out in June and July 2010, in 3 areas of Athens and Piraeus, where the 'Neighbourhood Officer' and the motorcycle patrol have already been applied. The shopkeepers' attitudes were recorded via questionnaires which were completed with personal interview, while the police officers' opinions via semi-structured interviews. This combination of quantitative and qualitative methodology has been used to obtain a spherical evaluation of the different forms of policing and their impact on citizens' expectations regarding their personal safety and public security.

## **SURVEILLANCE IN CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

**ALEŠ ZAVRŠNIK**

UNIVERSITY OF LIUBLJANA, FACULTY OF LAW,  
INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

Technologically enhanced surveillance practices (TESPs) have penetrated into crime prevention mechanisms across all European countries. The paper tackles the cultural bias of contemporary literature that remain culturally biased to an Anglo-American milieu and that of 'older' EU member states by identifying, analysing, evaluating and comparing TESPs in Central and East European Countries. Factors justifying the geographical focus are the very rapid and profound political, economic, social and legal changes that marked the region in the last 20 years (e.g. the transition to a capitalist market economy, denationalization and privatization, a reduction of social rights, greater unemployment, the fear of a powerful state, changes in crime and attitudes to it, the privatization of crime control). These factors have a significant impact on TESPs. They promote particular actors of surveillance, foster certain domains of surveillance and offer specific justifications of surveillance.

# Criminal Justice and Human Rights

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



## **REHABILITATION OF TERRORIST AND THE SEARCH FOR PRAGMATISM IN THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM**

**ABDUL RAZAK AHMAD**

LEEDS UNIVERSITY, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM

Rehabilitation of militants is now high on the agenda of counter terrorism policy advocates. Reflecting on the experiences of Indonesia and Singapore, disengagement rather than de-radicalisation is a more realistic objective in the rehabilitation of terrorist. First, de-radicalisation is hard to measure. Second, there is a need for pragmatism in defining the outcome of counter terrorism measure to be commensurate with the interest of national security. Finally, counter terrorism initiative must reflect the need of serving the interest of human security and as such, it must portray the commitment to liberal democracies where differences in ideology is given space and tolerated. As part of the disengagement programme, a less liberal form of de-radicalisation component is proposed to be incorporated. The focus of this component is on the indoctrination of tolerance and pluralism or 'Al Tasamoh', a fundamental concept in Islamic belief systems

## **ETHNOGRAPHY AND PENAL POLICY**

**SARAH ARMSTRONG**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper draws on an ethnography of Scottish prison policy to explore the various paths and settings in which policy is formed and takes effect. The case presented here covers an ambitious period of reform (2008-2010) in which a recently elected government attempted to transform Scotland's penal culture and reduce its chronically high imprisonment rates. The method of ethnography as employed in this research joined together two typically distinct fields of study: the world of policy (with its civil servants, agency heads, researchers and public discourse) and the world of prison (with its tangibility, inmates and guards, and popular cultural representations). While the specific elements of reform - attempting to expand use of alternative sentences to prison, establishing a sentencing commission, reducing use of short custodial sentences - are not particularly novel, an ethnographic approach provided the opportunity of

analysing simultaneously how such changes exist both as part of a personal penal experience and an abstract planning process. This, in turn, opens up questions about the meaning and role of prison itself, as a mode of punishment, a basis of national self-identity, a context for professional development. The paper concludes by considering the potential and mechanics of ethnography in the study of penal policy and practice.

## **CONFLICT IN HUMAN RIGHTS, THE VICTIM AND THE CRIMINAL AT THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

**GRETA BALDANI**

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The priority of human rights is therefore correct in principle, but does not apply in every case. It is important to note that the Court does not use a fixed method for the conflict between human rights, but the possibility to avoid the conflict between two equal rights must be examined and if it can be a solution that strikes without affecting both rights, this is obviously preferred. One of the biggest and most interesting conflicts is created when balancing the right to a fair trial to the other rights about procedural matters. This right is firmly protected by the European Convention of Human Rights, in art 6, protecting a rich range of rights that belongs to parts in a process. These cases are perceived as particularly unfair when the application of the rule violates other human rights of people involved in the process (e.g. witnesses) or in the practical situation that has led to the prosecution (e.g. victims).

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR DRUG USERS**

**YINGXI BI**

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Drug control efforts, especially through the legal process, have an impact on human rights of drug users. These impacts may involve infringements on the

rights of drug users, vulnerability to human rights abuses, and diminished capacity to fulfil their rights. However, the violation of the rights of drug users normally be justified by the government on the basis to comply with international drug control law. It is time to find an effective approach for the regulation of drug use and to end the polarization surrounding conceptualizations of drug users. This article is looking to engage in a critical analysis of the UN drug control system and human rights system, and the conflict between these mechanisms. Furthermore, by presenting the wide and varied range of human rights violations during the criminal justice process for drug control, the author is seeking to consider arguments for the rights of drug users, and to recommend human rights-based approaches for drug use control.

## **THE DRIVING FORCES BEHIND IRISH PENAL EXPANSION**

**LOUISE BRANGAN**

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It is hard to ignore the growing similarities between penal policies in certain Western countries, particularly the steady growth of prisoner populations. So plans announced by the Irish government in 2005 to build the country's first super-prison, and simultaneously expand the prison population in Ireland, seemed to mirror these global punitive penal developments. However, this study, utilising the methods of policy analysis as developed by Jones and Newburn (2005) investigated the driving forces behind Ireland's newest penal policy. The findings presented here show that plans for Ireland's first mega-prison were not the product of a punitive political turn, but instead the result of a mixture of pragmatic planning, a buoyant economy and the zeal of a local political actor. This paper highlights that while trends - such as growing prison numbers - may have emerged in several countries, that in the case of Ireland, the drivers that lead to changing penal policies were not the result of global trends. Moreover, when attempting to understand how penal policy is made, the role of local political actors and the specific national context cannot be underestimated.

## **SELLING THE ICC: COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH AT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

**CHRISJE BRANTS**

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**KEES BRANTS**

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

International criminal justice and its institutions lack the almost automatic legitimacy characteristic of national jurisdictions. The inherent selectivity of the principle of complementarity, a court in a far-off country, an unfamiliar trial process, the political overtones of 'taking sides' in an often on-going conflict with interchangeable (perceptions of) perpetrators and victims - these are some of the factors that detract from the understanding and acceptance of international criminal justice and the ICC as a legitimate response to atrocity. Yet such understanding and acceptance are vital to its success. The ICC must therefore reach out to the societies concerned and 'sell' its mission and message.

## **ACCESS TO SUSPECTS' RIGHTS IN THE PRE-TRIAL STAGE IN AUSTRIA - REALITY OR ONLY LAW IN BOOKS?**

**KARIN BRUCKMUELLER**

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In the revised Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure numerous suspects' rights in the pre-trial stage of the proceeding are established. But is the suspect able to exercise these rights effectively in practice? Does she or he have access to legal advice in reality at the beginning of the criminal proceedings? Is an emergency lawyer scheme necessary and helpful to guarantee the rights? The results of the study on 'Pre-trial Emergency Defence' try to answer these questions. Preconditions, which have to be achieved in practice for an expedient and effective implementation of suspects' rights in the pre trial stage are analysed. Also the different perspectives of the actors in this stage of the proceedings are comprised in the research.

## **PRISON OMBUDSMEN AS HUMAN RIGHTS FACILITATORS**

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In the last decades public sector ombudsmen have increasingly been accepted as human rights facilitators in a process that was encouraged by the ombudsmen themselves e.g. by adopting human rights language. Although imprisonment not only infringes the right to liberty but other human rights as well and rehabilitative efforts are more promising if a prison regime is in accordance with human rights standards, prison ombudsmen have played a minor role. This might be due to the fact that they are not yet integrated in many prison systems and that their legal status is doubtful. Both hypotheses will be analyzed by means of a comprehensive overview of the prison ombudsmen in the world. An argument will be presented for designing prison ombudsmen as legislative ombudsmen. Suggestions will be made for the future development of ombudsmen as human rights facilitators. The pitfalls of this process will be pointed out (budgeting, staffing, etc.).

## **CHILDREN FIRST YOUTH JUSTICE**

**STEPHEN CASE**

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The policy and practice of the Youth Justice System of England and Wales has become dominated by risk-focused, offender-first approaches underpinned by the deterministic, reductionist and psychosocially-biased risk factor prevention paradigm. This presents a rights-risks dichotomy: disparities between the universal rights extended to law-abiding youngsters and the inherent risks and consequent absence of rights associated with young people who offend. Using the All Wales Youth Offending Strategy and the Welsh Assembly Government's 'Extending Entitlement' youth inclusion strategy as its touchstones, this paper explores a rights- and entitlements-based model of youth justice, which pursues a proactive, inclusionary, 'children first' agenda when seeking to reduce youth offending.



## **THE POLITICS OF SUFFERING: CONDITIONS OF IMPRISONMENT AND PRISONER HEALTH IN CONTEMPORARY GREECE**

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LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

The first part of this paper aims to shed light on the largely opaque world of Greek prisons, particularly as concerns material conditions of detainment and prisoner health, making the case that prisoners in Greece are subjected to degrading and inhumane treatment that aggravates pre-existing disadvantages and exacerbates social marginalisation. Set against this background, the second part of the paper turns attention to the growth of prisoner protests, the persistent failings of the Greek state to fulfil its repeated promises of decarceration and better living conditions for those kept behind bars, and the ways in which international watchdog organisations (especially the CPT) have recently stepped up their pressure upon Greece to undertake positive action. The paper concludes with a brief discussion as to whether the ongoing financial crisis in Greece constitutes an opportune moment for promoting decarceration on the ground or has produced totally uncondusive conditions for so doing.

## **CHANGES WITHIN THE SYSTEMS OF PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS AND PROBATION IN LITHUANIA**

**ALGIMANTAS ČEPAS**

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Ten years ago Lithuania has witnessed a wide reform of criminal law when the new Penal Code, Penal Procedure Code and the Code on Execution of Penalties have been passed. The reform could be considered to be successful for several years, for the imprisonment rates in 1999-2007 have decreased in 42 percent (one of the most significant decreases in Europe). However the rapid growth of the number of inmates in 2010-2011 has proved the purely legalistic view onto criminal justice to be inadequate for a turn in penal policy. The presentation will provide some insights into a number of managerial, down-to-earth reforms that are being initiated by the Lithuanian Government within the systems of

penitentiary institutions and probation in order to entrench rehabilitative attitudes instead of dominating retributive ones: PPP based modernization and re-positioning of penitentiaries and creation of probation as a system of social care and support.

## **SOMEWHERE BETWEEN: THE BELGIAN RESPONSES TO THE REPORTS OF THE EUROPEAN ANTI-TORTURE COMMITTEE**

**TOM DAEMS**

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For states in Europe the reports of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) pose a particular challenge: unlike findings from NGO's the reports of the CPT cannot that easily be ignored. The principle of cooperation requires that states respond in due time to the findings, questions and recommendations of the CPT. The reports of the CPT and the responses from governments, then, become part of an ongoing dialogue. But how exactly do state authorities respond to these reports? Further reflection on the process of interaction between the CPT and member states becomes especially interesting when a state has been visited several times, when the same or similar critiques and recommendations have been formulated at multiple occasions, and yet the member state still fails to answer persuasively to the queries of the CPT. In this paper we will examine such interactions for the five visits of the CPT to Belgium (1993 - 2011).

## **A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD: THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN PORTUGAL**

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At the present domestic violence in Portugal is the 1st criminal typology most reported to the police in the set of 'crimes against people', and the 3rd in general.

The growth of complaints in the last 12 years generated social apprehension which reflected in political and legal changes. New laws broadened the justice's field of action and consequently the police's. As a response to new legal requirements and 'pressure to perform' the police had to be restructured in various levels. The paper takes the angle of the police and highlights the criminal investigation dimension, as it plays the role of 'translator' from a 'social' to a 'legal reality'. Based on document analysis and on field research, in police precincts and in investigation departments, the research seeks to illuminate the question of how an action field around a complex criminal issue is created. The paper is part of a wider financed research project - 'Women in Police Stations. Violent Crime and Gender Relationships'.

## **POLICING VIOLENCE, CRIME, DISORDER AND DISCONTENT: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

**DILIP K. DAS**

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My paper will present an analytical account of the 20th Annual Meeting of International Police Executive Symposium, IPES. The paper will highlight the following sub-themes: Crime and Violence in Metropolis-Policing Huge Cities; When Civility Breaks Down: Policing Urban Disorder and Unrest; When Governments Collapse: Policing in a Political vacuum; When Masses Rise up, Policing Rebellion and Revolution; and Protest and Disorder in the Internet. One special feature will be a practical orientation in the analysis as the Annual Meeting will be attended by both practitioners and researchers representing 22 countries from each continent of the world.

## **THE 'SPEECH' IN SENTENCES PRONOUNCEMENTS - UNDERSTANDING JUDGES' JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING**

**ANDREIA DE CASTRO-RODRIGUES**

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Incorporate psychological research on sentencing - the 'missed opportunity' - we're focusing criminal sentencing. In this study we made a content analysis of 93 sentences pronouncements from a Portuguese criminal court. We consider this material is informant and sensitive in terms of our object namely because: it's a moment of a trial not clearly defined in the law, giving judges space to develop it as they consider adequate; and, it's the moment when the decision is made public, therefore the judge selects which elements, between those considered in the sentence, must be highlighted to the defendant, the advocates and the public. This 'corpus' includes 2 categories of units: legal explanations and the speech. Here we intend to present some results related to the speech, the category including the recommendations judges utter to the delinquents and the considerations they have towards several areas (the individual, the social and the judicial areas).

## **PARDON GRANTING IN SPAIN (2004-2008)**

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Empirical research of the granting of pardon in Spain for two terms under which governments of a different political character have ruled. The goals of the research (carried out with the financial support of two public institutions) have been: 1. Setting-up a data base, since there is no public data regarding pardons in Spain; 2. Examine the number of pardons granted and their features; 3. Assess criteria handled when granting the pardons; 4. Recommend amendments. In view of these goals, data resulting from over 4.600 granted pardons have been processed, regarding criteria such as sex of the person, crime, tribunal competent for the crime, extent of the pardon, complementary conditions imposed, government and Minister granting the pardon. The information gathered is vital for the development of criminological and criminal-policy guidelines, especially in view of current populist tendencies when addressing public security policies, generally designed disregarding expert opinions.

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND PRISON:  
AN INTERNATIONAL PRISON LAW OR  
JUST A COMPARATIVE PRISON LAW?****CRISTINA FERNÁNDEZ-PACHECO ESTRADA**

UNIVERSITY OF ALICANTE, ALICANTE, SPAIN

Detainees accused of having committed international crimes such as genocide or war crimes are held in international detention units, guarded by international police and under the competence of international tribunals. The standards adopted are, consequently, international. However, sentences are not served in these units; rather, prisoners are transferred to a national prison of a State party, where applicable law will be national. For instance, while responsible of the Rwandese genocide serve their sentences in Cameroon, others found guilty of crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia do it in countries such as Germany. The differences in terms of the establishment's conditions or prisoners rights and benefits are substantial. In this context, the poster's aim is to compare situations, depicting a map with all the data from prisoners convicted by the international criminal tribunals, comparing the conditions while serving prison, taking as a reference international standards.

## **RE(FORMING) DISCOURSES CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A BILATERAL COMPARISON OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND AND WALES**

**STEWART FIELD**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM

**RENAUD COLSON**

NANTES UNIVERSITY, NANTES, FRANCE

Various terms have been used to capture the notion that traditional distinctions between the criminal justice processes of different European jurisdictions are becoming attenuated: convergence, rapprochement and even unification. This presentation seeks to scrutinize these claims through a bilateral comparison of certain contemporary discourses surrounding criminal justice reform in France and England and Wales which seem to have a developing resonance in both countries: fair trial, penal populism and managerialism. Examining the construction and impact of these themes in our two jurisdictions, it is argued that there is a need to be conceptually clearer in our use of terms like convergence and rapprochement in order to make sense of both differences and similarities. Finally, the question is posed, do these apparently disparate reform discourses have something important in common which gives them their transnational and international resonance?

## **GOVERNANCE BEYOND THE STATE: COMMUNITY JUSTICE IN GYPSY AND TRAVELLER COMMUNITIES**

**ANNE FOLEY**

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The aim of this paper is to explore how governance is practised in vulnerable and marginalised communities. Drawing on ethnographic research it will show how some communities have developed a system of governance from beyond the state. A case study of Gypsy and Traveller communities in the UK will be provided, demonstrating how social exclusion and Gypsies and Travellers mistrust of formal agents of social control has meant they have developed their own systems of informal community justice. This has a number

of consequences, the lifestyle of Gypsies and Travellers has been pathologised throughout Europe through a negative discourse in both the media and social policy, as such Gypsy and Traveller communities remain socially excluded and with little access to criminal justice, this has implications on the human rights of these communities.

## **POLICE DISCRETION: A STATE OF THE ART WITH REGARD TO THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF THE POLICE**

**FIEN GILLEIR**

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Research on police decision making has long recognized the role of discretion (Walker, 1993; Rowe, 2007). Systematic social observation research has examined the influence on police behavior of situational, organizational and environmental factors and more in particular suspect demeanor, seriousness of offense, victim requests, race of suspect and victim on the decision that officers arrest a suspect (Black, 1971; Mastrofski, Snipes, & Parks, 2000; Smith & Visher, 1981; Worden, 1989). This conceptual paper discusses the state of the art with regard to the literature about police discretion in general and focuses on the theoretical and societal relevance applied to the domain of a specific police encounter, the decision to take a suspect into custody

## **IMPROVING MENTAL HEALTH PROVISION IN JUVENILE JUSTICE: EMERGING STRATEGIES IN ENGLAND AND BEYOND**

**NEAL HAZEL**

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Young offenders have disproportionate rates of mental health needs compared to non-offenders. Despite a plethora of policy initiatives to improve services and outcomes for this group, offenders have remained relatively poorly served by health services, with access and engagement barriers both in the community

and custody. Nevertheless, Inspectors have consistently highlighted isolated examples of promising practice that could inform wider mental health provision. This paper explores examples such practice within and beyond England. Findings are drawn from a review of practice undertaken in 2010 with the cooperation of the Department of Health. Areas of innovative practice include coordination of resources; assessment and referral; engaging youth; diversion from court; staff training and culture; health education; and aftercare. The paper considers what these innovations add to our established understanding of good practice in health provision for juvenile offenders.

## **CENTRALIZATION IN DISGUISE: POLICE REFORM IN DENMARK**

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**FLEMMING BALVIG**

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The Danish police reform, implemented in 2007, drastically changed the police organization: fewer and larger districts, a tighter chain of command, and increased focus on performance measurement are among the features that characterize the reform. An independent evaluation - based on citizen surveys, interviews with partners, fieldwork in the police, crime statistics and media analysis - shows that, after disappointing results in the short term, citizen satisfaction with the police is now more or less 'back to normal'. There are, however, some notable exceptions: satisfaction with local policing seems to have suffered permanent damage, as has police attachment to and knowledge about local communities. Possible explanations for these findings are discussed.



## **BAIL CONDITIONS AND THE EROSION OF THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE**

**ANTHEA HUCKLESBY**

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In most common law jurisdictions bail conditions were introduced as a mechanism to reduce the number of defendants held in pre-trial detention. In recent times, the use of conditions has increased rapidly in common law jurisdictions, often, but not always, alongside increasing prison remand populations. Contemporaneously, the range of conditions available to courts has expanded. These trends indicate that a process of net-widening has been happening but also that the purpose of bail conditions has shifted to encompass a wide range of functions including monitoring and surveillance and dealing with defendants needs. This paper will examine the metamorphosis of conditional bail from an alternative to custody to a crime control measure suggesting that their changing function exemplifies a further move away from a presumption of innocence in the pre-trial process.

## **TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND CONVICTIONS BASED ON POLITICAL REPRESSION**

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Wrongful conviction is usually defined as the conviction of someone who is actually innocent. This paper addresses a related problem - convictions based solely on political repression under the laws of repressive regimes that make certain acts criminal that would not be criminal in free, democratic societies. This paper will also address the challenges faced by transitional democracies in addressing such injustices that preceded the transition to democracy.

## **PROSPECTIVE SURVEILLANCE WITH A VIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT**

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**SERGEJ ULJANOV**

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In the past few years we have witnessed a raise of surveillance methods and techniques everywhere, and along came different issues. All of them were very intrusive by nature, but The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) treated some of those intrusions through the implementation of the articles 8 and 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights. In the presentation authors are trying to give a perspective to Serbian citizens' communication surveillance, through theoretical analysis and by analysis of the empirical research performed by techniques of survey and interview. The participants were people from judiciary system, prosecutor's office, specialized police units for combating cybercrime and bank's security staff. The most interesting thing authors are addressing is that some laws in Serbia, concerning communications, are sent before the Constitutional court for evaluation, about the question of complying with Constitutional articles of communication privacy.

## **THE ROLE OF YOUTH COURTS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**URSULA KILKELLY**

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Since youth courts were first established in Chicago in 1899 they have had an interesting and important role to play in the development of the youth justice system in many jurisdictions. The youth court reflects the fact that children in conflict with the law deserve special treatment and in the common law, adversarial criminal justice system they play a crucial role in determining the treatment of those children. Yet there has been surprisingly little research on

the operation of this important institution and when reforms are discussed, the court's role (as opposed to the sanctions it can impose) receives little attention. This paper will consider the role of the youth court in the adversarial system against the backdrop of international youth justice standards including the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. It will also discuss how progress in the implementation of such standards can be measured.

## **ACCOUNTABILITY OVER SUSPICIONLESS STOP AND SEARCH IN THE UK AND USA**

**GENEVIEVE LENNON**

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Increasingly in counter-terrorism the police are turning to preventative and pre-emptive powers. Among the strategies deployed is the 'all-risks' approach to policing, whereby in the absence of specific intelligence, the risk calculation shifts from specific persons to places, with all persons within the location being categorised as a potential risk. This paper compares 'all-risks' stop and search policing powers in the UK and USA, whereby the police carry out suspicionless stop and searches. It focuses on the power to stop and search under section 47A, Terrorism Act 2000 in the UK and the New York Police Department's 'Container Inspection Programme'. This paper assesses how these type of 'all-risks' stop and search police powers impact upon accountability, arguing that while some of the difficulty in ensuring effective accountability arises from the fact that stop and search is part of street policing, this is compounded by the fact these are 'all-risks' policing powers.

## **IMPACT OF CONFLICTING IMAGES UNDER INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF CHILD SOLDIERS**

**TON LIEFAARD**

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Child soldiers have different faces under international criminal justice. They are regarded as victims of recruitment of child soldiers (a war crime), which

entitles them to special care and assistance aiming at their recovery and reintegration. Child soldiers are also regarded as perpetrators of war crimes and other crimes under international law. One of the biggest controversies in this regard concerns the question to what extent a child can be held accountable for the heinous crimes he committed? The denial of accountability implies a denial of child soldiers' legal status, which is on strained terms with the legal construct of children as autonomous bearers of human rights. Moreover, it does not contribute to their reintegration, deemed necessary for both the child's personal future as well as the future of his community. The conflicting images of child soldiers have different and conflicting implications for their human rights. This paper clarifies and analyses these implications.

## **PROCEDURAL JUSTICE FOR JUVENILES: A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE**

**TON LIEFAARD**

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

Under international human rights law every juvenile subject to criminal justice proceedings is entitled to a fair trial, which takes into account his special needs as a child. One of the key-concepts in this regard is the right to effective participation. This concept is based upon the assumption that juveniles are entitled to fully participate in all matters affecting them. This paper explores the implications of the right to effective participation, in particular for juvenile criminal courts, by analyzing developments in international human rights jurisprudence and recommendations recently issued by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Council of Europe. The paper forms part of a multi-disciplinary research project which links insights from developmental psychology with the legal status of juvenile suspects in the juvenile justice process, as stipulated by international human rights treaties, especially the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

## **PERCEPTION OF THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN POLICE PROCEDURES BY POLICE PROFESSIONALS**

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In the survey, we analyze the perception of the right to privacy from the perspective of the implementation of police powers. Short stories were presented to survey participants and they were asked to evaluate the situations. We established that police supervisors have a high level of understanding about the right to privacy. This was evident in the evaluation of the referral of the suspect's name to the public, as well as the description of the illegal entry of the police into the apartment. The results are similar for the situation, when a police officer submitted the personal data of an alleged offender to his friend; more than half of all police supervisors declared this activity represented an interference of privacy. Interesting, although not surprising, are the results as regards the assurance of communication privacy. We can establish that police supervisors for the most part supported the state when weighing the right to privacy of the state against the right of individual.

## **TECHNOLOGY, CRIME & JUSTICE: LEGAL AUTHORITY VS TECHNOLOGICAL JUSTICE**

**MICHAEL MCGUIRE**

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Marcus's concerns about the disproportionate role of the 'technological a priori' in shaping social order set a critical challenge that has never been properly addressed in the context of a criminal justice system increasingly mediated by technological thinking and technological artefacts. The purpose of this panel is to explore the changing relationships between technology and justice - in particular the way that legal authority is being increasingly challenged by technological power. Defining technology in terms of its role as enhancer of physical capacity I introduce the concept of a technomia - the explicit or implicit set of codes and regulatory practices which characterise any society's uses of technology.

As legal norms become increasingly subsumed within technological norms and technological regulation operates without the scrutinies of due process, law in effect arguably now becomes technomia - with all of the negative impacts upon justice that implies.

## **ELITES AND POPULISTS: THE PROBLEMATIC PROCESS OF DEMOCRATISING PENAL POLICY**

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This paper asks what place democratic processes should have in the formation of penal policy, drawing on empirical research with policy makers which examined the effect of the creation of new political structures on policy formation. The creation of a new Parliament in Scotland in 1999 took penal policy making away from the hands of policy elites who had previously made policy 'behind closed doors', and put policy making into a more volatile and politicised forum. Although this has opened the door to more populist policies, this has not always been the case and depends on exogenous political factors including the desire to build political capacity, the size of government majority and party political ideology. This paper will conclude by considering the role of political processes in penal policy making and argue that, although problematic, it is arguably also a more legitimate way to make policy.

## **LEGITIMATE LIMIT OR UNNECESSARILY RESTRICTIVE: A HUMAN RIGHTS ANALYSIS OF ARTICLE 85(3) OF ROME STATUTE**

**ROISIN MULGREW**

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Indictments issued by international criminal courts do not always result in convictions. An accused person may be acquitted. Although international criminal courts protect the rights of the accused, it has proven difficult to put

some of the safeguards for the right to liberty and fair trial into practice. In particular, many accused persons spent years in pre-trial detention at the UN Tribunals. Article 85(3) of the Rome Statute proposes a right to compensation for persons released from detention following a final decision of acquittal. While this right is unprecedented in international law, it remains a judicial discretion that can only be relied on in exceptional circumstances and where there are conclusive facts showing that there has been a grave and manifest miscarriage of justice. This paper will trace the development of this innovation in light of the UN Tribunals' statutory schemes and analyse whether this provision provides an effective remedy as required by human rights law.

## **EXPLAINING THE ASYNCHRONIES OF PRIVATIZATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE CASE OF PRISON CONTRACTING OUT**

**IOANNIS PAPAGEORGIOU**

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Comprehensive analyses have been renewing the longstanding relationship of political economy and punishment but certain penological developments like prison privatization, although an established reality in many European criminal justice systems, pass relatively unnoticed. For example its peculiarly slow expansion in spatial and temporal terms, nonetheless acknowledged, doesn't attract much attention. This paper focuses on the temporal aspect of that expansion and more specifically on the time gap between the introduction of general privatization and prison contracting out within the context of capitalist state's shift to authoritarian statism. This would allow explaining the asynchronies of privatization in a framework which combines the policies tackling the '70s over-accumulation crisis and the role of repressive state apparatuses in capitalism. The concept 'transformation by absence' is suggested as analytical tool for approaching privatization modifications in those apparatuses.

## **POLICING IN A POST RACIAL SOCIETY? A UK CASE STUDY**

**ANDREW PILKINGTON**

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Social commentators in Europe increasingly suggest that we are living in a post racial society. Such a position implies that there has been a radical transformation in major organisations, including the police. The starting off point for this paper is the report in the UK by Lord Macpherson which came to the conclusion that major organisations, including the police, were institutionally racist. This paper draws upon the author's own research into a particular police force in Central England over the last decade to explore both continuities and changes in police culture and practice. Three particular issues form the focus of the paper: the policing of racist incidents, disproportionality in the use of stop and search; and the experiences of police officers from minority ethnic communities. The paper uses these three issues to examine what difference, if any, the Macpherson report has made over the last decade to race and policing.

## **SEXUAL AUTONOMY REVISITED**

**MONIKA S. PLATEK**

WARSAW UNIVERSITY, LAW FACULTY, WARSAW, POLAND

Steven Shulhofer introduced the notion of sexual autonomy into academic legal discourse. European Court of Human Rights used it for the first time in *M.A v. Bulgary* case. The concept however still awaits its introduction into the criminal law theory and practice. The presentation presents the arguments advocating the inclusion of sexual autonomy theory into criminal law and criminal law practice. The arguments are presented for the need to cease the sexual freedom notion and change it for sexual autonomy in order to observe victims rights and prevent sexual crimes.



## **THE JUVENILE SUSPECT IN JUVENILE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AROUND EUROPE**

**STEPHANIE RAP**

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

Article 40 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) gives juvenile suspects the right to receive specific treatment, as part of separate juvenile criminal proceedings. The article demands that authorities take into consideration a young person's age and maturity when (s)he is prosecuted. This basic assumption is more thoroughly explained in other international treaties and the General Comments produced by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. Two notions are considered to be of crucial importance. This is the right to participate in the criminal proceedings (art. 12 CRC) and the notion that the juvenile suspect should be able to understand what happens during the criminal trial (GC No. 10). Youth court practices in 11 European countries are studied, by means of observations and interviews. The international guidelines are used as a starting point, and an overview will be given on the extent to which the requirements of participation and understanding are met.

## **THE KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS BETWEEN A SAMPLE OF STUDENTS - CITY OF BRESCIA - ITALY**

**LUISA RAVAGNANI**

UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, BRESCIA, ITALY

**ANNA ANTONIETTI**

UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, BRESCIA, ITALY

**CARLO ALBERTO ROMANO**

UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, BRESCIA, ITALY

The pilot research is part of a wider work which has an international perspective and tends to investigate the educational role of the school in the improvement of the Human Rights culture between young people, in different countries. Pre-emptively, high school students in the north part of Italy were asked to fill in a questionnaire, which focuses on three different masterpieces of the teaching of Human Rights: definitions, contents and legal aspects of the Human Rights

in general; capital punishment and torture. The instrument includes questions that have a correct answer and questions that haven't wrong answer: they just represent different levels of perception of the disvalue contained in the considered criminal behaviour. The Brescia sample of data belonging to high school students has been compared with one of university students of the faculty of law, to discover how much difference a good background of criminology and criminal law can do to change students' human rights view.

## **THE POLITICS OF PENAL-WELFARISM**

**MARY ROGAN**

DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DUBLIN, IRELAND

This paper re-examines the nature of penal-welfarism and the nature of its development. Though there is much analysis of the demise of penal-welfarism, there is less assessment of the rehabilitationist 'turn' in penal policy since the publication of Garland's *Punishment and Welfare* (1985). This paper argues that it is necessary to revisit the roots of penal-welfarism in order to understand its demise more fully. To do so, this paper examines the case of Ireland. Ireland shares a legal and penal heritage with the United Kingdom, but since its independence its penal policy has taken a different path. Its rehabilitationist 'moment' was experienced later than the UK, but endured for longer. To examine the nature of penal-welfarism in Ireland this paper employs the techniques of policy analysis. The paper explores the development of prison policy in Ireland during the 1960s and 1970s. It discusses the 'conditions' in which penal-welfarism is propagated, but notes that a significant factor was the influence of a particular combination of Minister and civil-servant, advocating that criminology focus its attentions more closely on the nature of policy-making and the ideas and motivations of individual policy-makers.

## **IS THE FAST-TRACK TRIAL AN EFFECTIVE PROCEDURE TO FACE THE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE? A VIEW FROM SPAIN**

**ALBERTO SAIZ GARITAONANDIA**

UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, LEIOA, SPAIN

The Spanish society is aware of the gender-based violence as a real serious problem that has gone up in the last years within such a society. This has led to implement several measures in order to identify the said problem and provide assistance and protection to women, the victims of this kind of aggressions. As an example of these measures the gender-based violence, which are regarded as misdemeanors, are tried through fast-track trials. A quick response from the Justice and a better protection for the victim are said to be achieved in this way. Nonetheless, this procedure restricts a further investigation of the situation, which is often needed to uncover other possible serious offenses against the woman involved in the facts. The paper will outline the advantages and disadvantages of the fast-track trials dealing with the gender-based violence.

## **BEST PRACTICE OR BAD PRACTICE? A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ACCESS TO LEGAL ADVICE IN PRE-TRIAL STAGE**

**STEFAN SCHUMANN**

UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ, GRAZ, AUSTRIA

‘The Court recalls that the Convention is intended to guarantee not rights that are theoretical or illusory but rights that are practical and effective.’ (ECtHR, *Artico v Italy*, 13/05/1980, series A No. 37 § 33). Pre-trial proceedings often predetermine the outcome of criminal proceedings. Furthermore, one has to notice that often pre-trial proceedings are the final stage of proceedings. Hence, it is necessary to guarantee effective defence rights immediately after the suspect has been arrested and/or during the first interrogations. A comparative analysis of the results of a EU funded transnational quantitative and qualitative empirical research on access to legal advice in pre-trial stage in four European

countries - Austria, Croatia, Germany and Slovenia - will be provided. Best practices and bad practices on how to provide information on suspects' rights and how to effectively support access to legal advice will be outlined.

## **SEVERE SANCTIONS FOR JUVENILES: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LEGISLATOR'S INTENTIONS AND THE WAY THEY ARE APPLIED**

**PAULINE SCHUYT**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

There seems to be a discrepancy between the legislator's intentions concerning the severest sanctions for juveniles and the way practitioners (i.e. behavioural scientists responsible for personality tests used by the court, public prosecutors and (juvenile) criminal courts) advise, demand or impose these sanctions. This research analyses the legal frameworks of the severest youth sanctions - the treatment order, youth imprisonment, and the behavioural order. It aims to clarify to what extent practitioners are familiar with the legislator's objectives regarding the various juvenile sanctions and to what extent the juvenile sanctions are applied accordingly.

## **IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE ROLE OF INSPECTION**

**STEPHEN SHUTE**

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper examines the role that inspection might have in driving up quality in criminal justice systems and in protecting human rights. It critically analyses the development of various regimes of criminal justice inspection, the concerns that prompted their introduction, and the difficulty they have in delivering their goals while maintaining their independence. The paper asks fundamental questions about the purpose and nature of inspection. It also examines the evidence base: are there, in other words, good grounds for believing that

criminal justice inspection is capable of delivering demonstrable improvements in the delivery of justice and in the protection of human rights. In discussing these issues, the paper draws comparisons between inspection in the context of criminal justice and inspection of other public services such as education and health.

## **THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

**BILJANA SIMEUNOVIĆ PATIĆ**

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BELGRADE, SERBIA

**MILAN ŽARKOVIĆ**

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**TANJA KESIĆ**

ACADEMY OF CRIMINALISTIC AND POLICE STUDIES,  
BELGRADE, SERBIA

The achieving of an effective and comprehensive criminal justice response to the problem of trafficking in human beings is a challenge faced today by many countries including the Republic of Serbia. This problem has been considered from the perspectives of appropriate crime suppression actions including the criminal prosecution of perpetrators, as well as the protection of rights of the victims of trafficking in human beings. Particular attention has been paid to the relevant Serbian legislative solutions and present legal practice. It has been concluded that most urgent needs in this domain in the Republic of Serbia certainly involve further improvements in the domain of protection of victims' rights, including the right to compensation and protection from secondary victimization in criminal proceedings.

## **AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE NEW AUSTRIAN PRE-TRIAL STAGE - DOES IT WORK?**

**RICHARD SOYER**

UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ, GRAZ, AUSTRIA

The new Austrian pre-trial procedure law, in force since January 1, 2008, was evaluated in a research project. Comprehensive quantitative and qualitative empirical analyses were carried out. The project results underline a predominant function of the police in the investigative phase. The in general weak leading role of the prosecution is only executed in cases of corporate crime and in regard of drug related offences. Defence rights are often not exercised, especially if the defendant is not assisted by an attorney. In this context financial means play a major role. Victims and their rights seem to be the winners of this reform. Because of the importance of the pre-trial phase for the whole criminal procedure the overall importance of the results of this study for new developments in the field of criminal procedure law is evident and may be discussed from a European / international perspective.

## **RELATIONS BETWEEN TOLERANCE AND HATE CRIMES IN ESTONIA**

**MAURI SÖÖT**

TALLINN UNIVERSITY, TALLINN, ESTONIA

My presentation aims to provide an overview of racial and ethnic attitudes among the Estonian population. I concentrate on examining whether and how these attitudes can form a base for predicting racial or hate crimes and the public discourse around them. The data of the study is based on the nationwide population survey that measures racial and ethnic attitudes among the Estonian population. The study looks whether the attitudes reflected by population studies can mirror the trends in actual hate crimes. For that purpose I look at the actual hate incidents within last years.

## **HOW TO IMPROVE PUBLIC OVERSIGHT IN CLOSED INSTITUTIONS IN THE CEE-FSU REGION?**

**DAVID VIG**

EOTVOS LORAND UNIVERSITY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

The paper focuses on the recent developments on monitoring and complaints mechanisms of the prison systems of Central-Eastern Europe and countries of the Former Soviet Union and further evaluates the effects of the introduction of the National Preventive Mechanism based on the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture. Based on the comparative research of the legal background and the results of the implementation of the OPCAT, the paper concludes that there are major differences among the monitoring and complaints mechanisms of the prisons systems of the region, and although there have been significant improvements in some countries, the public oversight has become restricted in a few others. The paper also discusses some best practices from the region on how to extend public oversight or to establish effective complaints mechanisms in prisons.

## **'POLICE ARREST AND DETENTION EXTREMES - THE CASE OF TERRORISM'**

**CLIVE WALKER**

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM

At the heart of terrorism policing powers in many countries is a special power to arrest without warrant - such as the UK's Terrorism Act 2000, section 41. Its traditional purpose is the interrogation of suspects. A second, and mounting, reason is to facilitate forensic testing. These objectives are typically aided by extraordinarily lengthy detention. How detainees are treated during this regime will be analysed in terms of: location; detention periods; access to lawyers and questioning processes; contacts with family and others; and police relations with the media and local community. Consideration will then be given to suggested techniques and safeguards which might enhance arrest and detention as both an ethical and effective instrument for intelligence and information gathering. Reflections on the overall impact and value of special arrest and detention powers will finally be offered. The analysis will be put in a comparative setting.

## **YOUTH COURT PROCEDURES IN EUROPE: SOME STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES**

**IDO WEIJERS**

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

Recently a lot of material about the juvenile justice in different European countries has been brought together in several important publications. Most comparative studies, though, present rough, overall comparisons. In our Utrecht project we present a systematic survey concerning some characteristic features of European juvenile justice systems. We will focus on the juvenile justice process. This paper will look, first, at two basic aspects: public or closed-door sessions, and an inquisitorial or an adversarial process tradition. And it will look at the role of two of the main actors: the judge and the public prosecutor.



# Criminological Theory, Research and Education

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



## **TEACHING CRIMINOLOGY AT K.U.LEUVEN: PREPARING FOR 'CRIMINOLOGIST'**

**IVO AERTSEN**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
LEUVEN, BELGIUM

**STEFAN PLEYSIER**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
LEUVEN, BELGIUM

Teaching criminology in Leuven dates back to 1929 and became a full time study programme at Bachelor and Master level in the sixties. In this presentation, first an overview will be given of the main components of the programme as it operates today. Then, some specific features of the Leuven programme will be discussed as they are pointing at a particular training as 'criminologist': the merits and limits of an autonomous full time Bachelor and Master programme; the interrelation between teaching, research and practice; and career opportunities and profiles of 'criminologists'.

## **INTERSECTIONALITY: A NEW PERSPECTIVE FOR ANALYZING GENDER AND CRIME**

**MARTINA ALTHOFF**

UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN, GRONINGEN, NETHERLANDS

The concept of intersectionality refers to the constructionist approach that gender, class, and race are categories of social inequality which cannot be added but which intersect and construct each other. In this sense social categories construct the social identities which affect how people are put together and operate. The paper will discuss this idea of an intersectional identity and its importance for analyzing and understanding crime. To take into account the multiple dimensions of identity is to challenge criminology, because criminology focuses on separate groups in explaining crime. The question is, how do multiple identities come together in the context of crime? The paper reports the findings of a qualitative study specifically designed to explore the concept of intersectionality in analyzing crime. The study has analyzed crime

files of Antillean women and girls to find an explanation for their crime patterns in struggling with their identity.

## **LEARNING ASSESSMENT IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY**

**ROSEMARY BARBERET**

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA

Many undergraduate and postgraduate programs are currently faced with the need, mandated or otherwise, to evaluate learning outcomes - to ensure that the learning goals for the program, as delivered through the curriculum, have been met by the students. However, there is little published research on how programs in the area of comparative of international criminology can be assessed, despite current discussion in the higher education community on the need to develop students in the areas of 'global citizenship', 'global learning' and 'global competence'. Furthermore, there is variation within the program offerings in international criminology as to what 'international' encompasses. This paper will review this discussion and make suggestions for assessment and curricular development.

## **HOW BROAD SHOULD A CRIMINOLOGICAL LENS ON SAFETY AND SECURITY BE**

**TOM BAUWENS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**ELS ENHUS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Belgian criminal policy is integrated in a so-called integral approach; the focus lies no longer purely on crime control, but should include all kinds of safety issues and security problems. However, because of the lack of national political consensus on the policy areas to include, this responsibility is transferred to our local governments. The mayor is appointed director of the local integral safety

policy and should integrate all related actors and actions, but we do not know how this local politician actually perceives this assignment. A broad scope on safety and security seem unavoidable. In this paper, my promotor and I focus on some of the questions that emerged during a preliminary study of my PhD project on this topic. Should I limit my scope to the discourse about crime and its social construction? Or 'decriminalize criminology' and include a broad range of (potential or perceived) harms? Hence, how broad should a criminological lens on safety and security be?

## **PRISON POLICY IMPACT THROUGH EXPERT ANALYSIS OF OFFICIAL DATA.THE NEW DELINQUENCY OBSERVATORY REPORT**

**JOSE BECERRA-MUNOZ**

UNIVERSITY OF MALAGA, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
MALAGA, SPAIN

**ELISA GARCIA ESPANA**

UNIVERSITY OF MALAGA, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
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MALAGA, SPAIN

After its analysis of police record of criminal activity and carrying out its own crime victims surveys in several cities of Spain as well as the whole country, the Delinquency Observatory of the University of Malaga works in a detailed analysis of the prison system's status. In this new report, the Observatory works with quantitative data directly obtained from the head of the penitentiary system and discloses through its scrutiny the real impact of the so called 'new prison policy' claimed by Spanish penitentiary authorities. The report includes a cross-national comparison of data from the European countries (prison population rates, female prisoners, pre-trial detainees/remand prisoners, etc.) and provides special attention to the evolution of the Spanish situation regarding gender violence, terrorism, probation, classification of prisoners, treatment programs, etc. The study is also enriched with in-depth interviews to national and international experts in prison matters.

## **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF A STUDY OF PARENTAL MONITORING AND ADOLESCENT DELINQUENCY IN SLOVENIA**

**EVA BERTOK**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

**MATEVŽ BREN**

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**GORAZD MEŠKO**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

**PETER UMEK**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

This paper will draw upon an analysis of known cybercrime gangs and their exploits. The paper reports on ongoing research that critically analyses orthodox views on the organisation of cybercrime. The research finds that whilst there is a strong reliance upon cultural constructions in interpretations of cybercrime and also the formulation of policy responses to it, there are in fact different types of cybercrime that each invoke different organizational responses. Some types of hybrid cybercrime may be exploited by traditional organized from groups where also some forms of true cybercrime have organisational forms that actively resist external attempts to control them.

## **TURNING POINTS AND 'RETURNING' POINTS. UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF FAMILY IN DESISTANCE**

**JOSÉ CID**

AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, BELLATERRA, SPAIN

**JOEL MARTÍ**

AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, BELLATERRA, SPAIN

Current research on desistance underlines the importance of marital relationships as a turning point of criminal careers. This paper presents results of a qualitative research to explore the role of family links in desistance. The sample is composed by 67 male offenders sentenced to prison for a property or drug-traffic offence. In agreement with Laub and Sampson, a partner relation seems to operate as a 'turning point' for young offenders. But with adult offenders, narratives of desistance seem to be explained by pre-existing family relationships. The family did not operate initially as a 'protection factor' but lately the support given to the offender during imprisonment seems to reinforce the link between the offender and his family and promote a process of desistance as a way of a 'return' of the offender to the family. The paper also explores the implications of these findings for reentry policies.

## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE IS A WICKED PROBLEM: THE COLLABORATIVE CAPACITY, SOCIAL SUPPORT & COST-BENEFIT NEXUS**

**PETER A. COLLINS**

SEATTLE UNIVERSITY, SEATTLE, USA

Many states in the U.S. are facing major budget shortfalls. Social services, such as those associated with substance abuse treatment, are often considered ripe grounds for trimming costs. There is a growing demand to target new investment and budget cuts through the use of cost-benefit research. In response to this demand, this study employed cost-benefit methods to estimate the economic costs and benefits associated with the provision of substance abuse treatment in one U.S. state. To lend context to the cost-benefit findings, this research utilized theoretical concepts from the fields of public policy and criminal justice/

criminology. In recognizing that the provision of substance abuse treatment is a valid form of social support, this study expands our understanding of the role of policy-makers within treatment systems. Specifically, this study details the impact that the network, collaborative capacity, and wicked problem concepts have on the criminal justice and treatment fields.

## **THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD AND DELINQUENCY**

**ANDREAS DANIEL**

UNIVERSITY OF BIELEFELD, BIELEFELD, GERMANY

In the context of Life-Course-Criminology the transition to adulthood is of great interest, because it marks a central 'cutpoint' for delinquent behavior. Central to an analysis of the life course are the concepts of trajectories and transitions. The trajectory concept refers to the different dimensions of the life course (e.g. work, school, family, delinquency). Those trajectories are marked by a sequence of transitions. The dynamics in the life course arises not only from the interplay of single trajectories and transitions, but also from the interdependence of different trajectories. That applies especially to the transition to adulthood, where transitions in different trajectories concur. In light of these considerations a classification procedure was performed to identify different transition patterns using panel data from the CRIMOC study. In a second step the different patterns were analyzed in terms of norm orientation and level of delinquency.

## **INCREASING COMPETENCE OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

**HOMA DAVOODI GARMAROUDI**

ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY, KARAJ BRANCH, KARAJ, IRAN

Some factors have caused crime crisis in the last decades. For example, developing of organized crime like terrorism, trafficking, international environmental crimes, cyber crimes and etc. Furthermore, lack of perfect international superior authority, is the other factor which show international society insecure. It

seems, being an international will that be superior than (not equal with) states' wills, like ICC, and legislating global rules, can provide justice and global social defence. Establishing ICC, is revival of Russo' 'Social Contract' idea but in international scene .So, we should look for more convergence between national governments in order to confronting with global crime crisis. So, for avoid of establishing parallel institutes ,I propose, 'Increasing Competence' of ICC so that in addition to four international crimes, it be able to consider some other crimes like organized crime, environmental crimes, crimes committed in blue water and space realm.

## **ON THE RELATIONSHIPS OF HACKERS**

**DAVID DÉCARY-HÉTU**

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, CANADA

The Internet has transformed the way individuals interact with each other in their every day lives in ways that no one could ever foresee. Communicating with people around the world is now cheap, convenient and accessible to everyone. In many cases, online communication is the most popular way to contact people in a social network. This presentation addresses the changes in the type and nature of relationships. Part one presents the transformation of relationships from an offline to an online setting. This section draws primarily from the work of Wellman and Boase on the notion of network individualism. Part two of this presentation focuses on the relationships of hackers online and defines the quality, the nature and the purpose of online relationships between hackers.



## **PRACTITIONERS ABOUT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT - SOME OUTCOMES FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

**SIMONA DIBLIKOVA**

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PREVENTION,  
PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

Czech Juvenile Justice Act came into effect in the year 2004. Thereby were renewed a specialized justice system and a separate criminal law for juveniles after more than sixty years. ICSP conducted in 2010 representative questionnaire research among judges and prosecutors concerning challenging portions of the law and additional issues corresponding with research aims. The Act has been already enforced for more than 6 years. What about the issues encountered since the law became effective? Have been already solved? What is the cooperation with Probation and Mediation Service, the fundamental element of juveniles recourse? What is the experts position towards frequently discussed topics such as age of criminal responsibility, explanation of decrease of criminality perpetrated by juveniles etc.? The report will summarize respondents opinion and their level of contentment with the ability of the law to accomplish declared aims.

## **MORAL MOTIVATION AND DELINQUENCY IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE**

**BETTINA DOERING**

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY,  
HANNOVER, GERMANY

Compared to other factors influencing delinquent behaviour morality is not an obligatory variable in criminological research. In the small number of studies which investigated morality as a predictor of crime, a developmental perspective is rarely considered. Additionally, mostly the cognitive part of morality is analysed. Therefore, the presented data provides a deeper insight into the affective and motivational components and their development. Literature states that besides moral cognitions, moral emotions and a sense of

moral identity can motivate moral behaviour. Furthermore these components are expected to be protective against delinquency. To test these hypothesis we investigated children and adolescents in fourth (N = 1223), seventh (N = 815) and ninth (N = 2891) grade in a rural area in Germany. In addition to contrasting the different age groups, moral motivation was tested against various important criminogenic factors, such as delinquent peers or self control.

## **LOCAL SECURITY REGIMES: THE NEGOTIATION OF STATE, POWER AND CRIMINALIZATION**

**ADAM EDWARDS**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, CARDIFF,  
UNITED KINGDOM

**GORDON HUGHES**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM

Implicit in the concept of negotiated orders is an understanding of the social productivity of political power; the power to accomplish governing programmes for citizens as much as the power over citizens for the purposes of social control. This distinction is especially pertinent for the role of political analysis in critical criminological thought, where criticism of the authoritarian state has vied with studies of governmentality and governance to explain the exercise of political power beyond the state and with the distinction between politics and administration found in liberal criminology. Outside of criminology, political economists interested in the 'power to' govern suggest its analysis in terms of 'regimes' of advocacy coalitions that struggle for the capacity to govern complex problems and populations in specific social contexts. As such, regime formation or failure can differ in character, and in outcomes, as much within nation states as between them and in relation to different kinds of governing problems. The paper considers the applicability of regime theory to the negotiation of 'public safety', a governing problem which is a particular focus for political analysis within criminology.

## **SOCIETAL VULNERABILITY AND SELF-CONTROL: DO VIOLENT VALUES MEDIATE THIS RELATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS?**

**CLAIRE GAVRAY**

UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE, LIÈGE, BELGIUM

**NICOLE VETTENBURG**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

**LIEVEN J.R. PAUWELS**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

**RUBEN BRONDEEL**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

The present analysis contributes to the knowledge of self-control among adolescents by testing how societal vulnerability and violent values affect self-control. Data of the second wave of the ISRD-2 are used. In a first step, we test the impact of Societal Vulnerability. In a second step, we add 'violent values' in our model. The results confirm a relative but important intermediate effect of this mechanism. By repeating and comparing this analysis for boys and girls, we verify to what extent this finding is similar for both gender groups.

## **STRATEGIC DILEMMAS IN YOUTH JUSTICE PARTNERSHIPS AND THE FAILURE TO ADDRESS THE SOCIAL**

**PATRICIA GRAY**

PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY, PLYMOUTH LAW SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH,  
UNITED KINGDOM

Research has repeatedly shown that young offenders have experienced high levels of socio-economic disadvantage which heighten their risk of social exclusion and reoffending. This paper uses data derived from a research study of youth offending team partnerships in England to explore the strategic dilemmas faced by these partnerships in meeting the social needs of young offenders. While the research on which this paper is based was conducted

in England, the findings will be analysed in the context of wider debates in comparative criminology about the convergence of youth justice strategies across Europe and the extent to which national and local diversity remain a core feature of the micro governance of youth crime.

## **THE THIN LINE BETWEEN BEING VIGILANT AND BEING A VIGILANTE**

**NICOLE HAAS**

NETHERLANDS ORGANISATION FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH,  
AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

While current crime prevention measures often stimulate citizens to be active guardians, these same citizens are also warned against going too far, i.e. taking the law into their own hands. There are numerous examples of citizens who intervened in crime situations, and were subsequently prosecuted for the use of excessive violence. In such cases, the classic distinction between offenders, targets and guardians becomes blurred. The guardian who meant to prevent crime is treated like an offender, and the person suspected of wanting to commit a crime is now seen as a victim (of vigilantism). The current paper provides a conceptual framework for distinguishing between guardianship and vigilantism, and discusses the (un)desirability and feasibility of current legal initiatives that focus on expanding the possibilities of citizens when intervening in certain crime situations.

## **INTERNATIONALISING CRIMINOLOGY: PEDAGOGICAL ISSUES AND METHODS**

**MATTHEW HALL**

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper draws on the author's experience as director of an MA in International Criminology Programme which specifically sets out to lay emphasis on the comparative aspects of criminological research. The discussion will concern

methods of imparting the 'international' element of criminology to students and lays out the benefits and challenges of doing so, especially when students themselves are drawn from a range of different nationalities.

## **AN EVOLUTIONARY-THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF CONTEMPORARY RACISM**

**BEN HEYLEN**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

The paper presented discusses the concept 'racism' from the perspective of current evolutionary theory in biology. The problem the paper tries to address, is the vagueness surrounding the concept 'racism' in many criminological studies; many different 'types' of racism emerge from criminological literature. The goal that follows from these observations is the explication of the concept racism. The concept is explicated in terms of evolutionary theory, more precisely in terms of (parochial) altruism. This type of explication seems to be fruitful, given that (i) it is more robust than most current conceptions of racism, (ii) it allows to formulate empirical expectations, (iii) it is placed within a well connected system of highly corroborated propositions and (iv) it is parsimonious. In a concluding section, a brief discussion will be held on the ways in which this concept of racism can be practically used in empirical studies.

## **ESC MEETING PRESENTATIONS AND EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY PUBLICATIONS: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

**BITNA KIM**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, USA

**ALIDA MERLO**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, USA

What is the status of research presentations and publications that have an international or comparative focus? Assessing the frequency, nature of presentations, and where the research was conducted, this paper compares six

years (2004-2010) of European Society of Criminology Annual Meeting abstracts with articles that were published in the European Journal of Criminology during the same years. Specifically, the authors attempt to determine if the presentations and publications demonstrate similar trends, and whether there is congruence between the annual meeting presentations and the journal publications in terms of topics, their frequency, and the countries that are the focus of the research. Although it is not assumed that the annual meeting presentations and the publications would be identical, some similarities are expected.

## **SUPERVISION MODE EFFECTS IN COMPUTERIZED DELINQUENCY SURVEYS AT SCHOOL: A FINNISH EXPERIMENT**

**JANNE KIVIVUORI**

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In the Nordic area, it has been fairly common to use teachers as data collectors in school-based delinquency surveys. In the mid-1990s, an influential experimental study by Bjarnason (1995) justified the use of teachers as data collection supervisors. For instance, the Finnish Self-Report Delinquency Survey (FSRD) opted for teacher supervision which was also less expensive than sending research assistants to different parts of a large country. In the next sweep (2012), the FSRD will shift from paper & pencil questionnaires to computerized, internet-based data collection. In preparing for this transition, we have recently conducted a supervision experiment in computerized data collection. In that study, ninth grade students (15-16 year olds) were randomly allocated to be supervised either by teachers or by external research personnel. The paper describes the results of this randomized controlled trial.

## **MEASURING GLOBAL THREAT: THE 1920s INQUIRY INTO THE WORLDWIDE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN**

**PAUL KNEPPER**

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The methodological challenges to assessing the validity of global crime threats are tremendous. However, concern about global crime is not a 21st century phenomenon and we can learn from previous studies. The first effort to carry out a worldwide social scientific study into a transnational crime problem took place in the 1920s within the framework of the League of Nations. The League's enquiry into trafficking in women covered 28 countries and 112 cities; 6500 interviews, including 5000 within the 'underworld'. Based on archival research, it is possible to reconstruct this study, and to review what it suggests about claims about global crime today. The issues include: international political agendas, research in fascist regimes, the role of news media and press coverage, the role of non-governmental organisations, methodological nationalism and evidence in policymaking.

## **EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING USING GEOSPATIAL DATA MINING**

**CHRISTIAN KREIS**

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The current research makes use of geocomputational methods in order to enhance the validity of a non-experimental evaluation of community policing in Switzerland's five biggest cities. Exploratory spatial data analysis techniques serve as tools to develop a clustering algorithm of high-dimensional data on crime, the socio-economic and demographic structure, and the built environment as well as survey data on fear of crime, perceptions of disorder, and confidence in the police. The objective of the geocomputational procedure is to classify neighborhoods into categories with (dis-)similar features in order to compare the impact of policing strategies across different contexts. The resulting neighborhood typology significantly increases the between-cluster variance in crime rates and survey responses and simultaneously minimizes

the within-cluster variance in the contextual variables, which may confound inferences about program impact in an evaluation design without proper control groups.

## **PSYCHO-SOCIAL INFLUENCES IN ANALYZING FIREARM-RELATED CRIMES**

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

There has been a significant increase in the number of firearm related crimes in Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) within the last decade. Past studies looked at T&T's drug trade, environmental factors, policing, recidivism and political and economic factors, but no study paid attention to the psycho-social characteristics of the offenders in crime analysis. Psycho-social influences on crime are critical in analyzing crime. This paper looks at the use of firearms to commit crime, the psycho-social characteristics of the offender and the procedures in analyzing firearm-related offences in determining the impact these characteristics can have on crime analysis. Primary and secondary data sources will be used in carrying out qualitative and quantitative analyses. The results will provide a more holistic explanation for crime, add to the current body of knowledge, allow for policy changes at the international, regional and local levels and add another dimension to crime analysis.

## **POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND PARENTAL BEHAVIOR: THEIR EFFECTS ON CHILDREN'S AGGRESSION AND PTSD**

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The effects of various aspects of children's life on their aggressive behavior and PTSD are studied. Exposure to political violence (p.v.) and other types of violence in their environment, their normative beliefs (n.b.) regarding violence, and their parents' behavior were analyzed. Children were of 3 ethnic groups: Israeli Jewish, Israeli Arab and Palestinian. 1,200 dyads of children of 3 age groups (8, 11, 14) and their parents were interviewed. In all groups, p.v. and violence in home, school, and community, had a greater effect on aggression and PTSD than demographic variables. Parents' violence and depression increased children's aggression and PTSD. Parents' close monitoring showed an opposite effect on aggression. Fathers' punishment had a stronger effect on children's aggression and PTSD than mothers'. Violence in other social settings and n.b. also significantly affected aggression. Children's PTSD were affected only by exposure to political and school violence.

## **HOW STUDENTS CAN LEARN FROM REAL LIFE RESEARCH**

**CHRIS LEWIS**

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**TOM ELLIS**

UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH, UNITED KINGDOM

We outline how criminology students can better prepare for employment by learning key applied skills as well as methodological knowledge from an experiential learning approach. This approach reverses traditional top down approaches to teaching research methods, with a progression from 'knowledge to skills', e.g.: epistemology, methodology, data analysis and primary research. We start with basic 'training' skills, use of semi-structured interviews data entry, data analysis, examination of research methods texts, reflection on 'space to fail issues', epistemological issues. This approach is based on an experiential learning paradigm and produces much better student engagement and results than the previous traditional approach. This practice is particularly useful for students from countries where applied criminological research is less well established in academia or less well accepted within government.

## **GAME THEORY. STRATEGIES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMITMENT AND PREVENTION**

**ANASTASIYA LUKASH**

NATIONAL YAROSLAV THE WISE LAW ACADEMY OF UKRAINE,  
KHARKIV, UKRAINE

The present study examines the theoretical explanation of (1) different domestic violence trends; and (2) successful strategy of domestic violence prevention that was implemented in the Victim's Unit, Providence Police (United States). This paper studies the implementation of the game theory in understanding the mechanisms of domestic violence commitment, as well as the modelling of special prevention measures. Descriptive research of domestic violence has helped to define the basis of the rational choice in domestic violence commitment. As a result, it has confirmed the following theoretical statement of the game theory: 'the probability and the severity of punishment deter crimes'.

## **'OLD WINE, NEW BOTTLES?'** **RELEASE MODALITIES AND RECIDIVISM** **IN BELGIUM: A RETAKE**

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In Belgium, policy makers' ideas and assumptions on gradual release and recidivism, alongside other reasons, led to the adoption of conditional release at the end of the 19th century. Until today, the policy claim of the superiority of a gradual return to freedom, preferably through conditional release, has remained - recent legislation has underscored that position again. Strikingly enough, such claims are not substantiated by any empirical evidence on the national situation. The last publication in Belgium dealing with this issue dates back to the early 1980s. In this presentation, we will first deal with a number of issues related to the comparison of maxing out and conditional release. Next we will present preliminary results of the first Belgian study on recidivism of ex-prisoners since decades, with a particular focus on conditional release versus maxing out.

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONVENTIONAL** **CRIMES AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES**

**M. KAYHAN MUTLU**

TURGUT OZAL UNIVERSITY, ANKARA, TURKEY

In criminology literature, it is mostly assumed that conventional crimes are the consequences of social economic poverty. On the other hand, White collar crimes are the consequences of unsatisfied human greed, fear and corruption. In this study, I wish to emphasize the social economic political contradictions which dominate both conventional and White collar crimes. In order to clarify this argument, I will pick up the variables which cause drug addictions. Therefore, I

wish to argue that conventional crimes develop the illegal demand while White collar crimes take care of illegal supply, presenting the law of demand and supply in economics.

## **THEORIZING THE 'OTHER' AS A LACK IN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE (RJ)**

**BRUNILDA PALI**

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Theories and practices of justice do not meet the political challenges of our times, and are found on unsatisfactory philosophical grounds. Alternative epistemologies of justice cannot be created without an alternative ontology of self/other. Habermas sidesteps this issue by limiting his theories to procedural account. Levinas doubts that we can create and maintain social institutions without substantial conceptions of justice. Irigaray measures justice on its capacity to recognise and respect the absolute alterity of the other. Being an alternative discourse to criminal justice system, RJ follows the idea that learning about good and bad goes by meeting concrete others and recognising their vulnerability. Once the vulnerability is recognised, taking active responsibility is a central aspect of RJ. Hudson considers as RJ's major strength its discursive potential, but also its limit because it assumes that different perspectives can be reconciled. What is the place of the 'other' in RJ theories?

## **THE PROBLEMS THAT 'CORPORATE CRIME' POSES FOR THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY**

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The term 'corporate crime' describes a broad number of offences. Any attempt to approach it has to confront the problem of lack of clear conceptualization; the definitional issue could not be considered as of minor importance. Moreover,

a lot of definitions of corporate crime are not restricted only to violations of the criminal law; they include any corporate action which is possible to be punished by the state. The fact that Sutherland included to his research activities that were subjected to civil and administrative law, was criticized by authors because constituted a threat for the objectivity of criminology. The aforementioned reality led to a lot of debates with the topic 'Is white collar crime, crime?' and consequently, since corporate crime is a type of the latter, 'Is corporate crime, crime?'. The delimitation of corporate from organized crime constitutes another major matter, as well as the question if the criminological theories are able to provide relevant explanations.

## **DO GANGS EXIST IN GLASGOW?**

**JONNY PICKERING**

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This paper focuses on the connections made between teenagers and public space in Glasgow and specifically on how youth collectives or 'gangs' experience territoriality and forge an allegiance to place. Despite (or perhaps because of) a recent proliferation of research on 'gangs' a consensual definition does not exist for the term. This paper puts forward an argument that Glaswegian 'gangs' do not fit easily within examines contemporary UK accounts of gangs as they are only active at particular junctures in time, depending on specific contextual factors, and do not necessarily engage in criminal behaviour.

## **CULTURAL VARIABILITY IN DIMENSIONS OF MORALITY. IMPLICATIONS FOR CROSS-CULTURAL SURVEY RESEARCH**

**STEFAN PLEYSIER**

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**FRANK WEERMAN**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**LIEVEN PAUWELS J.R.**  
GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Morality is a key theoretical concept in the explanation of offending. In general, the idea is supported that moral beliefs are to function as a buffer against delinquency. However, the issue of cultural variability in the conceptualization and measurement of morality is often neglected; in this contribution we will explore the key dimensions of the concept of morality that are central to the Situational Action Theory, e.g. 'shame' and 'guilt', in different subgroups based on their ethnic background. This exploration is based on the SPAN youth survey, involving 843 adolescents aged 12-13 and 15-16 in The Hague, conducted by the NSCR. Whereas previously we concentrated on the assumption of measurement invariance as such, and the analytical techniques to test this assumption, this contribution aims at a more fundamental discussion of the scope and contextual meaning of cultural variability of morality, and the important implications for cross-cultural survey research.

## **USUAL SUSPECTS, IDEAL VICTIMS AND VICE VERSA. THE RELATION BETWEEN YOUTH OFFENDING AND VICTIMIZATION**

**STEFAAN PLEYSIER**  
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**DIEDERIK COPS**  
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**HANNE OP DE BEECK**  
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**JOHAN PUT**  
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM

Previous studies have noted an intriguing connection between victims and offenders. The observation that delinquency and victimization seems to correlate, generally leads to two distinct conclusions. First, there is a potential direct relation: individuals who have offended are more likely to be victimized and vice versa. Offenders are, for a number of reasons, ideal and attractive

victims. Likewise, victims could be provoked and tempted to become offenders themselves. Second, the correlation between victimization and offending could be seen as an indirect relation. Research in this domain points to the remarkable similarity between victims and offenders; to a large extent they share similar lifestyles, patterns and routine activities. Based on different self-report data from the Youth Research Platform (JOP), the connection between victimization and offending is explored. Empirical support could be found for both the direct and indirect relation between victims and offenders.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCED BASED PRACTICES AS MYTH AND CEREMONY**

**SHANNON PORTILLO**

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY, FAIRFAX, USA

**DANIELLE RUDES**

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY, FAIRFAX, USA

Justice organizations have expended considerable economic and political efforts on the EBP agenda. This project uses the concept of loose coupling drawn from organization theory to explore how front-line probation officers (POs) implement contingency management (CM), an EBP. We consider how POs discuss and implement CM and other EBPs. Based on over 350 hours of ethnographic fieldwork completed between 2009 and 2011 in five US federal districts, we explore the adoption of EBPs and initial implementation of CM. We find frontline workers often adapt the EBP to their context, adopting the language of the EBP, but keeping their original work activities largely in tact. Organizational actors express support for the adoption and implementation of the EBP. The adaptations of the EBP, however, make initial implementation appear to stray from the EBP. These dynamics enable organizations to generate local adaptations and creative solutions to rapid environmental changes.

## **ENDING A CRIMINAL SPIN BY APPLYING THE POSITIVE CRIMINOLOGY (NOT POSITIVISTIC) PERSPECTIVE**

**NATTI RONEL**

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY, RAMAT GAN, ISRAEL

While criminology usually studies forces of exclusion at all levels, positive criminology (PC) is an innovative perspective that embraces theories and models that focus on the impact of integrating forces. PC focuses on the encounters of individuals and groups with influences that are experienced as positive and assist them in desisting from crime. The main goal of PC is to strengthen the use of positive components (e.g., acceptance, gratitude, role-modelling, compassion, spirituality) in prevention and rehabilitation programs, which in turn can help offenders develop similar qualities and increase their chances of recovery. PC adopts a phenomenological perception of crime as representing a spinning flywheel process (acute or chronic, at individual, group, or social levels): once set in motion, it preserves its own continuity, with a growing self-centeredness of the individuals and groups involved. Positive criminology offers complementary, sustainable ways out of this flywheel motion.

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF VALUES AMONG JUVENILES IN HUNGARY**

**ESZTER SÁRIK**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

The topic of juvenile delinquency is a very important part of crime prevention. We usually examine the social background of a minor, or focus on the psychological problems of the perpetrators - or even try to find the clue of the issue in the bonding structure of an adolescent. But we tend to forget about the importance of morality and social values, when explaining the causes of juvenile criminality. In my presentation I will briefly evaluate the outcome of an international study conducted on juvenile related questions. The ISRD-2 (International Self Reported Delinquency) was a latency research conducted in 30 countries, testing the bonding theory of Hirschi. In Hungary, I had the



opportunity to attach a value scale to this very complex questionnaire. In my presentation I will demonstrate the outcomes of this certain part of the research.

## **PREDICTING RECONVICTION FOR MIDDLE CLASS OFFENDERS. DO PREDICTORS CHANGE WITH LENGTH OF FOLLOW-UP?**

**KEITH SOOTHIL**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

**LESLIE HUMPHREYS**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

**BRIAN FRANCIS**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

Are just a few variables important for predicting reconvictions under various conditions? Or do particular variables come into play at different points? This paper analyses the contribution which various variables make to a variety of outcome measures. The resource for the study is a consecutive series of 388 offenders who were seeking white-collar employment between 1 January 1970 and 31 March 1973. Thus, their class position at this point - defined in occupational terms - is quite clear. The series is considered in criminological terms to the end of 2006 (a follow-up of 33-36 years). Variables considered include demographic characteristics, educational background, employment history, and previous criminal record. The outcome measures are the likelihood of being reconvicted for (a) any 'standard list' offence, (b) 'white-collar' offences and (c) any sex or violence offences within 1, 5, 10, 20 and 35 years after being interviewed between 1970 and 1973.

## **DESIGNING VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS: SOME METHODOLOGICAL ASPECT**

**DARIA SQUILLANTE**

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**ALESSANDRA FEDERICI**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (ISTAT), ROME, ITALY

The nature, degree and consequences of criminal activity, as well as people's perceptions of their safety, are issues that influence directly and indirectly the quality of people's lives. Crime also can result in significant economic and social costs. Increases in evidence-based policy-making and holistic approaches to social problems have driven demand for social indicators that support the measurement of progress, well being and social inclusion. As such, statistics that relate only to the criminal justice system can provide a partial and incomplete picture of crime in society. Victimization surveys gather a broad array of information such as the respondents' fear of crime, their perception of safety, neighborhood conditions, actions taken to prevent crime, experiences with crime and personal characteristics. Many things must be considered as there are general difficulties common to any survey, plus, there are specific critical aspects related to the subject of victimization

**UNFAIRLY SHUNNED:  
COVERT PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION****IRIS STEENHOUT**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**KRISTEL BEYENS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Covert participant observation is highly controversial and rarely used in criminological research, due to ethical reasons. Moreover, today we see a shift towards a formalization and legalization of ethical rules, which delegitimizes covert research methods even more. However, informed consent and total openness about research goals can also hamper the possibilities to study socially undesirable or unaccepted behavior and might give biased results. So, it will be argued that it is not always appropriate to strive for total openness. This paper will present a research where the researcher worked incognito as a ticket inspector to study the daily routine interactions between travellers and train personnel. The aim of the study was to gain further insight into the escalation, reduction or avoidance of aggressive behavior. The difficulties and pitfalls of the covert observation method will be discussed.

## **LEISURE, PEERS AND DELINQUENCY**

**MAJONE STEKETEE**

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The adolescents vary enormously in their lifestyles and the way they spend their leisure time, factors which can influence their level of involvement in delinquency. Using the results of ISRD 2 study among students of grade six to nine in thirty countries we will discuss the influence of peers, group behaviour and the opportunity for adolescent to commit an offense. In the first three years of secondary school, friends become more important for adolescents, who can become increasingly distant from their parents. Most young people have a group of friends whose behaviour has a strong influence on their own behaviour. One finding of this study is that juvenile delinquency is mainly a form of group behaviour. The results show also that an adolescent with a peer-centred lifestyle - meaning they frequently hang out with a large group of friends in public places - has a greater likelihood of committing an offence than an adolescent who is more family-centred.

## **FUZZY SETS ANALYSIS IN CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH: EXPLAINING YOUTH OFFENDING IN URUGUAY**

**NICOLÁS TRAJTENBERG**

UNIVERSITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, FACULTY OF SOCIAL  
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The aim is to discuss the relevance of Ragin's Fuzzy Sets Analysis (FSA) in criminology. The evaluation of causal relations is divided between quantitative studies with official and self report databases based on OLS, logistic regressions, etc., and qualitative studies based on in depth interviews, ethnography, etc. FSA uses a measurement method theoretically founded which establishes membership values in different variables, overcoming the induction of frequency distribution technique. This type of analysis allows to study each case as a configuration of causes and to identify diverse 'causal recipes'. The 'Fuzzy Sets' method brings a competitive alternative to quantitative tradition, but without correlational and linear analysis' problems. We apply FSA to the First Juvenile Delinquents Survey in Uruguay. More specifically, we compare

a traditional logistic regression model with FSA's three solutions (complex, parsimonious and intermediate) in order to explain youth's offending.

## **AN ABM USING AWARENESS SPACE TO STUDY POSSIBLE POLICE EFFECTS ON DISTANCE DECAY**

### **STIJN VAN DAELE**

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### **STIJN RUITER**

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Research in the area of geographic criminology repeatedly found that most offenders commit their crimes near home and that crime wanes with distance. This has been called the distance decay pattern and counts as one of criminology's stylized facts. However, such conclusions are mostly drawn from official crime data, which do not constitute a random sample of crime in general. If police have difficulties catching more mobile offenders, we may in fact be measuring the distance decay pattern of police operations instead of offending behaviour. In this paper, we use agent-based modelling (ABM) to study under what conditions distance decay is generated or strengthened. Using awareness space as the basic assumption of our model, we study: 1) its relation to distance decay; 2) the influence of different forms of police communication on the same distance decay pattern; and 3) whether aggregate distance decay has to correspond with intra-individual patterns of distance decay.

## **DESISTANCE FROM CRIME AMONG PERSISTENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS: THE ROLE OF PARENTS AND PARTNERS**

**DIANE VAN DRIE**

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**SANNEKE VAN GRONINGEN**

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

A large part of the persistent juvenile offenders desists from their criminal career between 20 and 25 years of age. This Utrecht study examines the process of stopping offending within this particularly interesting age group. In depth interviews have been carried out with 25 young adults who claim to have desisted from crime. Previous research among adults categorised marriage, work and the military service as components that can support or even trigger desistance. Our presentation will focus on two aspects with respect to the lives of our respondents: parents and (romantic) partners. Apparently, both play an important part in the process of desistance for a considerable number of respondents. In this presentation we will explain how they can help foster the decision to quit crime among young adults and help to go through with a life without crime.

## **MEMENTO MORI: ON THE RELATION BETWEEN PRESENT AND FUTURE SELVES AND DELINQUENCY**

**JEAN-LOUIS VAN GELDER**

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The failure to make informed tradeoffs between the immediate benefits and delayed costs of behavior is one of the strongest and most consistent correlates of crime. However, the cognitive mechanism that explains this failure is not yet fully understood. I hypothesize that delinquents have difficulty imagining themselves in the future: their 'present' and 'future' selves are psychologically unconnected. As a consequence, they fail to take delayed costs into account

and instead opt for immediate gratification. I furthermore hypothesize that strengthening the present-future self connection reduces delinquent involvement. Both hypotheses are supported by several studies, inter alia using state-of-the-art virtual reality technology. Aside from addressing a persistent research problem, the new theoretical framework could help reduce the criminal propensity of (potential) offenders. Therefore, the project also has potential for rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

## **A HOME CONFINEMENT EXERCISE: REDUCING AUTHORITARIANISM AND ENHANCING EMPATHY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

**SHERYL VAN HORNE**

ARCADIA UNIVERSITY, GLENSIDE, USA

Home confinement, a.k.a. house arrest, is an alternative form of incarceration available in many jurisdictions that allows serious felons to remain in the community, yet most students view this sanction as non-punishment. This paper discusses an activity designed to help students realize that house arrest is a form of punishment and that it can be an appropriate intermediate sanction. This paper discusses how faculty can incorporate a house arrest assignment into their classrooms and the benefits and issues associated with the assignment. First, students read about home confinement and set their own conditions. They journal, making entries every four hours they are awake that detail how they feel and what they've done while serving their time. After a specified time period, they are released from house arrest and have an experience they will never forget. In the end, most students develop a more sympathetic stance toward individuals undergoing house arrest.

## **THE YOUTH MONITOR AND SELF-REPORTED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN FLANDERS (BELGIUM)**

**NICOLE VETTENBURG**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Since 2003, a youth monitor has been conducted periodically in Flanders (Belgium) by the Youth Research Platform (JOP), an inter-university and interdisciplinary cooperation framework. The monitor aims to chart the lives of young people and to reveal trends in order to better inform practitioners, policymakers and researchers. The JOP-Monitor is a postal survey assessing young people's living conditions, their life-world and their behaviour. In addition to providing some data on juvenile delinquency in Flanders, the present contribution focuses mainly on the drafting of the youth monitor and its impact on policies (prevention and intervention); it also discusses some methodological issues (relating to sampling, non-response, etc.) on the basis of the experiences with the JOP-Monitor and ISRD-2.

## **WHAT MECHANISMS CAUSE SOCIETALLY VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE TO COMMIT DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR?**

**NICOLE VETTENBURG**

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**RUBEN BRONDEEL**

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**CLAIRE GAVRAY**

UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE, LIÈGE, BELGIUM

**LIEVEN J.R. PAUWELS**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Several studies provide empirical support for 'societal vulnerability' as an explanatory model for persistent delinquent behaviour among young people. This model integrates the psychological approach (social bonding) into a broader sociological framework (social deprivation). The mechanisms

governing the shift from societal vulnerability to delinquency have rarely been investigated, if at all. The present contribution, based on the Belgian data of the second International Self-reported Delinquency Study (ISR2), explores whether three variables - violent values, low self-control, and troublesome youth-group involvement - mediate this correlation. The zero-inflated negative binomial model (ZINB) and the path model are used in the analyses. We found an indirect effect of societal vulnerability on delinquency by violent values, low self-control and troublesome youth group involvement, but there remains also a direct impact. The implications of these findings for policy and future studies of offending are addressed.

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL MONITORING, ASSOCIATION WITH DEVIANT PEERS AND DELINQUENCY**

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**ANJA WERTAG**

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The aim of this paper is to explore whether parental monitoring contributes to delinquency directly or indirectly through association with deviant peers, and whether this differs for boys and girls. Analyzed data was gathered in 2006, on a representative sample of 887 pupils (463 boys and 418 girls, age 11-16). Direct contribution of parental monitoring to delinquency was assessed with hierarchical regression analysis, while indirect contribution was assessed with mediation analyses. In both analyses, parental alcoholism and conflict between parents were control variables. Results showed that lower parental monitoring directly contributes to more expressed delinquency of boys and girls likewise. Also, results revealed that on sample of boys parental monitoring does not show indirect contribution to delinquency through association with deviant peers, while on sample of girls, parental monitoring shows partially indirect contribution.



## **SUPERVISION MODE EFFECTS IN COMPUTERIZED DELINQUENCY SURVEYS AT SCHOOL: A SWISS EXPERIMENT**

**SIMONE WALSER**

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**MARTIN KILLIAS**

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Most surveys are conducted using external persons (e.g. assistants from the research institute) to supervise students while they fill out questionnaires in school. This method results in high financial costs as supervisors must be sent to each participating class. The question, thus, arises if other, more available, persons (such as teachers) could figure as supervisors instead of external persons. During a study on Swiss adolescents' self-reported delinquency, victimization, and substance use, ninth grade students (15-16-year olds) were interviewed online in the class room. The impact of supervision mode (teacher versus researcher) was tested in a randomised trial with 80 classes and 1197 students. The results show that using online questionnaires with teachers as supervisors may not affect validity while making surveys less expensive and intrusive.

## **NEGOTIATING IDENTITY AND SOCIAL COHESION: YOUNG PEOPLE ON RELIGION**

**COLIN WEBSTER**

LEEDS METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM

Criminology has neglected the empirical study of the problem of social order. 'Community cohesion' has emerged as a conceptual way of governing ethnic relations in England. This concept struggles to distinguish ethnicity and religion, religious hatred and racism. It forced claims that British Muslims had 'chosen' to 'live parallel lives', and the term was subsequently extended to cover the threat said to be posed by radical Islamic terrorism. Against some writers

who argue that Islamic beliefs and Muslim ‘immigrants’ are incompatible with European ‘modernity’, for us religious expression plays an important social and allegorical role in reproducing everyday moral order and brings the promise of everyday transcendence. Drawing on a large survey and in-depth follow-up study, we explore the accounts young people gave us about the significance of religion and its impact on how young people negotiate their identity, form associations and forge moral order in their everyday encounters.

## **THE SPECIFICITY OF JUVENILE SEXUAL VS. VIOLENT OFFENDERS. RESULTS OF A GERMAN EVALUATION STUDY**

**ELKE WIENHAUSEN-KNEZEVIC**

MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW, FREIBURG, GERMANY

In 1998, the German legislature enacted a law that requires sexual offenders whose prison sentence exceeds 2 years, to participate in a specialized ‘social therapy’ treatment program. This raised the question of the real benefit of such treatment concepts for reducing sexual recidivism not only among adults, but also for juvenile offenders [j.o.]. Therefore, the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law instigated a project to evaluate social therapy programs over a period of 10 years. To date, the pre/post data include 64 juvenile sex and violent offenders [v.o.]. The question under scrutiny is whether juvenile sex offenders have special needs with regard to their risk or etiological factors. Preliminary results on specific and unspecific risk factors for juvenile sex and v.o. are presented. The study may assist in improving j.o. treatment and may also have implications for criminal-policy aspects such as the necessity of intensive care and risk communication.

## **DETERRING MEN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION FROM USING VIOLENCE AGAINST THEIR PARTNERS**

**ZEEV WINSTOK**

UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA, HAIFA, ISRAEL

This study examined 247 men's evaluation of their female partners' readiness to respond to aggression. The responses examined included seeking assistance from external formal and informal elements, as well as leaving the relationship. The study asked whether and how the evaluations served to deter men from being violent towards their partners. An analysis of two structural models indicates that as a rule, the evaluated threat affects capability for restraint of aggression, both when the evaluation is at a low and at a high range (main aggression restraint channel). Men with low threat evaluations have two additional aggression restraint channels: by self-restraint capability and by aggressive intention. Men with high threat evaluations have one additional aggression restraint channel: by self-constrain capability. These men's aggressive intentions do not regulate aggressive behavior. Apparently they are neutralized for these men.

## **THREATS BY AND THREATS FOR YOUNG RUSSIAN GERMAN INMATES IN GERMAN PRISONS**

**STEFFEN ZDUN**

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN BRAUNSCHWEIG, BRAUNSCHWEIG, GERMANY

This presentation demonstrates attitudes and the behaviour of different groups of Russian German inmates in Germany. The 'community' of these immigrants is considered as a threat for the German prison system - especially due to disobedience - and as a source of organized crime in recent years. Our empirical findings of a qualitative study among these inmates allow for showing several differences concerning the behaviour, the conflicts amongst the prisoners and with the prison staff, as well as attitudes towards sanctions by the penal system and within the prison. Moreover, the participation in educational programs is addressed, demonstrating the inmates' opportunities and efforts for resocialisation.



# Other Criminological Issues

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
of the European Society of Criminology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

## **UNDERSTANDING TRANSFORMATION AND NON-TRANSFORMATION IN TRANSITIONAL CONTEXTS**

**ANDY AITCHISON**

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Leszek Balcerowicz explains outcomes in economic transformations with reference to interactions between three factors: initial conditions, external developments and policy interventions. While the first of these can be taken as a historical given, contemporary contexts of governance make it difficult to analytically isolate the second two. This is especially so in contexts of multi-level governance and in those states labelled as 'transitional'. Here the direct participation of supra-state, international or other external governing actors in the development of policy is a common feature. This paper borrows Balcerowicz's framework to examine how such interactions play out across three sectors of criminal justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## **THE COSA NOSTRA IN THE U.S.: ADAPTING TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AFTER A 25-YEAR PROSECUTION EFFORT**

**JAY ALBANESE**

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY, HERNDON, USA

Multiple mass arrests of Cosa Nostra suspects in recent years continue a 25-year surge---the most significant organized crime prosecution effort in U.S. history. The reasons behind this effort, the impact of terrorism on this initiative after September 11, 2001, and the impact of the major social, political and economic changes occurring over the same period are considered. Three keys to the short-term prospects for the Cosa Nostra in the U.S. are examined: their linkages with non-Cosa Nostra groups, shifts to fraud and other non-traditional organized crime activities, and their willingness to settle for a piece of the criminal activities of other groups. Long-term prospects for the Cosa Nostra in the U.S. are also examined, involving the entrenched challenge of corruption, generational shift, and international connections with other organized crime networks.

## **COLD CASE MAJOR CRIME REVIEWS - THE RELIANCE OF SCIENCE?**

**CHERYL ALLSOP**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, BRISTOL, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is concerned with how modern investigations seek to 'solve' long term unsolved major crimes. In addressing this issue I will draw upon two case studies; the first a review of a long term unsolved murder, the second that of a stranger rape. Both cases serve to illuminate the place of modern scientific technologies in such re-investigations and the organisational groundwork required to progress them. From the first case study I will draw out the complexity of the original investigation and the subsequent scale of the workload involved in beginning again. As a consequence a further question is raised, 'Is it worth it?' The time, money and resources required to re-investigate such crimes must be balanced against the need to obtain justice for victims and to prevent further offending. These points are further expanded upon when exploring the stranger rape review where it is both advances in forensic science and methodical police work that has resulted in a successful outcome.

## **COMPUTER - ASSISTED VS. PAPER-AND-PENCIL INTERVIEWS - RESULTS OF A SCHOOL SURVEY EXPERIMENT**

**DIRK BAIER**

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEACH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY,  
HANNOVER, GERMANY

Many surveys on delinquent behavior are conducted via paper-and-pencil surveys in school classes. The results of such surveys are regarded as reliable and valid. Up to now there are only a few studies dealing with the question whether other survey methods lead to similar results. For instance, computer-assisted interviews have many advantages (less expensive, data can be analyzed immediately, better data quality). Therefore, in a school survey conducted in a German federal state, the two methods were tested. Nearly 600 students participated in a netbook-assisted interview, above 2,000 students were interviewed via paper-and-pencil. The paper compares the results of both

methods looking on prevalence and incidence rates on violent perpetration/victimization and on different risk factors. Overall, there are no substantial differences in the findings of the two methods so it can be concluded that computer-assisted interviews may be applied more often in delinquency research in the future.

## **WHAT DO EUROPEAN PENAL POLICIES OWE TO EACH OTHER?**

**ESTELLA BAKER**

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

Thanks to the efforts of the Court of Human Rights, we are accustomed to the idea that European states must afford a basic platform of rights to those who come into conflict with their criminal justice systems. Increasingly, that understanding is being acted upon by the EU too. Meanwhile, penologists, have highlighted the fact that nation-states' capacities to exert sovereignty over crime are decaying. Notwithstanding some pragmatic attempts at adaptation, governments have tended to respond with emphatic reiterations of sovereignty over crime control that are designed to bolster the claim to nation-statehood. As the EU has moved into the penal sphere, its initiatives have largely reinforced these strategies. Recently, however, stronger than ever hints have surfaced that Member States may be losing their autonomy to formulate penal policy without regard for one another. This paper will examine the implications of this potential rethinking of responsibilities.

## **ON THE PEOPLES SENSE OF JUSTICE IN DENMARK**

**FLEMMING BALVIG**

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, FACULTY OF LAW,  
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

In 2004-2011 several studies on the peoples sense of justice, focusing especially on the use of prisons, has been accomplished in Denmark: a) 5 telephone surveys investigating the general attitudes to the use of prisons, b) 2 postal surveys investigating how people would judge in concrete and specified cases,

c) 24 focus group meetings investigating how people would judge in court cases showed to them on a video, and d) 11 smaller methodological studies. Among the conclusions are: 1) On the general level a majority want more use of prison, 2) Most people have very little knowledge of the actual use of prisons, 3) The trend is that most people underestimate how often prison are used in concrete cases, 4) The attitudes to when to use prison in concrete cases are very divergent, and 5) The trend is that the most people wish to use prisons less than is actually the case, but more often supplemented with other sanctions/reactions like community service, treatment etc.

## **LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES AND CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN POLICE ORGANIZATIONS: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**EMANUEL BANUTAI**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

**IZTOK PODBREGAR**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

The role of leaders is crucial in times of constant change. In this research we explore the relationship between leadership competencies and change management in police organizations in the European Union. Through a literature review, interviews, focus groups with police experts and leaders, and a comparative analysis we present a preliminary design of a competency model for successful change management. Next to different antecedents of competency development and various dimensions of competencies, the change management as an outcome is measured. The success of change management is examined through possible cultural conversion in police as a public administration-type agency.



## **REFLECTIONS ON CHANGING PROBATION CULTURES**

### **LOL BURKE**

LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY,  
LIVERPOOL, UNITED KINGDOM

### **ALINE BAUWENS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS , BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

This paper explores the occupational culture of the probation services in two jurisdictions: Belgium and England and Wales. Firstly, we will describe briefly the wider political context and developments of the last fifteen years in both jurisdictions. Secondly, we will then review the implications that follow from these developments with regard to: 1) how these changes have influenced the professional culture of the probation services and, 2) how the probation officers themselves experience(d) these changes. The findings will be discussed in relation to the legitimacy and identity of the probation services in both jurisdictions.

## **BUILDING A BETTER PROCESS OF CRIMINAL POLICY DECISION MAKING**

### **JOSE BECERRA-MUNOZ**

UNIVERSITY OF MALAGA, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
MALAGA, SPAIN

Criminal legislation is a key instrument through which society tackles crime. It also shapes the base from which experts must work in the criminological world. Thus, ensuring a more rational criminal law making process is a topic needed of keen reflexion. This presentation explains the conclusions of my doctoral dissertation which has analyzed the process that modern societies use to create criminal legislation and has searched for new instruments to ensure a better decision making process. With that aim I have studied the advances of organizational theory, administration science and public policy analysis to introduce some of its recommendations in the criminal policy creation work. I have also conducted

a descriptive analysis of the performance of Government and Parliament in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the UK, and the U.S.A., to finally build a renewed model of criminal policy making able to produce more rational, based on empirical knowledge and open to evaluation policies.

## **SANCTIONING CORPORATE CRIME: THE ROLE OF CRIMINAL LAW IN TACKLING CRIMES COMMITTED BY CORPORATIONS**

**JOEP BECKERS**

ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Criminal law has traditionally been considered an *ultimum remedium*, a last resort that should only be used when all other means have proven ineffective and when the severity of a crime justifies the many legal safeguards the criminal process is surrounded by. The criminal prosecution of offences such as theft and murder has been repeatedly studied in a quantitative manner. But what about crimes committed by and in the interests of corporations? What role does criminal law play in tackling corporate crime? This presentation is part of a research project on the criminal sanctioning of corporate crime. By studying criminal records of corporations, we examine what sanctions are imposed for what crimes, how the offenders can be characterized and, ultimately, how these elements relate to each other. Is criminal law indeed being used as an *ultimum remedium* as regards corporate crime control or do considerations of a more pragmatic nature lead to a significantly different sanctioning practice?

## **AUSPICES OF SECURITY GOVERNANCE: FIFA AND THE 2010 SOCCER WORLD CUP**

**JULIE BERG**

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN, RONDEBOSCH,  
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

**SOPHIE NAKUEIRA**

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN, RONDEBOSCH,  
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

There has been much focus on non-state transnational providers of security but not as much on transnational auspices. Using a nodal analysis, we seek to explore the functioning of a non-state supranational auspice of security governance through an empirical focus on the 2010 World Cup. FIFA, a 'superstructural' node, functions outside of a Westphalian state system but simultaneously depends upon and manipulates that system to enrol states, using their legal institutional arrangements to legitimise its governance. States become 'purchasers' of the rights to host the soccer mega-event in which aspects of the event are commodified, for example, to provide safety and security. The paper explores contestations and alliances between states and non-state actors and their consequences.

**POLICE CONTACTS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS  
THE POLICE AMONG TEENAGERS****LORENZ BIBERSTEIN**

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

**MARTIN KILLIAS**

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, ZURICH,  
SWITZERLAND

On behalf of the canton of Zurich (Switzerland) police, an online survey was conducted among 1,800 juveniles enrolled in grades 5 and 10 of schools in the canton on the prevalence and kind of police contacts, their assessment of the contact and their attitudes towards the police. Factors influencing the attitude towards the police, such as demographic characteristics, leisure time activities, own delinquent experiences and police contacts, victimization and fear of crime were included in the survey. Results suggest that attitudes towards the police are first of all determined by self-reported delinquency and the nature of the police contact.

## **ILLEGAL TRANSPORTS OF E-WASTE. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A CASE STUDY RESEARCH**

**LIESELOT BISSCHOP**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT / GHENT UNIVERSITY,  
GHENT, BELGIUM

This research aims to illustrate the characteristics of illegal transports of e-waste as a transnational environmental crime flow. It looks at the environmental problems at the basis of its criminalization: what actors are involved, what the nature of the phenomena is and what its impact, harm and vulnerabilities are. This will provide meaning to the second goal of our research which focuses on the governance of transnational environmental crime flows. The aim is to map governance nodes and networks and pay attention to different actors involved, to their interactions and potentially different finalities. We try to answer to these research goals by means of a case study research into illegal transports of e-waste. This presentation focuses on the characteristics of this phenomenon (goal 1), and briefly discusses preliminary results about its governance (goal 2).

## **FROM CBP TO SCP: AN EMERGENT TEMPLATE FOR 'DEMOCRATISING' SECURITY IN COUNTRIES OF TRANSITION?**

**JARRETT BLAUSTEIN**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM

As one of the primary agencies working to advance community-based policing reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UNDP recognized early on that the successful implementation of CBP at five 'pilot' sites throughout the country would require generating wider support for these initiatives from key representatives of local government and service providers. In other words, the consensus was that functional community-based policing required a partnership-oriented approach to delivering security governance. This would ultimately compel the UNDP to embrace an increasingly popular template for pursuing such reforms in transitional societies known as the Safer Communities Project (SCP). This paper aims to examine the growing appeal of this template to international reformers and its potential social implications for recipient

societies in transition. The democratic character of this template is also called into question given the increasingly strict donor criteria for pursuing these projects.

## **THE FLIP SIDE OF LEGITIMATE MARKETS: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF TRANSNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING**

**REMI BOIVIN**

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, LAVAL, CANADA

It has been demonstrated that transnational drug trafficking requires trade networks that have a lot in common with legitimate markets. However, countries that benefit from the drug trade rarely occupy key positions in the global economy. This presentation is based on data collected by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime from 1998 to 2007. Separate networks of exchanges between countries were built for cocaine, heroin and marijuana. Those networks are compared to legal trades, namely chocolate and coffee. Several differences are found. The density of drug trafficking networks is lower than their legitimate counterparts. More importantly, key players of the global economy are less involved in the drug trade while many peripheral countries play important roles. A larger proportion of drug exchanges are directed towards countries located at the core of the global economy. In many ways, transnational drug trafficking forms markets turned upside down.

## **RECALLING CONDITIONALLY RELEASED PRISONERS IN AUSTRIA**

**KARIN BRUCKMUELLER**

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Prisoners in custody and in a detention can be released conditionally and recalled to prison under certain circumstances in Austria. According to the Criminal Code a conditional release may be revoked by the court if the offender is convicted again during the term of conditional release, or if he recklessly

disregards directives despite formal warnings, or if he persistently fails to keep in contact with his probation officer, and if the revocation of the conditional release seems advisable for this perpetrator because of special prevention aspects. These are the preconditions in law, but what about the implementation in practice? In which cases decide judges for or against a recall; in how far do judges include the current situation of the offender in their decision; would a stronger cooperation between court and probation services be necessary; is there a similar practice in all courts? These questions should be analysed.

## **‘NDRANGHETA AND COCAINE TRAFFICKING: POSITIONING OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS IN A MAFIA-TYPE ORGANIZATION**

**FRANCESCO CALDERONI**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF THE SACRED HEART, MILAN, ITALY

This paper analyzes two criminal networks within the ‘Ndrangheta, a mafia-type criminal organization from Calabria (Southern Italy). The study conducted multiple analyses on the two groups, namely task analysis, status analysis and network analysis. Results show that the two groups have similar structures with minor differences. In particular, they both were particularly well-organized and structured, confirming the typical features of the ‘Ndrangheta as a mafia-type organization. Most contacts and activities in the two groups were in the hands of a small number of individuals. Interestingly, subjects with a high status were not the network’s most central nodes. This would indicate that the most active individuals in drug trafficking are not the bosses, but other, replaceable players. These findings suggest that studies proposing to focus law enforcement efforts against the most central nodes of criminal networks may actually miss the important targets.

## **ISLAMIST TERRORIST PERPETRATED / ATTEMPTED ATTACKS IN ITALY: A LOW-COST APPROACH**

**STEFANO CANEPPELE**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF THE SACRED HEART, MILAN, ITALY

After September 11, Islamist terrorism has become a growing concern for the Western countries. The Madrid Atocha bombings on March 11th, 2004 and the London tube bombings on July 7th, 2005 are considered the two most serious attacks perpetrated by Islamist terrorists in Western Europe. Nevertheless other terrorist attacks (or attempted attacks) were planned/executed, especially against those countries that actively participated in the Iraq and Afghanistan military missions. This paper presents the findings of a study carried out in Italy on 11 planned/executed attacks perpetrated by suspected Islamist terrorists in the period 2001-2010. The 11 cases were reviewed through open sources and the analysis mainly suggests the idea of small groups which planned attacks adopting low cost technology and budget.

## **THE CHANGED MEANING. THE WORDS OF ISLAM AND THE RADICAL THOUGHT**

**SILVIA CIOTTI**

EUROCRIME - RESEARCH, TRAINING AND CONSULTANCY,  
TAVARNELLE VAL DI PESA, FLORENCE, ITALY

In the last years many Islamic words have become familiar also in the Western countries. Most of them are connected to the religion, history, social structures and traditions of the Islamic world, and are coming from the Holy Koran and other Sacred Islam texts. They are a very important cultural and religious heritage for the Muslims. However, the meaning of these words in many documents and speeches made by radical authors is often slightly different from the traditional one. In some cases, most of all in the terrorists' speeches, the significance is totally changed. In this lecture, we will present the results of a comparative and evolutive analysis, started in 2009 and ended in February 2011, of a selected list of 38 Islamic words as hadith, imâm, intifada, jihad. For every word, four aspects have been analysed: 1) linguistic and semantic; 2) historical and evolutionary; 3) the word significance in the radical thought; 4) stability (in time and space) of the semantic meaning.

## **THE PRINCIPLE OF NE BIS IN IDEM IN THE PROSECUTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIME**

**GERARD COFFEY**

UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK, LIMERICK, IRELAND

The principle of ne bis in idem, which is provided for by the ECHR and ICCPR, provides that a defendant cannot be prosecuted if he has been finally acquitted or convicted by another State. While Article 54 CISA applies the principle between Member States there is no international provision against concurrent prosecutions. The Commission's Green Paper on 'Conflicts of Jurisdiction and the Principle of Ne Bis in Idem in Criminal Proceedings' proposed legislation for the allocation of prosecutorial jurisdiction where a conflict arises as to the 'best place' to prosecute transnational crimes, and suggests possible solutions including a tripartite mechanism for resolving conflicts of jurisdiction, such as informing and consulting, and a mediation process where an agreement cannot be reached, together with the establishment of an EU level body such as the proposed EPP. This paper critically evaluates the principle of ne bis in idem pertaining to the prosecution of transnational crimes.

## **RESOLVING PROSECUTORIAL JURISDICTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW**

**GERARD COFFEY**

UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK, LIMERICK, IRELAND

The process of establishing prosecutorial jurisdiction by the ICC and commencement of criminal proceedings is one of the most important aspects of the relationship between the ICC and states parties. The principle of complementarity governs the functional relationship between domestic courts and the ICC, either separately or in conjunction with each other, which is pivotal to the effective operation of international criminal law. The analyses of the principle of ne bis in idem as applied in the Rome Statute of the ICC has led to the conclusion that the principle can be understood and applied only in conjunction with the principle of complementarity. This paper will critically examine the symbiotic relationship between these fundamental principles and how the decisions of the ICC can foster international collaboration of courts and prosecutors in state parties.



## **DESISTANCE IN THE CRIMINAL CAREERS OF DRUG USING OFFENDERS**

**CHARLOTTE COLMAN**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Since the early 1990s, interest in criminal careers has been increasingly reflected in criminology. An increasing amount of studies on criminal careers are conducted on specific groups of delinquents. Inquiries on criminal careers focused on drug using offenders are limited. The presentation is based on an ongoing PhD study about turning points in the criminal careers of drug using offenders. It consists of a quantitative (overview of their criminal careers) and a qualitative part (focus on desistance). The presentation highlights the first results of both parts. Firstly, based on a longitudinal dataset of the criminal career of Belgian drug using offenders, we discuss the frequencies of offending, age of last recorded crime, interval between crimes committed, career length, versatility of offending. Secondly, based on qualitative data (semi-structured interviews with desisting drug using offenders) we examine why and how offenders stop offending and stop using drugs.

## **NEUROBIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND OFFENDERS' TREATMENT RESPONSE TO A COGNITIVE SKILLS TRAINING**

**LIZA CORNET**

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**KATY DE KOGEL**

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**ADRIAN RAINE**

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, USA

**PETER VAN DER LAAN**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
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Neurocriminology is an emerging sub discipline of criminology which appears to have great scientific and social relevant implications. Recent studies have shown the predictive value of neurobiological factors in relation to a cognitive skills training in offenders. It appears that, for example, cortisol reactivity to stress and certain executive functions can help predict treatment outcome in people with antisocial behaviour. Despite these innovative results, no meta-analytic research has been done to the added and predictive value of neurobiology in relation to treatment response. In this review we categorize the most important studies according to two main questions: do neurobiological factors predict treatment outcome and do these neurobiological factors change after intervention? Answers to these questions could lead to better selection criteria, treatment improvement and perhaps alternative treatment options.

**THE SEDUCTIONS OF TERRORISM****SIMON COTTEE**

BANGOR UNIVERSITY, BANGOR, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper identifies and describes a number of possible existential motivations for engaging in terrorism. Belonging to a terrorist organization or performing terrorist acts, I argue, may open a path towards existential fulfilment. Terrorism, according to this view, is subjectively attractive not because it offers a route for achieving political goals, but rather because it answers to the existential desires of individual terrorists. In the conclusion I sketch out the concept of 'existential frustration', and suggest that terrorist activity may provide an outlet for basic existential desires which cannot find expression through legitimate channels.

## **BAD, WORSE, THE WORST? PROFILE OF JUVENILE OFFENDER TREATED AS ADULT IN THE CRIMINAL COURT**

**BEATA CZARNECKA-DZIALUK**

INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, WARSAW, POLAND

**KATARZYNA DRAPALA**

INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, WARSAW, POLAND

The presentation aims to discuss the results of the research on judicial reaction on the most serious offenses committed by juveniles. In Poland towards juvenile offenders (13-17 years) in principle only educational and correctional measures can be applied. There is however exceptional possibility to treat as adults some of those over 15 years who has committed the most severe offenses listed in sec.10 par. 2 of the criminal code. This possibility is being used seldom (some -teen cases yearly). The research led in 2010 in the Institute of Justice allows for comparing data from court files of 330 juveniles that has committed mentioned above offenses (i.e. homicide, bodily injury, rape, robbery) Three-fourth of them confronted family court; in tutelary-educational proceedings (group E) or reformatory proceedings, in which more severe reformatory measure may be applied (group R). Every fourth from the examined juveniles (82) was dealt as adult by the criminal court (group C). It was examined whether they themselves and their offenses were significantly 'worse' than the others and their acts. Several factors has been analyzed, such as circumstances of the offense (as if it was planned, committed in company of other juvenile or of adult, the use of dangerous tools, damage caused), personality and demoralization of juveniles, previous use of educational or correctional measures. It was considered, that the group E differs significantly from the rest of a sample, and that there are no very big differences between groups R and C. The factor that differentiates this groups strongly is the presence of adult co-perpetrator (in group C about 72 % of juveniles have committed an offense with adults, in group R - 36% and in group E - 20% only). Another determining factor concerning type of offense is committing a homicide - there were no perpetrators of this crime in group E, there were 11% (12) in group R and 40% (33) in group C. As far as the personality of juvenile is concerned, who is then the juvenile treated as an adult? He is fifteen, he committed offense with adult, it was robbery with the use of dangerous tool or homicide, it is the one with incorrect personality and

intellect below the norm, deprived, the previous 'client' of family court because of other offenses but the applied court measures appeared to be ineffective. Juvenile who committed a homicide and confront criminal court seems to be the 'worse' than the one who has done the same and who appeared in family court; however it is not the same in the case of those who have committed robbery.

## **POLICE AND YOUTH IN FRANCE: THE DIFFICULT MANAGEMENT OF TENSIONS**

**JACQUES DE MAILLARD**

CENTER FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS (CESDIP); UNIVERSITY OF VERSAILLES, PARIS, FRANCE

**SEBASTIAN ROCHÉ**

UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE, RESEARCH CENTER ON PUBLIC POLICY, POLITICS AND TERRITORIAL STUDIES (PACTE), GRENOBLE, FRANCE

**MATHIEU ZAGRODZKI**

UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE, GRENOBLE, FRANCE

This presentation contributes to the literature on the interactions between police officers and youth (especially those coming from ethnic minorities). Based on a qualitative study (including both 400 hours of direct observation and 80 interviews with police officers) in two cities in France, it aims to document the issue of the level of tensions and how they are managed by police officers. This paper questions more particularly the issue of the preparation of police officers to intervene in deprived areas and the way in which a police organization addresses such issues (or leave them to the discretion of front line officers). A close line of questioning concerns the potential existence of discriminatory practices in the police. Did the research notice any disproportionate policing in terms of control and arrest (who?), in terms of behaviour (how?)? The empirical work suggests that many clues tend to trigger police action (ethnic dimensions combine with clothing, etc.).

## **LIKE FATHER LIKE SON: PRE-SOCIALIZATION IN THE BELGIAN POLICE**

**ANNELIES DE SCHRIJVER**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM

**SOFIE DE KIMPE**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Anticipatory socialization is an important theme in police socialization literature. It refers to the change in potential police recruits' attitudes towards the police organization and profession during their application period. It is, however, often ignored that this process of police socializations starts earlier; before the application. This is called pre-socialization. Some pre-socializing factors are media representation of policing; CSI-themed television programs; personal experiences with the criminal justice system and more specifically the police; earlier professional career; and police officers as relatives or friends. Those factors might be significant determinants in the choice to join the police or not. This presentation will focus on influence of others in the occupational choice of 512 Belgian police recruits. We will discuss (1) their profile, (2) their police family background and (3) the impact those relatives and friends had on their motivation to join the police.

## **GENDER AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: THE RESULTS OF SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY STUDY IN BELGRADE**

**JELENA DIMITRIJEVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION, BELGRADE, SERBIA

The aim of the paper is to present the results of a pilot study of juvenile delinquency in Belgrade, based on the use of the self-report juvenile delinquency study. More specifically, the focus will be on the analysis of gender-delinquency relationship among Belgrade high school children. The study was conducted by the Faculty of special education and rehabilitation, University of Belgrade,

within the course of Juvenile delinquency. Because the self-reported juvenile delinquency study had never before been applied in criminological research in our country, we used a questionnaire of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study (ISRD 2 Working Group (Ed.) (2005). Questionnaire ISRD2: Standard Student Questionnaire. Boston, Hamburg, Utrecht, Warsaw and Zurich: European Society of Criminology). More precisely, we have adjusted and shortened the original questionnaire which was used within the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study in 2005th. The results which will be presented were analyzed by descriptive statistics methods, chi-square test and Pearson correlation with the help of the SPSS 18.0 software package.

## **RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION IN SERBIA: CHALLENGES AND OBSTACLES**

**JELENA DIMITRIJEVIC**

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**LJILJANA STEVKOVIC**

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH,  
BELGRADE, SERBIA

In relation to data on crime, very often, especially in countries that go through the transition process as Serbia does, there are some problems. They are visible in particular in cases of non-transparent management of the state apparatus, when they are expressed through the limited availability of statistics, or difficulties in relation to data collection, recording and classifying data on crime. In such circumstances the researcher is faced with numerous difficulties during the process of research, especially if the subject of his investigation is corruption and/or organized crime. At the same time, such research can be challenging for researcher. As young researchers who are involved in ongoing research projects dealing with the corruption and crime recording we would like to point out the characteristics of researching corruption in Serbia.

## **THE PROBLEM OF PUNISHING UNNATURAL MANNER OBSCENITY**

**VEYSEL DINLER**

HITIT UNIVERSITY, ÇORUM, TURKEY

Not every kind of pornography is prohibited by Turkish Penal Code; however, some kind of pornography is sentenced to penalty of imprisonment. Appropriating international conventions, child pornography is severely punished. In addition to child pornography, producing, transporting, selling, storing, retaining and offering for use of audio-visual material contains bestiality, necrophilia or sexual act performed with use of force or in any other unnatural manner also leads to imprisonment. According to the legality principle, the criminal acts penalized by article 226 of Turkish Penal Code are so explicit and understandable, but obscenity of 'any other unnatural manner' is not. This paper will argue the violation of the legality principle according to punishing obscenity of 'any other unnatural manner', a non-explicit, open-ended law expression.

## **COMMUNITY POLICING AND DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY. EXAMPLES FROM PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL**

**SUSANA DURAO**

UNIVERSITY OF LISBON, INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, LISBON, PORTUGAL

Policing theories about democratic societies tend to use police power and police authority as synonyms. Community policing (CP) experiences, however, led us to explore more the differences than the similarities between these two core concepts - power and authority. Therefore, at least in theory, CP seems to be more about restoring police authority and not so much about the old topic of regaining police control and power (even if both concepts - authority and power - are intrinsically related to each other). This paper will explore ethnographic examples drawn from post-colonial lusophone countries, such as Portugal and

Brazil. These cases will be used to illustrate my main argument: CP is more about restoring police (democratic) authority than conducting police power per se.

## **SCREENING COMMUNITY POLICING ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

**MARLEEN EASTON**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

Citizen participation, defined as a power issue, is crucial for democracies and has implications for policy-making in the security field. From this power perspective reflections are made on the concept of Community Oriented Policing in Belgium. As the concept stresses principles such as empowerment of local communities, the question arises what kind of citizen participation this implies. We reflect on this issue by focusing on some practices developed in Belgium. We assume the policing tradition in Belgium, which refers to the Napoleonic as well as the Anglo-Saxon tradition, influences our findings and generates a discussion on democratic policing.

## **REFLECTIONS ON THE (DE)CENTRALIZATION OF THE BELGIAN POLICE SYSTEM**

**MARLEEN EASTON**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

The demilitarization of the Belgian Gendarmerie in 1992 and the abolition of this institution in 1998 have been crucial policy decisions in the Belgian governance of security. In this presentation, we reflect upon both national and international implications of these decisions. On a national level, these reorganizations resulted in the creation of the Integrated Police Force. This force strikes a balance between the Napoleonic tradition of police centralization and instrumentalization and the Anglo-Saxon tradition of decentralization and local autonomy. On an international level, the abolition of the Belgian Gendarmerie is rather surprising given the increased importance of military-style police forces.



The model of the Gendarmerie also regains support in relation to urban warfare or policing post-conflict cities. Implications of the Belgian demilitarization of the Gendarmerie are discussed in view of both these (inter)national evolutions.

## **TRANSLATING EUROPEAN SECURITY: SCIENCE, POLITICS AND AUTHENTICITY**

### **ADAM EDWARDS**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM

### **SIRPA VIRTÄ**

TAMPERE UNIVERSITY, TAMPERE, FINLAND

Following Stanley Cohen's (1988) distinction between the 'three orders of reality in criminology', the 'thing' itself (crime and the apparatus of control), research and speculation about this thing (description, classification, causal theory, normative and technical solutions to crime as a 'problem') and reflection about the nature of the enterprise itself, this paper offers some third order reflections on the translation of European Security as an evolving concept.

## **EXPERIMENTS IN GUARDIANSHIP RESEARCH**

### **HENK ELFFERS**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

### **MAUD VAN BAVEL**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

For testing causal models, it is well agreed that experimental research is the golden standard. We are looking into the state-of-the-art of experimental research in the realm of guardianship, reviewing the literature and concluding that the experimental angle has some drawbacks, and try to come up with some suggestions on how to surmount these objections.

## **MEASURING SUICIDE AND DEATH IN DETENTION - PROBLEMS AND PROPOSALS**

**DANIEL FINK**

SWISS FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NEUCHÂTEL, SWITZERLAND

In recent years, cases of death and suicide in detention have increasingly been discussed in the public and by politicians, the media and the prison administrations. Debates are fuelled by figures and comparisons. The European Sourcebook on crime and criminal justice statistics is often cited, used and misused. In order to prevent simplification and manipulation of statistical data, several issues have recently been the object of scientific debate, such as the reference population inside and outside prison or the method of calculation of rates to name just two major issues. With the aim of improving the measurement of suicide and death in detention, the paper discusses several of these topics evaluating past papers published on suicide and death rates in Switzerland and interpreting the meaning of new standards or measurements.

## **POLITICS, ECONOMICS OR GEOGRAPHY? THE STRUGGLE OVER THE FUTURE STRUCTURE OF SCOTTISH POLICING**

**NICK FYFE**

SCOTTISH INSTITUTE FOR POLICING RESEARCH,  
DUNDEE, UNITED KINGDOM

Following significant cuts in public spending, the Scottish Government has declared its intention to reform Scottish policing by reducing the number of forces from 8 to either 3 large regional forces or a single national force. The debate which has followed this decision has focused around politics (concerning the implications of reform for the governance of policing); economics (concerning the robustness of attempts to cost police activity) and geography (relating to what are seen as fundamental cultural differences in the nature of policing large urban centres and remote rural communities). Underpinning this debate are also significant ideological tensions between neo-liberal and neo-conservative visions of the state in late modern societies and between professional and political discourses over the nature of contemporary policing. This papers

attempts to unpack the competing and conflicting processes which are shaping the reconfiguration of Scottish policing.

## **POLICING BEYOND THE POLICE**

**JANNE FLYGHED**

STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

When we hear about the privatisation of policing, the majority of us no doubt think of the rapidly expanding security and surveillance sector that has taken over part of the traditional policing role. However, other actors with a completely different kind of expertise have also become established on the market. The expertise in question is the investigative competence that has emerged in connection with the supply of consultancy services. The focus of this paper is directed at the forensic work conducted in Sweden by three major auditing firms (PWC, KPMG and Ernst & Young). How come that major companies and large organisations are turning to auditing firms and not to the police? Has the state's control of illegal activities declined? Or have the auditing firms identified a niche focused on activities that were not previously coming to the attention of the police, and which were previously dealt with on a completely internal basis within the firm or organisation concerned?

## **CHALLENGE OF COMPETING POLICE STRUCTURES IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

**LAURENCE FRENCH**

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM, USA

**NEDZAD KORAJLIC**

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO, SARAJEVO, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

**VALIBOR LALIC**

UNIVERSITY OF BANA LUKA, BANA LUKA, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

**GORAN KOVACEVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO, SARAJEVO, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Dayton Accord that ended the 1991-1995 Bosnian component of the Balkan Wars left Bosnia-Herzegovina divided between the Bosniak/Croat coalition -

‹the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina› (FBiH) comprising 51% of the state; and the Republika Srpska (RS) making up the remaining 49% of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Policing has changed dramatically since then with NATO, the EU, UN and the USA instituting changes in the old police structure providing a Western European/USA-based format. Today the FBiH consists of a decentralized structure with each of the 10 cantons and their major municipalities having their own police agencies while The RS utilizes the centralized police structure. New police agencies have also been instituted at the state level. Our paper looks at the challenges for inter-agency interaction.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE THROUGH MEDIATION**

**SUSANNE FRIESE**

ATLAS.TI GMBH, BERLIN, GERMANY

**VEIO ZANOLINI**

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

This presentation focuses on the analysis of 107 mediation agreements. Mediation in criminal matters is a voluntary, informal and non-judicial process in which defendants and victims actively work on resolving a conflict. This process is supported by a neutral expert skilled in special methods of conflict resolution. Thanks to a pilot project started in 2002 in the Canton of Zurich, practical experience in mediation with both adult and juvenile cases could be gained and serve as the basis of the current study. The examined documents contain the results of a negotiation process on the one hand, but are also contracts providing insights into the future relationship between the accused and injured party on the other hand. The data were analyzed based on the grounded theory principles described by Strauss and Corbin (1998/2008). In the presentation it is shown how the analysis was conducted with the software ATLAS.ti. First results are also presented.

## **CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CUSTODY: WHAT RESTORATIVE JUSTICE HAS TO SAY**

**THEO GAVRIELIDES**

INDEPENDENT ACADEMIC RESEARCH STUDIES,  
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

Over the last ten years, the debate on the use of restorative justice in the secure estate started to gather momentum. Strong reservations from stakeholders in the fields of policy, academia and practice caused some intense questioning even among proponents of restorative justice. However, the commitment of practitioners kept the debate alive, and this perseverance seems to have paid off as the new UK government has expressed its keen interest in restorative justice. This report focuses on the use of restorative justice with children and young people in custody, and aims to achieve three objectives. Firstly, to provide an up-to-date descriptive account of restorative practices within the prison estate. This account looks at issues of classification, definition and understanding. Secondly, to present a critical overview of existing restorative practices with the objective of establishing the extent to which they influence the regimes and programmes of the secure estate. A cost-benefit analysis of restorative justice is also attempted. Thirdly, to look at the potential, barrier and enablers of a restorative justice strategy in the secure estate. Based on qualitative data from young people, practitioners, policy makers, victims, offenders and academics, the paper posits evidence-based recommendations for policy and strategy analysts, researchers and practitioners at a critical point for the restorative justice movement. The findings are based on a three year (2009-11) research project, which formed part of the larger Mediation and Restorative Justice in Prison Settings Project (MEREPS) funded by the European Commission. A range of complementary research methods was employed, and the existing research and policy was reviewed.

## **DYNAMICAL MODELING AND SIMULATION AS A RESEARCH TOOL IN CRIMINOLOGY**

**CHARLOTTE GERRITSEN**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Within Criminology a number of standard research methods exist to study criminal behavior; e.g. victim surveys, social experiments, and the analysis of police data. Based on these methods, multiple theories have been developed that provide insight into delinquent behavior. However, these theories are usually 'informal', meaning that they are written in natural language or described graphically, and thus in principle leave space for ambiguity. In contrast, researchers from the area of Computer Science have recently started investigating whether theories from Criminology can be translated into a formal, unambiguous, machine-readable notation, so that they can be used for simulation. The main assumption behind that work is that simulation techniques can be beneficial, because they can be used to gain more insights in criminological phenomena (that were not clear based on just the informal theory), without actually having to experiment with these phenomena in the real world.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW CRIMINOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL IN SWITZERLAND**

**GWLADYS GILLIERON**

MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW, FREIBURG, GERMANY

**MARTIN KILLIAS**

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

The main objective of criminological risk assessment is to identify the risk factors that are involved in reoffending and identify the areas in which crime is most likely to occur. The criminological risk assessment tool (KARA) has been developed on the basis of the Dutch RISC (Recidivism Assessment scales)

and implemented for a test period of 24 months in the remand centre of the canton of Basel-Stadt. Risk assessment instruments can play an important role in pre-sentencing decisions. KARA takes place about 48 hours following arrest and pre-trial detention. Usually, analysis, diagnosis and prognosis are followed by cognitive behavioural treatment. A randomized trial will scrutinize (1) the accuracy of prediction, based on the screening procedure, and (2) assess the possible impact of the fact of having been assessed as such. The research design as well as the problems encountered with the implementation of a new tool will be presented.

## **CRIME, ETHNICITY AND INEQUALITIES: SOME TRENDS OF IMPRISONMENT IN PORTUGAL**

**SILVIA GOMES**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

**HELENA MACHADO**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

Deviance studies show that globally there is a growing prevalence of immigrants/ethnic groups in a situation of incarceration. In the Portuguese case, it is visible an over-representation of gypsies and people from African Portuguese-speaking countries in prison population, and more recently an increase of individuals from some Eastern Europe countries. More than comparing crime incidence among nationals and foreigner prison inmates, it is needed to empirically approach the causes underlying these groups' criminality. On the basis of qualitative sixty eight interviews with male and female prisoners in Portugal, this paper aims to develop a multi-causal approach on the social processes which interrelate criminality with ethnicity, gender and social exclusion and marginalization, analyzing the offenders' narratives about their own trajectories in deviant and criminal behaviors. The groups under study were Gypsies, Africans and Eastern Europe immigrants.

## **GENDER DIFFERENCES IN OFFICIAL CRIME DATA**

**VOLKER GRUNDIES**

MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINAL LAW, FREIBURG, GERMANY

Beyond the well-established general differences between genders in crime rates, various studies have found different shapes in the age distribution of registered crime between females and males. E.g. some studies report that if females start a criminal career, on average they do this at an older age than males. Relying on the data of the Freiburg Cohort Study this topic is discussed. Different outcomes were found, depending on both the seriousness of delinquency as well as the retrospective vs. prospective sampling of the data. In case of prospective data concerning all judicial registrations, the shapes of the age of onset distribution are alike for both genders, whereas in the case of a retrospective sampling as well as selecting only more serious registrations, the onset of females seems to happen at an older age as in the case of males.

## **ARE THE COURTS MORE LENIENT THAN THE PUBLIC?**

**HELGI GUNNLAUGSSON**

UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND, REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

This study is part of a larger project sponsored by the Scandinavian Research for Criminology Council on public attitudes to punishment conducted in all of the five Nordic nations. Previous studies have repeatedly shown that the public believes punishment to be too lenient, in particular in cases of sexual and violent offenses. Using a variety of methods a different and more complex picture of public attitudes to punishment appears. In this presentation the results will be examined, in particular findings from focus-group discussions, which included watching a film clip of court proceedings in one criminal case followed by discussions about punishment. An attempt will be made to explain why public attitudes tend to become more lenient with more concrete information about crime and punishment followed by in-depth discussions about a concrete criminal case.



## **POLICE ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING: INNOVATIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE**

**MARIA (MAKI) HABERFELD**

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK , JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA

This presentation highlights the insights, efforts and experiences of police training practitioners, academics and policy makers from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, USA, Canada and other international experts, compiled in a forthcoming co-edited book on police organizations. Key themes that will be explored and touched upon are the investigative training and standards, competency based curriculum, recruit training models, training governance, training related liability, academic/police collaboration, adult learning, leadership and the alignment of training to performance measures.

## **TECHNIQUES OF NEUTRALISATION AND VIOLENT OFFENDING: PATIENT NARRATIVES**

**CHRISTINE HADDOW**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper will draw on findings from research into the relationship between mental illness and violent offending, and the role played by masculinity in this context. Excerpts from narrative interviews with mentally ill offenders in a medium secure psychiatric hospital will illustrate how these patients attempt to attribute violent behaviour to mental illness, by employing a unique set of techniques of neutralisation. It will argue that for many of these patients, violence while mentally ill is not attributable solely to mental illness as they suggest, and instead can be seen as a continuation of enduring behaviour patterns which cause these males to respond violently to any challenges to masculinity.

## COMMUNITY POLICING AS SECURITY RITUAL

**ALISTAIR HENRY**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM

**SIMON MACKENZIE**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper presents a neo-Durkheimian perspective on community policing. Drawing on work by Randall Collins it will argue that a crucial, but overlooked, dimension of community policing is that it acts as a 'ritual of solidarity' through which participants (including both the community and the police) construct and reconstruct local discourses and beliefs about security, wellbeing and community safety. It therefore aims to provide a 'thick', interactive account of CP which contextualises the symbolic dimension of policing.

## THE NEW POLICE SCIENCE AND ITS CRIMINOLOGICAL COUNTERFACTUALS

**TIM HOPE**

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, SALFORD, UNITED KINGDOM

A new police 'science' is advocated to improve the efficacy of criminal justice in the belief that crime reduction will result from concentrating the certainty of punishment. Based on methods of prediction and experimentation, interventions include 'hotspot policing', retention of DNA evidence, and conditional sentencing. Yet, despite scientific claim-making, its 'epistemic convenience' tends to produce findings that are self-confirmatory and causally inadequate. The epistemology of the new police science is contrasted with counterfactual causal models of the effect of criminal justice on crime, how offences and offenders come to the attention of the police, and the 'unanticipated' effects of police activity. While the faulty epistemology of the new police science may have little to offer policymakers, it serves nevertheless to re-legitimise a correctionalism that has long been discredited.

## **PUBLIC SAFETY REGIMES**

**GORDON HUGHES**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM

Outside of criminology, political economists interested in the accomplishment of political power suggest its analysis in terms of 'regimes' of provisional advocacy coalitions that over time struggle for the capacity to govern complex problems and populations in specific local contexts. Regimes can differ in character and outcomes as much within states as between them. The paper considers the applicability of regime theory to the problem of negotiating 'security', which, within criminology, has been depicted both as a politicised, potentially empowering, product of 'nodal governance' and an inherently coercive and criminalising state project. Security can be both socially productive and repressive but additional concepts are needed to understand how these and other tendencies are contingently realised and therefore how else security can be negotiated.

## **INTERNATIONAL POLICING ASSISTANCE IN KOSOVO: PLURAL OR STATE-CENTRED?**

**JELLE JANSSENS**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

According to some scholars, most international policing assistance programmes are state-centred and tend to export Western policing models which are not always geared to the local situation. Some therefore argue that a more inclusive security strategy would improve sustainability and the transition towards local ownership. This is the background against which this research has examined multilateral policing assistance programmes (EU, UN, OSCE) in Kosovo. Based on interviews with officials from EULEX, UNDP, OSCE, the Kosovo Police, NGOs and private security companies from November 2010 till February 2011, this paper argues that although a state-centric approach seems to be dominant, some programmes contain plural policing elements. However, attempts to involve non-state actors in the field of security proved not only to be an arduous experience but also to be inspired by Western concepts of community involvement, which - again - raises questions of sustainability.

## **TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED LABOUR - A CHALLENGE FOR THE POLICE INVESTIGATION?**

**ANNIINA JOKINEN**

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL,  
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (HEUNI),  
HELSINKI, FINLAND

This presentation is based on a Finnish study on trafficking for forced labour and exploitation of migrant workers. The presentation focuses on the issues related to the investigation of cases of exploitation of migrant labour, and subsequently discusses the related challenges. While the number of exploitation cases is abundant, many of the cases never come to the attention of the authorities or when they do, they drop out of the system in different stages of the criminal justice process. Causes for this are multiple: the police is unable to contact the persons involved and get them to talk, or to get sufficient evidence. The investigations are lengthy and may also lead abroad. Perpetrators try to mislead the authorities in many ways regarding, i.a., working hours and the wages. Furthermore, relevant crime labels are rather new and rarely used. Finally, the implication of the fact that the exploited workers do not necessarily have any demands against their employers is discussed.

## **REPEATED SELF-REPORTED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SURVEYS IN EUROPE: FINLAND**

**JANNE KIVIVUORI**

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY,  
HELSINKI, FINLAND

Finland launched a nationally representative self-report delinquency survey in 1995 (Finnish Self-Report Delinquency Survey, FSRD). Since then, six sweeps have taken place. This paper describes the background, basic trend findings, and policy relevance of this indicator. The next FSRD sweep, scheduled for 2012, will shift the system from paper & pencil to computerized data collection. The future and methodological challenges of self-report delinquency surveys are discussed.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION IN CHEMICAL CORPORATIONS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A CASE STUDY RESEARCH**

**MARIEKE KLUIN**

DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, DELFT, NETHERLANDS

This research studies the relation between rule violation and compliance, organizational crime and safety in chemical corporations. The focus is on the enforcement of regulation by field-level inspectors from three different inspectorates, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Inspection Agency and the Fire Department. The attention is on all violations of occupational safety, health and environmental regulations of chemical corporations and their relation to safety records. In this presentation we focus on the results of an exploratory stage of this study. It is based on a triangulation of data from document analysis, interviews, a survey and ethnographic data. We found that (international) corporations violate the rules but until now we haven't found any evidence that this relates to higher accident rates.

## **IN SEARCH OF THE CAUSES OF CORRUPTION**

**EMILE KOLTHOFF**

OPEN UNIVERSITY, LEUSDEN, NETHERLANDS

Since the mid-1990s the subject of corruption and integrity has been on the agenda. Numerous new regulation in this area has been introduced and organizations engaged themselves in self-regulation, the drafting of codes of conduct and developing preventive programs. Nevertheless we are faced almost daily with new scandals. Most research into corruption focuses on the scope of the problem and on causes situated in the differences between countries and organizations. Of course this is important and valuable conclusions can be drawn from this. However the question is not answered why in a particular organization a member does engage in such unethical behavior while his close colleague does not. That type of knowledge seems vital to achieve a drastic reduction of unwanted behavior in organizations. An overview of available literature on the causes of corruption is given focusing on the questions whether existing criminological theory is applicable on the phenomenon of corruption.

## **THE INFLUENCE OF PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED CRIMES ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF ARREST OF SERIAL OFFENDERS**

### **MARRE LAMMERS**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

### **WIM BERNASCO**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

DNA traces are used by the police to track down offenders and for other investigative purposes but they also offer unique opportunities for criminological research. DNA traces allow us to reliably attribute a series of crimes to a single offender and to create an image of the criminal behavior of a person -of the locations, the dates and times and the nature of the crimes committed- even if his or her identity is unknown. DNA traces thus allow us to compare crime series of identified (arrested) offenders with crime series of unidentified (not arrested) offenders and to study which characteristics of these series have an influence on the likelihood that the offender will be arrested. We report on research that uses all DNA traces that were secured at Dutch crime scenes from January 2002 until December 2009, and we will show how different crime series' characteristics (number and seriousness of committed crimes and specialization) affect the likelihood that the offender will be arrested.

## **THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPLIT POPULATION MODEL TO RESEARCH ON SEXUAL RECIDIVISM**

### **HEINZ LEITGÖB**

JOHANNES KEPLER UNIVERSITY OF LINZ, LINZ, AUSTRIA

The application of common semi-parametric and parametric event history models in the context of sexual recidivism is limited due to relatively low rates of specific recidivism. As a consequence, the split population duration (SPD) model - introduced by Schmidt and Witte (1988) to criminological research - seems to be an attractive alternative, since it accounts for a particular type of heterogeneity across observations. Namely, it relaxes the assumption that

all subjects will eventually experience the event of interest by estimating (i) coefficients for the effects of covariates on the incidence of event occurrence, and (ii) coefficients for the effects of covariates on the timing of event occurrence. The resultant higher flexibility of the model and its potential gain concerning overall model fit and predictive power will be empirically tested against the common types of event history models.

## **COMPARING POLICE WORK IN THE NETHERLANDS AND NORTH-RHINE-WESTPHALIA (GERMANY)**

**CAROLINE LIEDENBAUM**

RADBOUD UNIVERSITY, NIJMEGEN, NETHERLANDS

The Dutch police have been at the centre of attention over the past decade. According to public and political discussions, the police should return to their core business: law enforcement, maintaining order, and emergency assistance. This renewed focus on policing has been the subject of many studies. Unclear though is where the Netherlands stands compared to the neighbouring German state of North-Rhine-Westphalia. This comparison is especially interesting because of the different institutional context in which both police forces are embedded. Do these differences lead to a different focus in police work? To answer this question, extensive research (observations and interviews) has been done in two Dutch and two German cities. Through the study of the daily work of police officers, differences in policing are made clear and presented against the background of the police system in both countries.

## **TRANSFORMING PRIVATE POLICE? OCCUPATIONAL IDENTITY AND CULTURAL CHANGE**

**BETHAN LOFTUS**

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM

The private security industry has expanded dramatically in recent decades and has arguably become the focal point of contemporary policing scholarship.

Less examined, however, are the values, beliefs and informal rules through which security officers interpret their world and perform their job. In exploring private security culture, one needs to take account of critical transformations that have recently occurred within the industry. While private security officers are accruing and exercising more and more resources and coercive powers, mapping the contours of their culture is of further significance in the wake of recent endeavours to professionalise the industry. This paper presents preliminary findings from an ethnographic study of private security officers working in two settings - a television company and large shopping centre. In so doing, it aims to extend current understandings of the inner-life of private security institutions.

## **RULE-BENDING BY MORALLY DISENGAGED DETECTIVES: AN ETHNOMETHODOLOGICAL STUDY IN THE BELGIAN POLICE**

**KIM LOYENS**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,  
LEUVEN, BELGIUM

Rule-bending is a well-known practice in policing (Punch, 2000). It is linked to concepts like 'noble cause corruption' and 'dirty Harry' in the traditional police culture literature (Westmarland, 2005). In this paper, we will attempt to illustrate how moral disengagement can shed some light on mechanisms that explain why and how police officers engage in this type of misbehaviour. Originally developed by Bandura (1999), this theory lists several mechanisms that explain how people reframe their behaviour in ways that downplay their ethical content or moral implications. On the basis of an ethnomethodological study in 3 police departments, we will illustrate how mechanisms like euphemistic labeling (e.g. being creative with rules), moral justification (e.g. breaking rules to get a conviction) and diffusion of responsibility (e.g. 'everyone does it') can explain practices of rule-bending by detectives in the Belgian Federal police.



## **THE REGULATORY LANDSCAPE OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATE BRIBERY: INSIGHTS FROM THE UK AND GERMANY**

**NICHOLAS LORD**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM

Transnational corporate bribery poses multiple difficulties for those involved with controlling corporate corruption. State agencies are adopting a stricter stance on enforcement, mainly due to international pressure, as well as a wider variety of enforcement mechanisms, including a preference for civil agreements. However, alongside the evidence-gathering and forensic difficulties of criminal law prosecution, the limitations of the sovereign to control and 'police' transnational, multi-jurisdictional corporate bribes have resulted in a need to transcend traditional forms of law enforcement. Emerging forms of 'enforced self-regulation' and 'self-regulation' incorporating the private sector and non-state agencies as key players have broadened the regulatory landscape. Shifting our analytical focus towards an understanding of the markets within which corporate bribes occur provides scope for adopting a broader analytical set of non-enforcement mechanisms to regulate corporate bribes.

## **HOW FRONTLINE POLICE OFFICERS SPEND THEIR TIME: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY**

**FIONA MC LEAN**

NATIONAL POLICING IMPROVEMENT AGENCY,  
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

This study involved direct observation of 'neighbourhood' or 'response' police officers and interviews in order to provide an up to date indication of how officers in two English forces spent their time and to identify scope for improving efficiency. The 194 shifts observed covered all times of the day and days of the week. We found that public-facing work in the community accounted for 44% of observed officers' time, administration 27% and other supporting activity 27%. There were clear differences in time spent on activities

by role, such as a higher proportion on foot patrol for 'neighbourhood' officers. Despite efforts over the years to reduce paperwork, officers still identified excessive form-filling as an issue. The study highlights apparent changes in police activity and by contrast, where officers' behaviour and use of time echoes much earlier police research. Results suggest officers' habits and organisational culture remain strong influences on how they spend their time.

## **UNDER THE SPOTLIGHT: ON-THE-SPOT FINES, SOME EARLY FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD**

**SARA MC MANUS**

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) were introduced in England and Wales under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001. Also known as 'on-the-spot fines', these fixed penalties (of £50 or £80) can be issued by police officers and other accredited persons for a range of 'low-level' offences. PNDs can be issued on the street or at the police station following arrest. The majority of PNDs are issued for 'drunk and disorderly' behaviour, s5 of the Public Order Act 1986 and retail theft (of up to £100). PND recipients may either pay the fine or request a court hearing, if neither action is taken within 21 days the notice will usually be registered as a fine (of 1 ½ times the original amount) at the magistrates' court. This paper presents early findings from empirical research - a series of police observations, recipient surveys and interviews - on the use and impact of PNDs, exploring how these notices are used in practice and how they are perceived by both the police and PND recipients.

## **THE ROLE OF NGOS IN PRISONER RESETTLEMENT: LEVELS OF PROVISION AND ENGAGEMENT**

**ROSIE MEEK**

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, SOUTHAMPTON, UNITED KINGDOM

**ALICE MILLS**

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

**DINA GOJKOVIC**

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, SOUTHAMPTON, UNITED KINGDOM

The role of NGOs or the voluntary and community sector (VCS) in prisoner reentry or resettlement has become a prominent issue in recent years, and is increasingly recognised as being essential in efforts to reduce re-offending. Using existing datasets, this paper firstly attempts to summarise the number of VCS organisations that engage with offenders in England and Wales through the seven 'pathways' of resettlement: accommodation; education, employment and training; health; drugs and alcohol; finance, benefit and debt; children and families; and attitudes, thinking and behaviour. Despite a substantial number of VCS organisations claiming to work directly with offenders, subsequent survey research conducted in eight prisons in England revealed chronically low levels of prisoner engagement with (and awareness of) VCS organisations. The implications of these findings are discussed in the context of the changing role of the VCS in offender management.

**THE PROFILE OF MINORS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS AT THE JUVENILE COURT IN BELGIUM****SOFIE MERLEVEDE**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

**LEEN CAPPON**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

**FREYA VANDER LAENEN**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Mental disorders are highly prevalent in minors followed by the juvenile court. However, little is known about the characteristics of minors with mental disorders at the juvenile court. Previous research on the profile overall focuses on the general juvenile court population and not on specific subgroups such as minors with mental disorders. In this presentation the profile and characteristics of this specific subgroup are described. The research data are derived from a file study executed at two juvenile courts in Belgium. Mental health, family, school and demographic characteristics of these minors are examined. Characteristics

concerning reasons for contact with the juvenile court, such as offence or maltreatment type are researched as well. The results of this study are compared with the international literature on this subject to look for possible differences and/or similarities between the profile of this subgroup and that of the overall juvenile court population.

## **THE EVOLVING STATE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE: PERSPECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PRACTICE: ARE WE THERE YET?**

**ALIDA MERLO**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, USA

**PETER BENEKOS**

MERCYHURST COLLEGE, ERIE, USA

Is juvenile justice in the United States shifting away from punitive policies? The authors review legislative reforms and Supreme Court decisions that indicate changing policies and perspectives on youthful offenders. Since the get tough era of the 1980s -1990s, a crime control model has overshadowed the original principles of juvenile justice. Emergent developments, however, suggest a reaffirmation that youth should be considered less culpable and less blameworthy for their behavior. A balanced perspective that incorporates prevention, treatment, and best practices is reviewed. In the context of these developments and the recent official data on youth involvement in illegal behavior, the authors assess the juvenile justice system.

## **ELITES AND POPULISTS: THE PROBLEMATIC PROCESS OF DEMOCRATISING PENAL POLICY**

**KATRINA MORRISON**

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, LAW SCHOOL, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper asks what place democratic processes should have in the formation of penal policy, drawing on empirical research with policy makers which

examined the effect of the creation of new political structures on policy formation. The creation of a new Parliament in Scotland in 1999 took penal policy making away from the hands of policy elites who had previously made policy 'behind closed doors', and put policy making into a more volatile and politicised forum. Although this has opened the door to more populist policies, this has not always been the case and depends on exogenous political factors including the desire to build political capacity, the size of government majority and party political ideology. This paper will conclude by considering the role of political processes in penal policy making and argue that, although problematic, it is arguably also a more legitimate way to make policy.

## **NATIONAL CONCERN AND LOCAL ISSUES: THE POLITICAL EFFECTS OF FRENCH CENTRALIZATION OF POLICING**

**CHRISTIAN MOUHANNA**

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (CNRS),  
GUYANCOURT, FRANCE

In France, for at least 20 years, security and policing issues have become a main concern on the political scene. The presidential run, the most important in the French political system, has been for a while influenced by this theme. I will examine the reasons of this national 'obsession', through the examination of the organisation of the police forces and the relationships between national and local political authorities. The end of the French style community policing in 2003 has brought back the pattern of centralization as an answer to all security concerns. Even the riots in the banlieues in 2005 didn't weaken the demand for a strong centralized state: on the contrary, they reinforced it. Today, the system is reaching its own limits, because the central State is no more able to hide its failures in the field of security. But instead of reforming its structures, the government is increasing its policy of centralization and mass control through the development of technologies.

## **INFORMALISM AND 'COMMUNITY' IN IRISH POLICING: LOCAL POLICING IN A GLOBAL AGE**

**AOGAN MULCAHY**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, DUBLIN, IRELAND

Community policing in its various guises has long been accepted internationally as a model for improving police-community relations and ensuring that police policy is in tune with public sentiment. The case of Ireland, however, demonstrates that high levels of public support for the police can exist in the absence of formal police-public consultative mechanisms. This paper considers the ethos of informalism that permeated Irish policing, and the considerable leeway it gave police in responding to crime and other issues. The establishment of consultative committees under the provisions of the 2005 Garda Síochána Act suggests a move towards greater alignment with international norms in the development of such structures, but informalism continues to characterise the structure and operation. The paper concludes by considering the nature of 'local policing' in a global age.

## **SECURITY AS A CONSUMER GOOD: THE DYNAMICS OF THE DEMAND**

**MASSIMILIANO MULONE**

UNIVERSITY OF MONTRÉAL, MONTREAL, CANADA

This presentation will examine the rationalities behind security consumption. There is no doubt today that security has become a consumer good, the market for protection services and products being stronger than ever. That being said, research on private security has largely focused on the producers (their expertise, their functions, activities and relationships with the public sector), and less on the behavior of consumers (why and how do they buy security). And yet, to fully understand the mechanisms of the market, dynamics of the demand are as essential as dynamics of the supply. Drawing from a preliminary study on security consumption in Canada (interviews and literature reviews), we will present some empirical data on the former. More specifically, we'll focus on the several existing incentives for people, businesses and public organizations to buy protection services and products, as well as why they'll choose a product instead of another.

## **OIL FRAUD ON INLAND TANKERS: A FORM OF OCCUPATIONAL CRIME AND ITS APPROACH BY POLICE AND PARTNERS**

**RUDIE NEVE**

NETHERLANDS POLICE AGENCY, ZOETERMEER, NETHERLANDS

This Euroc presentation will go into opportunities for crime related to crewmembership on inland tankers. Theft of diesel and gasoline is a nuisance to Dutch Waterpolice officers since decades. Theft of cargo organised on a larger scale has been found several times. For instance, several captains of inland tankers sold stolen fuel in large quantities to a criminal middleman from where it was distributed to petrol stations, using false invoices to conceal the source. Recent signals indicate that also chemical substances from inland tankers are being delivered to synthetic drug producers. On request of the Water Police, a study was performed on opportunity structures in the inland tanker business. Opportunities relate to measurement issues and treatment of leftovers when changing to other type of cargo. Cultural aspects are relevant as well, as is evidenced by crewmembers discussing frauds openly on internet fora. Implications for the police approach will be discussed.

## **NSFRITS (NORTH SEA FREIGHT INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT SOLUTIONS). FINDINGS FROM A PILOT EVALUATION**

**ANDREW NEWTON**

UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD, HUDDERSFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM

Every year approx. 8.2 billion EUR of cargo and vehicles are stolen. Drivers often work alone and travel to unfamiliar locations. NSFRITS is a 4.9M EUR funded project with 10 EU partners. It aims to develop a mobile/desktop platform with multi-lingual communication sending live information to operators and drivers. These include; secure parking/crime hotspots; foreign laws/route planning; road conditions/accidents/traffic information; documents requirements at border controls; live port/ferry terminal information; and lorry specific route information (load/height restrictions). This paper presents findings of the pilot evaluation (12 weeks using 20 drivers). It discusses the difficulties in evaluating

the effectiveness/impact of a relatively small scale pilot, the perceived benefits/disadvantages of the system (for drivers/operators/stakeholders), and the difficulties of applying technological solutions to increase security across multiple jurisdictions in Europe.

## **SENCE OF JUSTICE AND MORAL INTUITIONS AMONG NORWEGIAN CITIZENS**

**LEIF PETTER OLAUSSEN**

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, OSLO, NORWAY

People's sense of justice in criminal cases was studied by a questionnaire administered to two different samples of Norwegian adults autumn 2009, a national postal survey and focus groups in the capital of Oslo. The questionnaire described six relatively serious crimes and the respondents were asked to indicate their preferred punishment for each crime. On an individual level there seem to be huge and nearly random differences in the respondents' preferred punishments. However, when aggregated, both data sets show fairly equal average levels of punishment for the six cases - matching fairly well the actual level of punishment practiced by Norwegian courts. The paper will discuss how far common moral/normative intuitions can explain the observations.

## **OPERATIONALISING THE DEFINITION OF TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED LABOUR**

**NATALIA OLLUS**

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL,  
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (HEUNI), HELSINKI, FINLAND

The presentation is based on a study on trafficking for forced labour and labour exploitation in Finland, Estonia and Poland. The research shows that the definition of trafficking for forced labour is deemed difficult and complex by many experts and practitioners. Consequently, identified cases remain few and trafficking for forced labour may be seen as something that does not exist in contemporary European societies. This presentation gives examples of the



types of exploitation that have been uncovered in Finland as well as in Estonia and Poland. The presentation further argues that trafficking for forced labour should be compared to the overall labour standards and conditions in society, and that there is a need to move away from a stereotypical understanding of the phenomenon and recognise the concrete elements of the crime.

## **SECURING GLOBAL BRANDS - BRANDING SECURITY GLOBALLY**

**CONOR O'REILLY**

UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL

This paper explores the interconnected phenomena of branding and security at the global level. Security is a core dynamic within the protection, and indeed the promotion, of the world's most recognised consumer brands, spanning a wide range of activities from anti-counterfeiting to competitive intelligence. It has also emerged as an important component within the promotional strategies applied to everything from new tourist destinations to high-profile global events. Further, it is increasingly apparent that state security agencies, and more specifically the policing and security models to which they are attached, now constitute brands in their own right; behaving as such through strategic promotion on the global stage. In respect of such global prevalence this paper addresses the pressing need for empirical examination and conceptual innovation to track emerging trends regarding the twinned concepts of branding and security in what is an increasingly hybrid global marketplace.

## **'GUARDIANS OF GLOBAL MOBILITY': THE TRANSNATIONAL SECURITY CONSULTANCY INDUSTRY**

**CONOR O'REILLY**

UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL

This paper focuses on the transnational security consultancy industry and its provision of specialised security services in hostile global regions. From initial

collaborations with specialised kidnap and ransom insurance providers in Latin America through more contemporary synergies with international providers of emergency medical assistance, a continuum of global risk professionals has emerged. Drawing upon an extensive toolkit of security know-how -accumulated over decades and across a range of challenging environments- these 'guardians of global mobility' secure, enhance, and where necessary restore the primarily profit-oriented circulation of clients who venture into the global badlands. Acknowledging recent academic attention toward securitized containment strategies for deviant travel, this paper highlights the need for complementary critical analysis of the contrasting role, and impact, of sophisticated security solutions in the facilitation of hypermobility for the privileged.

## **IMPROVEMENT OF EMPIRICAL MODEL OF FEAR OF CRIME**

**PAWEŁ OSTASZEWSKI**

INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, WARSAW, POLAND

Problem of factors determining the level of fear of crime is often studied in criminology, but it still cause much (especially methodological) controversy. The study fits this discussion and presents an attempt to find the best empirical model using socio-demographic and macro-social variables. It is based on the results of the biggest victimisation survey carried out in Poland in January 2009 (Polish Crime Survey, wave 3). Author discusses three potential ways to improve power of explanatory model: operationalization of dependent variable, selection of independent variables and choice of method of analysis used.

## **WORK & CRIME: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF WORK ON DELINQUENCY AMONG YOUNG ADULTS**

**HANNEKE PALMEN**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**MAAIKE WENSVEEN**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**ARJAN BLOKLAND**

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW  
ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Earlier research on the effect of work on delinquency mostly takes into account only the presence or absence of work, while criminological theories emphasize the amount of commitment to and the quality of the job. This article tries to gain insights into the relationship between work and crime by including various aspects of the job, such as commitment to work, work ethic, and perceived perspectives of the job. The Utrecht Study of Adolescent Development (USAD), a six-year longitudinal research containing three waves, is used. Data from a general population sample (n=669; age 18-24) during the first wave is analyzed. Results showed that for the younger participants (age 18) having a job was related to higher levels of delinquency, whereas for older participants (age 24), having a job was related to lower levels of delinquency. Commitment to the job had no effect on delinquency, nor did job perspectives. Work ethic showed an effect in the way that a better work ethic decreased the chance of committing delinquent behavior.

**PRIVATE SECURITY IN EUROPE: TOWARDS A  
EUROPEAN PRIVATE SECURITY MODEL FOR THE  
FUTURE****VEERLE PASHLEY**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM (EUROC)

**MARC COOLS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM (EUROC)

Ever since 2008 annual European summits regarding private security are organised, discussing judicial, administrative and operational aspects of the sector. The first summit was held in France, endorsed by a standing European Union or EU presidency. Sweden and Belgium followed the tradition. In

organising the summits, the related countries create a 'White Paper', a document reporting on national private security of the residing state taking into account its position in European security policies. In examining the administrative and economic tendencies, collaboration strategies, legislation, services and training, we will present a criminological assessment of the sector in France, the Nordic Countries and Belgium, as it is expounded in the White Papers. We will also discuss some ideas regarding the creation of a scientific European private security model for the future, as we believe that the White Papers offer a chance to enhance social dialogue between European countries.

## **NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING AND NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICE INSPECTORS: THE BELGIAN CASE**

**VEERLE PASHLEY**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**SYBILLE SMEETS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

**ELS ENHUS**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Neighbourhood policing is generally seen as one of the most visible aspects of the Belgian police reform that came about in 1998. Nevertheless, questions arise regarding its structural developments. Currently, an empirical research is being executed which is aimed at a better understanding of the position of neighbourhood policing within the police organization. The role of neighbourhood police inspectors will be examined as well. Lastly, the study focuses on future developments. Based upon an integrated approach, the research explores the organizational, functional and professional dimensions of Belgian neighbourhood policing.

## **'NO TIME FOR LUXURIES!' PRISON CROWDING AND CLASSIFICATION PRACTICES IN THE BELGIAN PRISON SYSTEM**

**LUC ROBERT**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINALISTICS AND CRIMINOLOGY,  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM / CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, INSTITUTE  
OF CRIMINOLOGY, LEUVEN, BELGIUM

During several decades, the Belgian prison system has been struggling with prison crowding. Alongside the planned construction of several new prisons, the Belgian government even hired a prison in the Netherlands to house some 650 convicted prisoners. In this presentation, the Belgian state of affairs in classification practices will be presented. A study of classification practices in the Belgian prison system shows how classification as a resource is almost entirely oriented towards finding empty cells, without much consideration of wider issues. At the time of the research, prison staff sometimes regarded (a study on) classification as a luxury, something which can only be done when there are enough prison cells. However, research on classification elsewhere has shown how revised, more objective ways of classification could have many benefits, including positive effects on prison crowding.

## **THE TRANS-ATLANTIC LATINO**

**JOHN RODRIGUEZ**

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON, ARLINGTON, USA

The paper is a qualitative exploration of Latino gang culture in Southern Spain and Northern Morocco. Spain and Morocco have become an aesthetically appealing destination for Latino immigrants from the United States and Latin America. This is due to the similarities in language, customs and culture Spain and Morocco have to offer. Gang cultural influence is observed through Cultural Transmission Theory. Cultural Transmission Theory posits that societal and cultural influences, impact the transmission of acceptable societal norms, perceptions, and behaviors. To this end, Latino gang culture has found its way to region of Southern Spain and Northern Morocco.

## **COMMUNITY POLICING AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNANCE: AN EVALUATION OF LOCAL POLICE OFFICES IN STOCKHOLM**

**ANDRÉ ROOS**

SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION,  
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

The local police officers in Stockholm have been working community oriented since 2006. Eight local police offices have been targeted for case studies. The lack of governance and the wide framework surrounding them has led to the development of two main philosophies that guide their choice of working methods. One that reflects the thoughts behind community policing while the other tends to be more oriented towards traditionally, reactive police work. But police offices from both philosophies are failing in their work at capturing the public's interest and engagement. To succeed with this crucial part the Stockholm police needs to adopt policies regarding how goals for the local police offices should be drawn from the community.

## **ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE, POLICE AND SECURITY GUARDS: PREVALENCE, PATTERNS AND CORRELATES**

**ELSA SAARIKKOMÄKI**

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY,  
HELSINKI, FINLAND

Police control has intensified and the private security sector has expanded in Finland. Thus, the presentation focuses on encounters that young people aged 15-16 have with police and security guards. It examines the prevalence, correlates and nature of the contacts and evaluates whether there are groups which face these contacts more likely than others. It draws on the nationally representative Finnish Self-Report Delinquency Study data (2008, N=5826) collected by National Research Institute of Legal Policy. Findings suggest that 39 per cent of adolescents have experienced at least one police intervention (lifetime). 8 per cent had been caught by the police during preceding year. Multivariate analysis reveals that police contacts are largely explained by 'legal'

causes such as criminality and public drunkenness. Yet it cannot be excluded that some social biases exist in control targeting. The preliminary findings of young people's contacts with the security guards are also discussed.

## **CRIMINAL POLICY IN ESTONIA: AGENDA 2011**

### **JAKO SALLA**

TALLINN UNIVERSITY/ESTONIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE,  
TALLINN, ESTONIA

### **LAIDI SURVA**

ESTONIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, TALLINN, ESTONIA

This poster-presentation presents current agenda of Estonian criminal policy and crime prevention. In addition to explaining the policy framework through institutional players and policy documents we will look into some new initiatives, i.e.:

- opening criminal records for the public;
- making the criminal procedure as fast as possible (counting the costs, using prosecutorial discretion, implementing fast-track for simple cases);
- involving community and volunteers in rehabilitation of ex-prisoners;
- empowering communities in the field of crime prevention and early intervention practices for juveniles;
- widening the uses of electronic monitoring.

## **ORGANISED CRIME IN EUROPE BETWEEN THE 'BIG PICTURE' AND THE 'SMALL PICTURE'**

### **ERNESTO SAVONA**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF THE SACRED HEART, MILAN, ITALY

In the last five years, as organised crime has become a political priority in Europe, agencies such as Europol and Eurojust have contributed to drawing up a European picture of organized crime. Simultaneously, countries that have suffered more from this problem, have further developed research and documentation in an attempt to answer the many questions that surround

the topic. Starting with the idea of providing a big picture of organized crime groups, their organizational structures and activities, research has recently developed micro approaches such as the network analysis and the script analysis. The two perspectives - macro and micro - do not contrast with each other and could be combined. The 'big picture' is useful for understanding and explaining the macro processes that characterize organized crime patterns and their modification. The 'small picture' could help to understand and explain the specific behavior of a criminal group when engaged in a specific activity.

## **'AT FIRST YOU BEAT'EM UP NORMALLY' - EXPLAINING AND UNDERSTANDING INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN PRISON**

**HOLGER SCHMIDT**

UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE, COLOGNE, GERMANY

**JENNY OELSNER**

UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE, COLOGNE, GERMANY

Violence is an urgent problem in prisons. There are different theoretical assumptions (importation, deprivation, critical life-event) trying to explain the genesis of this phenomenon. Still there are only few empirically established findings that used primarily cross-sectional data to link individual factors to violent misconduct. However, these studies neglect the individual developing process of the prisoners, which is affected by a complex interplay of different factors over time. The longitudinal research project 'Violence and Suicide in Juvenile Correctional Facilities' combines a quantitative survey of four measurement time points with qualitative interviews with the young inmates to analyze the adaptation process. We are presenting data from the first and possibly the second measurement time point. The data is qualitative and quantitative in nature and will focus on the interplay of several factors promoting interpersonal violence in youth correctional facilities.



## **WAGNER IN ISRAEL - A MIXTURE OF MUSIC, POLITICS AND CRIME**

**DINA SIEGEL**

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, WILLEM POMPE INSTITUTE,  
UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

In Israel, the composer Richard Wagner has become a symbol of the Holocaust and of all the crimes perpetrated against Jews in World War II. For many Jewish survivors of concentration camps Wagner's 'music of death' was, and still is, a reminder of Nazi horrors. I argue that the debate on the performance of Wagner's music is an example of a mixture of politics, crime and music resulting in a ban on the public performance and criminalization of classical music. Sixty-five years after World War II, the Wagner question is still relevant, even though the majority of Holocaust survivors have passed away. For the time being, attempts to bring Wagner's music to Israel are still met with condemnation and distrust, and censorship remains in place.

## **KEEP YOUR FRIEND CLOSE AND YOUR ENEMIES CLOSER. THE PREVENT REVIEW, A MISSED OPPORTUNITY?**

**JOSHUA SKOCZYLIS**

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, KELBROOK, UNITED KINGDOM

This presentation focuses on issues arising from the recent review of the UK's terrorism prevention strategy, Prevent. The broad remit of Prevent is to tackle extremism, which leads to terrorism. Because of its broad description of extremism, which is defined in terms of its opposition to common British values, it robs Prevent of opportunities to tackle violent-extremism. Considerable time is spent on counter-narratives and suppressing extremist ideology, rather than utilizing groups who espouse non-violent extremism, as well as addressing real and perceived grievances. As J.S. Mill would argue, closing down avenues of open debate about extremism, with extremists, limits the benefits gained through freedom of expression for both sides. Further Prevent draw in a host of institutions, and individuals, such as the police, universities and the

health service to spot signs of extremism. This net widening is based on non-conformity to British values rather actual engagement in terrorism.

## **TRENDS IN THE REACTION ON CRIME IN EUROPE IN 1990-2007: A COMPARISON OF 4 EUROPEAN REGIONS**

**PAUL SMIT**

DUTCH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, DEN HAAG, NETHERLANDS

**ANNEKE VAN EIJK**

DUTCH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, DEN HAAG, NETHERLANDS

**ROB DECAE**

DUTCH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, DEN HAAG, NETHERLANDS

Recorded crime and prison populations seem to be increasing in Europe. Some explanations for this situation can be related to changes in the reaction on crime by the Criminal Justice Systems. The information collected in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics provide a good opportunity to look in more detail at the changes in the various stages of the CJS's in more than 40 European countries over the period 1990 to 2007. In this study we look mainly at the changes over time of recorded crimes, the offender ratio, the conviction ratio and punitivity in Europe where the countries are clustered into four regions: North/West, South, Central and East Europe.

## **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTER- TERRORISM FINANCING REGIMES ACROSS THE GLOBE**

**RUSSELL SMITH**

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

This paper presents the findings of comparative research undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology that examined the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regimes in nine selected countries - France,

Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the United States, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Australia. Each country's experience of the regime is compared in relation to legislation and jurisprudence, regulation and compliance, and enforcement and prosecution. This paper considers, specifically, how the selected European countries compare in terms of compliance and enforcement with the other regions. It is concluded that although the creation of a single global repository of compliance and regulatory data would be ideal, in the short-term greater efforts are needed to develop harmonised data recording practices for the key variables of policy importance, such as compliance statistics and measures of enforcement outcomes.

## **POLICING AND OFFENDER MANAGEMENT: OBSERVATIONS FROM LONDON'S DIAMOND INITIATIVE**

**BETSY STANKO**

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

The London Metropolitan Police Service piloted a multi agency approach to integrated offender management during 2009-11. This paper discusses the way in which neighbourhood policing teams provided the backbone to the approach, which explored how a local multi agency re-entry support initiative could help prisoners returning to the community stop offending. While the jury is out about whether the outcome on the benefit to reducing re-offending, there are key lessons from the initiative on how policing cultures integrate (or not) with those of their partners. Interviews with staff during the initiative, plus quarterly staff surveys, provide the data for lessons on cross criminal justice agency working.

## **SLOVENIAN POLICE, ROMA COMMUNITIES AND MULTICULTURAL COMPETENCY: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**STACI STROBL**

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK , JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA

**MARIA (MAKI) HABERFELD**

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In this research, thorough interviews and focus groups with Slovenian police and Roma community leaders in capital Ljubljana and two regions with biggest Roma community (Dolenjska and Prekmurje), we continue to explore the relationship between the Slovenian police force and the Roma population. We provide a preliminary analysis of police-work narratives as they are recounted by officers and civilians. Slovenia's unique 3-level (local, regional and national) approach in managing conflicts, aggressions and violence relating to Roma communities gains momentum thanks to an innovative multicultural training curriculum, where Slovenian officers are given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with Roma culture, dialects, and tradition. Slovenia's police force consequently may set meaningful first steps towards a journey of multicultural competency learning, rich in intellectual, emotional, and behavioral analysis.

**THE CHANGE TO A NATIONAL POLICE IN THE  
NETHERLANDS: A BREAK WITH  
A DECENTRALIZED POLICE TRADITION****JAN TERPSTRA**

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The Netherlands has a tradition of decentralized police forces. Until recently a main organizational principle was 'decentralized, unless'. Still during the last 20 years there has been a creeping process of centralization. Proposals to create a national police organization remained ineffective because of a strong opposition of police chiefs, local governments and mayors. Since 2010

the Dutch government is highly successful in creating a national, centralized force. This presentation deals with the main elements of this plan and with the question why there is so much support for this proposal, a break with a tradition of a decentralized police. A shift in the power relations of the police policy networks made that the traditional effective strong opposition has fallen apart. The national police is now supported by a strong coalition, using highly diverse arguments, like the seriousness of organized crime, the need of more effectiveness and anti-bureaucracy sentiments.

## **ETHNICITY, PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AND TRUST IN THE POLICE**

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The police are among the most trusted institutions in Norway with consistently high scores on citizen surveys. However not all citizens are equally trustful towards the police and there are systematic differences along demographic lines. There is a difference in trust rates both along gender and ethnicity lines, where women are more trustful than men and ethnic Norwegians are more trustful than minorities. In particular they find that males belonging to the minority population has relatively low trust in the police. The aim of this study is to investigate causes of this difference. We want to find out whether frequency and type of victimization and personal experiences with police can explain any of the difference. For that purpose we have analyzed data from the annual citizen survey which also contains a subsample of the minority population. The study suggests that differences along demographic lines persist even after controlling for personal experience.

## **EU PROJECT: INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH NETWORK ON ORGANISED CRIME**

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The 'Research and Advisory Unit for Organised and Economic Crime' is part of the Bundeskriminalamt's Institute of Law Enforcement, Studies and Training. This institute is the leading research and advisory institution for the German police. To gain a comprehensive and updated overview of developments and research in the area of organised crime, the Bundeskriminalamt has taken the initiative to strengthen the exchange with and integration of other renowned national and international actors doing scientific research concerning the phenomenon of organised crime: the launching of the EU project 'International Research Network on Organised Crime' (March 2010 - February 2013). The author will show the architecture, the goals and the tasks of this project.

## **DISTRUST IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL & MUNICIPALITY LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS**

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The aim of the present study is partially to describe to what extent individuals have confidence in the police and the criminal justice system. Additionally, we aim to gain insight in some key determinants of the lack of confidence using hierarchical multilevel analyses. We test to what extent these determinants are similar for both institutions. Our empirical model examines the effects of social trust, violent crime, economic disadvantage and ethnic heterogeneity as municipality level characteristics, past local victimization experience, fear of crime, ethnocentrism, anomia, perceived disorder, general trust and life

satisfaction as individual characteristics. The results are based on the 'Social Cohesion Indicators in Flanders Survey', a 2009 survey of 2,080 residents from 40 municipalities in Flanders (Belgium).

## **RECONCILIATION BETWEEN POLICE AND CIVILIANS: A RELATIONAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING CONFLICT**

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Using our analysis of a violent conflict between the Dutch police and a local Moluccan community as an illustration, we will show that conflicts can be perceived within a larger pattern of relational development. We propose that rather than analyzing conflicts as isolated incidents, more insight can be gained from such events by acknowledging and identifying their social meaning in the context of ongoing relations between the parties and persons involved. We will elaborate upon the theoretical and practical relevance of adopting such a relational perspective while focusing more specifically on the process of reconciliation. The empirical nature of our research allows for specific examples of this process of interaction and an interesting opportunity for further discussion. We will argue that further exploration of the relational signals and effects of conflicts can lead to valuable theoretical and practical additions to the current focus on preventative and repressive conflict policing.

## **CITIZEN DECISION MAKING IN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING**

**BAS VAN STOKKOM**

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This research concentrates at different forms of citizen decision making in local safety policies. Within these projects (in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Deventer)

participants prioritize what kinds of activities and interventions police officers and other frontline workers should carry out. Citizen participants are conceptualized as 'trustees' and 'informal representatives'. Which citizens do participate? Do they belong to the 'usual suspects' (vanguard activists)? Do professionals play a serving or a guiding role? Which conflicts occur, if any? Which meanings of representation can be distinguished? Do inhabitants who are not involved in these procedures, feel represented and do they support the decisions?

## **WHO WORKS? PROBATION STAFF AND PROFESSIONALISM IN THE NETHERLANDS**

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The influence of 'What Works?' has helped to make probation in The Netherlands a factor in the judicial process, playing an important role in increasing security. 'What Works?' has also led to a focus on tools and on aiming for 'attainable output', reinforcing the tendency to avoid 'difficult' clients. Nevertheless - and maybe partly because of it - the success of probation cannot be demonstrated by a drop in crime figures alone. Yet probation can play an important role for individual clients in giving advice and in reintegration. There is still too little attention paid to 'Who Works?', in attainable output the working alliance between probation worker and client. Monitoring the rehabilitation of probation clients must focus on creating a framework within which the client can become embedded in society. This framework can only be effective if the client is visible to the probation worker and when a working alliance exists between the probation worker and the client.



## **VULNERABILITY OF THE ECONOMY AND GUARDIANSHIP**

**TOM VANDER BEKEN**

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This paper reports on a research process of more than ten years focusing on the vulnerability of the economic environment to (organised) crime. The conceptual framework and theoretical background of this research line has been inspired by opportunity studies within (environmental) criminology, ecology, hazard and climate research. As it stands now, vulnerability is conceptualized in a pre-crime component, focusing on the opportunities to crime provided by the environment (risk) and post-crime component related to the ability to recover and adapt after crime (resilience). So far, this vulnerability approach has been applied to a variety of economic activities (transport, hotels-bars, waste disposal,...). Both the approach as the results of these studies contain significant guardianship elements. In this paper the bridges between vulnerability and guardianship are explored to deepen and maybe broaden our understanding of guardianship and its relationship to target and offenders.

## **FEAR OF CRIME IN THE EU15 & HUNGARY: ASSESSING THE VULNERABILITY, VICTIMIZATION & INCIVILITIES MODEL**

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This exploratory study looks into the theoretical models and measurement of fear of crime. Using multilevel modelling on data from the European Crime and Safety Survey 2005 the efficacy of vulnerability characteristics, victimization experience and incivilities perception on the prevalence, frequency and intensity measures of fear of crime is assessed while controlling for country-level characteristics. Results show that variables from all three individual-level models are significantly associated with experiencing fear of crime and additionally reveal that the basic argumentations of the victimization and

incivilities model can be extended regarding the frequency and intensity of fear of crime. The arguments of the vulnerability model are only limitedly applicable to the frequency and intensity measures. Results show that victimization is a consistent predictor of fear of crime prevalence, frequency and intensity. Future research should continue examining the victimization-fear nexus.

## **THE BROKEN NARRATIVES OF OLDER ILLEGAL DRUG USERS**

**JAIME WATERS**

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Older adults (aged 40 and above) who use illegal drugs and who are not in contact with the criminal justice authorities or treatment agencies regarding their use are seldom researched. This paper reports the initial findings from an ongoing study of such individuals. Drugs are not an essential aspect of the participants' lives, but a useful yet dispensable facilitator of leisure and no barrier to otherwise conventional lifestyles. 'Broken narratives' in work and family life lead to altered patterns of use, including periods of complete cessation. Drug use helps participants cope with the pressures and uncertainties of life in late modernity, but as it is dependent upon other shaky aspects of life, it is only ever a temporary, transient respite.

## **THE RELATIONAL CONTEXT OF DESISTANCE: SOME IMPLICATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL POLICY**

**BETH WEAVER**

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Data from the life stories of a naturally forming group of men whose criminal careers had shared origins but divergent outcomes, illustrates how the process of desistance is negotiated both within and between individuals over time. Drawing on Pierpaolo Donati's theory of relational sociology this study foregrounds a conceptualisation of the desistance process as inescapably

relational. Emphasising the importance of this interpersonal, intersubjective process for desistance necessarily has implications for social and penal policy and practice responses and this paper thus proceeds to explore the extent to which extant policies variously facilitate or hinder processes of change and make relevant social supports. In so doing, this paper considers how social and penal policy might become more orientated to generating, developing and sustaining the kinds of social capital and reflexive, relational networks relevant to desistance.

## **MATURING OUT OF CRIME: TOWARD A THEORY OF DESISTANCE OF YOUNG ADULTS**

**IDO WEIJERS**

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The dominant approach of desistance from crime presents general theories, either from a sociological or contextual, or from a psychological or individualistic perspective. This paper develops an analytical framework for understanding desistance of young adults as an age specific process. It reflects on fresh findings from our Utrecht studies on desistance and young serious and persistent offenders. The paper will bring together relevant knowledge from other fields, from the notion of 'emerging adulthood' to the impact of brain-maturation, and from motivation-studies to the study of developing moral emotions.

## **'MADE IN THE USA': THE EXPORT OF ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL NARRATIVES AND POLICIES**

**MICHAEL WOODIWISS**

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In late January 2011, newspapers around the world heralded the 'biggest Mafia round-up' ever as US officials arrested over 120 alleged mobsters. This served to confirm the effectiveness of the US response to organized crime, and served to highlight the potential threat posed to society from one specific form

of organized crime-the structured, membership-based mafia families. In this paper we argue that the American view of organized crime and the responses to those threats have become the international responses. In some cases the international community has sought out the advice and expertise of the US in countering their domestic crime problems, but in many matters greater pressures have been exerted in the quest to 'harmonize' enforcement ideas around the globe-with US providing the 'standard'. Further, as the reoccurring mobster sweeps suggest, structural conditions that promote or at least facilitate organized crime remain in place and receive inadequate attention.

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