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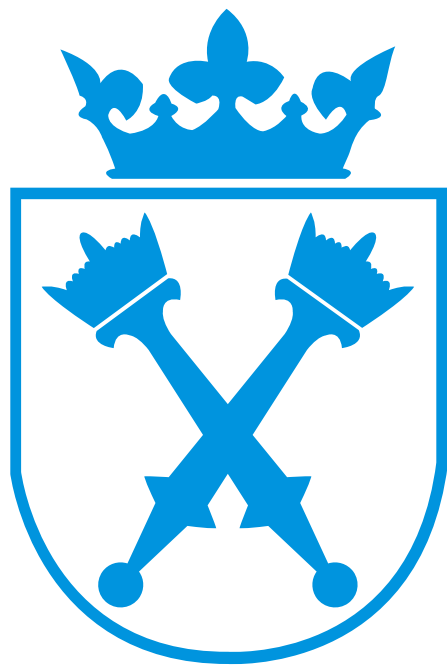


Challenges of european integration.
Challenges for criminology.



CRACOW 2005

5TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
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Thursday, September 1st

Panel 1

Panel 1.1

Foundations for desistance

A.E.Bottoms, J.Shapland, D.Holmes, G.Muir, and A.Costello (Centre for Criminological Research, University of Sheffield, UK)

Desisting from what? Young adult men's lifestyles and lives.

The Sheffield Pathways Out Of Crime Study, funded by the ESRC, is a longitudinal study of the lives of relatively highly delinquent young men, starting from age 18-20. In terms of the age-crime curve, they might be expected to desist over the 18-25 age range. Yet we know relatively little about their lives and lifestyles, their self- and social identities and how they exist economically. The paper will present first results from interviews with the sample.

A.Calverley, and S.Farrell (Department of Criminology, Keele University, UK)

Desistance: an emotional journey.

The authors will report on a recently completed follow-up of 51 ex-probationers (many of whom had ceased to offend) funded by the UK's Leverhulme Trust, presenting a schema of the emotional trajectories of desistance. This includes four rough 'phases': an initial phase where hopes for the future are dominant, one where feelings about previous offending are recalled, one with feelings of trust and shame, and one where respondents said they felt rewarded and 'included'.

J.Shapland, and A.E.Bottoms (Centre for Criminological Research, University of Sheffield, UK)

Between conformity and criminality: theoretical reflections on desistance.

Desistance, in relation to criminal careers, is normally considered as ceasing to commit crimes - which recent longitudinal studies have shown to occur in most of their samples, though relatively unpredictably and in different ways. Alternatively, however, we can see desistance as moving back towards conformity, where social bonds, identities and responsabilisation may be key influences. The paper will discuss developing theoretical ideas about desistance.

Panel 1.2

Prisoners' family relationship.

Joseph Murray and David P. Farrington (University of Cambridge, UK)

Parental imprisonment: Effects on boys' mental health problems through the life-course.

Although prisoners' children appear to show adverse outcomes during parental imprisonment, previous studies have lacked long-term follow-ups and suitable controls. Effects of parental imprisonment were investigated in England and Sweden using two longitudinal studies (the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development and Project Metropolitan). Parental imprisonment was a stronger predictor of children's own delinquency in England than in Sweden, even after controlling for parental criminality. Social and prison policies from 1950s Sweden might mitigate adverse effects of parental imprisonment on children.

Alice Mills (University of Southampton, UK)

Settling into the sentence: Life sentence prisoners and family ties.

Family ties have been recognised as a key factor in reducing re-offending amongst ex-prisoners, but the family relationships of life sentence prisoners, some of whom will never be released, have rarely been considered. Drawing on qualitative interviews with lifers, this paper examines how they maintain family relationships, and how family contact provides them with emotional support, but may make it harder for them to cope with their imprisonment/sentence.

Lynda Clarke, Randal Day (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK),

Imprisoned Fathers and Their Families: Marginal Populations in a Cross-National Comparison.

The overall aim of this study is to explore what promotes and/or hinders the successful resettlement of fathers into the lives of their children and families following imprisonment. In this paper results will be presented on the structure of prisoner father's families and their relationship with the target child and the partner's reports

of the impact of imprisonment on the family's life. Important methodological considerations and findings concerning the study of such marginal or vulnerable populations will be elucidated.

Adrian Grounds (University of Cambridge, UK)

Family adjustment after wrongful imprisonment.

A study of 30 individuals released on appeal following wrongful conviction and imprisonment will be described. Complex adverse effects were experienced by the prisoners' families, together with substantial difficulties of adjustment after release. Studies of imprisonment effects should incorporate a better understanding of the impact of imprisonment on family relationships.

Panel 1.3

The power to punish revisited

Alison Lieblich (University of Cambridge, UK)

Governmentality and Governing the Prison: A Grounded Social Analysis.

The governments of the 1980s and 1990s have tended to combine responsabilisation moves with measures intended to consolidate central power, directing the actions of others, more or less coercively, to bring them into line with centrally-defined goals (Garland 1996: 464). Several criminologists have observed that the art of regulating and controlling penal practices from above has been transformed. New practices and programmes are introduced continually, all of which incorporate the discourse of success and failure. They specify the achievement of very specific goals (O'Malley 1996: 196), many of which seem impossible for the prison to achieve. Their aspired accomplishment forms part of the political character of late modern penalty. New devices intended to give effect to this form of rule include performance measurement and testing. Both are powerful strategies aimed at control of the conduct of governors and staff, and the accomplishment of certain specified performance objectives. Few sociological studies have been carried out on these new technologies of government. In the light of some recent research, this paper considers how well far the governmentality analysis applies to the prison, and what its main effects are. How is power exercised in the late modern prison and how has its distribution been shaped by more effective techniques of governing at a distance? Are prison governors (and prison staff) merely the accomplices of government or can they exert agency, discretion, professional scrutiny? What is the everyday experience of those who wield governmental power? How do the powerful resolve the conflict that exists between punitive, commercial and ameliorative rationalities, in their everyday behaviour and decision-making? This paper draws on the results from an evaluation of a suicide prevention policy aimed at transforming the practices and cultures of 10 'high-risk' establishments over a two year period (2002-4), and in particular, on interviews and extended observations conducted in these and other establishments. It also draws on some preliminary observations at the Home Office.

Yvonne Jewkes (Open University, UK)

Case Closed: The New Politics of Penal Policy and Public Protection.

The British government appears to measure political credibility in terms of being seen as tough on crime and even tougher on terrorism. As the Prevention of Terrorism Bill spent 32 hours bouncing between the Commons and the Lords in March 2005, it seemed as though our elected politicians were as interested in how their actions would appeal to voters in the run-up to a general election, as they were in the substance of the Bill. The government persists in telling us that terrorists aim to achieve their objectives through intimidation and fear – a charge that arguably could be equally leveled at those in power. So why are the public seemingly so acquiescent about the powers that the government is awarding itself to indefinitely detain people in their name (i.e. that of public protection)? Why are we not hearing more voices of dissent concerning the expanding use of indeterminate sentences for adults and children, the imposition of bail conditions that amount to incarceration in a new guise, and the suggestion that self-harm and suicide in prisons are actually acts of calculated manipulation? These issues highlight a worrying trend that is apparent in a number of Western democracies, but is particularly evident in the UK and US. This paper will discuss the construction of the juridical subject within an increasingly opaque system of justice in which the state is going to unprecedented measures to safeguard its monopoly on the definition and establishment of ‘penal truth’.

Leonidas K. Cheliotis (University of Cambridge, UK)

Agents or Clones? A Critical Look at How Criminal Justice Professionals Experience and Resist Managerialism.

This paper aims to demonstrate that, in recent years, managerialism – that is, a pragmatic, technologically-supported, and quantification-oriented political rationality – has extended its reach not only horizontally to those caught up in criminal justice processes, but also vertically to those who work at the various levels of the criminal justice system. Drawing on evidence from Anglophone jurisdictions, attention is paid to three basic forces that, together, serve subtly to rigidify the nature and scope of criminal justice work, and to mould professionals into patterns of conformity to calculative systemic goals: (1) an increasingly hierarchical division of labour; (2) an extreme intra- and inter-agency competitiveness; and (3) the breeding of a new generation of blasé workforce. Yet, rather than presuming that the agency of the deliverers of justice is thus fully subjugated into the mechanistic logics of governmental power, this paper contends that professionals, to some extent, resist subordination and retain a crucial role in the implementation of criminal justice policies, often also adhering to the traditional notion of rehabilitation of individual offenders. Extending this line of thought, the paper argues for the possibility of a *coincidentia oppositorum*, that is, the unification of irreconcilables: if properly limited by responsible agents, and thus, if used as a means to clearly predefined goals, rather than as an end in itself, managerialism can facilitate the delivery of justice. The paper concludes by sketching the main directions future penological research and theorising in this area should take, with particular emphasis placed upon the need for acknowledging the potentialities of individuals, but also of the structures that surround them.

Panel 1.4

Organised crime in Poland

Emil W. Pływaczewski, Grażyna B. Szczygieł (University of Białystok)
Corruption by Organized Crime as a Threat to the Penitentiary Service.

n.a.

Wojciech Filipkowski (University of Białystok)
The Phenomenon of Money laundering as a Field of Research in Poland.

Legalizing proceeds of crime has been criminalized since 1995 in Poland when the Protection of Economic Turnover Act came in force. The trouble was that no one had an idea what was it. Few cases were investigated and most of them were dismissed by the court. The necessary studies became inevitable in order to measure the phenomenon. There have been two major fields of research concerning the money laundering issue: the methods of legalizing proceeds of crime and building and organizing anti-money laundering regime in Poland. The first issue refers to the problem what is the phenomenology of money laundering. It covers studies of criminal cases in order to analyze methods used by the launderers. The experts are trying to answer several basic questions: how the proceeds of crime are being legalized, which financial and non-financial institutions are abused, how much money is being laundered, is there a method typical for Poland, etc. The second field of research covers the functioning of the anti-money laundering regime in Poland. The Polish financial intelligence unit has been established scarcely in 2001. It is still under construction due to changes of international standards, as well as due to the improvement of existing regulations. There are some researches concerning following issues: how obliged institutions fulfil statutory obligations, how their employees are prepared to execute them, is the system efficient, etc. The Author presents the results of conducted so far studies referring to both areas. It shows the diagnosis of Polish situation in that regard. He also suggests some new untouched areas. As a last point, the Author is going to present some case studies. They are examples of criminal cases concerning the money laundering in Poland.

Zbigniew Rau (Provincial Police Headquarters, Poznań)

Criminological Aspects of the Immunity Witness Institution on the Background of the Research Outcomes.

The Author presents some practical aspects of functioning of the immunity witness institution following the seven years of its existence in Polish legal system. There is an analysis of doctrinal as well as practical problems deriving directly from the utilization of testimonies made by immunity witnesses. It is based on the results of researches which were conducted using materials regarding the process of choosing candidates to be immunity witness, as well as documents from criminal investigations and cases in courts where that institution was used. The Author presents an analysis of police's operational work during the process of choosing candidates to be immunity witness whose testimonies shape then the investigation as well as other evidences acquired during the court hearings. It is compared with opinions expressed by judges, public prosecutors and police officers involved with the work with immunity witnesses on different stages of criminal procedure (e.g. receiving testimonies) and immunity witness protection program (e.g. physical protection of a witness). Taking into consideration these two aspects ensures the complex diagnosis of that institution. There are two fundamental questions in that matter: is it effective evidence in Polish criminal law? And is it really necessary and in every respect useful evidence?

Sebastian Serwiak (Central Office of Investigations, Main Police Headquarters, Poland)

Cyberterrorism – the Emerging of the New Threat.

The face of terrorism is changing. Even the motivations do not remain the same as 10 – 20 years ago. Now we are facing creation of a brand new category of unfamiliar offensive gear. The intelligence networks, telecommunication infrastructure, security procedures and computer equipment once designed and expected to serve and protect people has become terrorist weapons. State and nations are so far almost powerless against this new and very devastating phenomenon. The procedures and methods of counter-terrorism, which world's specialists have created and honed over the past decades, are ineffective against this enemy. That is because, this enemy does not attack us with trucks loaded with explosives, neither with dynamite strapped to the bodies of fanatics nor gas canisters. This enemy attacks us with one's and zero's by use of our own infrastructure. Nowadays cyberspace is constantly under assault. Cyber spies, saboteurs, and thrill seekers hack into computer systems, sabotage data and applications, launch computer viruses and worms, steal and trade secrets, conduct fraudulent transactions and what is worst, remotely influence physical world around us. Cases where operations of waste dump management system, power grid or telecommunication services were affected, unfortunately are no longer political fiction. Moreover, these attacks are being facilitated with increasingly powerful and easy-to-use software tools, which are available from many FTP servers on the Internet. Existing threat to water dams, land and air traffic control systems, electric power distribution structure and many other hidden but vulnerable points of west civilization is our times nightmare. This paper tries to outline the main trends of terrorism in our technologically dependent society. It also presents both the known and potential ways the Internet may serve as the weapon for the next generation of terrorists.

Panel 1.5

Juvenile delinquency 1

Raquel Bartolome, Christina Rechea (University of Castilla-la Mancha, Spain)
Individual Protective factors related to adolescents; antisocial behaviour.

Although there is a lot of research on risk factor relating to antisocial behaviour, the research on protective factors is still limited. The consensus on the definition and operationalisation of protective factors is lower than the one reached by risk factors. The lack of research and the little development of the theory on the resilience processes and the factors it implies are an important limitation faced to preventing and intervening. The few studies on this subject show that it is not enough to control the risk factors but to promote those factors that help the development of an adapted behaviour and the social competence. In this paper we try to identify some factors that favour the healthy behaviour of adolescents (related to the alcohol and other drugs consumption) and socially adapted behaviour, even if these juveniles could have high indicators of risk factors. Using a questionnaire ad hoc, we obtained a sample of 642 adolescent in two different schools of Albacete (with ages between 12 to 18 years). We will present the prevalence rates of the different antisocial behaviour and the individual factors that seem to protect against these behaviour. We will analyse variables such as: cooperation, communication, auto-efficacy, problem resolution, self-knowledge, attitudes towards the future, empathy and coping. And we will present a model of how these factors interact to help the adolescent to resist the risk factors.

Inez Dussuyer (Department of Justice, Victoria, Australia), Diana Smart, Suzanne Vassallo (Australian Institute of Family Studies, Australia), Ann Sanson (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Early Intervention and Prevention of Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour: the role of Individual Characteristics and the Family, School and Peer Environment.

Young people are responsible for more crime than any other age group. Adolescent antisocial behaviour is a source of considerable concern for parents, crime preven-

tion practitioners and policy makers in many countries. Substantial research has been devoted to the identification of risk factors for adolescent antisocial and criminal behaviour. However, much less is known about the factors and processes that can protect young people from such behaviour. Why do young people who possess similar risk factors differ in their propensity for antisocial behaviour? What individual or environmental strengths assist young people to withstand high levels of "risk" to remain law-abiding citizens? More generally, what early intervention actions can be taken to prevent the development of adolescent antisocial behaviour? A collaborative project between the Australian Institute of Family Studies and Crime Prevention Victoria, using data from the Australian Temperament Project (ATP) study, provides an opportunity to explore these significant issues. The ATP is a large, longitudinal, community-based study of 2443 Victorian families, which has followed children's psychosocial development from infancy to young adulthood. Thirteen waves of data from parents, teachers and children have been collected by interviews and mail surveys. Drawing upon previous work (Vassallo et al., 2002) which identified risk factors for adolescent antisocial behaviour within the ATP sample, a high risk resilient group (those who had a high number of childhood risks but did not engage in antisocial behaviour during adolescence) are compared to a high risk antisocial group (those who had a high number of childhood risks and later displayed persistent antisocial behaviour over adolescence). A wide range of factors, encompassing individual child and adolescent characteristics, the family and school environment, and peer relationships, were examined with the aim of identifying the factors which protect against the development of teenage antisocial behaviour. The results show that individual characteristics, the family environment, peer relationships and school attachments differentiated between the at risk groups and permit a better understanding of the developmental pathways that can lead to or protect against adolescent antisocial behaviour. The implications for crime prevention strategies of broad relevance to many countries are discussed.

Marisol Rojas, Garrido E. (University of Salamanca, Spain), P. Steca, G.V. Caprara (Universita Sagrave degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza", Italy)
The role of diverse measures of self-efficacy on antisocial behaviour.

The current study examined the role of affective self-regulatory efficacy, social self-efficacy, self-regulatory efficacy and mechanisms of moral disengagement on transgressive behaviour. Thus, it focuses on the aspects that may affect self-regulatory mechanisms through which moral agency is exercised and people come to live in accordance with moral standards. A new self-regulatory efficacy scale has been included that assesses three motivations underlying antisocial behaviour: peer pressure, lack of social control/punishment and faulty self-control. It is assessed perceived capability to deal with personal temptations and social pressures that may lead the person to engage in behaviours that violate its moral standards. Participants were selected from diverse institutes and centres working with at-risk and deviant youths under different situations and freedom privation measures. They ranged in age from 16 to 26 years. It was assessed the relation between self-regulatory efficacy, social self-efficacy and affective self-regulatory efficacy and their influence on mechanisms of moral disengagement, which have already proved to

determine the engagement in antisocial behaviours. Results of the study will be discussed in the presentation

Catherine van Dijk, An Nuytiens (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Personality and pathways of transferred young offenders.

In Belgium, juvenile offenders under the age of 18 generally fall under the jurisdiction of juvenile law. By exception, however, the juvenile judge can decide to refer a young delinquent aged over 16 to the public prosecutor with the intent of prosecuting and sentencing the minor before Adult Court. This mechanism is called "transfer" "waiver" or "referral". The determining criterion for transfer to Adult Court is whether or not the intervention options at the disposal of the juvenile judge are still adequate. In line with the prevailing protective and rehabilitative philosophy of the juvenile justice system, the personality of the minor is crucial in this judgment. Therefore the legislator prescribes a medical-psychological inquiry to inform the judge on this matter.

A current research study intends to clarify how these psychiatric evaluations are carried out. After all, it seems that there are no legal guidelines with regard to the content, procedures and methods of this psychiatric investigation. An exploratory study revealed a serious amount of disparity. Secondly, we will investigate how juvenile judges make use of these psychiatric evaluations to motivate their decision to refer the juvenile to Adult Court. It is unclear how judges use (abuse?) the information given by psychiatric experts. Belgian jurisprudence shows that different judges interpret the same expert's report in completely opposite ways. In that case, we can argue that psychiatric information is merely being used to substantiate and legitimize the judgment.

Interviews point out that juvenile judges estimate the medical-psychological inquiry as a crucial tool in the decision-making process. In practice, however, not only personality related criteria affect the transfer decision. Analysis of files shows that in spite of legal prescriptions sociological factors (e.g. school career, ethnicity) play a prominent role in the decision-making process. It seems that these sociological factors could be even more important than objective criteria (e.g. seriousness of crime, length of youth justice pathway). Analysis of files shows that transferred youth are not always persistent and violent offenders, do not always start offending at a young age and do not always cover a long trajectory in youth justice before transfer.

Panel 1.6

Terrorism 1

Yakov Gilinskiy (Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg, Russia)
Modern Terrorism as Social Phenomenon.

There are three very important elements of terrorism: the use of or the threat of violence; the political goal or motive of the act; the real objective is the peaceful population. Terror and terrorism are usually distinguished as follows: terror is the part of the ruling power structures; terrorism is the weapon of the weak, the victim of state terror. Terrorist organizations and individual terrorists working alone represent the interest of a mass of excluded people in the contemporary world. We are all to a large extent hostages, not of terrorists, but of the power structures, especially in Russia. The main path to this curtailment is the prevention, or at least the regulation of social problems and conflicts by non-violent, non-repressive, political methods.

Alexander Hirschfield (University of Huddersfield, UK.)
Motivation, target selection and opportunity denial: Similarities and differences between criminal offenders and terrorists.

Situational crime prevention assumes that it is possible to prevent crime by blocking off opportunities for offenders to commit crime. The approach is underpinned by theories such as Routine Activities and Rational Choice. This paper explores how far such approaches are transferable to counter terrorism. Taking surveillance as an example, the paper examines similarities and differences between offenders and terrorists in their motivation, selection of targets and the denial of opportunities available to them through boosting guardianship.

Graziano Tullio (University for Foreigners, Perugia, Italy)
Ecoterrorism as political panacea

The coining of the term "ecoterrorism" its inclusion among neo-terrorisms and the consequent "state of alert-mediatic impact-repression" process, could be seen as

expedients used by the own “deviance defining elite” for overturning or legitimating the relative positions of the actors on the political chessboard. The contrasting interests of eco-saboteurs, media, politics, and economic lobby highlights opposite interpretations of the phenomenon and this increases the confusion.

Panel 1.7

Restorative justice

Borbala Fellegi (European Forum for Victim-Offender Mediation and Restorative Justice)
Meeting the Challenges of Implementing Restorative Justice in Central and Eastern Europe.

What is the specific political, economical, cultural and legal background for implementing restorative justice in CEE countries? What are the main difficulties and supportive factors in this region concerning the institutionalisation process? What are the main issues restorative justice promoters of these countries have to face by their policies? The presentation will summarise the main thoughts about these issues, the current activities, and future intentions of experts from ten CEE and five Western European countries based on the expert meetings the European Forum for Victim-Offender Mediation and Restorative Justice has organised within the framework of an AGIS project.

Anthony Holt (University of Manchester, UK)
Restorative Justice, Local Governance and Community Solutions to Disputes

Global political changes in South Africa, Australia and Northern Ireland have focused upon conflict resolution as a mechanism to create unity and community based solutions to disputes. Recent United Kingdom (UK) Government policy sets an agenda for community safety change: helping communities and individuals engage in providing solutions to their own local crime and disorder problems. Restorative justice and local governance may empower communities to coproduce their own solutions and in turn, build social capital. A paradox of “confidence” exists: where community engagement is necessary to reduce the threat of crime and disorder, however, the latter is hindering the former. Involvement and exchange are crucial ways in which trust and social capital are created and sustained. Both trust and social capital are essential for encouraging the commitment and providing the “glue” that allows solutions to complex problems to be identified and importantly, followed through increasing, the voice of local people in determining and directing locally known polic-

ing resources to tackle shared priorities. In addition a contractual community charter can set out rights and responsibilities. The development of Local Area Agreements (LAAs) seeks to join-up public services more effectively. Further: Local Strategic Partnership`s (LSPs) have a pivotal role in creating a local governance system that gives people opportunities for involvement in, and to some extent, control of services vital to their communities, tailoring the needs and demands of areas. LSPs have a role to play in widening engagement and participation. This is a "new level" of "steering" developing community engagement and participation in resolving low level crime and disorder issues affecting communities. Operating as Strategic and Tactical Partnership Business Groups (SPBG & TPBGs) Community Safety Partnerships are now shaping a "new governance" that operates at different levels and dimensions, addressing issues that do not fit neatly into "single organisational" domains. Steering the development of local governance influencing-the distribution and forms of activity by public, voluntary, community and business organisations. Restorative justice principles and local governance offer tactical opportunities to such partnerships for increasing community coproduced solutions. Confidence and trust are prerequisites of community engagement. The public must have confidence that they have genuine opportunities to be involved and that their perspective is reflected in how they are served by the police and partner agencies.

Judy Paulin, Kingi Venezia (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Evaluations of two community managed restorative justice programmes in New Zealand

Restorative justice is at a significant stage of development in New Zealand. The Sentencing, Parole and Victims Rights Acts 2002 gave statutory recognition to the restorative justice processes in the adult jurisdiction for the first time. In 2004, the New Zealand Ministry of Justice released its principles of best practice for restorative justice processes in the criminal court. Two community managed restorative justice programmes in Wanganui and Rotorua are among 19 such programmes around New Zealand. The programmes are funded by central government through the New Zealand Ministry of Justice`s Crime Prevention Unit. The Wanganui programme was selected for evaluation in 2004 because it was considered to be well managed and effective. The Rotorua programme was selected for re-evaluation so that best practice principles for community based restorative justice programmes utilising Maori customary practices might be identified. We will present the evaluation findings of both programmes. We will examine the extent to which these programmes were effective in meeting the goals they had set for themselves (including victim and offender satisfaction, and reduction in re-offending by offenders) and compare programme practices against the New Zealand Ministry of Justice`s principles of best practice.

Vera van der Does (Catholic University Leuven, Belgium)

Mediation in Context of the European Union Council Framework Decision on the Standing of Victims in Criminal Proceedings (2001).

During the presentation I would like to discuss 3 main problems or issues that arise with the implementation (article 10 in specific) and evaluation of this of the frame-

work decision. First I want to touch upon the question whether or not restorative justice is a new paradigm that should and can replace the criminal justice system, or in what way they should be looked upon as a continuum (Wright: 1996) where a shift of gravity center is needed from retributive towards restorative. Secondly I want to discuss the need for legislation in context of restorative justice practices, of which one is mediation in specific. With a view on the framework decision of great importance being the first legally binding document in this field. Thirdly I want to challenge the role for the EU in developing legislation in this field, addressing the more general question on what level legislation could be of added value. In my final remarks I again want to stress the difficulties with implementing, evaluating and future perspectives of legislation in the field of mediation on EU level. (as I am working on this research at the moment for the Advanced Master in European Criminology, I also hope to present some results on the questionnaire I distributed amongst the authorities charged with implementing the obligations from the framework decision).

Panel 1.8

Drugs and imprisonment

Marcelo Aebi (University of Lausanne, Switzerland & Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Surveying Drug Use in Prison.

This presentation introduces the methodology of a research currently taking place in Southern Spain. The research is based on a large survey (N=1500) conducted in three prisons. Among other topics, the survey covers prevalence of drug use before and during detention, changes in drug use following imprisonment, contacts with the criminal justice system, and accessibility to drugs in prison.

Kate Dolan (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Four-year follow up of imprisoned male heroin users and methadone treatment: Mortality, re-incarceration and hepatitis C infection.

To examine the long term impact of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) on mortality, re-incarceration and hepatitis C seroconversion in imprisoned male heroin users. Design, setting and participants: The study cohort comprised 382 imprisoned male heroin users who had participated in a randomised controlled trial of prison-based MMT in 1997/98. Subjects were followed up between 1998 and 2002 either in the general community or in prison. Measurements: All-cause mortality; re-incarceration, hepatitis C and HIV serostatus and MMT retention. Findings: There were no deaths recorded while subjects were enrolled in MMT. Seventeen subjects died while out of MMT representing an untreated mortality rate of 2.0 per 100 person years (95% CI, 1.2-3.2). Compared to periods of no treatment, the risk of re-incarceration was reduced by 70% during MMT periods 8 months or longer ($p < 0.001$). Re-incarceration risk was lowest during MMT episodes of eight months or longer (adjusted hazard ratio 0.3 (95% CI, 0.2-0.5; $p < 0.001$) although MMT periods 2 months or less were associated with greatest risk of re-incarceration ($p < 0.001$). Increased risk of hepatitis C seroconversion was significantly associated with prison sentences less than two months (adjusted hazard ratio 20 (95% CI, 5-

76; $p < 0.001$) and MMT episodes less than five months (adjusted hazard ratio 4.2 (95% CI, 1.4-12.6; $p = 0.01$). Subjects were at greatest risk of MMT drop out during short prison sentences of one month or less (adjusted hazard ratio 10.4 (95% CI, 7.0-15.7; $p < 0.001$). HIV incidence was 0.3 per 100 person years (95% CI, 0.03-0.99). Conclusions: Retention in MMT was associated with reduced mortality, reincarceration rates and hepatitis C infection. Prison-based MMT programs are integral to the continuity of treatment needed to ensure optimal outcomes for individual and public health.

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Substance abuse of juveniles and young adults serving prison sentence: Prevalence, co factors and recidivism.

In a longitudinal study of 2075 juvenile delinquents in Germany serving their first prison sentence, the prevalence and co-factors of substance abuse (heroin, cocaine, and alcohol) and drug addiction, as well as recidivism (second prison sentence after release) were investigated. The observation period after release ranged between 6 (1st quartile) and 26 months (3rd quartile). Results show that the prevalence of severe substance abuse and drug addiction among juvenile criminal offenders is high (49%). The offending pattern (official statistics and self-reported delinquency) of drug abusers, alcohol abusers and non substance abusers differ significantly. Survival analyses (controlling for covariates such as age, prior deviant and criminal behaviour, number of convictions, length of prison sentence, pre-trial confinement, and prison) show that the risk of recidivism differs significantly between drug addicts without treatment (highest rate), drug addicts with treatment (lowest rate), and non substance abusers. The results point to the danger that high rate reoffenders might enter a vicious circle of reconviction.

Panel 1.9

Criminal violence 1

Kacper Gradoń (Warsaw University, Poland)

Towards cultural criminology - cultural anthropology and the study of homicide in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

The paper covers the issue of cultural and ethnological perspective in contemporary Criminology. The Author presents various theories that are currently developing worldwide, addressing the problem of the role of culture (in anthropological sense of the word) and its influence on aetiology of criminal behaviour, social reaction to crime, and creation of role-modelling in different societies. The presentation is focused mostly on the cultural and criminological comparison of three countries – the United States of America, Great Britain and Canada – and their homicide data. These countries, although they seem to be quite similar in many ways traditionally analysed in criminology, differ significantly in terms of murder – not only statistically, but also on a deeper and more complex historical level. The Author describes these differences, arguing that the cultural approach to criminological issues is crucial in explaining violence. The last part of the paper focuses on case-study examples from all three countries covered in the presentation; this serves as an illustration to Author's postulate of incorporating the ethnological studies and research into the systematics of criminology.

Markku Heiskanen (HEUNI, Finland)

Violence at work in Finland: trends and prevention.

Although lethal violence at work is uncommon in Finland, cases measured by crime victim surveys have increased considerably over the last 20 years, especially by women. For men, the increase of violence at work has been insignificant. The presentation depicts the trend of violence at work and identifies the high risk occupations in Finland, and discusses the causes of the increase of the violence. The data consists of four large national victimisation surveys conducted in the years 1980, 1988, 1997 and 2003. Because of the high level of violence in Finland, a large task

force was set up in 2004 to look into violence prevention. One of the subgroups of the task force dealt with violence at work. The paper also presents the suggestions of the group for improving the prevention of workplace violence.

Saija Järvinen (Ministry of Justice, Finland)

Different patterns of violence in the context of national. Programme for Reducing Violence in Finland.

A national survey on male violence against women was conducted in Finland in 1997. The results indicated that despite ostensible equality, violence directed at woman-particularly violence in partner relationships-is still quite common in Finland. There were four different patterns of violence in partnerships. According to data the way how women were seeking help also differed. In 2005, the national program for reducing violence is being implemented in Finland. In the program there are different suggestions for actions to reduce violence against women in partnerships. The programme include suggestions how the legislation should be improved in order to meet the needs of victims of partner violence. The results of the survey are discussed in the context of National Programme for Reducing Violence. Discussion is focused on two issues: how the program has managed to capture the gender-specific features of violence against women, its social nature, the way it connects to broader mechanisms aimed at the subordination of women, and the consequences of violence in its implementation and how the actions suggested in the program will meet the different patterns of violence in partnerships.

Matthew Scribbins (Home Office, UK)

The Nature of Violent Crime in England and Wales: Making the best of available information.

Violent crime has become a high-profile area of government policy in recent years. The paper explores the definition of violence in England and Wales, the main central sources of data available (police recorded crime and the British Crime Survey) and how to interpret the information they produce.

In addition to discussing the latest trends, and commenting on the role of police activity in this area, the paper seeks to move the debate on from whether violent crime is going up or down, to what we can infer from these sources about the changing nature of violent crime. This is increasingly of interest to policy makers, and covers such issues as the level of injury, relationship between participants, and role of alcohol.

The paper also proposes how the use of additional data can help shed further light on the nature of violent crime.

Panel 1.10

Deterrence

Rimawan Pradiptyo (University of York, UK)

Does Punishment Matter? A Refinement of Public-Police Game.

Using public-police game Tsebelis (1989, 1990, and 1993) criticises Becker's (1968) model and controversially argue that an increase in the severity of punishment is counter productive since it does not affect individuals' offending behaviour but it reduces the probability of police to enforce the law. Many critics have been addressed to Tsebelis' models, however none of them attempted to refine the game based on phenomena in criminal justice. This article aims to refine Tsebelis' public-police game using recent empirical findings from the area of crime. In contrast to Tsebelis' propositions, we show that there are conditions in which an increase in the severity of punishment does reduce the probability of individuals to offend. We also show that Tsebelis' propositions are, in contrast, a special case in our model. Similar results are obtained for the case of the initiation of crime prevention programmes. If the benefit:cost ratio of an increase in the severity of punishment is larger than one, then it reduces the probability of individuals to offend. The policy implication of the findings is that it is imperative for criminal justice authority to pursue evidence-based policies and to develop knowledge-based policies in order to enable the authority to choose the most cost-effective sentencing options in order to deter individuals from committing an offence. This recommendation is also applied for the case of crime prevention programmes.

George Saridakis, S.Pudney (University of Essex, UK)

Perceived deterrence and criminal involvement.

We use data from the 1998 Youth Lifestyle Survey to assess empirically the link between perceived deterrence and criminal involvement. We concentrate on shop theft and two specific deterrents; the perceived probability of detection and the perceived consequences stemming from detection in terms of job loss. The estimation of the deterrence model reveals that perceived deterrents significantly influence

criminal activity. We investigate whether perceptions are determined simultaneously with crime, through learning in the light of personal experience. To overcome this simultaneity problem, we use an instrumental variables strategy to estimate the deterrence model. The results are robust and consistent with the deterrence theory.

Vanja Stenius (Rutgers University, USA)

The impact of long and short sentences on crime in US.

The use of imprisonment in the United States has increased dramatically over the past 30 years partly as a result of longer sentences. There is little doubt that the overall increase in imprisonment played a role in the decreases in crime in the 1990s. The question addressed here deals with the consistency of this reduction. Specifically, is the marginal reduction crime the same with long sentences as with short sentences? Pooled fixed-effects time series analyses of U.S. state-level data between 1971 and 2001 indicate that not only are diminishing marginal returns present for time served, but that sentences exceeding 30 months may actually increase the crime rate.

António Tavares (University of Minho, Portugal)

Reckless Driving in Portugal: The Impact of Criminal Deterrence on Traffic Accidents.

Portugal is among the leading European countries in traffic fatalities, yet to date no systematic empirical study has addressed this problem. While constructing a government-funded database, we use time series analytical techniques to test the effectiveness of criminal deterrence policies on traffic accidents in Portugal.

Panel 1.11

Female offenders and victims

Jo Deakin, Jon Spencer (University of Manchester, UK)

Unravelling the victim/deviant paradigm: The construction of the female defendant prior to sentence.

Over the past decade custodial sentences have increasingly been used to punish female offenders giving rise to an increase in the levels of female incarceration in England and Wales. This paper explores some of the issues that inform the sentencing decision and pays particular attention to the information provided to sentencers via the Pre-Sentence Report. The paper is based on a study of over three hundred and fifty Pre-Sentence Reports relating to female defendants written during a six-month period for both lower and higher courts. The research considers the narrative structure and the way in which report writers construct the subject. Particular attention is paid to the different types of narrative and whether these may be influential in the sentencing process. Finally the authors pose a number of questions in relation to how such constructions of female offenders impacts upon the process of reintegration once the sentence has been completed.

Brenda Geiger (Bar Ilan University, Western Galilee Campus, Israel)

Crime, drug and Insanity: Female offenders' resistant efforts to abuse and domination.

Poor, illiterate women of Mizrahi and Arab origin who have been victims of extreme physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and financial deprivation account for the majority of the 220 female offenders incarcerated in the only female prison in Israel : Neve Tirza. These women have been described as passive victims propelled into crime, prostitution, and drugs as a result of traumatic childhood and life course experiences. This qualitative study give voice to the resistance strategies of eight of these ethnic-minority poor and uneducated Israeli female repeat- offenders who consented to break the silence to tell their life story. Foucault's bottom-up microsocial conception of power, domination and resistance and Durkheim's (1938) conception of deviance as impetus of social change constitute the theoretical

framework of this study. Content analysis of these women's narratives show that under intolerable life conditions, with little hope of reversing a relation of dominance, resistant efforts become non normative in the realm of crime, deviance, and mental illness. Engaging in a life of crime, drugs and prostitution, cutting and mutilating their bodies, going insane, these women bring into the foreground major societal themes of oppression that have so far been reduced to silence. Socioeconomic deprivation, physical, and sexual abuse and other forms of domination and injustice in the hands of over punitive agents of the criminal justice system are some of these themes. Mizrahi women's crimes, drug addiction and abnormal behaviours must be therefore be regarded as avant-garde protests pointing to reintegrative correction models that must address needs of poor, abused and uneducated minority female offenders in prison or in the community.

Leslie Herrmann (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Teenager girls victims of sexual aggressions: Factors of risk.

The sexual aggression lived by the teenagers and perpetrated by peers is a phenomenon relatively little explored. It is however very different from adults or children's sexual victimisation. Moreover, this kind of aggression constitutes the major part of the sexual victimisation lived by teenagers who are, in addition, the category of the population most touched by the sexual aggression. Like general victimisation, the sexual victimisation of the teenagers can be understood in the light of situational approach and is mainly influenced by their way of life. Delinquent behaviour and abusive consumption of drug and alcohol constitute the principal factors of risk of the sexual aggression. In 2003, the Institute of Criminology and Penal Law of Lausanne (S. Lucia, M. Killias) has studied delinquency and victimization among 2500 schoolboys and schoolgirls aged from 14 to 16 years old. Thanks to this sample, we have explored first, the principal risk factors of sexual victimization (delinquency and consumption of drugs) and secondly, which share the sexual aggressions take in the victimization of the teenagers "at the risk". Indeed, the delinquency increases the risk to be victimized and particularly the risk to undergo a physical aggression. The principal question of this work converges around this fact. Do the physical aggressions, to which expose themselves the girls delinquent or deviating, transform into sexual aggressions? In other words, do these teenagers undergo various types of aggressions, of which the sexual attack forms part, or are they mainly the object of sexual aggressions, owing to the fact that their sex gives the possibility of it? After statistical analysis, we realized that the victims of sexual aggression of our sample divide into two groups: "only" sexually victimized girls and "multi-victimized" girls.

Lotta Nilsson (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Swedish study of rapes reported to the police.

The main objective of this descriptive study from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Braaring;) is to provide a more detailed picture of rape offences than can be seen on the basis of existing crime statistics, and thereby improve the basic knowledge with regard to rapes reported to the police. The study is based

on approximately 90 per cent of all cases of consummated rape reported to the police in the years 1995 and 2000. The material contains data relating to 2 370 reported rapes. The study builds on information from victims, of whom the vast majority are women. This information regards for example the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, where they have met, when and where the rape has been committed, when the rape was reported to the police and by whom. There are good grounds for generalizing the findings to rape offences reported to the police during the majority of the 1990s and the early years of the 21st century. The study shows that there are major differences between types of rape differentiated on the basis of the nature of the relationship between victims and perpetrators. There are three main categories of relationships. The first (and largest) is partners/ex partners or family members, the second one consists of people that are superficially acquainted with one another and the third of victims and perpetrators that are unknown to each other. The study shows that the victims in a significant proportion of cases are very young. Twenty-nine per cent are under eighteen years of age and thus children according to the definition employed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The presentation of findings also includes separate presentations of rapes involving more than one perpetrator, rapes related to participation in public entertainments and assault-rapes. These constitute types of rape that have attracted a substantial amount of attention in the context of rape reporting and the debate surrounding this type of crime.

Panel 2

Panel 2.1

Morality, self-control and acts of crime

This panel explores theoretically and empirically some of the key assumptions of the Situational Action Theory of Crime Causation (Wikström, 2004; 2005) as regards the role of morality and self-control in crime causation.

Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)
The Concepts of Morality, Self-control and Crime.

Kyle Treiber & Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)
Executive Capabilities, Self Control and Acts of Crime.

Robert Svensson (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden), Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge UK)
The Interaction between Morality and Self-Control in the Explanation of Adolescent Offending.

Panel 2.2

Wrongful conviction

Ron Huff (University of California at Irvine, USA), Martin Killias (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Cross-National Research on Wrongful Conviction.

While wrongful convictions pose universal problems, very little is known about the comparative causes and consequences of these errors across different nations and their respective criminal justice systems. The author is part of a group of scholars in Europe and North America who are conducting research on wrongful conviction. This presentation will summarize some of the major conceptual and methodological challenges, as well as some preliminary findings.

Isabel Kessler (University of Kent, UK)

Prosecution in Germany and England and Wales – a search for the truth or getting a conviction.

The German criminal justice System is a so called 'inquisitorial' one whereas that of England and Wales is categorised as 'adversarial'. Whilst the German Prosecution service is expected to be the 'most objective authority in the world' and to operate both in favour and against the defendant, the Crown Prosecution Service's (CPS) role is to promulgate the suspect's blameworthiness. Some of the numerous CPS's weaknesses, such as its overly reliance on police decisions, have been theoretically improved by the Criminal Justice Act 2003. Yet, these reforms may not prevent that the best present 'story' rather than the truth will determine the outcome of the trial.

Beatrice Schiffer (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Scientific expertise: incidence and impact of judicial errors.

Initial literature review revealed the need for empirical research on the reciprocal relationship of judicial errors and forensic science. Some experimental protocols

have been now established and preliminary results obtained. Specific difficulties encountered are examined, as well as some encouraging findings discussed. Further steps of the study will be presented as well.

Natalie Dongois, Martin Killias (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Wrongful conviction, judicial fact finding and appeals.

Wrongful convictions are also a matter of ill-conceived procedural structures. French and Swiss systems present many differences in terms of recognizing judicial errors and restoring rights of wrongfully convicted defendants. Careful examination of facts and the availability of appeals may be decisive in avoiding wrongful convictions.

Panel 2.3

Quasi-compulsory treatment of drug dependent offenders.

Alex Stevens (University of Kent, UK)

QTC Europe: A comparative European study of quasi-compulsory treatment for drug dependent offenders.

This paper presents, for the first time, final results from the QCT Europe project, which is studying quasi-compulsory treatment (QCT) of drug dependent offenders in England, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Striking differences between the various national legal and institutional arrangements and outcomes will be contrasted with interesting similarities in the comparisons between 'voluntary' and QCT groups in the sample (n=845).

Daniele Berto (Servizio Tossicodipendenze Padova, Italy)

QTC Program in Italy. From a theoretical to a practical point of view.

In Italy, QCT measures are available for offenders sentenced to prison for less than four years. In practice, the following difficulties must be faced: the evaluation of an individual treatment programme; research and finding of a work consistent with the situation of the client; coordination between the different systems which have to deal with the client; social control of the clients who enter a QCT programme. The vital elements for realising in practice the theoretical benefits of QCT will be presented.

Wolfgang Heckman (Fachhochschule Magdeburg, Germany)

How does QTC work in Germany?

The presentation will give an insight into the German quasi-compulsory treatment system, describing the judicial background, treatment measures and especially residential approaches, which are common for coercive measurements for drug-addict-

ed offenders. Qualitative and quantitative data of the German sample of the QCT Europe study will illustrate treatment perception, client profile on drug consumption patterns, crime, perceived pressure, motivation of QCT clients and outcomes of treatment.

Panel 2.4

Roundtable: Empirical organised crime research: past, current and future projects.

Jana Arsovska (University of Leuven, Belgium)
Albanian organized criminal groups in Europe.

Mark Craig (Queensland University, Australia)
Chinese organized crime.

Petrus van Duyne (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)
Organised economic crime in Europe.

Per Ole Johansen (Oslo University, Norway)
Alcohol smuggling and drug trafficking in Norway

Mika Juninen (HEUNI, Finland)
Organised crime in Finland and Estonia.

Panel 2.5

Juvenile delinquency 2

Katrin Brettfeld, Peter Wetzels (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Effects of a school-based truancy reduction program on juvenile delinquency: Results of an impact evaluation using a randomised experimental control-group design.

Starting in 2003 a new truancy reduction program was introduced in 4 different cities. For evaluation purposes 100 schools were randomly assigned to experimental and control group. Teachers of 9th grade (N=228) were surveyed before (T1) and 8 months after the program start (T2). Additionally at T2 all pupils of the of the respective classes (N=4567) filled in a self-report questionnaire on truancy and juvenile delinquency. Juveniles self-reports as well as teachers observations indicate that the program was quit successful in reducing truancy and thereby also reducing particular forms of juvenile delinquency.

Machteld Hoeve (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

Meta-analysis of the association between family factors and delinquency.

In recent decades, researchers have shown wide interest in the relationship between family factors and delinquency among adolescents. Nevertheless, results of studies have scarcely been subject of meta-analysis. Only one meta-analysis on this topic exists and was conducted by Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber (1986). In the present study a meta-analysis is conducted of the association between family factors and delinquency. The meta-analysis is an update and extension of the study of Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber (1986). The focus is on family factors in which both the parent and child are directly involved, such as parenting and the parent-child relationship. Our study addressed the following research questions: (1) what is the relationship between family factors and delinquency? (2) Is this relation moderated by gender? (3) Is this relation moderated by the age at which delinquent behaviour took place? Empirical studies were collected by searches in electronic databases, manual searches in reference lists of review articles, and consultation of

other scientists working in this field. Special attention was paid to the classification of the large variety of concepts of family factors used in the studies. Findings and implications will be discussed.

Anne-Marie Slotboom, Frank Weerman, Catrien Bijleveld (Free University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Problem behaviour and delinquency of schoolgirls.

This presentation focuses on problem behaviour and delinquency of girls (between 13 and 17 years old). Gender differences in behaviour are analyzed and risk factors for boys and girls are compared with each other. Also a characterization will be given of the top 10% of girls in the sample (risk factors, delinquent acts, demographic variables, relationships with peers). The study is part of a school-based research program which has been initiated to contribute to: learning about the role of peers; providing insight in daily school practices; tracking individual development of adolescents in relation to their social environment; studying interactions between these factors (the NSCR School Project). Data were collected among almost 2000 students at twelve inner city high schools of lower forms of education. The data for this presentation are based on self-reports about specific forms of misconduct and delinquency, and indicators of many of the risk factors known from the developmental criminology literature.

Frank Weerman, Paul Harland (NSCR, The Netherlands)

School misconduct and delinquency: different settings, shared risk factors?

Despite the wealth of knowledge on risk factors for problem behaviour and delinquency, it is unclear to what extent these risk factors vary for different types of problem behaviour. For example, we do not know if the same risk factors are important in misconduct at school as well as in delinquent behaviour outside school. It is possible that certain personal risk factors (like low self control or high impulsivity) become manifest in both settings. However, it is also possible that some risk factors are associated with one setting but not with others (e.g., feeling uncomfortable at school to school misconduct and membership of a troublesome youth group or gang to delinquency). In this presentation we explore and compare risk factors for different settings of youth misconduct. We distinguish between covert, overt and serious offences and rule violations. Data are used from the longitudinal NSCR School Project, in which about 2000 students were surveyed. The data cover 10 forms of misconduct at school and 13 delinquent acts outside school as well as indicators for most of the well known criminological risk factors and concepts. The sample is ethnically mixed and consists of students from lower educational forms of secondary education (about 13-17 years of age).

Panel 2.6

Terrorism 2

Silvia Ciotti-Galetti (University for Foreigners, Perugia, Italy)

Is the traffic of works of art financing terrorism?

Traffic of stolen works of art is actually one of the most simple and profitable way to gain money in the organized crime world. Recent studies demonstrated how the traffic of objects of art coming from illegal archaeological sites is the new frontier in this kind of criminal business; and how is possible to obtain great amount of money with relatively low cost and surely very low risks. But, as we can see, many of these illegal archaeological sites are in areas subjected to terrorist influence and control, and many terrorist groups are “making business” with organized crime using objects coming from these sites; and the connection between crime and terrorism in the art world is becoming stronger and wider, as we saw in Iraq, with the assaults to the museums. Usually, thinking to the illegal markets, drugs and similar “commercial” activities are controlled with the aim to prevent and fight the financing of terrorism, but very few controls are made on the art market in this point of view.

In this presentation we are going to expose some interesting conclusions on this topic and to present some concrete cases demonstrating that the art market is very weak in front of illegal financing activities.

Andrea Gimenez-Salinas (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain)

Terrorism financing: lessons learned from Spanish investigations.

This paper aims to provide a description of terrorism financing and funds transfer methods used by groups integrating into Al Qaeda networks. The research is a specific branch of wider research undertaken by Nikos Passas from Northeastern University. We will present the results of a one-year study of the judicial investigations undertaken in Spain on Al Qaeda terrorism using several sources of data: judicial documents, scholarly literature, NGO reports, and interviews with government officials and law enforcement units. We will also describe the main differences

between Al Qaeda groups and ETA in terms of financing strategies and networks. Based on our observations, we make suggestions about how to improve the fight against terrorism financing.

Anastassia Tsoukala (University Paris XI, France)

Legitimising Emergency: Political Discourses on the Introduction of Emergency Rules in the European Counterterrorism Policies.

This paper questions the tension between security and liberty that characterises the post-September 11 counterterrorism policies in Europe. The analysis of the press released statements of the main supporters of the emergency rules thesis and their rivals in the UK and France (September 2001-June 2003) reveals that the emergency rules are part of an ordinary model of governance, which may be associated with the ongoing construction of the EU identity.

Clive Walker (University of Leeds, UK)

Intelligence strategies and anti-terrorism laws.

The intelligence cycle provides a key to anti-terrorism laws. That they have been slanted in this way should come as no surprise as it is widely recognized that the gathering of intelligence is a "crucial" strategy in dealing with terrorism. While the point is made widely, it is often ignored in discussions about the anti-terrorism laws. If we rehearse the ways in which, in the anti-terrorism field, intelligence arises, we find at least four modes:

- (i) to make strategic assessments, including of the sources, nature and levels of threat, and the need for new resources or security measures;
- (ii) to feed into criminalisation operations in which individuals may ultimately be dealt with through the courts;
- (iii) to feed into control operations such as disruption and surveillance;
- (iv) to feed into control operations which deal with individuals by overt executive measures.

Arising from this survey, it will be argued that the laws tend to be directed more towards "control" than towards "criminalisation". But these four modes of deployment are not exclusive to terrorism, save for the final option. I shall therefore concentrate upon this approach which is also the most controversial. There are two measures within the UK legal system which can be considered as exemplars in this context - exclusion (which used to operate under the Prevention of Terrorism Acts 1974-1989) and detention without trial (which operated from 2001 to 2005 under the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001). Foremost in their examination will be the following questions:

- (i) why was it necessary to rely upon intelligence;
- (ii) what was the quality of the intelligence;
- (iii) what were the processes in which the intelligence was used and did they put the intelligence to a suitable test?

The paper will reach conclusions as to the uses of intelligence and its legal and political implications.

Panel 2.7

Local and global safety issues 1

Gerben Bruinsma (NSCR & Leiden University, The Netherlands)

Regulatory crime and criminology.

Recent developments in western societies point at a change from caring societies into safety societies. Social control agencies are looking for new arrangements in controlling and regulating society against all kinds of danger. The “new” regulatory arrangements in public and in social and economic life will lead to more behavioural rules in public places, in shops, in public transportation, in houses as well as to formalized norms and values for integrity in business and government. These changes will undoubtedly lead to more involvement of criminology in areas of regulatory crimes (*mala prohibita*) that can be distinguished from the classical types of crime (*mala in se*) where criminology normally are engaged with. Today discussions like the one of the 40s of last century (Sutherland) will undoubtedly come up again. Without focusing on this discussion, we will explore in this paper the question whether criminology would benefit from the expansion of its object including regulatory crimes. What kind of new research questions can be formulated, what kind of new research in criminology can be developed? Furthermore the issues will be discussed whether criminological theories also can explain the causes and consequences of regulatory crimes and whether the empirical tests of traditional theories can be improved when regulatory crime is included.

Monika Platek (Warsaw University, Poland)

Simulacra of juvenile justice system in Poland - analysis of responses to violence in every day life in democratic society. Evolution of juvenile criminal justice system.

The article relates to analysis of responses to violence in every day life in democratic society. Evolution of juvenile criminal justice system serves here as litmus paper of today neo-liberal European countries. The article critically evaluates the arguments of F. Bailleau and Y. Cartuyvels who present the development of contemporary juvenile justice in terms of neo-liberal development. They claim it is the main

reason to answer the question of how long the child should be treated as a child? And what to do with the young people that act like the offenders with demands for more stringent punishment.

In my paper I present the possible mode of social control that response to violence using F.H. McClintoc model adopted and modified by model presented by D. Black in *Behaviour of Law* (1976). I argue that to choose among different possible modes of social control a criminal one might be an influence of neo-liberal policy, yet it is not necessary so. The examination of different mode actually present in the society should help to answer the question if the present policy is due to the neo-liberal policy as F. Bailleau and Y. Cartuyvels suggest? Or is it rather due to what Zygmunt Bauman is naming as penal effect of globalization? The paper is examining how much of the present practice within juvenile justice is fitting Jean Baudrillard's era of simulacra where officially we tend to fight crime and do good, but in practice as Michel Foucault pointed long time ago, the goal is somewhat different and detached from both perpetrator and the victim? (Haralambos, Holborn, 2004) The presentation is also looking at how accurate in this case the analysis of Pierre Bourdieu would be that we tend to accept the perceived reality as natural, for we do not have the proper procedure to see that other solutions are also possible? At the end the paper suggest what elements should be included within juvenile justice system to free it of simulacra syndrome.

Noriyoshi Takemura (Toin University of Yokohama, Japan)

Crime, Risk and Governmentality.

In recent years it is noised abroad that heinous crimes have markedly increased, law and order has been broken, and we are living in a risk society in Japan. As a result the mode of crime control has changed. Introducing comprehensive high-tech crime control measures such as CCTV, Japanese society is rapidly moving towards a surveillance society. The present state of affairs and problems are discussed using the concept of governmentality.

Kristof Verfaillie (Free University of Brussels, Belgium)

Post-fordist solidarity and crime control: an analysis of new solidarity mechanisms in the Belgian security domain.

Solidarity, like freedom, security or justice, is a central notion in contemporary policy discourse that has a self-evident ring to it. In practice however, solidarity is a highly contextual given that is submitted to a series of forces, limitations, and conditions.

In this paper the discursive and current practical appearances of solidarity are analysed in the Belgian security domain. The past decades, this domain has been the object of crisis and conflict and subsequent policy change and innovation. At the same time an analysis of the security domain, or the manner in which society defines its margins, provides insights in the way solidarity is conceptualised. Solidarity mechanisms will be analysed on three intertwined levels. A macro-level that depicts the slow, and general transformations from Fordism to post - Fordism. On the intermediate level the transformation of the political consensus in the secu-

rity domain is analysed. The increasing importance of incivilities and disorder in the policy discourse will be elaborated on as an illustration of post-fordist solidarity mechanisms. Finally, the results of a case-study of contemporary practices in Brussels will be presented. The main contention of this paper is that the new post - fordist solidarity mechanisms resulted in different kinds of social exclusion, informalisation and new forms of disorder in the public domain.

Panel 2.8

Drugs and criminal justice system

Susie Atherton (University of Central England, UK)

Responses to increases in problematic drug and alcohol use.

Responses to increases in problematic drug and alcohol use throughout the European Union (EU) varies from state to state and often involves intervention from the criminal justice system. Sporadic examples of alternative initiatives to treat problematic drug and alcohol users (PDAUs) do exist, for example, harm reduction techniques, counselling and support, detoxification and methadone maintenance programmes. The responsibility for providing these services also varies, and is often dependent on the perceived extent of the problem, resources available to tackle it and the historical aspects of the development of policy. The treatment of PDAUs in police detention also varies, in terms of the level of healthcare provided, who is responsible for it, the length of time offenders can be held in police detention and the attitudes towards them. PDAUs present a multitude of problems, beyond the offence they have been arrested for. These include the lack of financial support, which leads to their offending; little or no social support to begin to address both their offending behaviour and drug/alcohol use and health problems. Harm reduction techniques present a realistic option to address problematic drug and alcohol use and if implemented at an appropriate opportunity can divert such offenders from further involvement in the criminal justice system. Research has shown the value of early intervention techniques to address the underlying causes of problematic drug and alcohol use and crime, and also using harm reduction and substitution methods to prevent further problems arising. Findings presented from research into prison health clearly illustrate the consequences of PDAUs being incarcerated, without proper treatment, i.e. the spread of infectious diseases. The use of harm reduction techniques to be implemented at the point of arrest present an opportunity to provide an alternative further incarceration, to begin the process of helping the offender to address their drug/alcohol use and offending and put in place methods to address their needs on a more long term basis. The responsibility for providing this can come from the police working in partnership with healthcare providers,

statutory and voluntary agencies who work with PDAUs and non-government organisations. Although there are clear resource implications associated with this, the benefits on a long term basis of fewer PDAUs in prison or police detention are wide ranging, and may lead to reduction in offending, decrease in prison population and a reduction in the spread of infectious diseases in prison and subsequently, the community.

William Bloss (The Citadel, Charleston, USA)

European Drug Use Policy Diversity: An Examination of Contributing Factors.

Two perspectives characterize current drug demand control policies` prohibition and harm reduction. Though elements of both ideologies are evident in European policies, many utilize harm reduction approaches. In spite of this proclivity, individual European countries exhibit considerable diversity in their drug use demand reduction and control policies. MacCoun and Reuter (2002) assert that harm reduction policies are influenced by many exogenous factors that mould operational approaches. This paper examines various factors that contribute to the diversity of drug use demand control policies among several European countries. The paper discusses the legal, social construction, cultural, and socio-political variables that affect individual demand reduction and control policies. The findings show that both external and internal factors exert influence on the development of individual policies. Further, they suggest that each nation formulates its demand reduction policy in response to a perceived greatest harm in an effort to reduce the collateral effects of drug use on its society.

Gill McIvor (University of Stirling, UK)

Developing Drug Courts: Cross-national lessons.

Originating in the USA, Drug Courts - with their problem-solving focus - have been established in several other jurisdictions with a view to providing a more appropriate response to drug-related crime. In Europe, Drug Courts are operational in Ireland and Scotland, and other countries are expressing in interest in the model. This paper will draw upon the process of establishing Drug Courts in Scotland and Australia with a view to identifying factors that promote or provide barriers to their successful implementation.

Petr Zeman (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague, Czech Republic)

The Prosecution of Drug-Related Offences in the Framework of the Penal Law Re-Codification in the Czech Republic: The Legal, Scientific or Political Problem.

The process of penal law re-codification comes into its final phase in the Czech Republic. The bill of completely new penal code is being discussed by Czech Parliament. In the field of prosecution of drug-related offences the bill brings for the first time in the Czech history different sanctions for illegal disposal of cannabis and of other illegal drugs. The contribution describes the heated dispute about this topic between Czech experts and politicians in the wider context of Czech drug policy.

Panel 2.9

Criminal violence 2

Gavin Hales, Daniel Silverstone & Chris Lewis (Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Portsmouth, UK)

A study of Gun Crime in the London Borough of Brent.

The paper reports on a quantitative and qualitative study of gun crime: analysis of local crime data confirms that serious crimes are very rare: interviews with offenders suggest that use of replicas and imitations is common, knowledge and access to real guns is limited and gun crime is particularly associated with illegal drugs markets.

Stefan Harrendorf (University of Göttingen, Germany)

How Dangerous are Robbers? Results from a Nationwide Reconviction Study.

The data of a nationwide reconviction study in Germany were used for a close look on the criminal careers of violent offenders. Among those offenders, robbers turned out to have the highest reconviction rates. Many robbers committed crimes very frequently. And even the first time offenders among them showed a high risk of reconviction. Does that mean that all robbers are especially dangerous?

Patrick Walsh, Gussie Glapion (Loyola University, New Orleans, USA)

The Celebration of Death – Glorifying the Lifestyle and Death of the Street Gangster Way of Life.

In New Orleans, Louisiana approximately 200 homicides have occurred annually for the prior ten years with the majority of the victims being young African-American males. A majority of these victims were involved in a street-life scene often associated with neighbourhood gangs. Upon the death of members shirts are printed identifying not only the gang affiliation but glorifying the lifestyle of the deceased. Additionally, in some instances opulent funeral processions are held, as the deceased views his funeral as the highpoint of his life. A historical review will be conducted to study the development of this celebration of death, including the businesses that have adapted their companies to profit from the homicides.

Panel 2.10

Criminal Justice 1

Anthony Amatrudo (Anglia Polytechnic University, UK)

The concept of desert with reference to Utilitarianism and Just Desert Theory.

The paper will set out the concept of desert with reference to Utilitarianism and Just Desert Theory. It will argue for desert as moral entitlement. It will deal with recent developments in sentencing theory and theories of punishment which pertain to restorative justice. It will set out personal desert and its relationship to punishment. The argument will be that the concept of "desert" is compatible with retributivism and with indirect utilitarianism.

Miranda Boone (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands)

Judiciary under quantitative pressure: effects on independence and individualised sentencing.

The increasing pressure on the criminal justice system, also affects the judiciary. It causes a tension between necessary output and unity of jurisprudence on the one hand, independence of the judiciary and individualized sentencing on the other. The tension between these objectives became extremely visible when the Netherlands were overrun with small drugs-smugglers and decided that they all had to be prosecuted. Judges complained in public that strict application of sentencing guidelines resulted in legal inequality, although mandatory minimum standards and compulsory sentencing guidelines do not exist in the Netherlands. In my contribution I present the outcomes of a study concerning the realization and application of sentencing guidelines for drugs traffickers. Although judges disputed that the criteria on which the guidelines were based reflected the seriousness of the offence, they rarely punished beyond the limits of the guidelines. In case personal circumstances were weighed, they only had a minor influence on the severity of the sentence. Neither external, societal pressure nor formal internal pressure seem to have pushed judges in this direction. Instead, judges seem to have internalized the criteria on which the guidelines are based and close their eyes for other relevant circumstances. The hypotheses of this study will be tested in a broader evaluation study on the reorganisation of the judiciary.

Teodor Bulenda (Warsaw University, Poland)

Ethical aspects of criminology and criminal justice.

The subject of my presentation will be problems concerned on ethical aspects of creation of criminological theories and their exploration, carrying of empirical

research, using of the methods and measures of prevention of crime. In the area of criminal justice we have with deep interference of the state into the life of persons and groups, especially into their freedoms and rights. In this area the human being is the object of imposing of the method of treatment, causing of trouble, intentionally evoking of pain, etc. Ethical point of view for the criminal justice is valuable for the science and for needs of practice. Moreover, the criminal justice can not derived from ethical judgement. Criminal justice is interested in using against offenders legal and ethical measures and methods of treatment. Illegal and non-ethical treatment is quite possible in criminal justice system. In my presentation are concerned on influence of ethics in the choice of appropriate measures and methods of treatment of criminal offenders from legal point of view.

Galma Jahic (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey)

Attitudes Towards Discretion in Sentencing and Sentencing Philosophies among Turkish Judges.

A questionnaire that included questions on attitudes towards using discretion in sentencing, reported use of discretion in sentencing, and sentencing philosophies, was sent to 500 criminal court judges from all around Turkey. As judges who tend to use discretion tend not to get promoted as easily as those who do not (due to a complicated mechanism of judicial appointment and promotion that will be explained in more detailed), it was expected that more senior judges would be more comfortable with using discretion. Further it was expected that judges will identify justice and morality as the two most important goal of sentencing, as those are the two philosophies stressed in the course of their legal education and training. It was found however, that attitudes towards discretion were not associated with age or judicial appointment level. With regard to sentencing philosophies, rehabilitation was identified as a most important sentencing philosophy, followed by moral. Incapacitation and deterrence were identified as the least important goals.

Panel 2.11

Prostitution 1

Andrea Di Nicola (Transcrime, University of Trent & Catholic University of Milan,, Italy)
Prostitution in the European Union: a comparative analysis of the policies regulating prostitution and of their impact on the trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation.

This paper presents the results of an EU-wide study, financed by the European Parliament, on the possible impact that different prostitution related policies (prohibitionism, abolitionism, regulation, new abolitionism) have on the number of women and children trafficked and on the manner of their exploitation, i.e. to underline the correlations between the type of policies in force in European Union Member States and the differences found in the number of women and children who have been trafficked and in the ways of their exploitation.

Michał Fajst (Warsaw University, Poland)
Prostitutes in People`s Poland 1945-1956

1952 Poland ratified the Convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others that abolished the criminalization of the prostitution. But the same Polish authorities decided to continue former policy using administrative and quasi-judicial institutions. Was it a way to control women or to control the whole society?

Anna Markina (University of Tartu, Estonia)
Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation - The case of Estonia.

The aim of presented research was to investigate the scope, patterns and mechanisms of trafficking in women in Estonia. Additionally, in order to estimate the level of awareness of the public, a representative survey of the Estonian population was carried out in September 2004. To study awareness, attitude and understanding of trafficking related issues vive focus group interviews with young women were conducted.

Olga Sitarz, Anna Sołtysiak-Blachnik (Silesian University, Poland)

Victimological and criminological picture of human trafficking and slavery.

In order to understand the essence of the crime, two issues have to be taken into account i.e.: not only do we analyze features of the perpetrator, but also do we analyze the victim's behaviour. Both measures have to be recognized in the light of their mutual relations. In such a case, victimology is instrumental for criminology. It answers a fundamental question: who and why becomes a victim of a crime? It is a victimology that draws our attention to a post-crime victimization problem alike in psychological, social and law aspect. This issues are particularly vital in case of a human trafficking crime. First, the victim of the crime must to be defined. Over the centuries, the word victim came to have an additional meaning. Nowadays the legal definition of a victim in many countries typically includes the following: It is a person who suffered direct or threatened, physical, emotional or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime. In Polish legal system, there is a legal definition of a victim in Polish Charter of Victim's Rights, whereas Polish criminal law speaks of a aggrieved and defines it in Article 49 of Criminal Procedure Code. However, one facts draws our attention. The aggrieved or those objectively recognized as aggrieved, do not agree with such a qualification. Let us take a closer look to the reasons why they see themselves in a different role. There is no doubt that one of the reasons is the fact that the victims are often qualified as persons offending the law, so the criminals as well. Another problem, is victims' return to their previous life situation, which had led them to recruitment by human trafficker. It also needs to point out that the relations between human traffickers and their victims are extremely complex. However, the key issue is that there is an agreement for a crime. The decision making processes have to be analyzed. The victims of human trafficking find themselves in a situation, where they have a considerable limitation of free decision making. One of the premium examples reflecting these problems, that always takes place in compulsory situation in the wide sense of this expression, is job undertaking which leads to abuse of the potential worker's situation. A very specific example is a job agency. The question that appears is when do we speak about an unlawfully acting job agent, and when can we start speaking about a human trafficking? Is every illegal job agency a human trafficking? What is the difference between these two? And finally when a worker becomes a victim and injured party? What types of slavery and slaves exist today?

- bounded labour affects at least 20 million people around the world. People become bonded labourers by taking or being tricked into taking a loan for as little as the cost of medicine for a sick child. To repay the debt, many are forced to work long hours, seven days a week, up to 365 days a year. They receive basic food and shelter as "payment" for their work, but may never pay off the loan, which can be passed down for generation.
- early and forced marriage affects women and girls who are married without choice and are forced into lives of servitude often accompanied by physical violence.
- forced labour affects people who are illegally recruited by individuals, governments or political parties and forced to work usually under threat of violence or other penalties.

- slavery by descent is where people are either born into a slave class or are from a group that society views as suited used as slave labour.
- trafficking involves the transport and/or trade of people “woman, children and man” from one area to another for the purpose of forcing them into slavery conditions.
- worst forms of child labour affects an estimated 179 million children around the world in work that is harmful to their health and welfare. Children work: on the land, in households as domestic workers, in factories making products such as matches, fireworks and glassware, on the street; as beggars, outdoor industry; brick kilns, mines, construction, in bars, restaurants and tourist establishments, in sexual exploitation, as soldiers

It seems that pursuant to Employment Act (Ustawa o zatrudnieniu i przeciwdziałaniu bezrobociu) - let`s say a contrario- one can create a criminological model of a modern human trafficking. It would be then handling the business to gain financial benefits in the way that the businessperson exploits the compulsory position of the injured party and provides the future employer with employees. The latter group however, even if agreeing to move abroad, becomes completely dependant from the employer which is often combined with a deprivation of liberty, because they have no possibility to choose a place of staying or withdraw from the previous agreement. Number of international regulations - eg. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, especially Women and Children which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime from the year 2000, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography from the year 2000, Slavery Convention 1926 together with a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery dated 1956 show, that discussed issue still remains a contemporary problem, and needs regulations aiming in finding a solution as well.

There can be no doubts in the light of the *nullum crimen sine lege certa* that principal of precise description of a crime is essential. Just a precise definition of a separate crime of human trafficking will enable to recognize the scope of the problem and will create internationally accepted circumstances to overcome it. Such a definition must at least encompass:

- acts: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person;
- means: threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability;
- purposes: forced labour or services, slavery, slavery-like practices or servitude.

Everyone, Government and Non-governmental organizations, must focus on the crime, which must be precisely described involving precise description of a victim. It is highly urgent and important to harmonize all legislative measures in order to prevent the human trafficking, that gives the guarantee for an effective protection and hunt of criminals.

Panel 3

Panel 3.1

Neighbourhood activity fields, local social problems and Crime. Findings from the 2005 Peterborough Community Survey (PCS).

This panel explores the relationship between environment and crime involvement based on findings from the 2005 Peterborough Community Survey – a questionnaire study of the residents in about 450 small areas in the UK city of Peterborough.

Dietrich Oberwittler & Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Measuring Collective Efficacy in Peterborough Neighbourhoods – An Ecometric Approach.

Beth Hardie & Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Neighbourhoods Structure, Social Cohesion, Informal Social Control and Local Social Problems.

Vania Ceccato & Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Adolescent Activity Fields and Crime Involvement.

Panel 3.2

Experimental criminology. The Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group.

Frans Leeuw (Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands)

Evaluating 49 law enforcement evaluations of the Netherlands government.

This paper inventorises and meta-evaluates 49 law enforcement evaluations in the field of law enforcement in the Netherlands that were carried out between 2002 and 2005. First, the methodological quality of the evaluations will be assessed according to the Maryland Scientific Methods Scale. Also attention will be paid to the theories underlying the law enforcement interventions/programs/policies that have been evaluated. Thirdly, the results from both assessments will be brought together in a research synthesis of all 49 studies. Here attention will be paid to the conditions under which law enforcement programs are effective and not. Examples of programs/interventions are chain management regarding money laundering, inspection activities in the field of environmental deviant behaviour, information policies on behalf of policing, performance monitoring of the police and the public prosecutor and many more.

Friedrich Lösel, Andreas Beelman (University of Erlangen, Germany)

Promising Results of an Early Intervention Project.

The last decade has seen clear progress in research on the developmental prevention of delinquent behavior. Based on prospective longitudinal studies, early prevention programs were developed and implemented in families, preschools, schools, clinical settings, and the community. Against this background, the present paper evaluates the effectiveness of child social skills trainings as one approach to early developmental prevention. At first, the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and

Prevention Study is presented as an example for program evaluation in preschool children. Then, this study is placed in the wider frame of our Campbell Collaboration Review on child social skills training programs for the prevention of antisocial behavior. Both, in our example and the systematic review, effects are positive but small. Cognitive-behavioral and multimodal programs that address different areas of risk are particularly promising. Furthermore, small studies on at-risk groups show stronger effects than large-scale implementations of universal prevention programs. However, the data base for such differentiated conclusions is still small. More well-controlled studies with replicated implementations, long follow-up periods, and hard outcome measures are needed.

Patrice Villettaz, Martin Killias, Isabel Zoder (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
Effects of custodial vs. non-custodial sanctions on re-offending. A systematic review.

Within the framework of Campbell Collaboration systematic review, less than 30 studies meeting higher methodological standards have been identified out of over 3,000 studies. The conclusions suggest that custodial vs. non-custodial sanctions differ the less in terms of re-offending the higher the methodological rigour of evaluations, and that the potential of reducing recidivism through "alternative" sanctions may have been overstated.

Panel 3.3

Organised crime in Europe. Measuring Organised Crime within licit market sectors; private sector responses; the private and corporate security industry (From 2004-5 IKOC project work).

Ernesto Savona (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

Project IKOC (Improving Knowledge on Organized Crime) what we achieved until now.

This presentation is an introduction to the IKOC project (Improving Knowledge on Organised Crime to develop a common European approach), which is being financed by the European Commission, DG Research, under the Sixth Framework Programme and carried out by the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (coordinator) in partnership with Cardiff University, Transcrime, Centre national de la Recherche Scientifique and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, and with the support of Europol, the International Federation of Phonographic Industries (IFPI) and Telecom Italia S.p.A. First the background and aims of the project are presented. The results achieved during the first year of activity of the project and its future steps are then summarised.

Areti Antoniu (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

Quantitative and qualitative data on organized crime collected by law enforcement agencies in the EU.

This presentation reviews and compares the quantitative and qualitative data on organised crime collected by European institutions (Council of Europe and Europol) and national law enforcement agencies in the original 15 EU member states. Quantitative and qualitative data on organised criminal groups (structure, composition and socio-economic and cultural framework in which they operate) collected at European and MS levels are presented. This is followed by an overview of quantitative and qualitative information on the activities of these groups (in both legal and illegal markets) collected at the levels mentioned above. The presentation has been developed in the framework of the IKOC project, which is financed by the European Commission, DG Research, under the Sixth Framework Programme and carried out by the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (coordinator) in partnership with Cardiff University, Transcrime, Centre national de la Recherche Scientifique and Vrije

Universiteit Amsterdam, and with the support of Europol, the International Federation of Phonographic Industries (IFPI) and Telecom Italia S.p.A.

Michael Levi & Nicholas Dorn (Cardiff University, UK)

Private Security Services to the Corporate Sector: an analysis.

The private security industry stretches from local guarding, to international private military companies, with the investigation activities of corporate and private security firms working for corporate and governmental clients sitting between these local and international extremes. Themes from the literature (academic and industry) are presented, together with brief examples of private security firms and activities. Cooperation with public enforcement agencies varies from being strong in some areas, to low or no formal cooperation but some informal 'helping out' in other areas. Such variation is analysed in terms of formal priorities and constraints on both sides, and in terms of cultural and occupational closeness. Implications for the shaping of organised crime include its restraint and possibly its reduction in areas of relatively high cooperation, such as anti-terrorist work, at the expense of its resilience and possibly its growth in areas in which cooperation is relatively low, such as insider frauds and competitive business behaviour.

Jan Terpstra (University of Twente, The Netherlands)

Strategies of business to manage risks of organized crime.

The objective of this paper is to give a review of the private sector's current approach to crime prevention and managing security with regard to the risks of organized crime. The paper concentrates on four economic branches: road transport of goods, the Rotterdam Main Port, banks and the music industry. The paper presents a detailed description of strategies applied by businesses in these branches focussed on risks of organized crime. Three categories of strategies are distinguished: strategies focussed on pre-conditions (both at the branch level and at the level of the individual company), strategies focussed upon crime prevention and reactive strategies (mainly focussed on the reduction of the consequences of crime). At the end of the paper some impediments to the development of these strategies are analyzed and some of the fundamental question raised by these strategies are dealt with.

Pierre Kopp (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France)

Transaction costs and profitability. The case of video Piracy in Belfast.

The paper reviews a case study, which was carried in Northern Ireland and which we baptised "Operation Bangkok" as the traffic takes place between Thailand and Northern Ireland. It is organised as follows: it first explains the reasons for considering this operation to be an interesting case study (section 2); it then moves to the in-depth analysis of the related police inquiry in terms of major criminal and institutional players, criminal modus operandi, results of the operation, etc. (section 3). It finally draws some conclusive remarks (section 4). The main conclusion shows that when the transaction costs are high the profitability is rather low. In the reselling of

DVD, costs are important because there is no wholesaler. Conversely, the probability of being arrested, fined or killed by a competitor is very low. Enforcement does not pressure down the profits. DVD piracy is a very specific criminal activity rather different from other criminal good reselling (drugs, CD, stolen goods, etc).

Panel 3.4

Forensic science and criminal investigation in Europe

Robin Williams (Durham University, UK)

Technology, Morality and Crime Management: Genetic Identification and Criminal Suspicion.

Appeals to the epistemic authority of molecular biology for the resolution of a range of social disputes and uncertainties are an increasingly common feature of contemporary society. Nowhere is this more clearly visible than in the use of DNA profiling in support of criminal investigations and prosecutions. In this paper, I will describe the ways in which the development of innovative technologies for the recovery and interrogation of biological samples found at crime scenes have been combined with accelerating efforts to distinguish and manage 'risky' individuals in the production of new ways of managing crime in the UK and elsewhere. I will also discuss the significance of some recent operational developments (especially 'familial searching' and 'bio-geographic ancestry analysis') for deliberations on the inclusiveness of forensic genetic databases and the intrusiveness of these efforts to encode individual and collective bodies.

Paul Johnson (Durham University, UK)

EU securitization and biometric identification: the role of DNA.

Since the treaty of Amsterdam established the European Union as an area of 'freedom, security and justice' there has been significant emphasis placed on the development and implementation of new methods to ensure the control of external borders (to manage immigration and asylum) and to combat crime (particularly the threat of organized crime and terrorism). One important set of developments in the EU 'securitization' agenda are the possibilities for utilizing new technologies in identity documentation and verification. Whilst a range of biometrics are regularly discussed (and some will be incorporated into the EU passport scheme) the current 'gold standard' method of identity verification, DNA profiling, remains marginal to these debates. This paper assess both the role of DNA profiling within the context of contemporary practices of identity verification and considers its current limitations for widespread use within the EU.

Detlef Nogala (Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany) *n.a.*

Panel 3.5

Juvenile delinquency 3.

Klaus Boers, Jost Reinecke (University of Münster, Germany)

A structural-dynamic Model for Longitudinal Research.

For the analysis of the development of delinquency from a sociological perspective social structure as well as social control as the two major macro-level dimensions are of focal interest. Social structure encompasses - besides social and economic inequality - the horizontal differentiation in social milieus through value orientations and lifestyles. Empirical results from an ongoing German panel study, started with 13 year old juveniles in Duisburg and Muenster, will be discussed.

Andrea Donker (NSCR and University of Leiden, The Netherlands)

Longitudinal study of parent and teacher reports on problem behaviour.

In this longitudinal study, parent and teacher reports on problem behaviour were combined into four categories of agreement and disagreement and related to self-reported delinquent behaviour, measured fourteen years later. Teacher reported problem behaviour in early childhood appears to be more related to young-adult delinquency, but this applies for parent reports on late childhood problem behaviour.

Paul Harland (The Netherlands institute for the study of crime and law enforcement)

Sanctioning school misconduct: experiences of students and teachers.

Compared to the many studies on school-based intervention programs targeting student problem behaviour, studies that focus on individual or teacher-student interventions (e.g., sanctions) are rare. This qualitative is focused on experiences with individual interventions by teachers aimed at school misconduct. Forty-one students (age 15), confronted with individual interventions because of school misconduct were interviewed. Teachers who were involved in the incidents were also interviewed. Sherman's defiance theory serves as a theoretical background for this

study. However, considering the near absence of comparable studies, this study should be characterised as exploratory rather than testing specific theoretically based expectations.

Lucy Holmes (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Pathways through adolescent offending: A qualitative view from The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime.

The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime is a single age cohort longitudinal self-report study of 4,300 young people in Edinburgh. The study offers a unique opportunity for examining the cohort members' pathways into and out of offending behaviour during their teenage years. Findings from the Edinburgh Study have been published on such wide ranging topics as gender and youth offending, parenting and delinquency, family functioning and substance use, the police and young people and victimisation and offending, as well as the offending trends among the cohort.

As well as providing a wealth of statistical data, the Edinburgh Study has allowed the research team the chance to select samples of young people for in depth interviews based upon their previous self report data. Analysis of qualitative data allows us to appreciate more fully how the various factors we measure affect the young people in the cohort. This paper describes preliminary findings from the most recent series of semi-structured interviews with cohort members, at age 18, concentrating mainly on pathways into and out of offending, and motivating factors for both participation in and desistance from delinquent behaviour. As well as considering the findings emerging from interviews, this paper also examines the methodological challenges attendant on integrating qualitative findings into a large scale quantitative study that is primarily focussed on statistical analysis.

Panel 3.6

Police studies and policing 1

Andy Aitchison (Cardiff University, UK)

Policing post-conflict Bosnia Herzegovina: between second and third pillars.

The paper argues that EU policies on security and on justice and home affairs, though following different agenda, both create pressure for the centralisation of policing structures in post-conflict Bosnia Herzegovina at the expense of entity and cantonal governments. The EU Police Mission and an EU feasibility study prior to negotiations on 'association' serve as examples.

Almir Maljević (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Police and Corruption in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Corruption perception study 2004, the project implemented by the National Chapter of Transparency International in Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated, amongst other things, the problem of corruption within police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH). For example, results indicated that nearly 55 % of citizens in BIH believe that almost all or the majority of police officers are corrupt. Also, the same research indicates that out of 24 specified institutions, 7.5 % of citizens believe that police is the most corrupt institution in BIH. In this paper, some preliminary results of the research project "Police and Corruption", funded by the Open Society Institute Bosnia and Herzegovina and conducted by the Association of Graduate Criminalists in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will be presented. It will analyse to what extent the legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is harmonised with European and international standards related to police and the fight against corruption and, based on official statistics provided by police and prosecutors' offices for the period 2000-2004, to what extent police officers are involved in reported/known corruption cases in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Anthony Minnaar (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Cross-border police co-operation: The South African experience in the SADC region post-1994.

After the 1994 democratic elections in South Africa the country opened up not only to political influences but also to the effects of increased transnational crime and cross-border organised crime syndicates. With the new more open political, economic and social policies towards the newly democratic South African government the issue of co-operation between the regions' policing agencies came strongly to the fore, particularly the policing of borders and ports-of-entry. In addition, the nature of some of the growth in certain crimes (vehicle theft & hijacking, drug and firearms smuggling and people trafficking/undocumented migrants) called not only for increased co-operation between policing agencies in the region but also for better co-ordination of joint operations, sharing of crime information, mutual extraditions, and tracking of stolen goods (inter alia motor vehicles) and the arrest and deportation of suspects back to country of origin of the crime. Among the bodies that established enabling structures for increased cross border police co-operation were the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operating Organization (SARPCCO); the Customs Law Enforcement Task Group (CLETG) and of course the Interpol offices in the SADC region. In addition, other structures established that supported or underpinned co-operative policing efforts, were an Information Clearinghouse (in Harare, Zimbabwe) and the SADC Security Secretariat (in Gaborone, Botswana). Joint Policing Operations like Operation Rachel established as early as 1995 and implemented annually (finding and destroying arms caches in Mozambique) also provided precedents for other joint policing operations (e.g. Operation Recover - a South African joint operation with Zambian police to recover stolen vehicles in Zambia). These operations, because of the sensitivities towards the South African Police Service and perceptions of domination in terms of resources, manpower and expertise, evolved a particular operational framework of operating that can serve as a best practices model for other newly democratic countries in transition. This paper traces the growth in these cross border co-operation operations and structures from a South African perspective in the SADC region and highlights some of the practical operational issues and problems encountered.

Olga Pleshkova (University of Nottingham, UK)

International human rights standards in policing in several overlapping contexts.

The paper will consider international human rights standards in policing in several overlapping contexts: legal culture (continental and common law); constitutional culture (parliamentary sovereignty and the "State of the Rule of Law" political culture (established and emerging democracies) and the occupational cultures of police organizations. As specific case studies, the occupational police cultures of the UK and Russia will be compared and contrasted.

Panel 3.7

Local and global safety issues 2

Jeanne Flyghed (Stockholm University, Sweden)
Security policy.

Over the past ten to fifteen years, an increasing number of social issues have become linked, and then subordinated, to security policy. This policy area has witnessed a paradigm shift, with the emergence of a new security mentality. The crumbling of the walls built up during the Cold War, and the collapse of the Soviet empire, meant the disappearance of the East versus West polarity. And as this world order, based on a balance of terror, passed into history, the nature of the global threat situation was transformed. The antagonisms of the Cold War had hardly had time to cease creating fear before new threat images emerged onto the scene. Unlike the Cold War situation, where world peace was threatened by a frenetic arms race between two highly concrete superpowers, the perceived threats of the 1990s became increasingly vague. The military menace was superseded by a much more diffuse criminal threat. For what is it that lies concealed behind such concepts as "cross-border crime"; "organised crime", "terrorism" and the like? Previously, security policy analysts had been able to localise the source of a given threat with precision. Their benchmark was now gone, however. Once the established geographical demarcations between Us and Them ceased to apply, it was found that the enemy might instead be in our midst.

The risks and threats affecting our security are today much more diffuse than they used to be. This is not to say that societies characterised by the risk mentality are a new phenomenon. There have always been risks. What constituted the essence of the balance of terror, if not a manifest risk for nuclear war? What is new is that these risks have become both more numerous and more inarticulate. The fact that these threats are more diffuse does not mean that they are perceived as being less serious, however. The fact that they are difficult to specify, and thus to substantiate, instead constitutes an indication of their malevolence. This has had major consequences for the agencies of societal crime control at both the national and international levels.

Ando Leps (University Nord, Estonia)
An Expert Opinion on Internal Security in Estonia.

Introductory notes. In August 2004 the Internal and National Security Committee working at the Academic Council of the President of the Republic organised an inquiry among experts concerning the situation of internal security in Estonia in order to learn to what extent the current arrangements of internal security help to anticipate threats and create safe living environment. 24 experts-specialists took part in the inquiry – most of them Doctors of Science or Professors, among them many, whose work is connected with the issues of internal security. In November 2004 the author of the article organised similar inquiry in Tallinn amid the second year Law Faculty students in the “Akadeemia Nord” University, who in a way became the control-group of the abovementioned specialists-experts. 37 students-experts participated in the inquiry. Naturally, the students were not aware of the inquiry carried out previously. It should be said at once that the opinions of the two totally different groups of experts turned out to be amazingly similar.

- I. The utmost sources of danger in Estonia are drug addiction, crime and HIV/AIDS.
 - a) The results indicated that the first in the ranking was unanimously drug addiction. According to the experts, risks connected with drug addiction/alcoholism and infectious diseases – above all HIV/AIDS – are strongly underestimated in Estonia.
 - b) According to the inquiry there are a lot of young people in Estonia who have no perspective, whether due to consumption of drugs or due to HIV-positive. Besides, there are villages in Estonia, where virtually all grown-up men can be “written off” due to overuse of alcohol.
 - c) According to the experts, home and school violence, not sufficiently paid attention to as yet, pose high risk on internal security.
 - d) Contrarily to national “level,” where every effort is made to propagate utmost danger of international terrorism towards the security of Estonian population, the experts assess this aspect as less dangerous. Immigration from indigent countries and racism are not considered significantly dangerous to Estonia’s internal security.
- II. Internal threats are not managed very well in Estonia.
 - a) The experts find that readiness to anticipate traffic accidents and IT-attacks is more or less satisfactory.
 - b) The experts find that we are totally inefficient in anticipating the main risk sources – drug addiction, infectious diseases (among others HIV/AIDS) and organised crime.
- III. The experts found that only few institutions of internal security can be considered satisfactory in their work.
 - A) The experts found that only the Rescue Service, the Border Guard and the Security Police operate up to standard. The Tax and Customs Service does quite satisfactory job, as well.
 - b) The work done by the residents’ non-profit organisations and the Consumer Protection, but also the work done in the field of health protection, victim support, legal protection and court system are far from satisfactory.
 - c) The future lawyers, probably due to their young age, are too optimistic about the capability of legal protection and court system.

Summary. The worst is the situation with drug addiction/alcoholism and infectious diseases, above all HIV/AIDS, and this will inevitably bring along the wave of AIDS-deaths. As appears from the report of the Ministry of Social Affairs, the cause of every third premature death in Estonia will be AIDS in ten years at the latest. AIDS will be the cause of death number one among the age group 15-40: as the average lifetime after getting the infection is ten years, the number of persons who die of AIDS by 2008 will be over one thousand. What must be done at once: Today the external security of Estonia is secured, first of all due to our belonging into NATO and the European Union. Therefore, for the sake of our population's survival it would be purposeful to transfer some of the state's budgetary funds intended for the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Social Affairs in order to prevent at least to some extent the explosive spreading of drug addiction and AIDS in Estonia.

Sara Martocchia (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

Crime and technology: the present and future threat of criminal conducts associated with domotics.

This paper explores the present and future (2015) threat of criminal conduct associated with ambient intelligence technologies in the home environment, i.e. the probability that a crime will occur as a result of the exploitation of the technologies applied to domotic applications. It is part of Transcrime's contribution to the Project Future Threats and Crime in the Ambient Intelligence Everyday Life Environment: Methodology of Identification and Pilot Implementation.

Bruno Meini (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

HIV/AIDS, crime and security in Southern Africa.

The paper analyses the links between crime, security and governance in Southern Africa, where we find the world's highest rates of HIV/AIDS. AIDS is causing a social and economic disaster that we have never known before. This crisis is an emergency that UN Security Council has recognised as a threat to security. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has become a issue no less destructive than warfare itself. This phenomenon threatens political stability and fuels social fragmentation for two main reasons: on one hand, the premature death of increasing number of adults by HIV/AIDS creating millions of poor, malnourished and uneducated orphans. These children will be trapped into a cycle of poverty, leading to an environment conducive to crime and exploitation. On the other hand, the explosive combination of HIV/AIDS epidemics and humanitarian emergencies in Southern Africa has called for attention of the international community to assist, especially in conflict situations, local governments.

Panel 3.8

Drug use patterns

Jeanne Dean (Napier University, Edinburgh. UK)

Mandatory Drug Tests.

This paper will review the procedures for the management of drug misuse in Scottish prisons following the recent decision announced in April 2005 by the Scottish Prison Service to discontinue mandatory random drug tests (MRDTs). Mandatory Drug Tests were introduced ten years ago but drug misuse remains rife amongst those sent to prison. The failure of MDTs to address or even reduce the problem of drug abuse in Scotland's prisons is examined in the context of the daily challenges facing Scottish prison officers in coping with an expanding population of drug damaged offenders.

Anna Klotchkova (Moscow State Lomonosov University, Moscow, Russia)

Drug abuse in Russia viewed by young people.

According to young people, problems related to spread of drugs are leading among all social phenomena that nurture criminalization of the society. Four out five interviewed students and six out of seven interviewed senior-grade school pupils directly associate criminal situation within the country with the process of drugs spread in the society, while approximately half of the respondents believe that drug abuse has reached catastrophic proportions. The following responses to the question: "Do you think it is possible to legalize free purchase and use of the so-called "recreational" drugs, same as it was done in Holland?" were received: "yes, it is necessary"- 7.5% of the students and 8.5% of the school pupils, "why not"- 16.1% of the students and 19% of the school pupils, "it`s better not to do it" - 34.1% of the students and 30.8% of the school pupils, "absolutely against it, as it would cause irreparable damage"- 38.6% and 31.3% respectively. Responses given by three out of four students and two out of three school pupils evidence their to a varying degree negative opinion on legalization of "recreational" drugs, up to realization that the negative impact of such legalization would be irreversible. Here a negative growth trend

of the school pupils` tolerance to drug use is obvious, compared to that of the students. More than a third of the interviewed students (36.3%) stated that among people surrounding them there are persons who use drugs either on a regular basis or from time to time. Every fourth of the interviewed senior-grade school pupils (26.5%) indicated presence of the same social environment, while all of them have been offered drugs by their friends. Obtained data prove that the said part of the respondents is a risk group that is immediately affected by the drugs sub-culture. Another symptomatic fact is that the interviewed students are predominantly negative in their assessment of both the state policy and practice of drug abuse control, while practical work on prevention of drugs spread is rated significantly lower than the applicable policy. The data obtained signify that drug abuse prevention in our country is at its formative stage only. Two out of three (68.8%) of the interviewed students propose to introduce more severe legal liability for spreading of the drugs as a preventive measure on the legislative level, every fifth believes that legal liability should remain unchanged while only 3% of the respondents advocate reduction of legal liability.

Alexey Serdyuk (National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine)

Dynamics of drug spread in Ukraine in 50 - 90 years of XX century, its structure and mechanisms of distribution.

With the help of quantitative and qualitative methods a complex of laws of drug spread among youth in Kharkov region and transformation of a "drug situation" in Ukraine was analysed in collaboration by collectives of authors from Ukraine, Germany, Spain and Russia. In Kharkov sociological surveys were conducted in 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2004 (groups were formed on the basis of the random sampling by 1000 units each, the interval of the monitoring is 2 years). In 1999 was carried out retrospective analyses of drug spread in Ukraine by original method of Dr. Igor Rushenco. Five samples, 500 units of observation each, is limited by men, who were from 20 to 24 years old in 1959, 1969, 1979, 1989, 1999 are investigated. The results of research have revealed presence of two groups of laws: structural - dynamic and activity - behaviour of law. The first group reflects changes concerning structure and structure of subsystems of a narcotic situation, another - concerns features of behaviour of the drug spread agents and formation it socio-cultural mechanism. The first surveys reveal the situation of sufficient dynamics of main parameters. In 1995 the percentage of those who had even one test of marijuana made about 18%; in 1997 - 28%; in 1999 - 38%. We expected the further "take off" of this parameter, but it happened the stabilization of spreading the cannabis in the youth environment (in 2001). The last research fixed statistically important indicators tests of the following classes of psychoactive substances: alcohol - 87%; tobacco - 77%; cannabinoids - 36,5%; opiates - 7,9%, hallucinogens - 7,2%, "chifir"- 9%; other stimulators including coke - 3,6%; inhalants - 3,1%, sedative - somnolent - 2,1%; Ecstasy - 1,3%; dimedrolum - 7,2%. First tests of alcohol and tobacco happen in earlier age than drugs tests (for alcohol and tobacco is 12-15 years, for drugs - 14-17 years). First tests take place in places of conducting spare time, it is admitted the spontaneous and the initiation by social environment. Among straining factors of testing the drug prevailed: formed own opinion, interests and life position

and also anxiety about one`s own health. Among motives of the first drug test is dominating psychological motivation: curiosity, desire to experience new, pleasure feelings, provided by justification that "everyone should test everything in his life, moreover that you can stop in each moment". Also high importance have submissive motives subordination to the pressure of the social environment.

Mehmet Unal (University of Cincinnati, USA)

Profiling Drug Abuse in Turkey.

This study examines the individual and socio-economic characteristics of drug abusers in Turkey. The purpose of the study is to define the correlated factors of drug abuse and to provide valuable findings to institutions studied on drug prevention and treatment programs. The data were provided from a cross-sectional survey which was conducted among volunteer drug offenders from urban areas of Turkey. Data were acquired through face-to-face interviews with the offenders who were admitted participating in the study. The survey was prepared to reveal the individual and socio-economic profiles of drug users and the questionnaire included the correlated individual and socio-economic factors of the drug users. The relationship between crime and drug abuse and the apparent causes of beginning the addiction were also questioned in the survey.

Panel 3.9

Criminal violence 3

Jean-Paul Brodeur (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Self denunciation in homicide inquiries.

Common sense has it that a criminal will by definition try to hide from the police. Based on our study of the files of one big police organization in Canada, we want to disprove this claim. We actually found out that close to one fifth of the case that we examined (156) were resolved through self denunciation to the police. The significance of this trend will be appraised.

Brian Francis, Keith Soothill, Juliet Harman (Lancaster University UK)

Homicide and the seasons.

Marvin Wolfgang, the doyen of homicide researchers, stressed that relationship was pivotal in understanding homicide. Curiously, the relationship variable has been neglected in considering homicide and seasonal variation. This paper takes the relationship variable as the point of departure and demonstrates several important insights. Overall, in relation to homicides in England and Wales, a strong seasonality effect is observed. However, when we disaggregate by the type of relationship between the offender and the victim, we observe contrasting seasonality patterns. This presentation discusses these patterns and considers explanations.

Keith Soothill, David Wilson (Lancaster University UK)

Theorising the Puzzle that is Harold Shipman.

Despite a lengthy official inquiry, why the prolific British serial killer, Harold Shipman, committed his crimes remains a puzzle. However, the issue still needs to be confronted. This paper tries to move beyond the usual individualistic explanations of serial killing towards a wider analysis that embraces a more structural approach whereby we can begin to understand the meaning of serial killing at a societal level. Sadly but usefully, the actions of serial killers identify social breakdowns.

Lydia Voigt (Loyola University New Orleans, USA)

Mapping Murders Across Different Historical Timeframes: An analysis of Murder Patterns in New Orleans from 1940 to 2000.

New Orleans, Louisiana, has a long history of exceptionally high murder rates. Our research on neighbourhood covariates of murder in New Orleans suggests that, historically, conditions of concentrated poverty along with a culture of violence (e.g., high levels of illegal possession of guns, drug trade, witness reluctance to testify in

murder cases, and domestic violence) have been associated with high murder rates at the neighbourhood level of analysis for over half a century. By tracing the historical patterns of murder based on police incident reports, beginning in 1940 and going through 2000, we identify "High Murder" neighbourhoods and examine them using time-series analysis and ArcGIS software to map the occurrences over different timeframes. Content analysis of archival data, which is maintained on microfilm in the City Archives for each 10 year interval for the years 1940 to 2000, as well as newspaper accounts of neighbourhoods and the cultural context of violence and murders during these different timeframes, serves to place the statistical data into historical perspective. This paper offers a theoretical perspective that links ecological and structural variables of these high murder neighbourhoods with the emergence of cultural patterns that are associated with variations in levels of lethal violence.

Panel 3.10

Criminal justice system 2

Despina Kyprianou (London School of Economics and Political Sciences, UK)
The role of the Attorney General's Office in the Prosecution Process in Cyprus.

This paper is based on a research project funded by the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan about the role of the Attorney General's Office in the Prosecution Process in Cyprus. The Attorney General's Office (the Law Office), besides being the Legal Service of the Government, it also functions as the Office of Public Prosecutions, as the post of the Director of Public Prosecutions has never adopted in Cyprus. According to article 113 of the Constitution he is the legal adviser of the Republic with powers exercisable at his discretion, in the public interest, to institute, conduct, take over, and continue or discontinue any criminal proceedings. However, the broad role of the Attorney General regarding prosecutions has not been specified in detail neither concerning the categories of cases that he is closely dealing with, nor the specific powers that he is enabled to exercise, nor the criteria he is applying. Therefore, each Attorney General adopts his own policies. Some of them have been consistent through time - e.g. his role regarding the serious cases - unlike some others which varied considerably - e.g. the extent to which his power to intervene in investigations is exercised. In this paper I will present the results of my five-month fieldwork period at the Law Office (which included observation, semi-structured interviews and examination of criminal files), which attempted to shed light to the actual role of the Law Office in the prosecution process through its daily practice and decision-making.

An Raes (Free University Brussels, Belgium)
The role of the public prosecutor in contemporary punishment.

Since the 1970's Belgium is facing a serious crisis of confidence in the judiciary. The legislator reacted among other things by introducing some new procedures at the level of the public prosecutor. Traditionally the role of the public prosecutor was limited to determine if a case should be prosecuted or not. However, since 1994 the

public prosecutor has been allocated extensive powers to handle cases outside court, that border closely on the judiciary function that traditionally only pertains to judges. First of all, the scope of the “transaction” procedure was extended. It is a unilateral proposal by the public prosecutor to the offender, in which he proposes the offender to pay a certain amount of money within a certain time limit. Secondly, the procedure of “penal mediation” was introduced in the Belgian law. It means that the public prosecutor may propose an actual mediation to the offender and the victim, and/or he may propose the offender to follow a treatment or to take a training course (or formerly also to execute a community service). These procedures are some examples of a transformation that seems to be taking place in the Belgian criminal justice, namely from a “classic” model to a model with “participant, consensual and negotiating elements” (also described as a “communicative and participant justice”). In the classic model of criminal justice, the investigation, the prosecution and the sentencing is exclusively done by state authorities, who take unilateral decisions that are unilaterally imposed. Offenders and victims do not have an active and participant role in the procedure, neither their consent is required or a form of negotiation is conceivable. However, with these new procedures, participation, consent or negotiation seem to be crucial. In my doctoral study I examine this latter model of criminal justice. In my empirical research I examined how the public prosecutor is applying these procedures. Has a real transformation taken place towards a justice model with participant, consensual and negotiating elements?

Erika Róth (University of Miskolc, Hungary)

Compromise between different interests. Discretionary powers of prosecutor in Hungary.

Nowadays public prosecutor has a relatively wide discretionary power in the continental systems of criminal justice as well. In the last few years important changes had happened in Hungary concerning this institution. What was the reason of this phenomenon? How is it possible to take into consideration the interest of the victim, the accused and the state authorities? In my presentation I try to answer these questions.

Marianne Wade (University of Göttingen, Germany)

I`m guilty! Punish me please! The Use of Consensual Elements in Criminal Proceedings in Europe.

In the search for greater efficiency in dealing with cases, there is a long tradition of attempting to reach an agreement with the accused in certain legal systems, e.g. guilty plea proceedings and plea-bargaining in Anglo-Saxon systems. Recent years have, however, seen the adoption of their basic premise: namely to allow the accused party certain concessions, usually either in terms of what s/he is charged with or in the severity of sentence, in exchange for procedural economy facilitated by the defendant not denying charges by other legal systems. Thus, for example, French judges can now be asked to approve deals agreed between the prosecutor and defendant under the new CRPC proceedings and in Poland courts are required to adjudicate applications e.g. by the defendant for a “voluntary submission to punishment” as agreed with the prosecutor. This paper aims to present the various

forms of such potential deals currently in use and emerging in Europe and to evaluate their costs and benefits. It draws on the preliminary results of a study currently in progress at Professor Jörg-Martin Jehle`s Abteilung Kriminologie in the Law Faculty of the University of Göttingen in Germany in co-operation with partners in England & Wales, France, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden.

Panel 3.11

Domestic violence 1

Ana Cerezo (Andalusian Institute of Criminology in Malaga; Spain)
Evaluation of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders in Spain.

The increased use of restraining orders in alleged domestic violence cases is being advocated in many countries. It is considered the best way to protect domestic violence victims. However no debate has ever taken place on restraining orders. How restraining orders can prevent violence is unclear. In fact, restraining orders very likely can create more violence, since they mean forcing a person to stay away from his or her children, house or job. This paper presents preliminary results from an evaluation to verify that Domestic Violence Restraining Orders Act 27/2003 in Spain is operating effectively and efficiently. In particular, the evaluation aimed to assess its effectiveness in providing protection, with particular emphasis on the roles of the own victim, court and police services.

Alana Diamond (Home Office, UK), Marianne Hester (Bristol University), Nicole Westmarland (Bristol University)
Tackling Domestic Violence: effective interventions and approaches.

The Crime Reduction Programme (CRP) Violence Against Women Initiative (VAWI) was an evidence-led programme that was established in 2000 by the Home Office in England and Wales. The aim of the programme was to find out which interventions were effective in supporting victims and tackling domestic violence (DV). In 1999 a series of literature reviews were commissioned on what is known about reducing domestic violence. The findings from the review informed the design of the VAWI and also provided the selection criteria for the 27 multi-agency victim focused projects which were funded under the remit of the VAWI. The projects were evaluated by teams of independent researchers commissioned by the Home Office. A multi-method approach was employed which involved pre and post measures and, where possible, comparisons between those who had and had not used the projects were conducted. The data collected, which was mainly police record-

ed crime consisted: 80,350 DV victims; 33,349 DV perpetrators; and 5,687 children living in DV situations. These were supplemented and triangulated by data from: 518 interviews with project staff and partner agencies; 174 interviews with domestic violence victims/survivors; 22 focus groups; and 2,935 questionnaires. Findings revealed that those using the projects were older than expected when compared with victim profiles from national surveys e.g. British Crime Survey; seven in ten users were White; six in ten of the project users were known to have children living with them; and users were over-represented in social housing compared to the general population (60% and 20% respectively). The findings also suggested that increased numbers of women reported domestic violence to the police when they were supported to engage with the criminal justice system (CJS), for example, through legal advocacy where the advocates were based within a police station or where the police were based within the project. Close links between projects and the police also led to an increase in arrest rates. The women using the projects were found to have a higher level of repeat victimisation than those who did not but the level of repeat victimisation generally reduced following project intervention. The findings have informed the formulation of national policy on providing support to female victims of domestic violence.

Eszter Gilányi (University of Miskolc, Hungary)

Different Conceptions of the Introduction of the Restraining Order to the Hungarian Legal System.

The Hungarian Parliament adopted a Resolution which obliged the Government to take some measures relating the domestic violence, inter alia to work out a bill concerning the introduction of the restraining order. After the general parliamentary debate of the bill, the Ministry of Justice called it back for reconciliation. Now we have a basically new proposal.

Panel 4

Panel 4.1

Adolescent crime – the beginnings. Selected Key findings from the first waves of the Peterborough Adolescent Development Study (PADS).

This panel presents some key findings from the Peterborough Adolescent Development Study (PADS), a longitudinal study of about 700 randomly selected 12 year olds.

Aase Villadsen, Helen McKinnon, Lindsay Whetter & Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Family Social Position, Parenting and Crime Involvement.

Helen McKinnon, Aase Villadsen, Lindsay Whetter & Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Neighbourhoods, Peers and Crime Involvement.

Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Morality, Self-control, Provocation, Deterrence and Acts of Violence – A Study Using Randomised Vignettes

Panel 4.2

Crime, punishment and immigrants.

Alessandro De Giorgi (University of Bologna, Italy)

Europe: New Penal State or New Citizenship?

This presentation deals with the process of construction of a new European identity, particularly in light of the recent developments concerning the European constitutional chart. However, the universalist project of a truly unified Europe and a new model of "post-national" citizenship must confront some dramatic contradictions. Even a cursory glance at recent European immigration policies and penal strategies reveals that the construction of a European citizenship is - once again - built on the reproduction of "inassimilable strangers." Thus, the European project seems to face to alternatives: either the projection of the emerging western "penal state" on the international level, or a radical re-definition of "belonging", no longer based on the false universalism of modern citizenship, but inspired by post-colonial critiques of western modernity. In view of the current migratory movements, and taking into account the transformatory potential vehicled by them, it is argued that the "last word" on the future coordinates of European citizenship should be left to migrants, whose existential projects should be interpreted as a "practical critique" of the new division of labour and of the new politics of global apartheid.

Rita Penedo (ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal)

Expressions of Confidence and Fear in Justice by Eastern European, African and Brazilian Immigrants in Lisbon.

Prison walls are institutional but also symbolic, cultural, social and economical. They spread, directly and indirectly, representations of Justice and stigmatized identities that will influence individuals' social expectations regarding access to goods and resources (depending on one's social position). This diffusing logic is one of the control dispositions mobilized by modern societies. This tension between expectations and real possibilities of existence was verified in the interviews conducted with immigrants in Lisbon, when they were asked to define Justice. The expres-

sions that showed this tension were put together and organized in relation to the emotions of Confidence and Fear. Through the analysis of these verbal expressions we hope to understand the ways in which the interviewees built, reorganized and influenced levels of significance in relation to the specific and symbolic relationships that they have with social institutions and which are going to influence their identity reconstruction as migrants.

Michael Welch (Rutgers University & Centre for the Study of Human Rights, London School of Economics, UK) and Liza Schuster (Oxford University)

Moral Panic over Asylum Seekers: Comparing British and American Constructions of those Fleeing Persecution.

Moral panic theory continues to be applied to a range of phenomena, allowing sociologists to refine our understanding of negative societal reaction aimed at people who are easy to identify and easy to dislike. Whereas the prevailing notion of moral panic rests on its noisy features, there are constructions that occur under the public radar. In such instances, government officials quietly institute policies and practices that adversely affect a targeted group. Moral panic over so-called bogus asylum seekers in the UK represents a noisy construction whereby claims making is loud and public. In the US, however, that construction is remarkably quiet and does not resonate openly; still, much like their British counterparts, American officials have resorted to the use of confinement. This work explores the differences between the UK and the US in the realm of moral panic over asylum seekers while remaining attentive to their shared consequences, the unjust detention of those fleeing persecution. Implications to social control and human rights in a post-September 11th world are discussed throughout.

Panel 4.3

Organised crime in Europe 2. Toward the common EU's strategic concept of Organised Crime.

Barbara Vettori (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

A preliminary evaluation of the usefulness of existing qualitative and quantitative data on organised crime groups and activities to build a common EU approach.

This presentation aims to provide a preliminary evaluation of the usefulness of existing qualitative and quantitative data on organised crime groups and activities to build a common European approach to measure OC risk. It discusses the possible basic components of a common EU organised crime risk assessment model, which also makes use of extant literature. It goes on to present the asymmetries and limits of existing data sources that hamper the building of this model. This presentation has been developed in the framework of the IKOC project, which is financed by the European Commission, DG Research, under the Sixth Framework Programme and carried out by the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (coordinator) in partnership with Cardiff University, Transcrime, Centre national de la Recherche Scientifique and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, and with the support of Europol, the International Federation of Phonographic Industries (IFPI) and Telecom Italia S.p.A.

Nicholas Dorn & Michael Levi (Cardiff University, UK)

Towards a European Criminal Intelligence Model: how could the EU's strategic concept of OC translate into information flows and policy?

The current widening at a policy level of the notion of internal security – linking it with external security, transparency in the financial affairs of public and private sector bodies, good functioning of markets, and reduction of business and political risks – implies a 'strategic concept' of organised and cross-border crime, cooperation and intelligence (cf: EU COM(2005)232 final of 02.06.2005). This presentation

takes up various approaches to 'risk', differentiates between 'risk assessment' (description) and 'risk reduction' (action), and explores to what extent such approaches can be fitted with data on international fraud. First, some dimensions of international fraud and of the difficulties in producing meaningful information about them are described: some types of fraud are much easier to gather information on than others. Second, approaches to risk are outlined: (1) European law enforcement agency organised crime threat assessment methodology has been influenced by its 'older brother' of international and defence threat assessments. (2) Auditors focus less on external threats and more on internal tracking of and controls over the assets of the public or private bodies being audited. (3) Regulatory bodies, supervisors, consultants and social scientists typically scan systemic vulnerabilities in markets and other environments, including those that would favour fraud, other serious economic crime and/or terrorism. (4) In the business or corporate approach, risk assessment per se is less of interest than risk-reduction, taking place within an active and continuous process of risk-management, the objective being to block those risks that might be most business-critical in the sense of survival of the enterprise or public body, focussing upon those preventive actions that cost less than the assets they seek to safeguard. [5] There have been valiant attempts to integrate approaches and, [6] in opposition to all the foregoing, there is a notable body of criticism of risk assessments, risk mentalities and 'risk society'. Drawing out core themes, some implications for the development of policy-relevant strategic intelligence are outlined.

Henk van de Bunt (Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

Critical analysis of existing methods and reports on measurement of organized crime.

The objectives of the IKOC project are the quantification of the risk of organized crime within the borders of the EU as well as the measurement of the harm of organised crime. Risk assessment and the evaluation and measurement of the impact of organised crime are at this moment very popular among policy makers both at national and EU level. As a result, quantification of risk and harm are also high on the research agenda of organized crime. In order to show that this kind of research is rather senseless, several alternative ways of 'measuring' the problem of organized crime will be brought forward.

Pierre Kopp (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France)

About the few we know on the measurement of organised crime.

This paper briefly reviews the literature dedicated to the measure of criminal activities. It underlines the difficulty to measure the flow of illegal goods and activities. Further more it points out that attributing a part of this flow to organised crime is extremely complex in particular when the concept of crime organizes is badly defined. Paper concludes by proposing a series from solutions making it possible to overcome this problem.

Panel 4.4

The 'Europeanisation' of Security? The import-export trade in the new politics of safety.

Adam Edwards (Cardiff University, UK) and Gordon Hughes (Open University, UK)
The Politics and Ethics of Transferring Prevention: Findings from the European Governance of Public Safety Research Network (EUGPSRN).

The concept of governance emphasises the inter-dependencies that structure the exercise of political power. Governing projects often fail because they are asserted by political actors who ignore their dependence on others for the accomplishment of governing. The belief in hierarchical command designs failure into such projects because it misunderstands the necessity of governing with and through dense networks of actors and organisations. Conversely, a critical mass of actors has to be continually interested, enrolled and mobilised into a coalition capable of sustaining a particular governing project. These propositions provoke a number of questions about the import-export trade in security in Europe. They challenge exaggerated claims about the centralisation of decision-making power in the European Union and allied arguments over the 'Europeanisation' of security and the 'securitisation' of Europe. Instead of inferring these processes of convergence from the edicts of European policy elites, a focus on governance questions their conditions of possibility. In so doing and in place of stale debates over the democratic deficit of European integration, this focus identifies new opportunities for the democratisation of governing in Europe and anticipates their associated dilemmas. These broader questions are explored in this paper through reference to findings from research into the formulation and implementation of crime prevention strategies within Western European countries. Findings from papers presented to the European Society of Criminology's research network on the European Governance of Public Safety (EUGPSRN) suggest that relations of power dependence enable certain localities to act as net exporters of control whilst constraining others to be criminologi-

cal importers. The suggestion is that a focus on diverse 'geographies of responsibility' will provide comparative criminology with a more determinate insight into the actual and prospective conduct of control. Here the notion of geographies of responsibility refers both to the aetiological question of what causes policy transfer and to normative questions about the ethics of generalising strategies of prevention irrespective of the particular contexts inhabited by criminological importers.

Wolfgang Stangl (Institute for Legal and Criminal Sociology, Vienna, Austria)
Findings from the InSec Research Network.

Since crime and the criminal are subjects of science, we can observe an international exchange of knowledge and of professional and political activities to govern the "crime problem". In the times after the 1840s of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century it was a common practice for reformers and philanthropists to visit famous prisons abroad to study the administrative and penological principals in order to learn from or to copy examples of best practice. In this context we can speak about an early "Europeanisation" of criminal politics and a famous example is the visit of Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia of the prison of Pentonville in London in 1842. He was so impressed by the architecture of this panoptical prison and Bentham's underlying philosophy that he gave the order to his minister of the interior to erect a prison in Berlin "corresponding with the equipments of the model prison in London". What are parameters for "Europeanisation" of criminal politics and especially of crime prevention politics today in a Europe of 25 EU-member-states? Is crime prevention a special and favoured area of international crime politics? Who are the actors in this area and what are their arguments to legitimize their activities? Who asks for crime prevention and what are the reasons for? What is the meaning of the Third Pillar of the Treaty of the European Union on "justice and home affairs" for the "Europeanisation" of crime prevention politics? Can we observe an import and export of crime politics in another and perhaps more sustained form than in the case of the King of Prussia? These complex questions are explored in the panel through reference to findings from the InSec-project "Insecurities in European Cities. Crime-Related Fears Within the Context of New Anxieties and Community-Based Crime Prevention." Residential areas in Amsterdam, Hamburg, Cracow, Budapest and Vienna have been analysed in this research project focused on feelings and perceptions of insecurities as well as security regimes and policies, especially 'community crime prevention', 'community safety' and 'community policing'. The general theses for the panel discussion is that we can - with reference to the comparative InSec-data - speak about a "Europeanisation" of topics and strategies in the field of crime prevention. But the empirical analysis shows very different patterns and underlying causes for this process in the different urban societies.

Panel 4.5

Juvenile delinquency 4.

Catrien Bijleveld (NSCR, The Netherlands)

Troublesome boys: re-education and delinquency 100 years ago.

We study 200 boys who were admitted to an institute for re-education in the Netherlands in 1911. We describe delinquency for this group, their parents and siblings as well as their offspring. We discuss intergenerational patterns and pertinent risk factors.

Sandrine Haymoz (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Gangs and juvenile delinquency.

Facing the worrying increase in juvenile delinquency, criminologists are brought to question themselves more deeply about gangs. By observing the characteristics of such groups rising in the United States or in different parts of Europe, it appears that lately Switzerland has experienced the same phenomenon and some juvenile groups should as well be named "gangs". The evaluation part of this research has utilized data from a self-reported delinquency among students of the Lake of Geneva region in Switzerland. The results allow a better understanding on the profile of gang members, their involvement level in delinquency, especially in major offences as well as their own victimization.

Ayako Uchiyama (Mejiro University, Japan)

Moral Visions of Juvenile Delinquents in Japan.

Juvenile Delinquency has increased in recent ten years in Japan. One of the factors might be the change of the attitudes that allow the commitment of various type of crimes. A survey which was consisted of questions which queried about the permissiveness toward various type of crimes was conducted for the subjects of delinquent and non-delinquents twice in 1989 and 1999.

The results showed the attitudes of both groups - delinquent group and non-delin-

quent group became more permissive toward crimes compared with those of ten years ago.

Erika Varadi-Csema (University of Miskolc, Hungary)

The situation of the Hungarian child- and juvenile crime and its causes.

In the last few years the Hungarian society was changed. This process took some negative effect for the several actor and characteristics of society. One of these negative results is the changing of the child- and juvenile crime. Although the criminal statistic shows a varying face of the juvenile crime, the growing rate of younger offenders and violent offences is noticeable.

The bad economical and social situation of the society is only one of the causes of these phenomena. The crisis of the "family-institution", the deteriorating of the mental capability of youth people, the violence in the family etc. have a big influence for the latter life of the young people.

Panel 4.6

Police Studies and Policing 2

Dilip Das (International Police Executive Symposium)

Collaboration Between Police Research and Practice: Narrowing the Gap.

While a lot of advance has been made in transforming policing from a purely heuristic profession through research, it is still fairly uncommon to come across successful collaborative efforts between police practitioners and researchers. The author of this paper is the founder/president of an international organization with the mission of encouraging collaboration between researchers and practitioners in policing. It has been the experience that police practitioners are willing to participate in conferences and present real world accounts of their experiences, challenges and successes. However, as the Founder/Editor-in-Chief of *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal* it is noted by the author of the paper that police practitioners are not willing to seek academic journals as outlets for such stories they are willing to present in conferences before fellow practitioners. Academic reviewers are also not in favour of favourable review of practice-related submissions devoid of theoretical underpinnings. Such practices succeed in widening the gap between research and practice in policing. The paper will present ideas and experiences how to narrow the gap through cooperation between police researchers and practitioners.

Thomas Feucht (National Institute of Justice, USA)

Sharing Hats: Toward A Closer Alliance Between Criminal Justice Researchers and Practitioners.

In too many ways, the partnership between the science of criminology and the practice of criminal justice is characterized by a strict demarcation of roles: scientists research and evaluate, while practitioners implement policy and solve programmatic problems. There is emerging within criminology a new way of thinking about these roles that challenges assumptions about the value (and the attainability) of "objective and independent" research; it raises important questions about the stan-

dards of evidence to which research should adhere; it presents opportunities for new methods of conducting research; it challenges the traditional role of the university; and it imposes on criminal justice practitioners high expectations for a new evidence-led professionalism. The result of this new approach is a closer alliance between researcher and practitioner in generating knowledge for pursuing empirical evidence knowledge and solving the practical problems of public safety.

Jonathan Jackson (London School of Economics, UK)

Public confidence in policing: Some new directions for research.

Public confidence in policing has received increasing attention in the social sciences and policy arenas across Europe. Yet more work is needed on what public confidence actually entails, what drives trust, and what impact trust has. In this paper I present three studies. The first looks at what public confidence actually is and how it might be measured. A survey of New York City residents examines the dimensionality of trust in the police, differentiating between perceptions of the competence of the NYPD, perceptions of the integrity/social responsibility of the NYPD, and social and moral identification with the police. The second looks at one or two factors that drive public confidence. A UK rural crime survey tests a neo-Durkheimian model, which states that confidence is not so much a direct response to perceptions of personal threat of victimisation; more important is the sense of deterioration in the social cohesion of one's community and perceptions that the police are no longer active representatives of group morals and values (values that are under threat by deteriorating social cohesion). The third looks at other factors that drive public confidence, but also considers some effects of confidence. A London study pools data from the Policing for London study and the Index of Multiple Deprivation. A psychological explanation is tested, examining whether experience of disrespectful behaviour clusters within deprived neighbourhoods, and then whether such experience has a negative impact on the perceived legitimacy of an authority and public intentions to report crimes, identify criminals, give evidence in court, etc. Chain-graph regression models are used to examine the pathways from demographic and neighbourhood characteristics via experiences with the police to attitudes toward and support for the police.

Mike Maguire (Cardiff University, UK)

The National Intelligence Model and police reform in England and Wales: a way through the maze?

For the last decade, policing in England and Wales has been the object of repeated government attempts at 'reform' and 'modernisation'. This has included the development of an array of approaches and policing 'models' aimed at setting priorities and organising the use of resources, in many cases reinforced by centrally set performance targets. However, some of these initiatives appear to be in direct conflict with each other, and the overall picture is contradictory and confusing in terms of the desired future direction for policing. This paper focuses on responses to crime, where there appears to be a conflict between 'intelligence led' approaches, which have been advocated strongly since the mid-1990s, and more traditional approach-

es based on responding to community demand and reactive investigation of individual crimes reported by the public. The National Intelligence Model (NIM), now adopted by all police forces, appears to place intelligence led approaches at the heart of local policing: it provides structures for 'rationalising' the use of resources through strategic analysis, prioritisation and planned management of developing problems and risks; it has also been widely perceived as mainly to do with 'proactive' methods of investigation such as the use of surveillance and informants, and hence as a relatively secretive and narrow form of policing, largely the province of specialists such as analysts and detectives. As such, it appears to be challenged by new 'models' recently strongly promoted by government, such as 'reassurance' and 'neighbourhood' policing, which emphasise the need for closer relationships with local communities and active responses to their fears and demands, more partnership with other social agencies, and an emphasis on improving crime detection rates and bringing more cases 'to justice'. However, it is argued that the NIM, if understood in a broader way, offers a framework of business processes that can incorporate the perspectives of partner agencies and local communities, and can set parameters for reactive as well as proactive responses to crime. The structured use of analysis within the model potentially takes full account of these factors, yet retains an essentially evidence based process of decision making and prioritisation, as well as a 'forward looking' focus on threats to community safety. It may also in time facilitate closer integration of police and Community Safety Partnership processes. This represents an ideal rather than a present reality, and there are major risks to its realisation, including police cultural attitudes and misunderstanding, over-dominance of centrally set targets, and 'silo thinking'.

Panel 4.7

Local and global safety issues 3

Mark Button (University of Portsmouth, UK)

Not quite in the champions league: Assessing the regulation of private security in England and Wales in the European context.

The importance and expansion of private security officers' roles has led many countries to introduce special legislation to govern them. Many industrialised countries have a long history of such measures. The structures and standards introduced, however, have varied significantly. In North America generally minimal standards have been mandated that centre on character vis-a-vis many European countries, where standards have been comprehensive sometimes including hundreds of hours mandatory training. In England and Wales, however, it was only in 2001 that such legal intervention was finally introduced and the system that has begun to unfold has caused much controversy and debate. Significant sectors have been excluded, as have companies and comprehensive standards of regulation have been rejected for an approach barely above North American standards of governance. This paper will examine the emerging system of legal control largely within the context of European experience, although reference will also be made to North America and other countries. It will argue that the system to be introduced for security guards falls below European norms and needs to be more demanding if the performance and accountability of the industry are to be enhanced and the industry is to play the full and expanding role in policing that many increasingly expect.

Stefano Caneppele (Transcrime, University of Trento and Catholic University of Milan, Italy)
Understanding crime levels – Local Security Profiling.

In order to understand the crime levels in a given area it is important to not only look at crime levels but also at a variety of other factors that can influence crime. These factors include demographic structure, residential mobility, family structure, social cohesion, income concentration, labour market structure, economic structure, levels of instruction, diffusion of criminal opportunity and deterrence. This paper describes

a concrete example of local security profiling carried out by Transcrime University of Trento/Catholic University of Milan. Trentino Province (Italy) has been divided into security zones. For each zone researchers built a security profile and, by analyzing data, highlighted the differences between the zones and tried to understand how and why crime differed from zone to zone. This first experience represents an important step towards increasing knowledge about local crime situations. Collecting available data at a local level could play an important role in: 1) sensitizing and raising the awareness of public opinion; 2) supporting policymakers in local interventions; 3) sensitizing local agencies to the collection and organization of new and existing data.

Ronald van Steden (Fre University Amsterdam, The Netherlands) and Rick Sarre (Umeå University, Sweden and the University of South Australia)

The Growth of Private Security: Trends in Scandinavia and the European Union.

This paper will provide an update on the movements towards private provision of security and policing in Europe and Scandinavia. It will outline a trend that mirrors the events in the USA, UK and Australia, but which has its own idiosyncrasies. The paper tackles definitional issues and statistical difficulties. It reveals that over the last two decades an important restructuring of policing in the EU has led to an increased reliance on private security industries. Its employees are now widely recognized as important partners in preventing and detecting crime. Large numbers of organizations offer a kaleidoscope of services and products including ('in-house' and 'contract') manned guarding, monitoring alarms, producing security equipment, transporting cash, investigating 'white-collar' crimes and providing consultancy on, for example, risk management. Uniformed security guards are, by far, the most observable exponents of private security occupations. Their presence is considerably intensified alongside the police and additional police-like bodies (e.g. city wardens) in safeguarding urban areas. It is especially in mass private property environments that private guarding is on the rise. Nowadays, private providers occupy a major position in the 'police extended family'. Cultural acceptance of private security solutions has stimulated the emergence of so-called 'gated communities' being territorially divided from apparently poor and dangerous neighbourhoods. It is, of course, hard to say when and how such a phase in European policing will dawn. The ongoing 'marketization' of security may lead to inequalities in society and exclusion of suspect groups, and this idea is explored. In the future, transnational private security will play an increasingly fundamental role in securing local (urban) domains. How societies cope with this worrisome conclusion is a matter that observers will watch with interest.

Panel 4.8

Alcohol and crime

Morgens Christoffersen (The Danish National Institute of Social Research, Denmark)
Young people`s drink-driving problem A birth cohort study of all males born in Denmark in 1966.

Drink driving is hazardous and is one of the leading causes of death for young adults. It is also highly prevalent with seven percent of a birth cohort of males in Denmark were convicted of drink driving before the age of 27. The aim of the present study is to compare the years lived through those convicted (n=3,282) for the first time with the person-years the total birth cohort (n=43,403), who were not so convicted. The paper considers whether disadvantages during adolescence (including parental behaviour), psychological problems, prior criminal history and present social position are different for the two groups. The statistical method is based on a discrete-time Cox modelling of a longitudinal study. The differences between the years two groups go through are widespread. While the aim was to contribute to more effective efforts towards reducing drink driving among young people, the study suggests there is no simple solution and highlights the complexity of the phenomenon. Nevertheless, the revelation of the linkage to factors, such as disadvantages during their formative years, suggests some important clues.

Barry Loveday (Portsmouth University, UK)
Alcohol and antisocial behaviour: The [UK] Night Time Economy and the Licensing Act 2003.

The paper considers the major expansion in the UK of the NTE and the drinks industry. It considers deregulation of licensing during the Thatcher period and the consequences of this. It considers the failure of local planning in developing a balanced NTE. It reflects on the problem of identifying and recording alcohol related offences in the UK and the problem of policing the NTE. It provides an assessment of the Licensing Act 2003 and the limits of the law- when confronted with a powerful well resourced drinks industry. Are there special issues surrounding alcohol sales in the UK to the youth market or are there common trends across Europe?

Efstratios Papanis (University of The Aegean, Greece)
Alcohol consumption in Greece and criminality rates.

The aim of the proposed study is to analyze data drawn from the General Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece concerning shift in alcohol consumption in comparison with other European countries, both in quantitative and qualitative level. These changes will be associated with increase of criminal rates in Greece. Independent variables, such as economic, social and institutional status will be studied and related to alcohol consumption rates. During the second phase of the study, data on alcohol abuse in military camps on the island of Lesbos will be presented.

Panel 4.9

Crime and economy

Sandor Erdősi (Ministry of the Interior, Hungary)

Fitting a linear model to distribution of robust types of crime in micro-regions of Hungary.

This paper examines the influence of income inequality, income's level and settlement's urbanized character on rates of different forms of crime in Hungary. The structure of analysis was constructed intentionally so that in some regard the model be comparable with which has been elaborated by J. van Wilsem out (Wilsem, J. EJC. 2004. No.1.). Unites of analysis was the micro-regions of Hungary. The range of studied period was last ten years. Data have obtained from the traditional police and prosecution crime statistics. We used the intensity indicator of two robust (property and violent) type of crime as dependent variables. Out of the ordinary inside these types a distinction was made between the cleared and un-cleared offences. Relative deviation and average of the values in income-tax return and proportion of people living in settlement with more than 10,000 inhabitants served as independent variables. The capital was signed by a dummy variable alike was done by Wilsem with Japan among developed countries. Best proportion of variance in regression analysis was explained in case of property and un-cleared offences. But the pattern of explanatory variables was changed in second half of examined period according to the pattern of first part. The explain value of income inequality increased considerably. But the effect of income's level leaved off in case of un-cleared offences, and in case of cleared offences the sign of effect has changed to negative. Shortly the effect of relative and absolute deprivation increased in last ten years alike. The results of analyses would be appropriate to contribute to verification or falsification of main theories explaining macro-structural causes of crime. It would be useful to compare these results to developments of some other countries with other justice system and cultural environment.

Patrick Hebbrecht (Ghent University, Belgium)

Willem Bongers' doctoral thesis "criminality and economic conditions (1905) revisited.

We reconstruct the political economic analysis of crime and crime control and the vision on criminology in the doctoral thesis of Willem Bongers (1876-1940), the first Dutch professor of criminology and sociology at the University of Amsterdam. We also look for the relevance of his thesis for a critical understanding of actual developments in crime and crime control.

Debora Moolenaar (Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands)

Estimating the costs of crime.

Crime is a very disturbing aspect of our society. We wish to prevent it and if we cannot avoid, we at least want to deal with the perpetrators. This means that society has to put a lot of money and effort into something that we really do not want to happen. That leads to the question how much do we actually spend on dealing with crime? This turns out to be a very difficult question to answer. There are many dimensions to crime and not all of them are quantifiable. Even the aspects that in theory could be quantifiable cannot always be uniquely identified. In recent years several studies into the cost of crime have been published, for example Brand & Price (2000) for England & Wales, Mayhew (2003) for Australia and Schreuders (1999) and Moolenaar (2005, forthcoming) for the Netherlands. After correction for inflation and exchange rates the comparison produces a rather wide range of results. Although one might expect some differences in the valuation of crime prevention and crime fight, one would expect some convergence. Most likely part of the difference can be explained by differences in methodology. This leads to the question how to measure the different cost aspects of crime? What are the best indicators? And if not available, what are the second best indicators? Which aspects of crime should be included and which not? Should we try to quantify intangible aspects like loss of quality of life due to crime? And as far as attributing the costs to various types of crimes, should we work top-down (divide the total costs over various forms of crime) or bottom-up (sum up all forms of crime)? Which approach creates the least uncertainty? This paper does not pretend to give the answers. Instead it would like to initiate a discussion.

Hans Theile (University of Münster; Germany)

The Impact of Criminal Law on the Economic System.

According to traditional legal thinking, criminal law can have a direct impact on the economy. Systems theory would suggest to reject such a understanding, the reason being the autopoietic functioning of the economic system. The presentation will analyse the capacities of criminal law to regulate the economy from the perspective of systems theory. Finally, an empirical case study is used to illustrate these arguments.

Panel 4.10

Imprisonment 1

Gaëtan Cliquennois (Facultés Universitaires Saint Louis, Bruxelles, Belgium)

Risk management: a new justification of Belgian and French prison policies?

This paper outlines the current features of the Belgian and French incarceration policies and analyses how they are affected by the actuarial justice proposed by M. Feeley and J. Simon. There is an economisation trend in prisoner policies in both countries that is manifest in inmate reintegration ideas (individual accountability). French policy is particular in its propensity toward some privatisation of prison construction, operation and security. Actuarial justice philosophy is not truly being implemented due to the prison policy of a return to retribution in sentencing and protection of society in France, and the policy of restorative justice in Belgium. Such policies are being used rather as further justification of the current system and in fact reinforce institutional choices while masking them. These policies assert a functional logic not evident in the inflationary rhetoric of risk management.

Leif Petter Olaussen (University of Oslo, Norway)

Prison Punishment and Political Context in Norway.

During the last fifteen years several books and articles conveying the message that "punitivity" is increasing in many countries, have been published. As part of this picture, theoretical explanations of a "punitive turn" (Christie 1996, Garland 1996 and Hallsworth 2000) have been advanced. Amendments of law, criminal statistics and data from surveys conducted in Norway in 1989 and 2004 as part of ICVS, indicate that Norway is not an exception to this fairly broad international trend. I will try to explain increasing use of prison punishment in Norway the last decades based on four key features of Norwegian social and political culture (protectivism, moral advertisement, solidarity, and liberal individualism), connected to aspects of the crime situation in the same period. The four features constitute broadly used and accepted argumentative structures with high relevance in discussions of penal policy and practises in Norway. Changing content and legitimacy of such argumenta-

tive structures has produced penal outcomes which both appear as and are experienced by criminals as, more severe punishments.

Henrik Tham (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Imprisonment and inequality.

Research on imprisonment and inequality have yielded different results. The issue warrants further analysis in a situation where imprisonment is increasing in many Western states. The paper analysis the relationship between imprisonment and inequality both cross culturally and longitudinally, primarily in OECD-countries. Special attention will be given to Sweden where imprisonment trends have changed with trends in inequality.

Panel 4.11

Criminal careers and Recidivism 1

Catrien Bijleveld, Victor van de Geest, Miriam Wijkman (NSCR, The Netherlands)

Recidivism in male juveniles after treatment in a juvenile treatment institution; a 13 year follow up.

We report on delinquency for 270 males after treatment in a juvenile institution in the Netherlands. We describe characteristics of the sample, their families, relationships with peers, school and family, as well as treatment characteristics. Next, we describe recidivism based on official data, and relate recidivism to pertinent characteristics, differentiating between reconviction for different offences (such as violence, property). In doing so, we distinguish between accidental re-offenders, chronic offenders and desisters. We discuss implications for treatment.

Maria Garcia; Elene Reyes, Aris Kartsaklas (University of York, UK)

Measuring Re-offending Rates using Survival Analysis: Evidence from the UK.

In this paper we use survival analysis in order to understand if re-offending rates have changed among young offenders after school intervention has taken place.

The point of survival analysis is to follow subjects over time and observe at which point in time they experience the event of interest. In our case we are interested to see at which point in time, from the start of the academic year, students commit an offence and draw some conclusions upon the period, after the start of the academic year, regarded as critical committing an offence.

The aims of this paper is to model the time until students commit an offence and track any differences on the spell length distributions before and after the intervention. Furthermore, explanatory variables can affect the distribution of durations. In our survival analysis it would be interesting to look at the effect of variables such as age, ethnicity, Intervention period, gender and offence type on the distribution of duration data. For this reason we use the Cox Proportional Hazards (PH) model developed by Cox in order to estimate the effects of different covariates influencing the times-to-failure of a system.

Andreas Kapardis (University of Cyprus, Cyprus)

Accounting for prisoner recidivism in Cyprus: an empirical study.

Against the backdrop of ever-increasing crime rates, decreasing police clear-up rates for major crime and decreasing conviction rates by the courts, the paper reports a 2004 study of correlates of prisoner recidivism in Cyprus. Utilising a structured questionnaire data were coded for quantitative analysis from prison files on 150 prisoners pertaining to 80 variables. In addition, qualitative data were collected by interviewing a 10% sample of prisoners and prison officers. It was found that the variables that best explain the vicious cycle of prisoner recidivism are: age at first conviction, type of main offence at first conviction, the type of sentence imposed by the court upon first conviction and, finally, the length of incarceration. The paper discusses the policy implications of the findings obtained.

Friday, September 2nd

Panel 5

Panel 5.1

Juvenile Delinquency in Poland. Crime Patterns and Social Characteristics.

Irena Rzeplińska (Polish Academy of Sciences and Warsaw University, Poland)

Patterns of Juvenile Delinquency before and after transformation in Poland (empirical study).

Patterns of offences committed by youth in age 13-16: in contemporary Poland and fifteen years earlier – in 80's. The limits is 1989 – year when main social and political change in Poland begun. What was different and what was similarly in offences between this two groups of youth.

Dagmara Woźniakowska (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland)

Girls' delinquent behaviour in contemporary Poland.

An aim of a research was to learn about juvenile girls in Poland: who are they, what we know about their families, what kind of prohibited acts they commit. Another goal was to confront results of the survey with common belief. A society is convinced that girls became more cruel and violent and even petit crimes are committed more often. The researches don't confirm this.

Witold Klaus (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland)

Juvenile Delinquency among children (empirical study).

A matter of a study was prohibited acts committed by children up to 13 years old which caused a reaction of justice system. Results of the research deny a common belief, also popularized by mass media that an age of juveniles who committed serious crimes is rapidly falling down. In fact in most cases we deal with petit crimes.

Anna Kossowska (Polish Academy of Sciences and Warsaw University, Poland)
Crime and Deviant Behaviour – self-report study of contemporary Polish youth.

The latest self-report delinquency study took place in school year 2002/2003 on national random school sample of 13 -16 years old young people. Size of the sample – 3857 persons. Questionnaire contained questions on problem behaviour and offending (property offences, violent offences against persons and objects, computer related offences, drugs use and selling) as well as questions on school and family situation, friends, leisure time and attitudes.

Panel 5.2

Criminal and terrorist crime networks.

Martin Bouchard (International Centre for Comparative Criminology, Montreal, Canada)
On the resilience of illegal drug networks and terrorist organizations.

I argue that a fruitful way to understand the impact of external shocks on drug networks is to think of it through the concept of 'resilience'. First off, I present a conceptual framework that allows explaining why some networks are more resilient than others. In the second part of the presentation, I use the classification and verify how it might help to make sense of illegal drug markets current situation.

Carlo Morselli (International Centre for Comparative Criminology, Montreal, Canada)
Opposing trade-offs in Covert Networks: Terrorist versus Criminal Enterprise Contexts.

A consistent trade-off facing offending groups is that between organizing for efficiency or security: all groups pursue an objective while keeping the action leading to that goal concealed. Of course, which side of the trade-off is prioritized depends on the objective that is pursued by a criminal group. The distinction is most salient when comparing terrorist with criminal enterprise contexts. Terrorist networks are ideologically driven, while criminal enterprises pursue monetary ends. Time-to-task is more of a priority in the criminal enterprise context and group efficiency is therefore prioritized over group security. Terrorist networks, in contrast, have longer horizons and group security around the long-term cause is prioritized over the execution of any single attack. Based on Valdis Krebs' exploratory research on networks of terrorist cells and law-enforcement surveillance records of drug importation networks, a series of analyses demonstrate how these opposing trade-offs are represented in the structure of criminal groups. Criminal networks built for security are snake-like and are aided by complimentary ties that bring efficiency to the action group. Inversely, criminal networks built for efficiency are more closely clustered and are aided by complimentary ties that bring security to the action group. Such contrasts help us understand variations in resilience and vulnerability within covert networks.

Jean-Paul Brodeur (International Centre for Comparative Criminology, Montreal, Canada)
Self protection mechanisms in criminal and terrorist networks.

All deviant networks use measures to protect themselves against the interception or their communications and infiltration. We will compare how terrorist and organized crime network protect themselves against infiltration. Our work is based on first hand empirical research and an examination of public reports of commissions of inquiry.

Panel 5.3

Crime in Cyberspace.

Carlos Alberto Rohrmann (Faculdade de Direito Milton Campos – FDMC, Brasil)
Legal Aspects of Electronic Criminal Evidence in Brazil.

In 1996, the Brazilian Congress edited a Federal Statute, Law n. 9.296 that regulates the constitutional provision which protects data and telecommunications privacy. Law n. 9.296/96 allows for the interception of telecommunications in some very specific situations. Besides, Law n. 9.296/96 does also criminalizes the interception of telecommunications without proper judicial authorization. The massive use of the internet, in Brazil, has made some legal questions related to the possibility of the use of electronic evidence very important. Issues such as the scope of the constitutional protection of privacy and the legal authorization for wiretapping are addressed by Brazilian commentators. Besides, decisions of the Brazilian Supreme Court have led to the possibility of the use of electronic evidence for criminal prosecution. In this article, I will analyze the procedural and the criminal provisions of Brazilian Federal Law n. 9.296/96. Part I will describe the constitutional provision regarding right to privacy in Brazil. The discussion will include a brief description of the legal framework the Brazilian Supreme Court has adopted for the legality of criminal electronic evidence. Part II will address the procedural topics of Law 9.296/96, with the focus on its constitutionality. An analysis of the criminalization, by article 10 of Law n. 9.296/96, of the interception of telecommunications follows in Part III. Part III will lead to the conclusion that, in Brazil, the interception of e-mails is a crime under article 10 of Law n. 9296/96. Finally, I propose that the access to an e-mail by a third part with the previous knowledge of the parts involved in the communication is not a crime because it does not jeopardize the secrecy of the telecommunication.

Clive Walker (University of Leeds, UK)
Cyber-terrorism.

The paper will first consider ethical questions in the response to terrorism. The capacity of terrorists to terrorise must be taken seriously. But so should their capac-

ity to destabilise and damage otherwise just and democratic societies. There must be consideration of rights, democratic accountability and constitutionalism. Bearing those standards, the nature of the threat of terrorism and cyber-terrorism will next be considered. This inquiry raises definitional problems. Subject to that problem, an important distinction emerges from the literature from the use of the internet in an ancillary role in furtherance of terrorism ("ancillary cyber-activities") and those uses which do themselves terrorise by using the internet as the mode or the object of attack ("cyber-attack"). There is a strong line of literature which contends that only the latter fall within the definition of "cyber-terrorism" properly so called. But it is increasingly common for law not only to deal with a core mischief, but also the organization and finance which produces and sustains that core mischief. Consequently, a wider notion of "cyber-terrorism" will be adopted in this paper. Its ambit will encompass: Information warfare; Communications usages; Personnel and logistical support; Intelligence gathering; and Propaganda. Legal responses - legislations and cases arising - within the United Kingdom to these usages will comprise the final part of the paper, as well as reflections upon the limits of a strictly legalistic approach.

David Wall (University of Leeds, UK)

Repelling the invasion of the botnets: policing automated offender engagement with victims online.

This paper will describe the development of cybercrime during the past two decades or so, and then explore the implications of the new generation of (automated) cybercrime that has emerged since around mid-2002. The paper will then explore the legal and technological determinist positions on cybercrime, particularly the respective roles of 'hard' and 'soft' law when combined with the use of code in regulating online behaviour.

Andrzej Adamski (Nicolas Copernicus University, Toruń, Poland) and **Jerzy Kosiński** (Police Academy, Szczytno, Poland)

Internet Fraud and the Police: US and Polish surveys.

Internet fraud is increasing, however its prosecution remains on relatively low level in many jurisdictions. One factor, which may account for the said situation, is the police preparedness to investigate Internet fraud crime. The paper explores this hypothesis on the basis of two surveys - one conducted in the United States, and the second - in Poland.

Panel 5.4

Russia and Georgia: Internal Policies and Organized Crime Problems that Pose a Threat to European Union Member States.

Alexander Salagaev (Centre for Analytical Studies and Research)

Market for Illegitimate Services in Russian Law Enforcement Agencies.

Institutionalized corruption in Russian law enforcement agencies has led to the 'sale of law enforcement services'. The author will discuss the nature and scope of the market for such services in Russia's Tatarstan Republic based on 96 in-depth interviews with law enforcement officials, businessmen, members of organized crime groups, and journalists. Conclusions will include the implications of this trend for national security in Russia and at the EU's borders.

Vasiliy Valuev (Rus-Expert Transit)

Ties Between Big Business and the Military-Industrial Complex: Implications for Security.

This paper explores the implications for EU security posed by business involvement in the military-industrial complex (MIC) in Russia. Increased business-government collaboration could bring more transparency and accountability to the MIC, thereby improving oversight over weapons of mass destruction, arms trading and the export of military technology. Conversely, it could create a new business-state corruption nexus, leading to negative security implications.

Bulat Fatkulin (Chelyabinsk Stat University)

Drug-Trade Along the Russia-Kazakhstan Border and its Implications for Europe.

This research explores the underpinnings, nature and scope of drug trade along the Russia-Kazakhstan border, as well as the impact this activity has on drug trafficking into Europe. The author will describe his site research into the drug trade in two border towns, one in each Russia and Kazakhstan, as well as the routes and methods of drug trafficking, the origin of the illegal substances trafficked, and law enforcement capacity to address this increasing phenomenon.

Alexander Kapatadze (American University's Transnational Crime and Corruption Centre - Georgia Office)

Smuggling in, from and through Georgia: Threats to Europe.

The 'Rose Revolution' in Georgia in November 2003 created an incentive for democratic reforms in Georgia, however smuggling in, from and through Georgia coupled with increased internalization of organized crime threatens security of both Georgia and Europe and international community in general. Three recent events support this statement: smuggling of weapons to the United States with participation of Georgians, arrests of Georgian members of organized crime group in Belgium which was involved in smuggling of stolen cars and possibly drugs as well, and detainment of a group of Georgian women illegally crossing the Finnish border by local police. Trafficking of women from Georgia to Turkey, Dubai, and European countries became a usual practice and money laundering via Georgian banks is a serious problem.

The paper discusses smuggling routes to, from and through Georgia; Forms of smuggling, such as various illegal (drugs, arms and nuclear materials) or legal (fuel, cigarettes, scrap iron, timber, flour and nutrition products) goods and mechanisms of Smuggling. The paper will stress several regional factors that serve as facilitators to smuggling: Uncontrolled territories and separatist activity. One of the most important factors facilitating and promoting smuggling is the presence of so-called 'black holes'. In Georgia these regions include conflict areas, such as Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the areas neighbouring conflict regions, such as Pankisi gorge and the semi-separatist areas loosely controlled by central government, such as Adjara in Georgia before May, 2004. These regions appear to be easy conduits for illegal drugs, arms and nuclear materials. These 'grey areas' are frequently linked with each other or with other areas with similar specifics in post-Soviet space. For instance, some arms trade linkages are reported between Abkhazia of Georgia and Transdniestria of Moldova ; The legalization of Chechen terrorists is occurring in breakaway republic of Abkhazia. Those regions are also linked with global organized crime and terrorist activity for instance Ricin - a potential bio-warfare or bio-terrorist agent, discovered in England in January 2003 was reportedly produced in Pankisi gorge of Georgia. Transnational and organized crime. In conflict zones the organized crime groups from both sides easily cooperate with each other in illegal business. The paper discusses Abkhaz Armed Groups, Georgian Guerillas and Crime Groups; Ossetian and Georgian Crime Groups; Groups in Power and Clans. At the same time the organized crime in Georgia becomes more and more interna-

tionalized. The paper discusses this issue on the case of the Georgian-Russian organized group operating in Belgium. Insecure borders and corruption at high and low levels of government, especially in law enforcement structures. After anti-corruption revolution in November 2003, corruption has much decreased in the highest echelons of government though the cases of bribery still occurs in local government, custom employees and border guards that is considered as a contributing factor to smuggling. With regard to border control two key issues are on agenda in present day Europe: a) more effective control of new external borders of the European Union, particularly against the backdrop of b) transparent, insufficiently controlled borders in most republics of the former Soviet Union. According to Georgian security officials, the land borders of the Georgian state are transparent all along, with the exception of the part bordering Turkey. It creates conditions for successful contraband trade in illegal and legal goods. The paper discusses the border security and border management issues in Georgia.

Panel 5.5

Economic and white collar crime 1.

Ernesto Savona (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

Counterfeiting of fashion apparel and accessories in Europe: the COUTURE Project under the European Union`s Agis Programme.

This paper refers to a Project recently approved under the Agis Programme and developed by Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime (University di Trento/University Cattolica di Milano), in cooperation with the University of Lancaster (The United Kingdom) and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France). The Project aims at improving the response to counterfeiting of fashion apparel and accessories trademarks by adapting and implementing the crime-proofing model under development in MARC Project. It will provide the EU Commission with a model to proof EU legislation and products from the fashion market against counterfeiting of trademarks, and the results of its pilot application in the MS most affected by it.

Georgulas Stratos (University of The Aegean, Greece)

Leisure, Market and Crime in Greece: Friends or Foes?

My working hypothesis attempts to demonstrate that market structures of supervision and mechanisms of control in Greece determine the management of leisure. Formal social control functions only in a complementary way and only in relation to the control of a parallel market, existing outside the sphere of the dominant market.

Petrus van Duyne (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)

Illegal cartel building.

Unfair competition is getting increasingly attention in the EU. 2002, in the Netherlands a scandal about price rigging in the construction sector, particularly concerning road building, came into the open. It appeared that virtually the whole branch, consisting of hundreds of building firms, had organised a well-organised

cartel, right under the eyes of the not too very vigilant authorities. The conspirators developed a very sophisticated system of mutual accounting and yearly clearing. This system led to a substantial damage in terms too high building sums. The question is raised to what extent this cartel was a criminal organisation.

Simone White (European Anti-Fraud Office, European Commission, Brussels)
Tackling financial crime: factoring in better detection and prevention in the EU.

The author looks at ways of improving detection, enhancing prevention as well as reinforcing the European judicial space within the EU and beyond. She argues that these approaches have to be pursued in parallel in order to be effective. Reinforcing judicial and police cooperation within the EU is a useful step forward, but other measures will have to be put in place to tackle financial crime that is not easily detected.

Panel 5.6

Crime trends and statistics.

Anna Alvazzi del Frate (UNODC, Vienna, Austria)

Crime and criminal justice data and trends: bridging the gaps.

The paper describes world crime trends from two main data sources, i.e. the Eighth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and the International Crime Victim Survey. Scattered data and irregular response patterns highlight many gaps, especially in longitudinal series. The paper includes suggestions about how data collection procedures might be improved and some reflections over priority areas for information on crime and criminal justice trends.

Felipe Estrada (Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm, Sweden)

Trends in violence in Scandinavia.

This paper presents Swedish hospital admissions resulting from acts of violence and evaluates this measure in the light of more traditional indicators of violence crime statistics, victim surveys and homicide statistics. The results show no increase in hospital admissions resulting from serious violent incidents since the 1970s. Thus the continuous upward trend noted in crime statistics is not verified. Instead the hospital data serve to verify the more stable trends indicated by victim surveys and lethal violence statistics.

Chris Hale, Marian FitzGerald, Alex Stevens (University of Kent, UK)

European Trends in Youth Violence: Trends, Policies and Responses.

This paper presents results from a study of juvenile violence in Europe carried out for the European Union Crime Prevention Network. It had three aims: 1) to review trends in juvenile violence across the European Union 2) to provide an overview of crime prevention and intervention policies aimed at juvenile violence and 3) to provide information on effective programmes and interventions.

Kristian Johansson (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention)
Statistical Prognosis and Alert for Police Recorded Crime (SPARK).

One activity at the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention aim to analyse the development of crime by looking at crime categories that show distinct increases or decreases. The main purpose is to identify crime categories that develop in such a manner that it motivates special measures. Interesting questions that arise: Is it possible for a semiautomatic system of analysis to provide reliable and immediate indication in changes in the police reported crime? Is it possible to predict how reported crime will develop during the coming twelve months? In 2005 Braaring started developing a warning and prognosis system for reported crime in Sweden (SPARK). SPARK is based on monthly data regarding reported crime from 1995 and onwards. Data on reported crime is available about 14 days after the end of each month. The analyses handle a large number of different crime categories and cover everything from "indoor assault against female where the perpetrator and the victim know each other", to "all recorded crime". Time series analysis is carried out with ARIMA models (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average). The ARIMA model describes the development of reported crime by separating the trend from seasonal variations, as well as, the random variations for each crime category. Each model contains one crime category and simply shows how the time series of that crime category develops, with respect to the development of the crime category during the previous period. The warning system focuses on criminality during the latest three to six months. By comparing estimated values with observed values, crimes that diverge from the expected development can be identified. The prognoses for the different crime categories are calculated using similar models. Both the warning and the prognosis system provide a confidence interval to the estimated results: an interval stating the highest and lowest values for the estimated model with respect to the random variations around the expected trend. Tests demonstrate that the model is able to warn for deviations, and provide good support predicting the future development of the police reported crimes.

Panel 5.7

Local and global safety issues 4.

Benjamin Gold (Oxford University, UK)

The Problem of Regulating Public Area Surveillance.

This paper will consider ways in which the use of public area surveillance technologies (like CCTV) by the state and private sector might be formally and informally regulated. In particular, this paper will examine some of the problems associated with protecting privacy rights in public spaces, and the growing challenge of balancing security interests with a commitment to human rights and respect for individual autonomy.

Fátima Pérez Jiménez (University of Málaga, Spain)

Community safety: empirical data points the way to a new approach of criminal justice intervention.

We are in a historic moment regarding social sensitivity to criminal offences. Lately, criminal concern is considered one of our country's main problems. However, official figures on criminal activity do not support this perception. The same happens with the increasing arrival of immigrants in our country: Once again, Spaniards associate offences and immigration, even when police data about offences and faults committed by foreigners do not support this idea. In spite of this, some changes are taking place in certain aspects of police, criminal and penitentiary activity that deserve to be considered on its real importance. These facts back up the statement about the implementation of a new approach of criminal justice intervention which is taking form in Spain called community safety. People's perception about community insecurity influence decisions on criminal policies, even though this perception do not respond to delinquency real changes. The prominence given to domestic violence, on legal and media bases, could start provoking undesirable consequences to be revealed on criminal activity. Prison is once again the authorities unique articulated response. Each year there is an increase in the number of confinements without an effective material solution to legal reforms that propose alternatives to the loss of freedom.

With all this, apart from offering the latest data 2004 about criminal activity in our country, both regarding criminal facts included in different criminal categories and regarding detention, the intention is to draw attention on the facts that support an unfortunate change in criminal policy in our country.

Layla Skinns (Kings College London, UK)

The politics of community safety partnerships in three English cities.

This paper critically reviews the politics of community safety partnerships in three English cities. These locally situated multi-agency bodies most notably originated from the Crime and Disorder Act (CDA) 1998. They primarily involve the police and local government, along with the fire service, health service and other criminal justice agencies in efforts to reduce crime. The research involved fifty-eight in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, and observation of twenty-nine meetings in three different cities. My paper encompasses four key issues. Firstly, it documents post CDA 1998 structural and processual developments. Secondly it examines "community" involvement; in all three areas this appeared to be symbolic rather than "real", which emphasised some of the difficulties inherent in communitarianism. Thirdly, in relation to funding and performance monitoring arrangements, practitioners noted uncertainties about the impact of the partnerships on crime and disorder. Fourthly, there were inherent difficulties in assuming that "many agencies are better than one" (Liddle, 2001); interagency relationships appeared to be underpinned by power struggles, including between the partnerships and central government. This illustrates that the notion of "responsibilisation" (Garland, 2001) through decentralised governance is a complex issue; the Government appears to wish to both "steer" and "row" each of the partnerships and this leaves practitioners uncertain of their own role. This is one example of the contradiction between the "reality" and symbolism of community safety practice which seems to underpin the partnerships. In exploring these four issues this paper will examine some of the reasons for the "underperformance" of the community safety partnerships so far.

Nuria Torres-Rosell (University of Lleida; Spain)

Community services in Spain.

We present the results of the research developed on the use of community services since their introduction in Spain in 1995. We have studied the profile of offenders and offences sentenced to community services by the judges of Lleida from 1995 until the reform of Criminal Law in 2003. The results reveal some significant differences, which should be taken into account by the new penal scene opened with the reforms.

Panel 5.8

International criminal court and war crimes.

Silvia Ciotti - Galetti (University for Foreigners, Perugia, Italy)

Genocide. A new way to study and understand extermination.

In this year, the International Communication Department of the University for Foreigners in Perugia (Italy) gave birth to a new course called "Theory of the international criminal communication", based upon the study of the importance of language and communication in crime and prevention, and especially in terrorism and genocide. Starting from sociolinguistic bases, the course uses a criminological approach to examine different kinds of international terrorist organizations and State terrorism forms, flowing into genocide, evaluating the importance not only of definitions and terms but also of non verbal communication in those kind of crimes. Genocide became one of the central topics of the new course, and gave birth to a wide research on what genocide is, how to understand the first social, political and social signs of a forthcoming genocide, the instruments and tactics used to exterminate a group of people or a population, how to recover victims and authors after the genocide; and first of all, how to prevent, with the actual international instruments, a possible genocide. In the new global era, international organization and single States need to foresee phenomenon such as a genocide to prepare adequate (first of all humanitarian) measures to intervene and face the consequences of extermination: answering to the requests of the political and diplomatic world, criminology has to provide new scientific instruments and tools. In this presentation we are going to expose the first conclusions of our researches and the new tools that we are applying to the study of genocide.

John Flood (Algoma University College, Canada)

Can the International Criminal Court Function as an Effective Deterrent and Promote the Rule of Law - Without the Support of the United States?

World War II offered a powerful lesson in the dangers inherent in an international order based on the notions of absolute sovereignty. This lesson provided the impetus for the

creation of international organizations such as the U.N. and, led to a diminution of the concept of absolute sovereignty to protect human rights. This century has seen some of the worst atrocities in the history of humanity. Despite numerous international laws forbidding genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and aggression there has not been a reliable system for enforcing these laws- so few perpetrators have been brought to justice. This climate of impunity has only encouraged others to flout the laws of humanity. The International Criminal Court is the first ever permanent, treaty based, international criminal court established to promote the rule of law and ensure that the gravest international crimes do not go unpunished. On May 6,2002 the Bush administration "nullified" the U.S. signature of the Rome Statute- by sending a letter to U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan expressing its intention not to be bound by the treaty. The ultimate question remains whether the ICC can function as a credible international criminal court without the support of the United States.

Nancy Grosselfinger (International League for Human Rights)

Pardoning for peace and reconciliation? A Study of Early Release of War Criminals.

Following World War II many persons were tried and punished for war crimes. While some persons were executed, the vast majority were incarcerated and released, actually serving sentences much shorter than originally intended. This research project, supported by the United States Institute of Peace, explores with stakeholders and public policymakers affiliated with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), what should be the long-term correctional planning for those convicted of war crimes and given lengthy sentences which extend beyond the termination date of the ICTY in 2010, a subject which remains an unresolved aspect of the closedown plan. While the overall research is destined for the ICTY and the U.S. Mission to the U.N., for consideration in the governing U.N. Security Council's further deliberations regarding the ICTY, this presentation will explain the research design and some of the early findings, with emphasis on implications for the European community of nations.

Danijel Ristic (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada)

Victims` Access and Compensation before International Criminal Court.

The objective of this presentation is to analyze the historical, humanitarian, legal, and political need for inclusion of the role of victims of international crimes, such as acts and/or campaigns of war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, before international criminal tribunals. The proposed presentation outlines the creation of ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals and the manner in which they have dealt with perpetrators and victims of international crimes, as well as their impact on the creation of the permanent International Criminal Court.

The previous ad hoc Tribunals` legal characteristics and procedures are examined and used as contributory factor for the establishment of the ICC, its legal rules, and its future procedures. The issue of law and court procedures in this study reflects international criminal law and procedures. The establishment and function of international criminal courts is analyzed with respect to the victims` access and possible compensation before these courts.

Panel 5.9

Juvenile justice 1

Anna Antonietti, Luisa Ravagnani, Carlo Alberto Romano (University of Brescia, Italy)
The probation with suspension of the trial: an alternative measure to the detention in the juvenile justice.

Art. 28 of the DPR 448/88, that is the suspension of the trial with probation, is, in the juvenile justice, a privileged mechanism of re-education for the juvenile delinquent as an alternative to the detention. The re-education of the child, in fact, happens easier in his usual environment rather than in prison where, in the attempt to find out a negative or positive identity, he runs the risk of meeting incentives that strengthened his deviated personality. If the judge believes the young boy can be re-educated with the help of the society and of his family, he will decide to enforce this measure.

The application of the analysed institute in conformity with the inner meaning of the law becomes an important mediation instrument between the young and the offended society, not only in a re-educative perspective but also with a remunerated aim (that is necessary if it isn't pursued as the only important object but as one of the steps to increase the responsibility and the maturity of the adolescent).

The authors analyse the sentences of the Juvenile Court of Brescia during the period 1997-2003. For each of those they study the social characteristics and private data of the perpetrators of the crimes and the type of crimes themselves.

Claire Nee, Tom Ellis (University of Portsmouth, UK)
Treating offending children in the UK: responsivity and dosage.

Our knowledge of 'what works' with offending children is in its infancy. Drawing on our evaluation of a successful intervention programme for children aged 7 up, we will discuss why we think this project works in relation to the 'what works' principles, especially in relation to 'responsivity'. We will present new data looking at the impact of the different interventions used and the impact of the dosage of these interventions.

Leentje Winkelmans (University Ghent, Belgium)

Young persistent offenders and their juvenile justice trail.

Today`s discourse about juvenile delinquency pays a lot of attention to the so called "persistent offenders". Literature and research in Belgium has also shown interest for this specific group of young offenders. As difficult as it seems to define this concept of "persistent offender" criminological research describes these juvenile delinquents as a small group who commits a lot of crimes resulting in a lot of interventions by juvenile court. Moreover they are likely to be subject of a referral to adult courts. Another important feature is that these delinquents are not to be expected to stop their criminal behaviour once they are of age. Thus, the persistent offender can be characterised by his long trail within the juvenile justice system before he/she starts an adult criminal career. This paper will give an overview of existing studies in Belgium and the Netherlands about "persistent offenders". We will go deeper into the results of the different studies. But we will specifically focus on the methodological approach of those studies that line out different types of criminal careers or trails through the juvenile justice system. The purpose of this paper is to present a scientific design which can result in qualitative insights on the path from youngsters "having fun" to young adults with a criminal record.

Panel 5.10

Fear of crime 1.

Jorg Dittman (Centre for survey research and methodology – ZUMA, Germany)
Fear of Crime in Europe - a cross national approach.

Notwithstanding a large amount of studies of insecurity and fear of crime on the national, regional and local level, this attitudinal pattern has rarely been researched in the comparative and longitudinal research design. The present research paper deals with such attitudes towards crime, in the EU and their change over a given time period, using survey data of Eurobarometer and national data of selected countries.

The paper will analyse the causal factors of levels of insecurity in the EU. One of the main objectives is to explore the consequences of levels of insecurity. In one of the rare studies, Gibson (1992) showed that the perceived threat from and fear of crime have a strong and independent influence on tolerance and punitiveness.

Anita Heber (Stockholm University, Sweden)
The "fear of crime".

The "fear of crime" research consists of several conflicting arguments. Is fear of crime a small or large problem for people? Are women or men more afraid of crime? Is media a big or a small influence? And how does the risk society affect people's fear of crime? With these arguments as a starting-point, the fear of crime in Stockholm, Sweden, was explored. In interviews, people revealed that the fear of crime did not play a large part in their everyday lives.

Edwin Poppe (Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands)
Fear of crime in the Russian Federation.

This paper is based on survey data collected among both Russians and titulars in 10 autonomous republics in the Russian Federation. These surveys provide a unique opportunity to examine the role of intergroup factors such as political status and numerical size on fear of crime. Furthermore, contextual data will be used to examine why fear of crime is stronger in some republics compared to others.

Mirka Smolej (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)
The Association Between Crime Media and Fear of Violence.

In several academic studies and moreover in numerous public debates the media has been claimed for being one central factor effecting public perceptions of crime

and increasing levels of fear. Finland, as well as many other countries, has experienced a massive increase in the amount of crime reporting during the last twenty years. The social implications of this process are of great practical importance, for the developments in criminal law and in local crime prevention programmes are increasingly influenced by popular demands based on retributive emotions. Moreover, as the social welfare model of crime reduction, which is positively related with feelings of security appears to be rapidly losing ground to the penal code model in Nordic countries, it is essential to examine whether and how the media is related to this process. This paper is based on a study where the relationship between the use of crime news and fear of violence was examined by conducting both bivariate and multivariate analyses. The main objective of the research was to examine whether the use of crime news is related to avoidance behaviour and fear of crime when personal and vicarious victimization experiences were held constant. Several factors traditionally used in explaining fear, such as age, sex, and employment status were also controlled. Using the 2003 sweep of the Finnish Victimization Surveys, the focus was on two types of crime news exposure: exposure to crime related tabloid headlines, and the scope of exposure to different sources of crime news. Tabloid front pages were of special interest because people are to some extent involuntarily exposed to them in public spaces.

Panel 5.11

Criminal justice system 3.

Ulla Bondeson (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Crime and Justice in Scandinavia.

The Scandinavian countries seem to have lower levels of punitiveness than the rest of Europe. Can this be explained by lower levels of criminality or are there other determining factors?

Dee Wood Harper (Loyola University, New Orleans, USA)

Who gets executed in the United States: A Neural Networks Analysis?

The United States is the only western democracy that maintains the death penalty. Thirty-eight states and the Federal government prescribe the death penalty. Opposition to the death penalty has recently gained momentum with cases overturned using DNA evidence and the recent 5/4 Supreme Court decision to disallow execution of minors. Opposition to the death penalty continues to address issues of fairness considering bias of race, class and due process. The focus of our research is an examination of the characteristics of convicted defendants to determine whether or not they are actually executed. This paper presents the continuation of our research using Artificial Neural Network (ANN) for predicting death penalty outcomes. After developing our three-layered perception and training it using back-propagation principles we executed various experiments. In these experiments a sample of 1,366 profiles of death row inmates were used. This paper presents the results of the ANN application and the results of a "sensitivity analysis" that identified the variables of sex, year sentenced, education, race, prior felony conviction, legal status at time of conviction and Hispanic origin as the variables the ANN uses to predict who lives and who dies.

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

The problem of the death penalty in contemporary Russia.

The problem of the institute of capital punishment in Russia is conditioned, in the first place, by formation of democratic jural state as well as integration in the European Community. It was only the change of social and political regime in Russia in early 90-ies that made it possible to give appraisal of the institute of capital punishment from the point of view of humanistic values, which proved to be an impetus to resume the old discussion with respect to this kind of penalty. Currently only few criminalists advocate the extension of the list of malefactions punished by death penalty. However, most adherents of capital punishment still do not exclude the possibility of its abolition in future, when a number of necessary pre-requisites are created for this.

We believe, however, that the death penalty may be abolished in present-day Russia; below we shall adduce some arguments to substantiate our position.

1. The capital punishment contradicts to international juridical standards in the domain of human rights.
2. Presently there is an established tendency observed worldwide to repudiation of capital punishment, which shows the adherence of many states to democratic traditions and humanistic principles.
3. The abolition of capital punishment in contemporary Russia has been prepared by the historical tendency to restriction of limits of enforcement of this criminal penalty.
4. The abolition of capital punishment in Russia is accounted for by official recognition of priority of human rights to the interests of the society and state.
5. The nature of death penalty does not favour reformation of the convict as envisaged by the purpose of the punishment in article 43 (2) of Russian Criminal Code and thus has a morally negative character.
6. The enforcement of capital punishment, unlike other methods of criminal sentence, is irreversible and thus excludes the possibility to remedy judicial error with respect to the unfoundedly sentenced convict.
7. Preservation of capital punishment provision in the Criminal Code may serve as a substantiation of refusal to meet the extradition request.
8. Life imprisonment meets the purpose of criminal penalty and, as confirmed by worldwide experience, is an adequate alternative to capital punishment.
9. The orientation of the popular view towards preservation of capital punishment is based on the wrong concept regarding efficiency of penal enforcement inflicted by the state, as regards control of crime, the belief that enforcement of capital punishment results in reduction of crime rate.

Panel 6

Panel 6.1

Regulating the city: from old threats to enigmatic enemies.

Sophie Body-Gendrot (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France)

Regulating the city: from old threats to enigmatic enemies

The theme of this workshop is to analyze the evolution of two discursive constructions permeating the narration on cities since their origins. An anti-urban vision, supported by market forces and punitive populism, justifies enclosures by linking insecurity, crime and violence to the diversity and density of populations in urban places. In modern history, this discourse has been linked to race, immigration and social stratification. Another version looks at cities as sites of protection and sanctuaries, in contrast with the hinterland and refuses to see violence and urban fragmentation as unavoidable. Both narrations are politicized and depending on countries, cities and times, they may appeal to some segments of city residents or to others. The workshop would compare European and North American approaches to security since 9/11. How is the war on crime and the discourse of insecurity evolving in New York? How is the definition of space negotiated and what are the results for security? How are new threats of terrorism to be analyzed according to rising perceptions of external threats and diminishing perceptions of internal threats and with what consequences on discourses? Is the war on terror eclipsing the war on crime and drugs? Such themes can be treated as case studies or via cross-national comparisons. How cities like New York, Paris, Madrid, Amsterdam and London and their authorities address new threats within very divergent national paradigms. Why would cities with experiences of terrorism opt for silence and avoid the politicization of threat? Are structural constraints the only explanation?

Jeffrey Fagan and Tom R. Tyler (Columbia Law School, USA)

Legitimacy and cooperation: Why do people help the police fight crime in their communities?

Police success in combating crime and maintaining social order depends on public cooperation. In part such cooperation occurs when the public views the police as

effective. We analyze two wave of survey data from a random sample of 1,600 New York City residents conducted in the two years before 9/11. We find that the public cooperates with the police when they view them as legitimate authorities, and citizens with more favourable ratings of legitimacy are more likely to comply with three different types of criminal laws. Such legitimacy judgments are shaped by public views about the fairness of the procedures the police use to manage their dealings with members of the public. We note differences by ethnicity, with non-white citizens more likely to have lower ratings of police procedures and in turn, poorer ratings of the legitimacy of legal authorities. From the perspective of the people involved, the calculus behind decisions about whether and how much to cooperate with the police mirrors the tradeoffs described by the framework of social dilemmas. It is often in people's self-interest to ignore or disobey laws and other social regulations, and to avoid helping the police by identifying criminals or engaging in community crime-prevention activities, since such behaviour carries risks and has an uncertain positive payoff. On the other hand, if wrongdoing becomes widespread and the community generally fails to help the police to manage social order, everyone in the community suffers directly or indirectly. Hence, the mixed motive dynamics of the social dilemma - everyone would prefer that their neighbours help the community - a view that, if widely acted on, leads to disorder and decline. The findings demonstrate that procedural justice is a key antecedent of police legitimacy. People evaluate the legitimacy of the police largely in terms of their judgments about the fairness by which the police exercise their authority. This does not mean that performance assessments are irrelevant - they are not. One factor shaping legitimacy is performance. However, once performance has been taken into account, legitimacy judgments are still shaped by procedural justice assessments. Studies of procedural justice in organizations suggest that people's procedural justice judgments include evaluations of both the quality of decision making procedures and the quality of interpersonal treatment. This finding is replicated here. People's views about the legitimacy of the police were shaped by how they thought that the police made decisions, as well as how they thought that the police treated members of their community.

Ernesto Savona (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

Urban security in Europe: a methodology for building crime scenarios.

Forecasting crime has been a neglected activity. Available data on volume crime were weak. Nowadays, the improved quality of these data allows the development of realistic assessments of future security scenarios. This paper proposes a methodology for building scenarios on security at a local level, which takes into account two components: 1. crime trends and 2. the perception of security. This could be a good way of anticipating decisions regarding policies for combating crime and producing more security.

Panel 6.2

The Forgotten Minority: Women in Prison in Europe – Results from a Comparative Research Study.

Everywhere in the world women constitute a small minority of the general prison population, in Europe regularly between 3% and 5%, exceptionally 8% (see Spain). The living conditions and treatment facilities are often poorer and do not fit very appropriately to the specific needs of female prisoners. The paper shows first results of an empirical project in 9 European countries (Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, and Spain). The study covers a sample of 672 female prisoners and of 238 members of prison staff in these 9 countries. The living conditions of female prisoners and criteria of “healthy prisons” are evaluated with respect to human rights issues based on international standards of the EU, the Council of Europe (European Prison Rules, CPT-Standards) and of the UN. Another aim of the study is to demonstrate “good practices” in the field of women’s imprisonment in order to develop a manual for treatment and rehabilitation. First result revealed great variations and differences between the former Eastern and Western European countries. Independent from national peculiarities women suffer (more than men) from the situation of incarceration (depressive symptoms, health problems, humiliation etc.).

Frieder Dünkel (University of Greifswald)

Women in prison in Europe – First results from a comparative research study.

Juliane Zolondek (University of Greifswald, Germany)), Joanna Grzywa (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

Structural elements of women’s prisons – a comparative analysis.

Annette Stoorgard (University of South Denmark, Odense, Denmark)

The situation of incarcerated women in Denmark – the social welfare approach.

Algimantas Cepas, Gintautas Sakalauskas (Institute of Law, Ministry of Justice, Vilnius, Lithuania)

Women in prison in a country of social transition: the case of Lithuania.

Panel 6.3

Longitudinal studies of youth offending.

Denis Ribeaud (Institute of Education Science, University of Zurich) and Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge, UK)

Educational Values, Parenting Style and Routine Activities: Family Level Risk Factors for Child Problem Behaviour at Age 7.

The Zurich Intervention and Prevention Project in Schools is a major research and intervention project designed to improve social skills of elementary school children and to reduce various types of problem behaviour. It combines a longitudinal study (The Zurich Project on the Social Development of Children, z-proso) with the randomized implementation of a programme aimed at promoting parenting skills and a school-based curriculum to improve prosocial skills among children. It is guided by a developmental theory positing that influences at different levels interact throughout the life course in promoting or inhibiting social skills of children and adolescents. Among these, risk factors associated with the family and the child's personality are among the empirically best established antecedents of problem behaviour. By May 2005 the baseline measurement prior to programme implementation was successfully accomplished. For each of the 1250 participating first graders data from a personal parent interview, from a personal child assessment as well as from a written teacher questionnaire are available, allowing – amongst others – to measure problem behaviour from the parents', the teacher's and the child's perspective. In this presentation we will focus on family-level risk factors. More precisely, we will examine to what extent educational values, parenting styles and children's routine activities are related to the development of internalising and externalising problem behaviour. The scales used to assess educational values and routine activities were newly developed by the z-proso project team. For the measurement of parenting styles we rely on the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire (Shelton and colleagues) while the Social Behaviour Questionnaire (Tremblay and colleagues) is used to assess problem behaviour.

Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge, UK) and Denis Ribeaud (Institute of Education Science, University of Zurich)

Setting Up a Longitudinal Study in a Multicultural Context: Lessons Learned from the First Year of the z-proso Study.

The Zurich Intervention and Prevention Project in Schools is a major research and intervention project designed to improve social skills of elementary school children and to reduce various types of problem behaviour. It combines a longitudinal study (The Zurich Project on the Social Development of Children, z-proso) with the randomized implementation of a programme aimed at promoting parenting skills and a school-based curriculum to improve social skills among children. z-proso consists of three waves of annual assessments including a parent interview, a personal child assessment as well as a paper-and-pencil survey among teachers. The first wave took place between August 2004 and May 2005. Given that about 50 percent of the sample were non-native German speaking parents, significant efforts were needed to include migrant minorities in the study. The task was complicated by the fact that Zurich's migrant population is extremely heterogeneous, with no minority above 10 percent. Accordingly, the parent questionnaire, contact letters and information materials had to be translated into nine languages (Albanian, Croatian, English, Italian, Portuguese, Serbian, Spanish, Tamil, Turkish). Other efforts aimed at reaching migrant minorities included financial incentives, culturally adapted reminders, commitment of community stakeholders, support letters from migrant organisations etc. Overall, the chosen strategy proved to be effective in the sense that over 73 percent (or 1260) of the parents participated with no minority having a rate below 50 percent. In this presentation we will critically discuss the translation process and reflect the chosen recruitment strategy.

Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh)

Community dynamics and youth offending.

The study of neighbourhood effects has been one of the most prominent emerging themes within criminology in recent years. Assisted by the development of sophisticated modelling techniques, we are now more than ever able to ascertain the extent to which factors such as residential stability, disadvantage and spatial dynamics impact on the behaviour of young people while simultaneously controlling for the effects of a range of individual level characteristics. Another emerging theme has been the development of statistical methodologies to analyse the trajectories of offending careers and construct typologies based on longitudinal data. To date, however, little work has been done to bring these two fields of study together. Using data from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, a prospective longitudinal study of over 4000 young people, this paper will seek to explore the pathways of criminal activity during the adolescent phase of offending and examine the extent to which both social and structural factors within neighbourhoods impact upon such behaviour.

David J. Smith (University of Edinburgh, London School of Economics, UK)

An assessment of peer influence on teenage offending based on independent measures of own and friends' offending.

Most studies seriously over-estimate peer influence, because the same person provides a report of their own and their friends' offending. The present analysis overcomes that problem. It is based on findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, a longitudinal study of 4,300 young people in the City of Edinburgh. Cohort members not only reported their own and their friends' offending, but also (at two sweeps) named their three best friends from the same age group. Most of these friends have been identified as other members of the cohort. Analysis confirms that second-hand reports of friends' offending lead to an overestimate of their influence. Nevertheless, analysis based on the unbiased measure shows that the influence of friends is substantial. Also, friends' delinquency at an earlier time powerfully predicts own delinquency several years later.

Panel 6.4

Crime and criminal justice: at the Crossroads between social sciences, ethics and history 1

Yakov Gilinskiy (Sociological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences)
Punishment in Contemporary Russia.

The last Criminal Code of Russia (CC) from 1996 contains very stern kind of punishment: death penalty, life imprisonment, deprivation of freedom up to 30 years. Some kinds of probation and parole have been excluded from the new CC. There is moratorium of the death penalty from 1997, but Russian parliament ("Duma") did not ratify this. The imprisonment rate (per 1000,000 populations) is the greatest in the world. One of four adult men in Russia is former prisoner. Extremely harsh regimes is in institutions for the deprivation of freedom. Repressive social control is the best means of exclusion...

Jean Claude Salomon (Université René Descartes Paris V, France)
Policing ethics in France: Twenty two years overview.

In 1985 a police code of ethics (Le Code de déontologie policier) was introduced in France. This was one of the police reform policies introduced by the new socialist government that came to power after the 1981 residential election. Since then, a number of events and changes have occurred, impacting on the implementation of the police code of ethics. 1) the socialist party lost power, especially after the 2002 presidential election. 2) A breakdown of the major police union federation which was left of center and partly responsible for the introduction of the code of ethics resulted in a weakening of police unions in general and a shift towards the right of those remaining. 3) Immigration became a major political issue beginning in the early 1990's. 4) In the aftermath of the 9/11 bombings, France as well as other coun-

tries has increased stricter security measures and restricted some civil liberties. We will look at the introduction of a police code of ethics in France, its initial application and the new events that have strongly impacted on police ethics since then. Police ethics is an ongoing and dynamic process, as will be clearly developed, resulting today in a shift from ethics to security, as will be illustrated.

Yukka Kekkonen

n.a.

Kairiss Andris (Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Latvia)

Sensitive aspects of the development of criminal registration systems.

Central role of information in social life requires the development of new tools providing assistance in effective simplification, logical systematization and analysis of data. These tools are information systems. Criminal registration systems are being developed in the field of law enforcement in order to prevent and combat crime. The presentation, which is based on the experience of the Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Latvia, will give an overview about sensitive aspects of the development of criminal registration systems. Those aspects concern the nature of the data being collected, the collection of data, access to data, organization of functioning of the systems, collaboration between users and developers of the systems and some other issues. The sensitive aspects examined are of great importance, because the negligence regarding these aspects could cause negative or even tragic consequences.

Panel 6.5

Race, ethnicity, religion, migration and crime 1.

Michael Gottfredson (University of California, Irvine, USA)

Immigration and Crime from the Perspective of Crime Theory.

Policy discussions concerning immigration often invoke the connection between immigration and crime. This paper reviews the evidence about the connection between levels of immigration and rates of crime in Europe and the U.S. and places them in the context of crime theories. Data from California, a state with very high levels of both legal and illegal immigration are used to test theoretical expectations. The paper concludes with implications about immigration policy that are based on a connection with crime.

Periklis Papandreou (University of London and London School of Economics, UK)

The immigrant second generation in Greece: social exclusion, criminalisation and delinquency.

The 1990s signalled the transformation of Greece from a labour exporting country to a pole of attraction for hundred thousands of migrants. However, 15 years after the turning point of 1990, research interest has shifted to the so-called second generation, a term that stands for the children of immigrant origin who actually had been brought up in Greece. Relative deprivation and racist criminalisation pose some of these children to the risk of a marginalized adaptation to the host society. This paper examines the contribution that this adverse development has to juvenile delinquency.

Joanne van der Leun (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

Migrants and crime in the Netherlands.

During the past twenty years a large number of studies in several European countries have contributed to a growing insight into size, nature and causes of crime in

different immigrant groups. More recently, the presence of large numbers of illegal or undocumented immigrants in most larger European cities adds a new dimension to the study of the immigrant-crime nexus. This paper combines Dutch studies on the over-representation of legally residing immigrant youngsters in the large cities with research on illegal or undocumented immigrants in the same areas. To what extent can the findings be explained by the marginalisation or the criminalisation-thesis? And how do interventions in the spheres of immigration policies and criminal justice policies interact?

Christian Walburg, Klaus Boers (University of Münster, Germany)

Self-reported delinquency of young immigrants.

Young immigrants make up a more and more important part of the population in European cities. There is a wide discussion on whether this has an impact on the development of crime. In a German panel study (13 to 17 years) in Duisburg (20% of Turkish origin), major differences between the self-reported delinquency rates of young immigrants and locals could not be found. This result is in line but also differs from international and national studies and, particularly, from official registration rates. The causes and consequences will be discussed.

Panel 6.6

Organised crime 1.

Jana Arsovska (Catholic University Leuven, Belgium)

Understanding a culture of violence: The evolution of the Albanian organized crime groups in Europe.

“There is no fine for an offence to honour. An offence to honour is never forgiven. The person dishonoured has every right to avenge his honour; no pledge is given, no appeal is made to the Elders, no judgment is needed, no fine is taken. The strong man collects the fine himself. A man who has been dishonoured is considered dead according to the Kanun” The Kanun Nowadays, the fast growth of the Albanian organized crime groups in Europe is a well acknowledged phenomenon. Many international organizations, as well as ministries from a number of countries claim that these particular organized crime groups are well positioned to grow fast. They pose serious threat to the integrated system of the European Union because they take advantage of the process of globalization, fast money movement, rapid changes, diminished state control and weak governmental structures. This paper focuses on three (interrelated) factors among the many reasons why these criminal groups are posing serious threat to Europe. The first part of the body points out the external factors that have provided Albanian organized crime groups with perfect environment for the development of their structure. They mature fast and evolve into very sophisticated structures, which make it difficult to counter them. The second part underlines the threat of the wide range of criminal activities and their flexibility and adaptability to the Western European market needs. This continuous diversification into new criminal activities makes the ethnic Albanian organized crime groups hard to track. Accordingly, it disables law enforcement agencies to follow one pattern of criminal behaviour linked to the criminal groups. The third and most important argument is more of a socio-cultural perspective: Albanian organized crime groups pose a particular threat to Europe because of their unique culture of violence. Albania today continues to be troubled by the phenomena of the blood feud (Hakmarrija) and the re-emergence of the Kanun laws. As a result of a number of factors the revenge killings in the name of the Kanun have taken on threatening

proportions. They are reality of around 100 000 to 210 000 Albanians, in a population of 3, 5 millions. In number of villages in Northern Albania hundreds of people fear dead. Entire families live cloistered at home, afraid to leave their walled courtyards. More than 6000 murders in Albania are associated with blood feuds and somewhere between 700 and 2000 children do not go to school because of this deadly phenomenon. The blood feuds are closely linked to the notion of honour which is a strong cultural characteristic of the ethnic Albanians. The final question that this elaborate tries to tackle is whether there is any connection between the code of honour of the Sicilian Mafia and the code of honour of the Albanian organized crime groups.

Melanie Defruytier (Ghent University, Belgium)

Getting personal about the thing that is called organised crime.

Since the end of the Cold war, organised crime has been a top priority on national as well as supranational policy agenda's. Despite abundant data compilation in national and international reports on organised crime and all the academic literature available on the subject, knowledge on the 'human aspect' of this phenomenon is scarce. One explanation lies in the difficulty of conducting empirical research in this domain. It is nevertheless worthwhile to explore the merits and possibilities of setting up a qualitative research design to come to a more concrete picture of what is, but especially "who" is organised crime. The aforementioned and the interest in the 'behavioural component' will be the point of departure for a study entitled: 'Itinerant groups and organised property crimes. A study of contextual factors from an offenders' perspective. Adding context is one way of putting the phenomenon into a necessary perspective, acknowledging the role of group members another.

Kelly Hignett (Keele University, U.K.)

Organised Crime at the Heart of Europe: The Evolution of Organised Crime in Hungary and Poland.

The inclusion of ten new member states into the European Union in May 2004 created numerous challenges for European integration with regards to internal security issues, including those posed by organised crime. Organised crime exacerbates a number of issues that impact on the political and economic security of EU member states, and negatively affects the well being of EU citizens. Today, the EU openly classes organised crime as a 'significant threat' to European security and recognises many of the recent accession states as being 'on the front line of the fight against organised crime' (EU Organised Crime Situation Report, EUROPOL). One of the major developments in European criminology in recent years has been the emergence and internationalisation of organised crime in Eastern Europe. Organised crime across the region has visibly increased since the collapse of socialism in 1989, as former socialist countries have proven increasingly attractive to both indigenous and non-indigenous criminal organisations, a trend that was compounded after many of the former East bloc countries announced their desire to seek EU membership in the mid-1990s. The inclusion of many former East Bloc countries into the EU in May 2004 has led to a re-evaluation of the threat criminal operations

in Eastern Europe pose to an increasingly integrated European Union. Despite increasing interest in the region in recent years, analysts and criminologists admit that significant intelligence gaps still exist with regards to our knowledge and understanding of East European organised crime. As further attention has been focused on Eastern Europe, the international nature of organised crime in the region has become one of its defining features. Exploring the evolution of organised crime in these countries not only gives us greater insight into the affect on future EU integration, but also provides us with a fascinating case study in contemporary methods of the transplantation of criminal organisations into non-indigenous territories. Through a mixture of historical and contemporary analysis this paper will explore the evolution of organised crime in two countries in East Central Europe, Hungary and Poland. The roots of organised crime in both Hungary and Poland can be traced back to the development of socio-criminal networks under socialism, and both countries experienced a rapid expansion and modernisation of organised crime after the revolutions of 1989. Initially their shared borders with EU member states proved attractive to non-indigenous as well as indigenous criminals, making them a natural target for criminal organisations seeking to 'piggyback' into the EU free trade zone, whilst their recent inclusion into the EU in 2004 has increased their significance as target, as well as transit countries in Europe, which has influenced their attempts to fight organised crime.

Lars Korsell (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Money as the motive force underlying drug crime.

Money constitutes the motive force underlying drug crime. This type of crime is organised in the form of both dense and relatively loose-knit networks, and project-like organisations that are to be found across the whole of Sweden and that work across national borders. Drug crime is deeply rooted within the criminal community and its informal rule systems. It focuses on smuggling, distribution and the sale of drugs in the wider community. It is a multi-faceted, multi-cultural and multi-national phenomenon. The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention has been analysing this form of crime, which resulted in a book. This book concludes with proposals for offensive measures to combat drug crime. The study proceeds on the basis of the international research literature on organised crime in general, and organised drug crime in particular. In the context of three empirical studies, we have examined the organisational patterns of drug crime in Sweden. These studies comprise a survey of all court judgements and pre-trial investigations published and conducted in 2002 (serious drug smuggling offences), a charting of existing networks (network analysis) and an extensive interview study (based on almost 50 interviews) with inmates, customs officers, police and prosecutors.

Panel 6.7

Victims.

Andrew Costello (University of Sheffield, UK)

Predicting victimisation-using offender data.

Whilst methods of predicting household crime victimisation are already in use, (ie repeat victimisation) the best available predictor is, in fact, households with active offenders present. Up to 60% of a sample of 'chronically' victimised households in South Yorkshire contain an active offender. The relationship between offending and victimisation is complex and fluid.

Johnatan Doak, David O'Mahony (University of Sheffield and Queen's Belfast, UK)

The Vengeful Victim: Myth or Reality?

Recent years have witnessed a number of initiatives throughout Europe and beyond that aim to give the victim a voice in the criminal justice system and in particular within the sentencing process. Although it is widely recognised that victims themselves may reap considerable benefits from such participation, there are fears that the participation of a 'third party' could inject an additional degree of punitivism into the sentencing decision, and thereby endanger the traditional goals and values of criminal justice. Such fears often stem from the portrayal of victims as vengeful or irrational individuals, who are unable to take into account the underlying factors that gave rise to offending behaviour or the particular rehabilitative needs of individuals. Drawing on the findings of a study of restorative conferencing in Northern Ireland, this paper questions the degree to which victims seek vengeance or harsh outcomes within restorative processes. It is argued that while there are a number of legitimate concerns about the proper role of the victim within the criminal justice system, empirical evidence does not bear out the argument that victims should be excluded from decision-making processes simply because they are likely to expect or demand the imposition of harsher sentences.

Giovanna Tagliacozzo (ISTAT, Italy)

Victimization rates for bag-snatching, pickpocket, robbery, assault, threat, burglary, motor vehicle theft in Italy -from the 2002 National Institute Victimization Survey.

Victimization rates for bag-snatching, pickpocket, robbery, assault, threat, burglary, motor vehicle theft in Italy - from the 2002 National Institute Victimization Survey – shall be presented with a study of the factors associated reporting to the police and reasons of unreported incidents. Furthermore a multivariate analysis shall describe offenders and victims characteristics related to different types of crime.

Panel 6.8

International and comparative criminal justice 1.

Madonna Maidment (University of Guelph, Canada)

Righting the Wrongs: A Comparative Analyses of Redress Mechanisms for Dealing with Wrongful Convictions in Canada and Europe.

Public inquiries have increasingly become the panacea for dealing with wrongful convictions in Canada. Since 1989, five commissions of inquiry have been struck to investigate miscarriages of justice in respective Canadian provinces. This paper looks comparatively at this inquisitorial approach to remedying wrongful convictions in Canada and Europe.

Helena McFarquhar (Anglia Polytechnic University, UK)

Procedural Challenges of European Integration: A Contemporary Study of Adversarial and Inquisitorial Criminal Processes in Europe.

Integration is having an impact at many levels in criminal justice systems within Europe-on substantive law, sources, drafting, interpretation and procedure. This paper addresses the issue of whether there is a discernible trend away from the clear dichotomy of adversarial and inquisitorial procedures, traditionally associated with the common law and civilian systems respectively. What is seen as constituting serious crime might not be so different in European countries but the traditional arrangements whereby criminal guilt is established could not be more different.

The adversarial approach of the common law in England and Wales, focusing on the contest between the parties, is said to be concerned with proof rather than truth which is the perceived focus of the judge-dominated inquisitorial approach of civilian systems: contest versus inquest? The question posed is whether it is becoming possible to speak, if not of Europeanisation, at least of harmonisation or convergence of criminal trial processes across Europe? The challenge has, perhaps, been

greatest for England and Wales and there is clear evidence that adversarial procedures are accommodating many aspects of the inquisitorial system. However there is also evidence that this is not a one-way process. This paper explores these trends and their influences and assesses the implications for the traditional cultures, structures and arrangements in European criminal justice systems.

Catriona Storey-Whyte (AudioLex Forensic, UK)

Cross border, cross linguistic and cross cultural criminal investigation in an expanded Europe; challenges and opportunities.

Dealing with cross border crime takes us into a linguistic and cultural maze. As techniques in electronic surveillance, whether for counter terrorist purposes or for the investigation of domestic crime, develop rapidly, the ability of investigators and the criminal justice system to keep up becomes threatened. Removing the borders will not remove linguistic and cultural differences. Acquiring vast quantities of surveillance product is easy, but of little use unless it can be analysed. This paper makes some recommendations for the training of specialist forensic linguists and interpreters.

Alline Pedra Jorge, Martin Kiliass (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Looking forward to the satisfaction of victims of violence: a new challenge for the European Union.

In a context of violence and fear of impunity all over the world, what are the feelings and expectations of the victims of violence from the criminal justice? Our hypothesis is that the victim of crime is considered as an object of investigation, not as a subject of rights. Moreover, the criminal justice works in a way that the victim is very rarely invited to participate into the process. But this feeling of frustration can decrease with the work of functional centres of assistance, public policy created to support, compensate moral and physical harms, protect and strengthen the rights of the victims in the criminal system. In order to understand this issue and propose more appropriate public policies for victims' satisfaction, we decided to listen to victims of violence. Qualitative research was made interviewing 20 victims of crime who had decided to report the event to the police, in Lausanne, Switzerland. The questions were asked in an indirect form in order to make them feeling free to speak. The results of this survey, which are listed below, confirmed our hypothesis. First of all, even though the existence of victims' rights is established by the law, there were moments where their affairs were neither taken into account, nor investigated by the police, which demonstrate the lack of attention to the victims. Some of the people interviewed described the criminal justice as 'a world different than mine'. Mainly victims of partner violence were not satisfied because, instead of being supported to keep on the prosecution, some judges tried to convince them to quit the complaint. On the other hand, all the victims interviewed said clearly that they would not have continued the prosecution if they were not being supported by the Centre of Assistance LAVI. These results made us conclude that with an adequate support, victims can start to report more the crimes to the police, decreasing

the disparity between the official statistics and the victimization rates revealed by the International Crime Victimization Surveys (ICVS). Furthermore, the assistance provided to the victims is a measure of justice, since they are the passive subjects of the criminal action who suffer from its consequences. This is the way to reach victims satisfaction and consequently expect their contribution to the best functioning of the criminal justice in Europe.

Panel 6.9

Juvenile justice 2

Uberto Gatti (University of Genoa, Italy)
latrogenic effect of juvenile justice in Canada.

Labelling theory has been the subject of intense debate, which has often been influenced more by ideological parameters than empirical ones. The studies that have attempted to evaluate this theory have yielded contrasting results. The present study uses data from the Montreal Longitudinal Experimental Study to investigate whether intervention by the juvenile justice system in adolescence increases involvement in adult crime (official and self-reported). The study considers self-reported crime in childhood, adolescence and adulthood, and introduces individual, family and social variables into its analysis. The results show that intervention by the juvenile justice system greatly increases the likelihood of involvement with the penal system in adulthood, and tends to increase, albeit to a lesser extent, the probability of criminal behaviour as an adult. Having a criminal record as a minor is a source of considerable discrimination and markedly augments the subsequent probability of prosecution.

Erika Varadi-Csema (University of Miskolc, Hungary)
New tendencies in the juvenile criminal justice in Hungary.

The negative changes on the field of child and juvenile crime need new answers from the Hungarian criminal policy too. The big question is the orientation of these answers. Among the EU-countries we can notice the marks of different criminal political approach. The international documents of UNO and COE emphasize the important role of the alternative sanctions, diversion, mediation, compensation etc. The Hungarian juvenile justice system is a real justice model, but in the last years some institution on the field of juvenile justice was changed.

Melissa Vanbeselaere, Jenneke Christiaens (Free University Brussels, Belgium)
Pedagogical communication as a characteristic of the juvenile justice system?

In 1965, the Belgian Youth Protection Act confirmed and consolidated the protective goal of the juvenile justice system, based upon the notion “the interests of the minor”. This welfare model became however strongly criticized since the early seventies. During the course of this debate, different approaches have been put forward so that reform and practices moved either towards a sanctional/justice model, a welfare model, or a restorative justice model. It is remarkable that each of these approaches claim that the pedagogical/educational character of the imposed measures and treatment of juveniles as being of great importance. Moreover, they claim that a pedagogically sound and constructive communication with juveniles is essential. Several studies have gone into the question of communication within the practice of criminal courts. For instance, Hoefnagels (1987) described that formal judicial rituals employed in the courtroom have a strong impact on the feelings and emotions of a suspect. Bal (1988) pointed out that the court rituals are oppressive and that verbal court communication is of a coercive nature. More specifically concerning juvenile justice courts, Weijers (1990) stated that juvenile justice judges often fail to fulfil their moral/pedagogical task although this moral/pedagogical aspect is considered important. In Belgium, Vanneste (2001) and Delens-Ravier and Thibaut (2002) explored how minors perceive and experience their appearance before the juvenile judge. These minors indicated that they didn't feel like a real participant to their own case and they thought that all decisions were already taken at the time of their appearance and that nobody really listened to them. No research has been done on the communicative practices of the Belgian juvenile justice courts. In this paper we will present our research project that questions which goals juvenile judges want to achieve through the communication process and how they and the minors involved, conceive and experience this process itself. We also need a neutral third party, who observes the course and development of this communicative process. Through observations and interviews with juvenile judges and minors, we will try to formulate an answer with respect of these issues. The results of our first explorative observations will be discussed in our paper.

Robert Opora (University of Gdańsk, Poland)
Factors influencing effectiveness of the juvenile justice system.

The article concerns personal and environmental factors influencing effectiveness of the juvenile justice system. The survey was based on the Polish juvenile justice system, but it concerns the European standards treating of juvenile delinquency. In the paper there is presented also the perspective from the point of community service, which is very close engaged to the juvenile justice system in Poland. For the presentation the causal factor I used the graph, which is called graph of Ishikawa and Pareto – the graph reasons and effects. In the survey 148 polish juvenile judges took a part. The results of the research could be useful for improving Polish juvenile justice system and probably some of the issues could be extrapolated to other country juvenile justice systems.

Panel 6.10

Fear of crime 2.

Elisabeth Burney (Cambridge University, UK)

The sense of insecurity attributed to social and environmental incivilities.

The sense of insecurity attributed to social and environmental incivilities is a common theme in western cultures, but the impact varies according to how well individuals, neighbourhoods and wider populations are protected from anxieties of both personal and global origin. Likewise the sanctioned response to incivilities varies with political cultures and legal traditions. My paper examines these ideas in the context of research in Britain, the Netherlands and Sweden

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

Measurement of fear of crime.

Fear of crime became the last 15 years a more and more important topic in Criminology. Victim Surveys regularly include some questions about that topic. The operationalization of fear of crime is widely influenced by the standard question, asking for feeling of insecurity walking alone after the dark in the living area. Because fear of crime has an influence on crime policy and the results of relevant surveys are used to give reason for harsher laws and punishment it is important to have valid results about this topic. The results of a German survey are reported showing that the information about fear of crime of traditional surveys are overestimated. The results are discussed on the background of possibilities to increase the validity of measuring fear of crime.

Philippe Lamon (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Measuring the Feeling of Insecurity.

The feeling of insecurity is a phenomenon diffuse and difficult to measure. People usually associate this feeling to the fear of crime, but the comprehension of the

insecurity also seems to have to call upon other factors, which consider not only the criminological dimension of the fear, but also its components socio-economic. Crime certainly generates fear, but this insecurity is not only conditioned by the crime itself. Indeed, fears also depend on the social context in which people live. Beyond the individual feeling of insecurity, develops an important concern for the problems of safety and criminality which are, for a number of people, one of the most important social problems currently. However, when debating about the feeling of insecurity, it is very important to distinguish people who are simply afraid of those who are worried by the phenomenon. People who feel insecure certainly are worried by their living condition, but part of the population regards the insecurity as a current and important social problem, without having individual fears. The goal of this topic is to distinguish the important differences between the feeling of insecurity and the concern related to the security problem. The purpose of this subject is thus to recall that the feeling of insecurity is not synonymous with concern about safety. From two surveys carried out at one year of interval in the French-speaking region of Switzerland, various categories of citizens more or less concerned according to their feeling of insecurity can be distinguished in order to better know the different kinds of population confronted in various ways with safety problems.

Andromachi Tseloni (University of Macedonia, Greece)

Fear of Crime, Perceived Disorders and Property Crime: A Multivariate Analysis at the Area Level.

This work estimates models of an area's fear of crime, perceived disorders and property crime rates over area characteristics and region of England and Wales while taking into account their interdependence via the multivariate feature of multilevel modelling. It employs data from the 2000 British Crime Survey and the 1991 (U.K.) Census at the postcode sector level. The study shows that the effects of area characteristics and region on fear of crime, disorders and property crime rates are not uniform. Roughly half of the between areas covariance of property crime rates and each crime perception, i.e., fear of crime and perceived disorders, is explained. The most efficient measure for a set of targets and diffusion or displacement effects of crime reduction or public reassurance initiatives, which are informed by multivariate multilevel empirical models, may be estimated.

Panel 6.11

Criminal justice system 4.

Chrisje Brants, Kees Barnts (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands)

Media, citizen(ship) and criminal justice: a changing relationship? The case of the Netherlands.

The media have always been assigned a certain role in the framing of dominant messages about the nature of crime, criminals and criminal justice. This has mostly been approached from the idea of the effects of media coverage, although which effects and how these are researched depends very much on the point of view and discipline of the researcher. Less attention in criminology has been paid to the functions of the media as such in society (disseminators of fact and opinion, platform for rational political debate, public watchdog, providers of amusement) and to how these relate to public communication about crime and justice within the (changing) parameters of the criminal justice system. Using the Netherlands as a case study, this paper will examine that interrelationship. We assume a shift in both the parameters of the criminal justice system corresponding to the development of a society of risk and insecurity e.g. public demand for security, more punitivity, more room for participation and emotion in what is essentially a professional and rational institution and in the social, political and economic conditions under which the media operate e.g. greater demand for political transparency, commercialisation and competition, 'dumbing down'. The paper will describe these developments in the Netherlands in short and go on to ask how they relate to each other and what their consequences are for social and political discourse on the criminal justice system.

Sam Lewis, Peter Raynor (University of Leeds, UK)

Irish Experiences of the English Criminal Justice System.

Discrimination and disadvantage are recurring themes in the literature on the Irish in Britain (see, for example, the Commission on the Future of Multi-Ethnic Britain 2000). Writers on Irish people in the criminal justice system tend to argue that here too they experience discrimination and disadvantage. The Commission on the

Future of Multi-Ethnic Britain (2000) claims that 'Irish people as well as African-Caribbean people are disproportionately affected' by stops and searches by the police (p. 119), and that (p. 126) there is a widespread 'perception in Asian, black and Irish communities that the criminal justice system is not just'. Further, it has been argued that Irish people are disproportionately stopped by the police, disproportionately the victims of street crime, over-represented in remands into custody, and more likely to be jailed than other ethnic groups (Fletcher et al. 1997). The very limited evidence that exists in relation to Irish probationers also suggests that they may receive differential and discriminatory treatment (Devereaux 1999). Travellers, as highlighted by Power (2003), are especially vulnerable to discrimination, particularly in respect of their supposed unsuitability for community supervision, which he suggests may increase the risk of their receiving short custodial sentences. This paper reports the findings of a study of the needs and experiences of Irish men on probation in England, funded by the National Probation Directorate of England and Wales. The research was conducted in Manchester and Merseyside probation areas by academics from Swansea and Lancaster Universities. The aims of the research were:

- To gain an understanding of 'the Irish identity' and explore definitions of 'Irishness'
- To examine Irish offenders' experiences of social exclusion
- To collect systematic information on the criminogenic needs of Irish offenders
- To explore the views of Irish offenders about their experiences of probation supervision, particularly in relation to their current probation order (or community rehabilitation order) or licence
- To study Irish offenders' experiences of the criminal justice system, looking in particular at the possible existence of differential sentencing patterns
- To explore the specific needs of Irish Travellers.

Debora Moolenaar (Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands)

A forecasting model for the justice chain: recent developments.

The justice chain consists among others of victims, suspects, prosecution, imprisonment, civil disputes, administrative disputes etc. Although the various links are often studied separately, they are rarely viewed in connection to each other. What happens to one link in the chain if changes take place in another link, is rarely considered. If it is considered the effects are usually subject to educated guesses. To know more about how changes in one link of the justice chain affects the other links the WODC, the research institute of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, has started to develop a forecasting model. Last year the first part of this model became operational, which covers the criminal justice chain. The criminal justice chain model consist of 17 links: police, public prosecutor, court, unconditional sentence, fine-collection agency, the resettlement organization, remand custody, child protection services, custody of illegal immigrants, prison, community services for youngsters, legal aid appeal, interpreter appeal, forensic research organization, victim aid, trust for victims of violent crime, and compensation appeal. The first version of the model was presented last year at the ESC-meeting. Since then the model has been updated. This year the model was used for the first time to make forecasts of crime, prosecution, sentencing etc. This paper describes the updates and the results of the first forecasts.

Sarah van Praet (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Managerialism in the criminal justice system in Belgium.

Since the '90, many authors, such as Simon, Feeley, Bottoms, Wilson and Raine, have pointed out the appearance of actuarialism in penalty. Garland, in the first chapter of his book "The Culture of Control", states that one of the features of late modern penalty is the introduction of management philosophies and techniques in the penal system. In this paper, we will examine this tendency towards managerialism in Belgian penalty, focusing on one, crucial part of management implementation: evaluation. The way the evaluation is carried out, its focuses, reveals which goals are prioritized, and reveals to the objectives of penalty in a more global approach. Looking at the evolution of evaluations in the Belgian criminal justice system, the importance of client satisfaction appears especially from the late '90. This development has to be situated in the larger context of the introduction of "Total Quality Management", one of the current leading management philosophies. The importance of client satisfaction demonstrates the changing attitude of policy makers towards the penal system. These changes are different from the fundamental objectives of the continental criminal justice system, such as equality and the distribution of social justice. This paper aims to illustrate the tendency of implementing managerialist values, in particular those of Total Quality Management in the Belgian criminal justice system. The findings are based on the study of international academic literature on management and actuarialism on the one hand and an analysis of selected authoritative documents with regard to the Belgian criminal justice system (management plan of the federal public service of justice, opening speeches by the procurator general, so called mercuriales) on the other. The conclusion will focus on the social consequences of prioritizing client satisfaction above the fundamental values, such as equality and the distribution of social justice.

Panel 7

Panel 7.1

Some Fundamental Issues in Juvenile Justice.

Donna Bishop (Northeastern University Boston, USA)

Transfer of Juveniles to the adult criminal court in the US.

In the last decade virtually every state in the U.S. has revised its juvenile code to facilitate transfer of juveniles to criminal court for prosecution and punishment as adults. This paper examines transfer trends and patterns and presents empirical research on effects of transfer on youth and justice agencies. The implications of the findings for youth development and juvenile justice policy are discussed.

Ido Weijers (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands)

Transfer of Juveniles to the Adult Criminal court in the Netherlands.

There are strong arguments - biological, psychiatric and psychological arguments - for upholding strict upperboundaries for the treatment of young offenders in court. Intuitively, Dutch magistrates are not willing to transfer juveniles to the adult court. Most of them are even convinced that in their court there is no transfer at all. Yet, of all cases heard by the Dutch Youth Courts concerning juvenile offenders every year about 2% is transferred to the adult court. Since the renewal of the Dutch juvenile justice legislation there are three legal but rather unspecified reasons for transfer, which may be given separately: the seriousness of the offence, the personality of the offender or the circumstances. We have examined the cases and the motivations for these decisions and we will present an overview and an evaluation of the trends.

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

A Comparative view of juvenile justice system.

A comparison of changes in the juvenile justice system in 19 countries showed some interesting trends. There appears to be a clear separation between Anglo-

Saxon countries which are inspired by the US example in more or less explicit ways, and countries from the European continent, including the new EU member states. Major and recent changes in juvenile justice legislation are discussed in the perspective of children's rights and innovations in interventions.

Panel 7.2

New Punitiveness.

David Brown (University of NSW, Sydney, Australia)
Penal Practice and the Discursive.

There are tendencies in some accounts of the 'new punitiveness' to minimize penal contestation, exaggerate the return of cultures and practices of cruelty and punitiveness and underplay the resilience of penal welfarism and its social democratic heritage. These tendencies stem in part from an emphasis on the discursive at the expense of the empirical and penal practice. This paper examines NSW (Australia) penal practice since 1970 and finds continuity and rupture, along with the 'volatile and contradictory'.

Mark Brown (University of Melbourne, Australia)
Liberal exclusions and the new punitiveness.

Many accounts of the rise of a new punitiveness in contemporary western societies suggest that it marks a point of rupture or transformation. Often, severely punitive practices are held to be inconsistent with the tenets of modernity that have guided punishment practices for the last 100 years or more. In this paper I argue that the form of political liberalism under which modern societies have developed holds within it a special place practices of radical exclusion. These, I suggest, can be traced back to the need of nineteenth century liberal theorists, such as John Stuart Mill, to provide an account and justification for colonialism and its despotic government of subordinate peoples. As a result I propose a strong definition of what we might regard as a 'new punitiveness', one based on the radical withdrawal of established citizenship rights, and trace the extent of such new punitive tendencies in societies of the English speaking west.

Simon Hallsworth (London Metropolitan University)

The New Punitiveness in Europe: Issues, Debates and Perspectives.

While evidence attests to a more punitive turn in societies such as the US and to a lesser extent the UK, the degree to which a 'new punitiveness' may be identified within other European remains an issue for debate and discussion. This paper considers how the new punitiveness has been articulated and theorised in relation to Anglo American penal trends and concludes by raising a series of questions concerning the extent to which these trends reflect and predict current penal developments across Europe or diverge significantly from them. It is intended that this paper will establish the basis for a wider discussion about the new punitiveness in Europe.

Panel 7.3

Criminology and international crimes

Alette Smeulers (Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Maastricht University, The Netherlands)

Typology of perpetrators of international crimes.

The aim of this paper is to present a typology of perpetrators of international crimes such as torture and genocide. Perpetrators commit these crimes in a very specific political, ideological and institutional context. The committed crimes are crimes of obedience not crimes of deviance. Almost all perpetrators go through a specific transformation process yet perpetrators differ in why they commit these crimes. Examples of types are avenger, profiteer, professional.

Uwe Ewald (Max Planck Institut, Freiburg, Germany and ICTY)

International Evidentiary Process and Truth Finding – Judicial Reconstruction of War Crimes.

Evidently, international criminal justice differs considerably from national criminal justice systems. Not only that international criminal justice cannot rely directly on 'own' law enforcement agencies comparable to national states, hence has to use international approaches to investigate crimes and conduct criminal prosecution and adjudication, the nature of war crimes requires a unique approach to reconstruct information on war crimes in order to establish individual criminal liability. This particular situation is highly influential on methodologies of empirical research and analysis during investigation, prosecution and adjudication of war crimes. The paper presents an analysis of the ICTY evidentiary process as shaped by the Rules of Procedure and Evidence as practised and developed during more than 10 years. The analysis focuses on validity and reliability issues in the production of facts of the crimes as evidence, applied methods of research and crime analysis and touches upon the question how criminological knowledge relates to the evidentiary process in war crimes trials. Eventually, the paper reflects on the question how the so-called hybrid nature of the ICTY in a combination of civil and common law tradi-

tions refers to the issue of 'procedural' and 'material truth' of individual criminal behaviour against the backdrop of the armed conflict in which war crimes were committed. Yet, the presentation of contextual and specific facts of the crime as presented in international criminal justice can be evaluated in contrast to the 'historical truth' within the collective memory of the former conflicting parties.

Panel 7.4

Crime and criminal justice: at the crossroads between social sciences, ethics and history 2.

Michael Bakaoukas (The University of Piraeus, Greece)

The concept of 'crime' in ancient Greek popular morality. From the ancient Greek 'crime' (krima/crimen) as a social misconduct or an intellectual error to the Christian 'crime' as a moral sin.

What is the ethics of 'crime'? Is there any universally accepted definition of crime? Is 'crime' just a social convention (moral scepticism) or an objective natural law reality (moral realism)? According to the ancient Greek 'realist' morality, it is imperative that there should be a universal definition of 'crime' beyond the cultural, historical, and ethical background. However, as ERCES points out, in our society which is characterized by the loss of common morals and supra-individual values, crime can no longer be defined as an offence that hurt common consciousness. We should take into account the Western tradition of philosophical thinking about ethics, and define crime in (social-philosophical-historical) context. This paper examines the etymological, conceptual and ethical roots of Western 'crime'. These roots consist in the great ethical traditions that determine the Western European culture, e.g., the "ethics in ancient Greece", the "medieval ethics", and "modern moral philosophy". The international term "crime" derives from the Latin word "crimen (criminis)" which comes from the Greek word "krima" ("egklema") meaning at the beginning "judgment" (krisis). That is, the Greek word for "crime" is the conceptual ancestor of the modern concept "crime". The examination of hundred of crime-terms in the ancient Greek and Byzantine Greek literature shows us that there was a shift of meaning of the word "crime". The ancient Greek (and Latin) word "crime" means first a social-political or intellectual decision-error which is to be judged by the polis, whereas the same Christian (Greek and Latin) word means "moral sin". The ancient Greek moral-

ity is secular in comparison with the non-secular, theological Christian morality. Is this the reason for the shift of meaning at issue?

Caroline L. Davey and Andrew B. Wootton (The University of Salford, UK)

Manufactured Good: Embedding & Evaluating Crime Prevention within Design Development.

Through initiatives such as Design Against Crime (DAC), European designers, manufacturers and developers are being encouraged to address crime and related social issues within development projects. But how can we evaluate their efforts, when design operates within different national contexts and covers a broad range of disciplines? From product and graphic design, to landscape design, architecture and planning? Funded by the European Commission's AGIS (2003) programme, this paper presents the DAC Evaluation Framework being created to support and evaluate design-centred crime prevention within development projects. The Framework draws on research undertaken since the 1960s on success factors in new product development (NPD). The DAC Evaluation Framework provides designers, manufacturers and developers with detailed guidance on how to integrate crime prevention within activities undertaken during the development cycle. The Framework covers the entire product lifecycle, including maintenance, monitoring and business learning. It focuses on key NPD success factors, the attributes, activities and approaches highlighted by the NPD literature as increasing the chances of a development being successful. These are the activities that development organisations should be seeking to implement for commercial reasons, anyway. By integrating crime prevention within these activities, the Framework seeks to embed Design Against Crime within development organisations by 'slipping it in their food', so to speak. The process approach to embedding crime prevention within products, services and environments is transferable between different contexts and design disciplines. The Framework also aims to enable researchers and crime prevention experts to conduct rigorous evaluations of design solutions, providing an Interview Pro Forma and Report Structure for this purpose. Project partners are validating the Framework against ten design development projects in the UK, Netherlands, Austria, Greece and Poland. There are significant differences between European countries in terms of their support of and need for design-centred crime prevention. The design-centred approach is more established in the UK and Netherlands, where it is supported by the police and government policies/legislation. This approach is newer to Austria and Germany, however, where crime levels are lower and concerns focus on fear of crime and social inclusion. Instruments are being developed to help identify and understand the impact of national context on design-centred crime prevention. The DAC Evaluation Framework will be launched November 2005.

Michelle Jeffrey (Department of Criminology, The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Ethnic minority youth and juvenile justice in Victoria, Australia. An analysis of the construction of difference.

Ethnic minority youth create new challenges for juvenile justice within Australia in terms of how young offenders are responded to. The ways in which ethnicity is

acknowledged is central to how the young people themselves are viewed and ultimately how they experience the juvenile justice system. This presentation is based on interviews with juvenile justice workers and case file analysis. It explores some key issues which help account for why young offenders from ethnic minority backgrounds risk being categorized and responded to in terms of their 'difference'.

Thomas Albert Gilly (ERCES, France)

'M' by Fritz Lang. Lessons on Criminology and Criminal Justice.

This paper addresses the actuality and the relevance of one of the most celebrated movies of the world for criminological and criminal justice issues. Intelligence and crime, formal and informal social reaction against crime, the relation between law and morals are among the topics that will be discussed. The paper provides for a focus on the various justice conceptions that the movie discusses, e.g. remedial/retributive; natural/conventional; absolute/relative justice. The staging of "catharsis" will be analyzed.

Panel 7.5

Juvenile violence.

Cathy Brolet (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

The Concept of "meaningless violence".

In criminological literature the concept of 'meaningless violence' gains popularity, especially when referring to young people as perpetrators. To begin to understand the reasons why juveniles commit acts of violence it is important to know what they have been through. The stories of their lives tell us about their past experiences within the family, at school, among peers; that made them who they are today. In this paper I will present to you that part of my research that, through interviews with violent juveniles, will give you a glimpse at the life-events that may contribute to criminal violence among youngsters.

Tony Jefferson (Keele University, UK)

Tough on hate, tough on the causes of hate: a critical look at the British policy on racially motivated offending.

In the wake of the apparent growth of 'hate' crimes – exemplified dramatically in the murder of a young, black man, Stephen Lawrence, in 1993 – and of police failures in this area – highlighted in the critical MacPherson Report (1999) that belatedly followed the Lawrence killing – the 'New Labour' government instituted a series of changes summed up in the slogan 'tough on crime (or hate), tough on the causes of crime (or hate)'. Using material from a recently completed study of racially motivated crime in one deprived part of Britain, Stoke-on-Trent, the paper shows how 'New Labour's' somewhat contradictory policy not only misses the point about much racially-motivated offending, but often ends up being counter productive in practice. Until policy is able properly to address both sides of the slogan, and finds appropriate ways to get as tough on the causes of hate as it can be tough on hate, this situation is unlikely to improve.

Olga Siegmunt, Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Attitudes towards instrumental and non-instrumental violence among Russian and German juveniles and its relevance for cross-national research on criminal behaviour.

Data of a survey on victimization, delinquency, and attitudes towards violence among representative samples of juveniles in Russia (Volgograd) (N = 1747) and several cities of Germany (N = 7238) show that measures of attitudes towards violence have a different factorial structure in Russia and Germany. In Germany attitudes towards instrumental violence and non-instrumental violence are highly correlated whereas in Russia its correlation is smaller. Additionally, as compared to Germany, juveniles in Russia show less positive attitudes towards non-instrumental violence but more positive attitudes towards instrumental violence. This corresponds to higher victimization rates and delinquency as to robbery and extortion and lower rates as to simple assaults in Russia. The results are discussed with respect to the socio-economic changes in Russia and its relevance for cross-national research on criminal behaviour.

Michael Windzio (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, Germany)

Grievous bodily harm offences committed by juveniles: Ethnic, cultural and family factors on prevalence, incidence and onset in the life course.

Focussing on grievous bodily harm offences, the aim of this study is to explain the prevalence, incidence and onset of offences in the life course with reference to ethnic, cultural and family factors. First, the question of how parental educational behaviour and ethnic origin influences the onset of delinquency in the life course will be investigated. Secondly, ethnic, cultural and family related determinants of offences committed in the age of 14 to 17 are analysed in order to build a link between cultural and personal determinants of violent behaviour: If ethnic differences in the onset of violent behaviour during childhood corresponded to a pattern similar to violent behaviour in the age of 14 to 17, we could associate cultural determinants with Gottfredson's and Hirschi's (1990) assumption that personal traits of delinquent persons appear early in childhood and are rather stable over the life course. In the light of these theoretical arguments, family factors shape the personality of the child and the level of self-control a person is endowed with later on. Possibly, interethnic cultural differences result in higher or lower self control and it is questionable if another important cultural determinant, which is norms of masculine violence ("culture of honour") in this study, has an independent impact if self control is already part of the model. In the following study based on German data from large school surveys conducted in the years 1998 and 2000, it will be demonstrated that the onset as well as the prevalence and incidence of grievous bodily harm offences differ between ethnic groups. Furthermore, these differences can at least partially be explained by educational behaviour of parents, norms of masculine violence ("culture of honour") and particularly by the "temper" sub-dimension of self-control (Grasmick/Tittla et al. 1993). Prevalence and incidence of violent offences are analysed by using a two step model for count data. This model, which is called zero-inflated negative binomial regression, fits count data consisting of very large proportions with zero counts – the usual case in an analysis of self report-

ed grievous offences. Compared with other count regression models, the two step model gives best predictions of the observed number of offences. This is due to the fact that it takes the large group of juveniles who strongly desist from committing serious violent offences into account. One of the main result is, that but both constructs do not sufficiently explain the propensity of offences for each ethnic group – even if each construct has an high impact on grievous bodily harm offences.

Panel 7.6

Organised crime 2.

Angie Heal (University of Sheffield, UK)
Crack Cocaine Markets in South Yorkshire.

As with many other parts of the UK, crack cocaine use and supply has spread throughout South Yorkshire. This situation has been closely monitored over the last three years and reveals patterns of inter-dependency between differing markets within the county. A detailed presentation will be given describing the supply and demand factors of crack cocaine, and what multi-agency interventions have been found to be particularly effective.

Giang Ly Isenring, Martin Kiliass (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
Summary of the situation in Switzerland regarding the cannabis market.

Appointed by the Federal Office of Public Health and together with four other Swiss Institutes specialized in drug addiction research, the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law (ICDP - University of Lausanne) has conducted, in 2004, two studies on the Swiss cannabis market: a cannabis shop survey and a "fake-client" study. Besides, the ICDP also set up a panel study related to police/justice, bringing together numbers of key informants of four different cantons. The panel study relied on the observations of these experts concerning the evolution of the police and justice activity in the field of cannabis. These studies aimed to collect data and provide the authorities with some new forms of knowledge regarding the cannabis issues.

Barbara Vettori (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)
Towards a measurement of organised crime: mapping and comparing data sources on organised crime at international, regional and MS levels. Results from the EUSTOC Project under the AGIS Programme.

This paper reviews the state of the art of existing data sources on organised crime set up at international, regional and national (within the EU) levels - in terms of who

collects statistics on organised crime, what kind of data are collected and how these are collected (data collection criteria) - in order to evidence common points (symmetries) and divergences (asymmetries) in the collection of these data. The purpose, as far as the analysis of national (within the EU) data sources on organised crime is concerned, is to assist the EU Commission's work in further harmonising MS OC data collection systems. The paper presents the results of the Study "EUSTOC - Developing an EU statistical apparatus for measuring Organised Crime, assessing its risk and evaluating organised crime policies", which was carried out by Transcrime in cooperation with the Applied Criminology Group (University of Huddersfield, UK), the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France), and Europol as 'associate support member'. It was financed by the European Commission under the 2003 AGIS Programme.

Panel 7.7

Imprisonment 2.

Anthea Hucklesby, Emma Wincup (University of Leeds, UK)

Implementing Resettlement Initiatives for Short-Sentence Prisoners.

Within England and Wales, there is a long-established tradition of resettlement activity within prisons undertaken by both voluntary sector agencies and the probation service. However, during the past decade resettlement activity has been afforded a greater priority than ever before. In response, a number of innovative multi-agency projects have been developed at a national and regional level. This paper presents the findings of an evaluation of one regional project (the Connect project) and highlights the challenges of implementing a new resettlement initiative. Connect is a partnership between Probation and Prison Services in one English region. It is part funded by the European Social Fund and focuses upon reducing barriers to employability for short-sentence prisoners (i.e. those serving sentences of less than 12 months). The project is designed for prisoners who are from, or intend to return to, one of the four probation areas in the region. The target groups are male prisoners aged 18-25, all women prisoners aged 18 and over and all minority ethnic prisoners aged 18 and over.

Mairead Seymour (Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland)

Homeless Progression Routes amongst Irish Prisoners: The Implications for Reintegration.

A growing body of literature on homelessness in the general population (Anderson & Tulloch, 2000; Fitzpatrick et al., 2000) identifies the notion of homelessness as a process rather than as a situation. It is described as “the notion that individuals and households may move between being homeless, poorly housed and adequately/well housed” (Anderson & Tulloch, 2000: 4). This paper focuses on homeless individuals in custody in Dublin. It argues that while many homeless prisoners share similar progression routes into and out of homelessness with the general homeless population, the experience of custody is likely to exacerbate the homeless experience. Previous research suggests that a period of incarceration

increases an individual's risk of becoming homeless (Carlen, 1983; Piliavin et al., 1993; Yanetta et al., 1999). Indeed, Paylor (1992) found that less than half ex-prisoners were able to return to their previous address and 40% were released to no fixed abode. Carlisle's (1996) study also found that all of the ex-prisoners living in private rented accommodation prior to imprisonment lost their accommodation on release. This paper discusses the progression route of prisoners into homelessness and imprisonment highlighting the cyclical nature of the pathways as well as the implications for reintegration amongst such prisoners.

Julie Strypstein (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Conditional release: the Belgian situation and a European perspective.

The increase of the prison population is an international phenomenon. The penitentiary inflation was the starting point of our research. In general, there are two ways to deal with the penitentiary inflation; the so called "front door" and the "back door" - strategy. The "front door" - strategy means that one tries to stop the inflow of prisoners, the "back door"- strategy aims to influence the prison population by stimulating early release. Different forms of early release exist and one of them is the conditional release. A research by Tubex and Tournier (2000) for the Council for Penological co-operation of the Council of Europe describes the different systems of early release in different European countries. We concentrate on these systems and the goals that are aimed by early release in four countries. This paper starts with a brief description of the early release systems of France, The Netherlands and Sweden (a so-called progressive country on penal matters). Then we will describe the Belgian system, where two different systems exist: the provisional and the conditional release. We will concentrate on the conditional release. Since 1999 a new law on conditional release was introduced. This new law involved the following changes: (1) the final decision for conditional release is no longer taken by the minister of Justice but by a multidisciplinary board composed of full-time professionals. (2) There has been a switch in the pursued objectives from a "reform" - ideology to a "social reintegration" - ideology, but also a more "risk coverage" - ideology. Besides the possibility of reintegration of the prisoner, the protection of the society becomes an important element in the decision making process. The conditions that are connected to the early release concern the interdiction to commit new crimes and the obligation of social supervision, but also the protection of the society and the victims.

Hilde Tubex (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Welfare aid in Flemish prisons.

The Flemish (regional) Ministry of Welfare has decided in 2000 to introduce welfare aid on a structural basis in 6 Flemish prisons. The project develops an evaluation instrument aiming at measuring the quality and effectiveness of the efforts undertaken. The research focuses more precisely on the prison context and on the attitudes and involvement of prison staff, comparing experiences abroad with the problems encountered in the 6 experimental prisons.

Panel 7.8

International and comparative criminal justice 2.

Laure Guille (University of Sheffield, UK)

Police and Justice Cooperation in Europe.

The paper will analyse multilateral cooperation (Europol, Eurojust, etc.) versus bilateral cooperation (Schengen, CCPDs, etc.), at European level (Spain, France, Luxembourg and the UK), in criminal matters. It will explore the issues, advantages and disadvantages of several channels, based on empirical data.

Nina Peršak (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Social interests of the EU, criminalisation and crime.

For quite some time now, one can observe how the political as well as the general public discourse in Europe is being pervaded by the repressive, law-and-order rhetoric. The causes, but mostly the consequences, of this could be found in the general increase in crime (with some exceptions), the increasing social exclusion of some parts of the public and the rise in xenophobia. In the new member states, the said processes have not started only after the accession to the EU, but could be traced back to the fall of the Iron Curtain, to the shift (or, better, "collapse") in the economic and social systems, which resulted in the rise of unemployment, poverty and the withdrawal of the State in solving these issues. However, the EU and accession to it are not to be excluded as factors in the forming of these phenomena. Many argue that, for example, the EU immigration policy is exclusionary, which is, conversely, mirrored in the national policies of the member states. The EU is said to be facilitating the social exclusion, therefore acting as an "inductor" in the crime, resulting from it. Furthermore, in the area of social security, the "European Constitution" (if it comes into force as it is) is not particularly reassuring either: out of 445 articles, only 11 are dedicated to the issue of social policy. On the other hand, the EU's "criminalising appetites" are growing stronger. There are already a number

of framework decisions dealing with the substantive criminal-law issues, many of which seem controversial through the prism of national basic criminal-law principles, and the Constitution (e.g. Art. III-271) envisages even more action on this front. In the light of the relationship between the social conditions and crime, and the latest EU legal developments, it seems that the "criminogenic" potential of the EU - and hence its challenge for (European) criminology - can be reduced by taking into account at least two factors: (a) the 'social' factor, which would require that, apart from the financial interests, the EU develops (and protects) its own "social interests", which would not be subordinate to its economic interests; (b) the 'legal' consideration, on the other hand, which would demand for some legitimate grounds for criminalisation (esp. the ultima ratio and the harm principle) and coherent criminal policy to be set forth, in order to ensure that the fundamental criminal law principles are respected and the clash with the national criminal legal systems thus avoided.

Katja Šugman (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Critical analysis of new member states mentality concerning EU criminal law.

The new member states have been good pupils, implementing everything to enter EU. Unfortunately, in Slovenia we've usually done it in a hurry, EU goals frequently understood as "good in themselves", without being aware that we can keep or impose higher standards. In that respect the "EU minimum standards" policy regarding the individual's rights is a dangerous one, since combined with political pressures the minimum standards can be understood as sufficient standards.

Simone White (Anti fraud Office, European Commission, Brussels)

Criminal justice after the European Constitution.

This paper addresses the changes that the European Constitution proposes to bring about in the fields of judicial and police cooperation. Arguably, the pace is set to accelerate, given the increase in qualified majority voting in this area.

What are we to think of the criticism that the policing agenda is ahead of the fundamental rights agenda?

Panel 7.9

Race, ethnicity, religion, migration and crime 2.

Gabriel Cavaglion (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)

Speaking of the Devil in the Holy Land: Is the "Satanic Cult" a Public Problem?

This paper deals with the cultural construction of modern legends surrounding an alleged "Cult of Satan" in Israel. It examines the roles of local Israeli counter-cult activists, including self-styled ex-members, religious activists, political personalities as well as the role of the local press. The methodology is based on a text analysis of the contents of sixty-three newspaper articles published in the local Israeli press covering the issue, between 1989-2004. The response in the form of an anti-Satanic movement in Israel and its rhetorical narrative are compared to phenomena in other Western countries. Analysis focuses on why Satanism has remained more on the level of emergence and awareness in the press, and has not resulted in any grassroots mobilization or official intervention in the country.

Herrmann Leslie (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Delinquency and efficiency of measures on foreigners requiring asylum in Switzerland.

In May 2004, the Swiss Parliament asked the authors to evaluate the efficiency of certain measures often applied to delinquent asylum seekers and illegal migrants, such as territorial assignment (i.e. restrictions of access to certain urban areas) and detention as a preparatory measure to deportation). Within the framework of this project, a random sample of 200 asylum seekers were checked each in the files of Geneva and Zurich police departments. 33 percent of the Geneva and 35 percent of the Zurich sample are known to the police for at least one common offence (other than offences related to migration or fare dodging). The most common were property offences (13 percent) and drug trafficking (12 percent). These rates are dramatically higher than those generally observed for males aged 18 to 30. Delinquency also turned out to be highest during the first months of their presence

in Switzerland, and to decrease after the first year. These results plead for the hypothesis that delinquency among asylum seekers is imported rather than "home-made". The comparison of the effectiveness of measures in the cantons of Zurich and Geneva revealed interesting qualitative and quantitative differences. Nevertheless, it appears that both types of measures are effective in both cantons in terms of reduced delinquency and, particularly, trafficking in drugs. However, measures are rarely effective whenever it comes to property offences. In general terms, territorial assignment seems to be more effective and, of course, less expensive, than detention. Finally, 100 interviews with asylum seekers confirmed the extreme heterogeneity of this population, who is often aware of the problem of the delinquency, but rarely self-reports delinquent acts. Overall, it seems as if asylum seekers themselves had similar views of crime problems among their group. Finally, 11 social workers involved in the management of asylum seekers were also interviewed; they largely shared a pessimistic vision of migrants and/or the policy of asylum, which can partially be explained by the difficult cases they are confronted with.

Colleen Moore (Anglia Polytechnic University, UK)

Provision of accommodation and services for Gypsies and Traveller population.

This research project has grown out of the newly imposed English Government requirement for local authorities to consult with Gypsy and Traveller populations when planning the provision of accommodation and services for residents of a given local area. The current study has been commissioned by a consortium of local authorities with large Gypsy and Traveller populations in their administrative areas. A range of methodologies are being utilised, including focus groups, in-depth qualitative interviews and questionnaires/surveys. Interviewers/interviewees are ethnicity/age/gender matched wherever possible, and we are exploring a range of issues including access to, and the cultural appropriateness of, health services, educational facilities and accommodation options, and the changing experiences of Gypsy/Traveller elders (and their social care needs) as well as those of young people both 'in' and 'out' of formal education. Participants are being sought from a range of locations - traveller sites, houses, penal institutions and roadside. This paper will present some findings and tentative speculations so far, including some initial analysis of interviews with gypsies and travellers in prisons and Young offender Institutions. It is the aim of this presentation to share and open a debate with members from a range of European countries, in order to consider the potential for a comparative exploration of gypsies and travellers throughout Europe - with an emphasis on media portrayals and its link to subsequent criminalisation.

Arye Rattner (University of Haifa, Israel)

Attitudes toward the law, as well as attitudes towards the obligation to obey the law among members of different social and ethnic groups in the Israeli society.

This study examined the legal culture among members of different social and ethnic groups in the Israeli society through the comparison of attitudes toward the law, as well as attitudes towards the obligation to obey the law. Five annual surveys were conducted between March 2000 and March 2005. The samples included

Jews from the general population, Ultra-orthodox Jews, Israeli Arabs, Jewish settlers in the occupied territories and immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Legal disobedience and opposition to the law, whether as an expression of social discontent or as part of ideological or political opposition, are a constant feature of human society. The question whether a citizen is tied by a 'prima facie' obligation to obey the law has been examined in this study. The results show that both Arabs and Ultra Orthodox Jews exhibit lower levels of normative commitment towards the law and legal system. The expressed readiness to take the law into one's own hands was also examined, and findings show that the readiness to disobey the law and to take the law into ones own hands, based on religious and ideological grounds is higher among members of the Arab community and the group of the settlers.

Panel 7.10

Police studies and policing 3.

Peter Grabosky (Australian National University, Australia)

Democratic policing.

This paper applies democratic theory to policing, and discusses a variety of mechanisms for converting citizen preferences into policing practice. It reviews various mechanisms of community consultation, including representative government, policing boards, survey research, and community meetings. The traditional model of police exercising their independent professional judgment is also discussed.

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

Police and Politics in Greece. "Whose side are they on?"

The presentation will give an historical perspective to the methods of policing in Greece, putting emphasis on political and governmental involvement and the changing use of violence. The essay will present, firstly, the role of police in times of unrest and disorder which affected their morals, practice and their image to the citizens. This period is here referred to as a "delegitimizing phase". Secondly, it will attempt to represent the period of police "work to rule" and "go slow", which resulted in systematic governmental efforts to reconstruct police legitimacy with the public – here referred to as "relegitimizing phase" – by introducing both major and minor reforms. Moreover, the paper will describe the adjusting focus of police work on special groups, in different areas and times, such as state "enemies", social margins, slobs or hooligans, in relation to the police ethos and the development of police officer types. Finally, the essay will present the practice of creating various police or police-like corps, for transient political or inter-organizational expediency and draw some conclusions. The "virtues" and "vices" of the Greek police will be included and related to the justice system of the country.

Stuart Lister (University of Leeds, UK)

Plural policing: towards converging agendas?

There is now widespread recognition that policing has become 'pluralised', whereby its authorisation and provision are increasingly multi-tiered, fragmented and dispersed. This has resulted in a more complex division of policing labour between a variety of state and non-state actors. In this context, we are currently witnessing the emergence of multifarious policing alliances in which public, parochial and private agencies and interests co-exist, sometimes drawn together in intricate but fragile networks.

Drawing on recent UK research from a two-year empirical study, this paper considers the impact of these unfolding developments on relations between diverse policing actors and agencies. In so doing, it outlines the manner in which the processes of pluralisation and marketisation are obfuscating the distinctiveness of the traditionally dichotomous spheres of public and private policing. In particular, it emphasises the cross-over of different styles, technologies and strategies between public and private policing providers. The paper concludes by raising some potential implications of this 'blurring' process for policing and, in its turn, justice.

Karl O'Callaghan, Irene Froyland (Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Dynamic Accountability.

Traditionally police accountability sees an external oversight body use special powers to trap corrupt officers. But police accountability must be about all officers and the whole organisation. It must stimulate appropriate and effective behaviour as well as root out corrupt, and it must be ongoing. This paper describes the Dynamic Accountability Model adopted in Western Australia, and discusses early 'wins' and challenges.

Panel 7.11

Criminal justice system 5.

Axel Dessecker (Kriminologische Zentralstelle, Germany)

Strategies to limit the length of detention on remand: a German view.

According to the European Convention of Human Rights, everyone arrested or detained on suspicion of having committed an offence shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. In the last years, there have been European Court of Human Rights decisions against several states because of the excessive length of detention on remand. The paper will give some impression and some data on how the criminal justice system in Germany deals with this problem.

Nathalie Dongois (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Petition of revision: Comparison between French and Swiss procedural laws and their impact on wrongful convictions.

Wrongful convictions are also a matter of ill-conceived procedural structures. The French and the Swiss procedural laws present many differences in terms of recognizing judicial errors and restoring rights of wrongfully convicted. The main way to avoid wrongful convictions remains to assure each defendant's case can be reviewed on the substance.

Madonna Maidment (University of Guelph, Canada)

Re-Deeming; Justice: Public Inquiries as a Panacea for the Wrongfully Convicted.

In Canada, public inquiries are increasingly regarded as a panacea for dealing with wrongful convictions. Since 1989, five commissions of inquiry have been struck to investigate miscarriages of justice in respective Canadian provinces. This paper looks retrospectively at the collectivity of these inquisitorial approaches to wrongful convictions. Key areas of investigation include the incongruence between public expectations and legislative realities; jurisdictional limitations; and the contributions of the public inquiry process to the 'penal industrial complex'.

Jarosław Wyrembak (University of Warsaw, Poland)

The protection of civil rights and freedoms as the mark of criminal justice.

Respect for civil rights and freedoms has become a significant and a vital element of the legal culture of contemporary society. Ensuring due rank to said rights and freedoms, as well as their proper protection, is one of the most vital tasks of democratic state ruled by law. Its effecting requires, among others, responsible and proper criminal policy.

Saturday, September 3rd

Panel 8

Panel 8.1

Domestic violence 2.

Anna C. Baldry (Department of Psychology, Italy)
The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA).

It is estimated that in over 70% of femicide, domestic violence was already taking place prior to the fatality. Assessing the risk of recidivism of (lethal) violence is essential for protecting victims. The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) is a check-list developed in Canada by Kropp, Hart et al., (1998) to evaluate the risk of recidivism. The paper presents results from a prospective study conducted with 110 Italian women abused by their current or former partner. A two months follow-up of recidivism, measured with the CTS indicated that SARA can be a reliable approach. The assessment of risk serves to identifying useful intervention measure for preventing recidivism and escalation of violence.

Alana Diamond, Corinne Charles (Home Office, UK)
Domestic violence and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships: findings from a self completion questionnaire.

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) are a combination of statutory and voluntary agencies, which were established in England and Wales in 1998, and aim to work together to reduce crime and disorder. They have the potential to play a key role in supporting victims of domestic violence (DV) and holding perpetrators to account. The aim of this research was to provide a comprehensive picture of their work in relation to tackling domestic violence. To this end a self-completion questionnaire was administered electronically, from July to October 2003, via a direct web-link to all 376 partnerships, and a response rate of 92% was achieved. The findings showed that the majority of CDRPs had included DV in last audit and strategy (89% and 95% respectively) and 59% has access to a DV co-ordinator. In many ways CDRPs are making steady progress and appear to be striving towards developing meaningful services and solutions. Most CDRPs, however, still have some progress to make before they will be able to deliver a comprehensive set of inter-

ventions to tackle DV. The majority of CDRPs failed to meet all or most of their DV related targets which were set over a 12-month period, and by their own assessment they stated they still had some or many areas for development. Encouragingly 54 CDRPs described themselves as a 'model of good practice' which does provide the potential for other partnerships to learn from their experiences. Factors which were found to have some association with CDRPs meeting targets and describing themselves as 'a model of good practice' were: high prioritisation of DV in the strategy; more than £20K of resources; having a local DV forum; having a DV coordinator in post; working with a common definition of DV and using a shared definition of DV; regularly collecting data on DV and having a data-sharing protocol in place.

Minna Piispa (Ministry of Justice, Finland)

Male violence against women in partnerships and current actions to reduce violence.

A national survey on male violence against women was conducted in Finland in 1997. The results indicated that despite ostensible equality, violence directed at women-particularly violence in partner relationships-is still quite common in Finland. There were four different patterns of violence in partnerships. According to data the way how women were seeking help also differed. In 2005, the national program for reducing violence is being implemented in Finland. In the program there are different suggestions for actions to reduce violence against women in partnerships. The programme include suggestions how the legislation should be improved in order to meet the needs of victims of partner violence. The results of the survey are discussed in the context of National Programme for Reducing Violence. Discussion is focused on two issues: how the program has managed to capture the gender-specific features of violence against women, its social nature, the way it connects to broader mechanisms aimed at the subordination of women, and the consequences of violence in its implementation and how the actions suggested in the program will meet the different patterns of violence in partnerships.

Panel 8.2

Imprisonment 3.

Kimmo Hypén (Criminal Sanctions Agency, Finland)

The status of work during imprisonment in the prison service system.

The material is based on 31,000 working and functioning capacity assessments (description can be found www.rikosseuraamus.fi/16927.htm). Method: The material was managed with the help of multivariate analysis methods (SAS) and, based on the results, a general working capacity model (LISREL) was developed. Results: The probability of getting caught in the prison cycle is low in Finland. Hence, the cycle is strongly selective: the prisoners' working and functioning capacity decreases rapidly when the number of prison terms increased. The working capacity (health) of every third of the assessed prisoners had either deteriorated or was poor. Every fourth had insufficient work skills (lack of education and work history). Every tenth had a negative attitude towards activities provided during imprisonment (work, education, rehabilitation). Analysis will be discussed in presentation.

Andrzej Krempleski (Warsaw University, Poland)

Dangerous prisoners in Polish prison system.

The subject of my presentation will be so called dangerous prisoners in Polish prison system. The number of this prisoners (remand and sentenced prisoners) still changed, now in the whole system it is approximately 400 persons (347 in 31st of May 2005, the whole population was 82.867 imprisoned persons). Dangerous prisoners are qualified into this group by prison administration ex lege (for committed of very serious crime) or for extremely negative behaviour of prisoner at the time of his isolation. At my presentation I describes the group of dangerous prisoners from sociological, legal and especially human rights points of view. I will discuss methods of treatment of them and problem of learning of the cope of the prison system with them.

Christine Morgenstern (University of Greifswald, Germany)

The Mare-Balticum-Prison-Survey: Empirical Findings on inmates' contact with the outside world.

After introducing briefly the comparative study on empirical findings concerning human rights in prisons in the Baltic sea region (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden Poland and Germany) this paper concentrates on the inmates' contacts with the outside world. This is a crucial point with regard to the question of a possible re-integration of the prisoner, but also to his well-being while in prison. First results reveal deficits in most of the examined countries with considerable differences concerning e. g. the opportunity to receive visits and the length of possible visits.

Panel 8.3

Social aspects of crime and victimization.

Susanne Meyer (Darmstadt University of Technology, Germany)
Social Capital and Crime: An Empirical Investigation for Germany.

Social capital accumulated by qualitative and quantitative networking within a community is regarded as the "cement of society" (Elster, 1989). As the missing link between human and physical capital, social capital affects individual and common welfare. One negative trend (i.e. decline) in the social capital stock - in form of a decrease in social relationships, mutual trust or engagement - a society has to deal with, may lead to antisocial, delinquent behaviour or in other words: social capital can play a role in preventing crime (Rubio, 1997, Saegert et al., 2002, Sampson and Laub, 1990). With regard to the relevance of (the threat of) the documented erosion of social capital (Putnam, 1993) for society and the economy the paper presents empirical results concerning social capital based on a unique new survey of 1664 prison inmates in Germany and a corresponding survey of 1193 non-inmates serving as a control group. According to Williams and Sickles (2001), social capital is measured separately for an inherited stock imparted by the parents, siblings as well as by relatives and for a current 'self-acquired' stock accumulated by an individual's own family as well as circles of friends and acquaintances. Furthermore, the indicators allow a detailed consideration of size, quality and utility of the individuals' social capital stock for different types of inmates regarding the offence for which they have been convicted.

The main hypothesis in this study maintains that different stocks of social capital can explain variations in delinquent behaviour as well as the seriousness of offence. A weak inherited or current social capital stock results in antisocial behaviour, whereas the effect of a strong inherited or current social capital stock is expected to prevent delinquency. Moreover, inherited stock is expected to have a stronger influence than the current 'self-acquired' stock. Having presented descriptive results concerning social capital of the inmate and population sample, the respon-

dents are classified into homogenous groups by means of clustering in order to identify the key differences between the characteristics of social capital of prison inmates as opposed to the characteristics of the population control group. In the next step, the effect of social capital on both delinquency and seriousness of crime are investigated in a discrete choice analysis (probit-estimation). In general, results show that the probability of delinquent behaviour depends on size and quality of inherited and current stocks. However, results also reveal some interesting differences between the role of inherited and current 'self-acquired' stocks. For instance, help resources are only significant for the inherited stock. These findings coincide with our hypothesis and suggest having a more differentiated view on the source of social capital and focusing efforts on those with a weak structure of social capital in order to reduce future crime rates.

Anders Nilsson (Institute for Futures Studies, Stockholm)
Inequality and criminal victimisation in Sweden 1984-2001.

The main question in the paper concerns if the trend towards increased economic inequality is also to be found in relation to criminal victimisation, i.e. if there is an increased polarisation in victimisation where the rich is becoming less and the poor more victimised. Surveys based on interviews with representative samples from the Swedish population are used for analyses.

Venla Salmi (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)
Social Capital and Juvenile Crime.

Social capital has emerged as a widely used concept both in empirical studies and theoretical debate in social science. In the field of criminology, several studies have found support for the association between various forms of social capital and criminal behaviour. Recent study conducted in Finland examined the association between social capital and self-reported delinquency when structural and individual-level factors were controlled. Indicators of social capital, family structure and economic situation, self-control, cognitive ability and participation in delinquent behaviour were explored in a nationally representative sample of 15-16-year-old Finnish adolescents (N=5142).

The results of the multivariate analysis indicate that (as indicators of social capital) low parental support, low teacher control and low interpersonal trust are associated with delinquent behaviour when structural and individual-level variables, including self-control, are controlled. Parental control, teacher support and intergenerational closure are associated with delinquency only in bi-variate models. Parents' weak ties connecting the adolescent to part-time labour market do not protect him or her from the risk of delinquency. The inclusion of individual level variables to the analysis eroded but did not eradicate the explanatory power of social capital variables. Compared with social capital and structural indicators, the level of self-control seems to be a very robust predictor of delinquency.

Panel 8.4

Sex offences and offenders 1.

Roberta Barletta (ISTAT, Italy)

Prevalence of sexual harassment and sexual violence against women in Italy - from the 2002 National Statistical Institute Victimization Survey.

Prevalence of sexual harassment and sexual violence against women in Italy - from the 2002 National Statistical Institute Victimization Survey - shall be presented, together with victims and authors characteristics. Attention is focused on the impact of sexual crimes on personal safety and women every day life.

Natalia Bleiker, Hertha Richter-Appelt (Institute for Sex Research and Forensic Psychiatry, Hamburg, Germany)

Sexual abuse and physical maltreatment in childhood in Poland and Germany: a comparative study on young adults.

Two studies on sexual abuse and maltreatment in childhood are compared and discussed, one of them conducted in Germany (Richter-Appelt 1995), the other one in Poland (Bleiker 2005). The lecture focuses on empirical analyses regarding the prevalence of sexual abuse and physical maltreatment, the reporting to the police and the culprit-victim relationship. The study is of special interest, as it is the first study that allows direct comparison between Germany and Poland on this topic, as the same questionnaires were used in both countries. The results of the empirical study are juxtaposed to official crime figures, which leads to a discussion of the high numbers of unreported cases of violence against children.

Agnieszka Jasiakiewicz (Warsaw University, Poland)

Sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination.

The opinions presenting sexual harassment as a form of sex-based discrimination appeared long before such a regulation was introduced. Today, both in legal acts and in the doctrine sexual harassment is considered to be a sex-based discrimination. The same opinion is voiced by legal practice of many countries. The paper aims at presenting the basic aspects of this problem and at reviewing the legal practice of these countries.

Panel 8.5

Self report studies.

Kauko Aromaa (HEUNI, Finland)

Self-reported delinquency - a methodological dilemma.

The Finnish national self-reported delinquency survey (FSRD) time series 1995-2004 shows a systematic downward trend in most central offence categories. However, the standard questionnaire may over time be missing an increasing proportion of what juveniles are really doing.

Barbara Gualco (University of Florence, Italy), **Carlo Alberto Romano** (University of Brescia), **Luisa Ravagnani** (University of Brescia), **Martina Focardi** (University of Florence)
Results of a pilot self-report delinquency study on juvenile delinquency in Brescia.

The Authors carried out a pilot self-report delinquency study on juvenile delinquency by administration a questionnaire to a sample of 50 students, living in Brescia, both sexes, between the age of 11 and 15 years. The Pilot is placed in a larger project involving 10 other Italian cities that participate in the International Comparative Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR2). The objectives of the ISR2 is to find the frequency of deviant behaviours self-reported by youth participants; to identify risk factors for juvenile delinquency; to compare juvenile delinquency rates between the four representational Italian cities and ultimately, comparing rates between other participating nationalities and to comparing data collected from a similar research study conducted in 1992 advancing hypotheses surrounding the evolution of youth conditions based on behavioural and social profiles.

Leslie Herrmann, S. Lucia, M. Killias (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Do interview methods influence response in self-reported juveniles delinquency surveys?

Methods used in research on self-reported delinquency have remained unchanged over the last decades, face-to-face interviews or paper-pencil questionnaires being the dominant alternatives. The emergence of Internet and computer equipment in schools brought us to compare an Internet interview method with the traditional paper-pencil one. A controlled experiment has been conducted in October 2004 on

1167 students of Lausanne City, after a first experiment in a rural place in June 2004 on 181 students.

In a general way, the "ever" prevalence rates show little differences through the Internet and the paper-pencil versions. However, the "12 months" prevalence rates are often higher in the paper-pencil condition than on Internet. It seems that answering on an Internet questionnaire leads students to be more rigorous, whereas the paper-pencil version causes more telescoping. We also tested, during this research, the importance of the form of the questions. Students were randomly assigned to two groups with differently phrased reference periods: "1) How many times since last October have you?" and "(2) How many times for the last 12 months have you?". It appears that the second form ("How many times for the last 12 months") shows higher prevalence rates than the first one. In conclusion, the form of questions may be more relevant than the method of interviewing juveniles (Internet vs paper-pencil) on self-reported delinquency.

Silvia Mendes (University of Minho, Portugal)

Testing the 2nd International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR2) in Portugal.

How different do Portuguese youth behave relative to other European youth? How has juvenile delinquency in Portugal changed in the last decade? Integrated in the ESC juvenile delinquency work group, this paper presents and discusses preliminary findings of a pilot test of the second ISR2 in Portugal.

Panel 8.6

Organised crime measures.

Griffin Diarmuid (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)

Hitting Criminals in their Pockets: Lessons for Europe from the Irish Experience of Civil Forfeiture.

This paper will focus on the development of civil forfeiture techniques in Ireland and the ability to pursue those involved in transnational criminal activity. Recently, Ireland has extended powers of civil forfeiture to enable the seizure of offshore assets belonging to Irish criminals even if those criminals are living overseas. The Irish experience highlights the challenges for European countries in the pursuit of criminals overseas.

Ernesto Savona (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

Proofing the legislation against crime: first results from the MARC Project under the European Union's VI Framework Programme of Research and Technological Development.

This paper describes the first results produced by Project MARC (developing Mechanisms for Assessing the Risk of Crime due to legislation and products in order to proof them against crime at an EU level). The Project aims at producing mechanisms and knowledge that will help policymakers and businessmen, at national and EU levels, to assess and reduce the risks of organised and other types of crime.

Ernesto Savona, Sara Martocchia (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

Implementing a methodology for proofing the legislation against crime at the EU level.

This paper - without going into the detail of the contents of the EU legislation analysed (because these are covered by a confidential agreement) - presents the methodology that Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime (Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan) is using to assess the crime risks in forthcoming legislation in order to proof it against crime.

Panel 8.7

Economic and white collar crime 2.

Wim Huisman (Leiden University, The Netherlands)

Combating corporate crime in the Netherlands: a paradox of law enforcement.

Contemporary politics and public opinion are focused on safety in public spaces. The fear of crime has become the compass of police and judicial authorities. At the same time a decrease of public trust in 'politics' and 'business' is occurring. Corporate crime feeds this distrust, which is illustrated by the recent scandals in the Netherlands. In this environment, the so-called moral ambiguity of organisational crime does not apply to contemporary Dutch society. The new toughness of organisational crime control can be understood from developments of the last decades. In the nineteen-eighties, the attention for organisational crime was raised by certain major fraud-cases of which the government was the main victim, as well as some cases of severe environmental pollution. On the waves of privatisation and diminishing government interference in business, self-regulation and certification were expected to safeguard regulatory compliance. This responsabilisation strategy hinges on managerial trends such as business ethics, good corporate citizenship and corporate governance. Not surprisingly, these tools proved to be no guarantee for regulatory compliance. On the contrary, public-private partnerships and co-operative enforcement strategies generated collusion and the capturing of public officials by business interests. Dutch policies of tolerance did not only apply to prostitution and the use of soft drugs but also to the non-compliance in certain fields of economic regulation. The recent scandals persuaded Dutch government to shift from compliance oriented enforcement to a control strategy. Two tracks are followed. One track is the reinforcement of regulatory enforcement. New inspection agencies were created to monitor markets, which were entrusted with new sanctions, such as the administrative fine. The second track was intensifying the use of criminal law against organisations. Dutch law acknowledges the criminal liability of organisations, although the High Court has limited the criminal liability of public authorities. When a Dutch pharmaceutical company which was responsible for the death of at least sixty children in Haiumlti, got away with a transaction, the public

outrage forced the minister of justice to put a higher priority on prosecution corporate crime. A special department was created for the prosecution of regulatory offences. So far, the prosecution of organisations has not been very successful, as the outcome of some major cases against corporate offenders proves. A most recent trend is the introduction of actuarial justice in the fight against corporate crime. Methods of screening and risk-assessment are developed to increase the effectiveness of regulatory enforcement. This paper will try to explain the paradox of the rhetoric of criminal law and the practice of compliance oriented enforcement strategies towards corporate crime.

Giang Ly Isenring (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Preliminary findings on the victimization of white-collar crime in Swiss firms.

This paper presents some preliminary findings on the victimization of white-collar crime as it occurs in Swiss firms. This empirical project seeks to apprehend white-collar crime as a series of offences committed by the employees inside a firm, by fraud or deceit, aiming at an illegitimate enrichment. One of the aims of the study is to observe the correlation between the victimization rate and the different risk factors in the firms.

Jussi Ohisalo (University of Helsinki, Finland)

The construction of economic crime: the case of Helsinki, Finland.

Criminal cases do not have an existence apart from their realisation through institutional activity. The alleged conduct that gives rise to a criminal complaint is obviously historically situated and the norms which give juridical relevance to the facts can also be said to have an existence apart from their application in a case. However, the existence of the distinct entity of the criminal case does not necessarily follow from these elements. Rather, it is always the result of institutional (human) action at various stages of the criminal process. In the context of a legal system based on codification, hierarchical subordination of officials and a high regard for the "principle of legality", this obvious observation still poses great difficulties for legal research and policy, and results in a limited view of the problems faced. Drawing partly on interview data and official materials, the paper examines the problem of economic crime investigation in Helsinki, Finland. The increasing caseload brought on in part by government campaigns against crime in business activities has resulted in a dramatic backlog of cases. The crux of the problem appears to be related to larger issues than merely the allocation of resources, and the attempts to resolve the crisis have failed.

The paper attempts to outline a tentative framework for the study of case construction at the investigative stage in order to provide tools to put the phenomena involved into perspective. The paper will argue that if the eventual steps to manage the crisis are to be regulated through the law and not merely guided by the exigencies of policing, the political climate or the available resources, the institutional activity involved in the selecting and shaping of criminal cases must be made the focal point of policy solutions and included in the legal paradigm, not as a separate field of marginal relevance but as a central facet of the legal science itself. Only

through this inclusion can the current crisis or eventual similar crises be dealt with transparently through controllable public debate. The paper also argues that due to the effects of European integration, there is an increasing need to study criminal justice systems comparatively not only on the level of law but also by looking at how they actually operate in the real world. This need is especially acute in areas where the need for harmonisation is the greatest, such as the protection of the financial interests of the European Union.

Panel 8.8

Corruption 1.

Hans Nelen (Free University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Corruption in the Netherlands.

Corruption in the Netherlands; an overview of the contemporary state of affairs with regard to the nature and extent of corruption in the Netherlands and the reaction to this phenomenon.

Leslie Sebba (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Political Corruption – Allegations of Criminality against Public Figures.

During the last years a relatively large number of public figures in Israel - mayors and heads of local authorities, national politicians, senior police officers, etc., have been investigated and in many cases prosecuted for criminal offences. Most of these cases, where they actually resulted in prosecution, ended in the acquittal of the accused.

A multidisciplinary research group was established at the Hebrew University's Law Faculty to study various aspects of this phenomenon. It is proposed to consider the findings of this study and, since similar phenomena are evident in other jurisdictions and have also occupied the media in European countries - to place them in a comparative perspective.

Laura Underkuffler (Duke University School of Law, USA)

The concept of public corruption and its consequences for the law.

When it comes to the treatment of public corruption by law, corruption is a troubled concept. In the last fifteen years, corruption has been variously defined as the violation of law, breach of a public duty, betrayal of a principal's interests, the pursuit of secrecy, the denial of equality in political influence, in economic terms, and in these ways. In this paper, I argue that all of these understandings are practically and theoretically inadequate. I argue that corruption, as commonly understood, is in fact status-based, not transaction-based. I explore the implications of this for corruption as a crime, in law.

Panel 8.9

Juveniles, organised crime and hate crime.

Gerben Bruinsma, Frank Wreeman, Liesje Pennings (NSCR & Leiden University, The Netherlands)

Juvenile delinquency and organised crime. An exploratory study on the transition of juvenile offenders into organised crime.

Although organised crime and juvenile delinquency are central areas of research in criminology, hardly any attention has been paid to the transition of juvenile offenders into organised crime. Several studies have been conducted in which interviews were held with successful and leading offenders involved in organized crime, but it is unknown who failed in an organised crime career and why. Developmental and life course criminology made much progress in understanding which juveniles persist in offending, but does not reveal much about the development of a career in organised crime. In this paper three perspectives on the transition of juveniles into involvement in organised crime are presented: the training perspective; the traditional hierarchal mafia family perspective and the social network perspective. Data are used from a cohort of 2.703 juvenile offenders born in 1981 registered by the Amsterdam police. In our presentation we will first discuss whether police data are suitable for studying transition into organised, and how involvement into organised crime can be established and categorised. Second, we will compare different categories of juvenile offenders who seem to be involved in organised crime with other categories of juvenile offenders involved in other forms of delinquency. We analyze whether juveniles that become involved in organised crime differ from other juvenile offenders with regard to several demographics and criminal career characteristics like age of onset, frequency of offending, and criminal career length.

Wendy Hicks (Loyola University, New Orleans, USA)

The Skinhead movement.

The Skinhead movement, initially defined as a fashion trend among working class youths, has grown to international proportions. With European unification Skinheads are now able to venture forth into previously uncharted territory, bringing their message of intolerance and hate to new audiences in a variety of European nations. This paper will strive to provide a peak into the world of the Skinhead Nation as they grow to become one of the foremost international supremacist movements, increasing their understanding of international law, technology, and networking capabilities.

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

Hate crimes and racist skinheads in Russia.

Appeared in late 1980s - early 1990s racist skinheads soon became the centre of public fears, media attention, and policy concerns in Russia. The proposed paper examines structural, cultural and political conditions that influenced the choice of young people to be racist and commit hate crimes. Main conclusions are based on the interviews with experts and practitioners dealing with racist youth.

Svetlana Stephenson (London Metropolitan University, UK)

Searching for home: juvenile violent groups and organised crime in Russia.

The paper analyses the culture and practices of juvenile gang members in Russia. I suggest looking at the behaviour of violent youth as structured by their social and physical displacement. They do not merely create their own street collectives, which compensate for severed family ties and perform important psychological and social roles, but colonise the city territory, build new identities and seek participation in the adult criminal communities. While it is common for youth research to study juvenile social organisation as a more or less autonomous world, a closer look beyond particular groups and gangs seems necessary. I suggest that in the current Russian context only by looking at prison culture and adult criminal community is it possible to interpret and understand many of the cultural practices of violent street-based groups.

Panel 8.10

Police studies and policing 4.

Scott Decker (University of Missouri, St. Louis, USA), Jack R. Greene (Northeastern University, USA), Tim S. Bynum (Michigan State University, USA), Vincent Webb (Southern Illinois University, USA)

Local Policing in the Context of International Security: Problems and Prospects.

This paper is focused on changes underway in policing in the US that emphasize a broader security role for local police. Of concern is the shift from domestic to international security issues, and the juxtaposition of local police functions with those of national and international security. The paper will focus on ongoing shifts within the US that are focused on making local policing more security conscious and active, shifts in popular conception of security and the role of the local police, and challenges to democratic processes brought about by such events.

Mike King, Douglas Sharp (University of Central England, UK)

Securitisation, Policing and Politics: police organisational change in the UK towards the 'glocal'.

This paper initially explores the concept and process of 'securitisation' by referring to the current academic debate. Then, drawing from interviews undertaken by the authors with senior police policy-makers and practitioners in the UK, it considers the concrete impact of this process on contemporary police structures and policing trends. The paper argues that issues of global security not only enhance policing change at the European level: at the UK national level this is instanced in the move towards a new police agency, the Serious Organised crime Agency (SOCA); whereas at the local level this can be seen in the central political determination of policing priorities.

Panel 8.11

Prostitution and Trafficking in Woman 2.

Richard Kania (University of North Carolina at Pembroke, USA)

Belarusian Policy on the Sexual Traffic in Women.

In March 2005 the Republic of Belarus initiated new policies aimed at reducing the criminal victimization of Belarusian women lured into the sex trades abroad. These policies are reviewed and evaluated in this paper.

Zbigniew Lasocik (Warsaw University, Poland)

Human trafficking, crime and human rights violations.

Trafficking in human beings that constitutes a contemporary form of slavery is a human rights violation and is a serious crime. Due to importance of this crime several international instruments on different legal nature cover it. Among them two are especially important, these are: The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. There are two main features of human trafficking: these offences are transnational by nature and involve organized criminal groups. However, trafficking is considered of a transnational not only if it is committed in more than one state, but also if a substantial part of preparation or planning takes place in another state. There are numerous forms of crime human trafficking, such as exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. It should be added that also child pornography is considered as human trafficking. As human trafficking is a complex phenomenon there are also criminal activities which are "border line" such as forced marriage, marriage of convenience, illegal adoption, sex tourism or forced domestic labour. Many of them are not even considered as crimes. Human trafficking constitutes serious challenge for criminology, as it becomes one of the most fruitful criminal activities. So far it has not been a popular subject of studies and

research. Although our knowledge on organized crime as such is growing significantly trafficking of human beings as one of the fields of its interest remains unknown. Human trafficking constitutes a problem for crime control due its nature, economic background, well-organized market of the services and lack of knowledge and skills of the state institutions and ambivalence of the public.

Hana Pøeslièková (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague, Czech Republic)

Trafficking in Women: The Czech Republic Perspective.

In the Czech Republic, the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention carried out the research as a part of the project "Criminal Justice Response to Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic and Poland", involved in the wider UN project. The research provides important information about the situation in the trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in Czech republic.

Panel 9

Panel 9.1

Domestic violence 3.

Jiři Burianek (Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic)

The domestic violence as an Interactive process (Continuities of the IVAWS 2003).

The paper uses the IVAWS 2003 data for the Czech Republic to the comparison with a small size survey of Czech men carried out later in 2004. In the area of the psychological violence some similarities have been observed. It should mean that especially some common "modest" forms of psychological violence appear in the process of interaction and of "exchange" of the different violent acts among partners.

Beata Gruszczyńska (Warsaw University, Poland)

Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS). Do the Police respond properly? Experience from Poland.

Violence against women, especially in the context of a family violence, casts a question whether it is a social or perhaps a family, private problem. The Police's reaction to reported acts is a fundamental problem nowadays. Disregarded reports may cause further humiliating living under violence for a woman, while a man becomes strengthened in his heartless and commanding role. In addition, there takes root a conviction among victims that the police is ineffective, unreliable; hence it is better to keep the affair "within the four walls at home". What is it like in Poland? Do women often report the violence practiced by their partners? Are they satisfied with the police's reaction? The results gained in IVAWS survey in Poland make the content of this paper.

Sami Nevala (HEUNI, Finland)

The status overview of the International Violence Against Women Survey.

The presentation contains a status overview of the International Violence Against Women Survey, which is now being carried out in eleven countries around the world. Included also is a review of the latest research findings obtained in the project, and a description of the next steps, which include the cross-national analysis of the data.

Panel 9.2

Imprisonment 4.

Pascal Décarpes (University of Strasbourg, France & University of Greifswald, Germany)
Prison in France and Germany: a paradoxical public institution.

We focus our exposé on the dilemma between a public organ of justice and the secrecy of the time spent behind walls. How to ensure as the same time a public control and preserve a form of discretion, in both cases in order to guarantee prisoners' rights? We'll challenge this paradox by comparing the French and the German situations.

Marion Vacheret (Université de Montréal, Canada)
Prisons in Canada, between rehabilitation and control.

In Western Society, risk predictions and actuarial justice (Feeley, 1992; Feeley; Simon, 1994) are the key objectives of criminal justice systems. In this context, incarceration in Canada is centred on a dual philosophy. On the one hand, there is a superseding sense of concern for public safety. On the other hand, there is a belief in offenders' social rehabilitation. The Canadian correctional model is based on programs of rehabilitation and reduction of recidivism. To reintegrate society, prisoners have to deal with an image of high risk offenders and with the interpretations of their criminals careers. Within this system, fast release, or the hope of fast release, is offered for those who cooperate and for those who change their attitudes in prison. This study focuses on the prisoner's point of view regarding this system. Particular concern is how inmate adapt and interpret the contemporary prison experience. Results of our research show that, even though the system is oriented toward the beneficial expectations of prisoner reinsertion and rehabilitation and is built around prisoners rights, it also extends into the creation of controls. In fact, inmates have to deal with a complex and antagonistic status between a "man with a good potential for rehabilitation" or an "inmate with a high status in the prison society".

Dirk van Zyl Smit (University of Nottingham, UK and University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Humanising Imprisonment? A European project.

This paper analyses critically recent moves to develop a more comprehensive European framework to improve prison conditions. It identifies the immediate factors that underlie these moves as:

- (1) the successful implementation of the European Convention for the prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment;
- (2) the growing number of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights applying the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to prison matters;
- (3) the expansion of the number of member states of the Council of Europe; and
- (4) the increased political interest at European level in penological matters.

The paper focuses on the recent recommendations of the Council of Europe about various aspects of imprisonment and more particularly on changes to the European Prison Rules. It also considers the possible emergence of an international instrument of treaty status that would deal directly with substantive conditions of imprisonment and speculates on what the likely impact of such a development would be. An argument is made for the systemisation of European prison law. Finally, the paper considers the tension between a European framework designed to ensure that imprisonment is relatively humane and pressures from penal policies favouring increased punitiveness on the one hand and reduced use of incarceration on the other.

Roy Walmsey (King's College, London, UK)

Analysis of European prison population levels and recent trends.

n.a.

Panel 9.3

Race, ethnicity, religion, migration and crime 3.

Kristel Beyens (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Communication about cultural diversity in court.

In our globalising and multicultural society, penal systems are increasingly confronted with diversity. The number of non nationals and people with a different cultural background and language increases at the different levels of the penal system. This brings along several problems. This paper focuses on how cultural diversity influences and complicates communication in court. The aim is to expose the way perceptions of cultural diversity, expressed in the narratives of the different participants of a trial proceeding, structure interactions in court. This paper reports on a Belgian pilot study, analysing criminal trials taped in two different courts. We will start with a brief description of the methodology, nl. observations and detailed conversation analysis of videotaped interactions during the trial. Secondly, some general characteristics of criminal trials are discussed, such as procedural correctness and legal relevance of interventions. Thirdly, the results of a socio-linguistic analyses of penal cases, wherein perceptions of diversity occur as 'interaction – structuring' resources, will be presented. Based on the analyses of specific situations we determine (1) by whom perceptions of cultural diversity aren't implemented or/and accepted, (2) in what kind of situation this occurs and (3) how. This gives an indication of how meaningful communication on diversity in a juridical setting can be for different participants. This analysis will focus on the possible differences that exist among different categories of participants. Obviously the most fundamental difference is the one between "professional participants" (those that speak of diversity among others) and 'everyday' participants (those that speak based on their own experience of diversity). Among the professional participants however, differences occur as well. Differences which are very often related to the specific task they have to fulfil within the setting.

Walter De Pauw (Free University Bussels, Belgium)

Prosecution and Sentencing of Ethnic Minorities over a 28 year period in Brussels 1976 – 2003.

As Moroccans became the largest minority in Belgium they concentrated in Brussels, where they became dramatically over represented in correctional drug statistics. I present a brief overview of a fifteen year sentencing research project that among other things focused on the sentencing of non-Belgians. My paper will mainly concentrate on whether any disparity exists at different levels: prosecution, detention before trial, length of imprisonment, community sentence, and incarceration in/out decisions. Explanations for observed differences in sanctioning are offered. Subjective factors, i.e. judges' personal appraisals of the offender-situation-crime pattern seem to account for most of the decisions taken. In addition to the statistical approach, qualitative data buttress the conclusions.

Ragnhild Sollund (Norwegian Social Research Council, Norway)

The relationship between the Oslo police and ethnic minorities.

There has been an extensive immigration to Norway since 1970, now recently increased by the expansion of the EU. At the same time accusations of racism are raised against the police in the mass media and ECRI are expressing concerns about the relationship between the police and ethnic minority men especially. This paper is based on an ethnographic study and in-depth interviews with the police and ethnic minority informants and investigates the relationship between the Oslo police and ethnic minorities.

Panel 9.4

Sex offences and offenders 2.

Kevin Brown (University of Manchester, UK)

Sex Offenders: A Study of The Barriers and Opportunities to Employment.

On leaving prison, offenders face a series of problems and challenges in relation to gaining employment. For people serving sentences for sex-related offences gaining employment poses additional problems and presents specific barriers. This research project has sought to establish the barriers that exist and the opportunities that are available for this controversial group of offenders. The research took an holistic approach to the subject in question, examining the barriers and opportunities from the perspectives of sex offenders, employers, education and training providers, as well as criminal justice and other multi agency professionals. The research was conducted by a team at the School of Law at the University of Manchester and was funded by the European Social Fund.

Steven Brown (University of Manchester; UK)

Understanding attitudes towards sex offenders.

This presentation will reflect upon the findings of an original research project undertaken in the UK. The general public and media presume that attitudes towards sex offenders are extremely negative. Actual research in this area is rare. The public attitudes study used a mixture of methods to explore issues such as sex offender categorisation, attitudes towards post sentence resettlement, the efficacy of monitoring techniques, and the role of the media in the construction of stereotypes around sex offenders. Research questionnaires were distributed to community groups, mailed to a sample of households, and a web questionnaire was hosted on a website in order to gather qualitative data. In conclusion the presentation will examine differing responses to the study questionnaire, with reference to respondent demography and then compare public attitudes to the prevalence of sexual crime with actual offence and reconviction rates.

Isabel Kessler (Middlesex University, UK)

Virtual Midnight Cowboys or 'London Gigolos'? Characteristics and motivations of male escorts offering heterosexual services via the Internet in London and society's formal and informal responses.

Deeply rooted in cultural, economic and political life, the concept of prostitution as 'the oldest profession' has been largely understood as a problem of women. Hence, while much is known about prostitution and sex-work, almost all research has been conducted among female sex-workers and their clients (Elias et al., 1998; Matthews & O'Neill, 2003). Studies of men who sell sex are rare and those that are conducted nearly always refer exclusively to male, homosexual clients (Scott, 2003). Indeed, no criminological study seems to have researched male prostitution with regard to female clients, besides the one of Nelson and Robinson (1994), entitled "Gigolos and Madames Bountiful", which concentrates on long-term relationships and not on the casual exchange of money for sexual services which is typical of prostitution. The fact that men also sell sex to women - which is evident even on the basis of a superficial internet research - is either ignored or judged as non-existent by both scientists and society. Contrary to the public stigmatisation of female prostitutes or gay "hustlers" (McNamara, 1994; Pettitway, 1996), the invisibility of male heterosexual "gigolos" may be based on complex cultural structures which may tolerate a behaviour that may be regarded neither as immoral nor as 'unmanly' (Scott, 2003). Even more, heterosexual male prostitution implies a shift of power between the genders which may be suppressed by 'malestream' culture (Lorber, 2001). This paper will discuss criminological and feminist perspectives of male heterosexual prostitution and present the preliminary results of an ongoing mixed-method research of male escorts who offer their heterosexual services via the internet in London.

Panel 9.5

Geography, environment and crime.

Richard Coupe (University of Cambridge, UK)

The environment and burglar arrest.

Study data derive from site surveys, police officer questionnaires and incident logs. The environment influenced on-scene arrest by affecting how soon offenders were spotted, and by facilitating or hampering arrest after offenders had left the crime scene. Cover from vegetation and darkness, poor neighbour-target inter-visibility and better street lighting interacted with dwelling occupation to shape capture probabilities.

Leslie Humphreys (Lancaster University, UK)

Geographical mobility of deceptive offenders.

There is a dearth of literature on deception. The literature that does exist is not adequate for an appropriate understanding of deception. Too often deception is assumed to be either related to white-collar crimes or financial crimes. Deception is broader than both of these terms. It is a method that can be used for any criminal ends. Definitional issues will be confronted. This paper will make clear that when we understand criminal deception as defined in this study deception occupies a marginal role in criminological thinking. Previous and current research by the author begins to fill this gap. The main focus of the presentation will be on research that builds on earlier work. The initial empirical work investigated the official criminal histories of over 7,700 offenders convicted of at least two deceptive offences up to and including 1987 and whose official careers were followed up until 2001. This work analysed the criminal histories of these offenders (from the start of their careers until the target offence in 1987) and identified five different types each type differentiated primarily in terms of frequency of offending, the absence/presence of convictions for violence and the age at first conviction. A typology of the official criminal trajectories (up until the end of the follow-up period in 2001) of these five types was then developed. The current research uses information on

police area in which the offenders are charged to investigate movement of those offenders who continue to be convicted of deceptive crimes subsequent to the target conviction in 1987. Covariates used to predict the nature of movement include age, gender and type of offender according to the typology of criminal histories. Problems and benefits of using official data for this type of analysis will be discussed. Given the lack of literature on criminal deception and criminal deceptors nothing exists on the geographies of their crimes. The research was driven by the notion that offenders involved in acts of stealth may be more inclined to move from place to place in order to avoid detection. Or if detected and convicted they may find that their chosen Modus Operandi is no longer effective once their 'cover has been blown'. As well as the theoretical importance of this research at policy level the findings are of particular interest to those involved in the policing of deceptive offenders. Lifetime data analysis techniques are used to probe the research questions. The results will be presented and juxtaposed with the initial assumptions.

Panel 9.6

Police studies and policing 5.

Yulia Chistyakova (Open University, UK)

Public involvement in policing in the post-Soviet Ukraine.

The paper will discuss the issues of public involvement in policing in the post-Soviet Ukraine and the possible implications of this for the future development of crime control policies and practices.

Sandrine Haymoz (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Community Policing.

In many countries, community policing and similar concepts have been tested and often evaluated. Inspired by the evaluation by Farrington and al. of a community crime prevention program in England, community policing has been introduced in two "experimental" districts of the Swiss Lake of Geneva region. A third district continued to be policed according to standard procedures and served as the control district. The evaluation included, beyond organizational and budget indicators, statistics on recorded crime, victimization surveys, and a study on self-reported delinquency among students enrolled in all three districts. The available results suggest no impact of the program on major offences, but positive effects on nuisances and minor offences in those neighbourhoods where community policing implied increased presence of patrols in the neighbourhoods.

Wesley Skogan (Northwestern University, Chicago, USA)

Public Opinion and the Police: The Impact of Experience.

This research examines the impact of personal experience on opinions about the quality of police service. Like past research, it addresses the influences of personal and neighbourhood factors on confidence in the police, but focuses the most attention on the impact of positive and negative personal experiences with the police. The findings indicate that the impact of having a bad experience is four to fourteen

times as great as that of having a positive experience, and the coefficients associated with having a good experience - including being treated fairly and politely, and receiving service that was prompt and helpful - are often not statistically different from zero. The paper replicates this finding across seven surveys of residents of urban areas located in three countries. It appears that the relationship between how people are treated and their confidence in the police is asymmetrical. This is bad news for police administrators intent on solidifying their support among voters, taxpayers and the consumers of police services.

Panel 9.7

Crime prevention.

Algimantas Cepas (Law Institute of Lithuania, Vilnius, Lithuania)
Crime Prevention Planning.

The presentation will be devoted to an overview of crime prevention planning in Lithuania. The major attention will be paid to the issues of strategy development and program management.

George Mair (Liverpool John Moores University, UK)
The Street Crime Initiative in Merseyside.

The Street Crime Initiative (SCI) in England and Wales was launched in April 2002 on the personal initiative of the Prime Minister. Ten police forces were involved in the SCI and this paper reports on the response of one of these areas - Merseyside. The research project reported on here examined the way in which the SCI was constructed and implemented in Merseyside. There is little doubt that the level of robbery decreased during the two years of the SCI, but the problem is explaining why this happened. This paper discusses the various projects that made up the Merseyside SCI and how these worked together; it also uses the results of interviews with stakeholders in the initiative to assess the success of the SCI locally.

Andrew Newton (University of Huddersfield, UK)
Towards a Multi-Criteria Assessment for Burglary Prevention.

Towards a Multi-Criteria Assessment for Burglary Prevention: Burglary reduction has focussed on hot spots, reducing repeat victimisation, and more recently, predictive analysis. A crucial element in addition to analysing crime patterns is policy analysis. Where have intervention schemes previously been applied, to what extent, and how successfully? This research pilots an approach to prioritise and target prevention resources based on a number of criteria, including burglary patterns, intervention analysis, and, an understanding of the type of area (physical and social characteristics).

Panel 9.8

Corruption 2.

Matjaz Jager, Urban Vehovar (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Corruption, Good Governance and Economic Growth: The Case of Slovenia.

The article addresses the interrelation between corruption, good governance, and economic growth in Slovenia. The problem of quality of governance in Slovenia is illustrated by using the World Bank data published by Kaufmann and colleagues in 2005. Based on the governance indicators, we can divide member states (EU25) into two groups: high quality governance states and low quality governance states (Slovenia being part of the latter group). This assessment is complemented with the findings of recent domestic surveys and research on world competitiveness. After entering the EU, external anchoring is not a factor that determines government decisions any longer. The decisive question now is whether the Slovenian government has the political will to effectively address corruption and quality of governance problems.

Yuri Komlev (Kazan Law Institute of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia)

Informal economy and corruption in Russia: cultural traditions and determinants.

One of the distinctive features of transition to market economy in Russia is the hypertrophied development of informal economy. It includes both legal kinds of non-registered business activity (particularly in small and medium scale business) and criminal ones and provides for favourable conditions for the development of corruption.

Qualitative interviews conducted in August, 2004 in Kazan have shown that up to 90 per cent of businessmen use informal practices more or less regularly. Cultural reasons along with macroeconomic and societal ones take first places in the structure of informal economy and corruption determinants. In Russia informal communications are traditionally popular. Verbal, not registered agreements are standard for business relations; at the same time law and legal behaviour are not appreciated much. Orientations to nepotism, boss and client relations, double standards, achieving economic success at any cost are widespread. Business problems are per-

ceived by the majority of the population as private. People do not trust the state and its legal institutes both at the federal and local levels and the rate of this mistrust is very high. Ignoring laws and ethical standards is a common thing for authorities and business as well as for ordinary people. Thus, not only reforms, but also traditions, factors of mass and business culture have contributed to the acceptability of informal economy and corruption at the value level in post-soviet Russia. So prevention of corruption criminality should imply not only economic, political, and legal changes, but also social and cultural ones.

Anna Markovska (Canterbury Christ Church University College & City University, London, UK)

When is a bribe not a bribe? The Ukrainian reality.

The fight against corruption and money laundering has been significant cause of concern for Western governments when developing relationships with Central and Eastern European countries. In the last decade, the United States, together with the European Union, invested millions of dollars into the establishment of the sound 'legal infrastructure' in Ukraine. This raises certain key issues, including:

- How effective is the new legislation?
- What is needed to challenge that attitudes of organizations and individuals to corruption in the country?
- How effective is anti-money laundering legislation in the 'corrupt environment'?
- What is the syndrome of bribery ('honesty duties') in contemporary Ukraine?

The paper will present results from a case study investigating corruption within aspects of the Ukrainian pharmaceutical sector. The author will address issues related to the development of relationships between representatives of Western pharmaceutical companies and medical doctors in Ukraine, identifying some peculiar features of these relationships, and discuss the implications for the culture of bribery in this important developing market.

Olena Shostko (Yaroslav Mudry National Law Academy of Ukraine)

Anticorruption Activity in Ukraine: difficulties of the post orange revolution period.

The paper deals with corruption counteraction issues under the current political conditions. Unfortunately, since 1991 corruption has expanded greatly in Ukraine that causes that "office" was the most popular "tool" of criminal misconduct. Surveys (including entrepreneurs), experts' reports of international organizations, researches are evident of serious situation in this area. While being mostly corrupted the law enforcement agencies justify their activities by prosecuting lower-rank officials. The statistic data of the last three years in Ukraine and Kharkiv region will be given in the paper. Nowadays we experience some positive changes in the corruption fighting that manifests itself in the political will of Ukrainian elite. Although corruption counteraction and reduction of its impacts are not quite easy and fast to solve. The paper also gives analysis to current main obstacles. The specific issues raised are possibilities of decriminalization of the state power in the local level and renovation of the law enforcement system. One of the major means of corruption prevention is public control over governmental agencies. We illustrate it presenting negative and positive examples. Finally the author attempts to find the answer as to use of foreign experience and welcomes her colleagues to share their opinions on it.

Panel 9.9

Issues in criminological research.

Egidijus Kurapka (MRUNI, Lithuania)

European foundations and search for financial support for a project as a criminological problem.

Financial support of a criminological project by EU foundations is of vital importance. Therefore criminologists try to consider explicit and latent expectations to their. Both kinds of expectations and their impact upon criminology are discussed

Marieke Lamaire (University of Ghent, Belgium)

Institutional context of criminological research in Czech Republic and Belgium.

Themes and methods of criminological research are firmly determined by institutional contexts. In this contribution is explored how and to what extent the European, national, economic and political developments influence this institutional context in Belgium and Czech Republic.

Elmedin Muratbegovic (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Development and Perspectives of Criminal Justice Studies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

From the most modest federal unit (from the stand point of Criminal Justice Science) within the former Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina has grown into a respectable partner in the fight against crime in this region. The above conclusion is made on the basis of the situation with the scientific-research work and professional anti-crime practice in the country. On this occasion we will provide a short review of development of Criminal Justice Studies in Bosnia and Herzegovina - a country burdened by different forms of crime, but also decisive to join the global anti-crime alliance. Our intention is not to present all the Criminal justice related "details" from our history, but rather to offer a solid base based on a modest research for further work in this field. It is our intention to discuss the basic facts relevant for historic review of the Criminal Justice Science development in Bosnia

and Herzegovina while at the same time creating basis for all forms of future contributions and improvements. This paper provides a chronological review of development of Criminalistics as part of Criminal Justice Studies in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Specific initiatives are also mentioned for improving the curriculum of the legal studies at the Bosnian Law Faculties by introducing to educational curriculum a regular subject "Criminalistics" aimed at increasing students' knowledge on combating crime and crime prevention mechanisms. This would doubtlessly have a positive effect on the work of prosecution and courts. Because of the organized crime expansion, the author strongly advocates development of Criminal Justice Studies as independent studies within University.

Anatoliy Zakalyuk (Academy of Legal sciences of Ukraine)

Primary tasks facing criminology scientists in modern Ukraine.

Primary tasks facing criminology scientists in modern Ukraine:

- criminological analysis of impact of Kuchma's regime upon criminological situation, distorting response to crimes, especially economic, organized, corruptive;
- objective forecast of criminological situation, state of criminality, strategy and tactics combating it;
- increase of criminological effectiveness of laws, introduction of criminological expert examination of drafts.

Panel 9.10

Cybercrime.

Mohamed Chawki (University of Lyon III; France)
A Critical Look at the Regulation of Cybercrime.

Cybercrime is a major concern for the global community. The introduction, growth, and utilisation of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have been accompanied by an increase in criminal activities. With respect to cyberspace, the Internet is increasingly used as a tool and medium by transnational organised crime. Cybercrime is an obvious form of international crime that has been affected by the global revolution in ICTs. As a recent study noted, cybercrimes differ from terrestrial crimes in four ways: 'They are easy to learn how to commit; they require few resources relative to the potential damage caused; they can be committed in a jurisdiction without being physically present in it; and they are often not clearly illegal. On such a basis, the new forms of cybercrime present new challenges to lawmakers, law enforcement agencies, and international institutions. This necessitates the existence of an effective supra-national as well as domestic mechanisms that monitor the utilisation of ICTs for criminal activities in cyberspace. Accordingly, this paper seeks to address and analyse the following issues: Firstly, it examines how cybercrime is being addressed at the national and international levels. Secondly, it reviews the state of the existing legislative and regulatory framework and their efficiency in combating this form of cross-border organised crime, taking the European Union as a case study. Finally, the paper will conclude by discussing the steps nations should take in their battle against this crime.

Michael McGuire (London Metropolitan University, UK)
The gravities of cybercrime.

A key problem for an adequate transborder jurisdictionality of cybercrime at both the European and global level is to provide useable conceptualizations of the nature and range of offences this term should incorporate. And a key issue arising here is how, in the absence of one of the foundational points in the ordering of deviance in

physical space - the body - a workable sense of the seriousness of different kinds of cybercrime can be obtained. The "disappearing body" problem, as it has been referred to by Lyon and others, not only destabilizes the nature of the comparative metric required to situate cybercrime with respect to traditional crime. It also makes it unclear how to taxonomise various cybercrimes in terms of the level of threat they pose. The result has been an undue focus upon property related cybercrime, a focus that threatens to distort our understanding of the seriousness of other kinds of offence in cyberspace and so to obscure the developing power relations there. In this paper I seek to address these problems by outlining work in progress toward a theory of cybercrime, one which takes the spatial metaphors implied by its location within a "cyberspace" seriously. It is argued that, as with physical space we can locate a spatio-temporal region of cyberspace that has correspondences with the body, one that acts an intersection of our centres of interest, continuity & concern and therefore carries with it the most serious connotations if violated. We can then begin to construct further gravitational "fields" which emanate from this region with progressively diminishing degrees of concern. Violations to or trespasses against these spatialities then correspond in turn to further varieties of cybercrime with differing degrees of seriousness. By means of this 'gravitational' model of deviance we can not only better illustrate comparisons with crimes in physical space, but can begin to acquire an outline of a more general spatialised model of criminal behaviours.

Maggie Wykes (University of Sheffield, UK)

Cyber-space, stalking, celebrity and the construction of crime.

David Wall suggested cyber-space 'will cause us to rethink and augment our existing understandings of crimes and deviant behaviours' (1999: 133). This paper focuses on 'rethinking and augmenting' in relation to stalking and its WWW equivalent, cyber-stalking. It analyses the way that cyber, celebrity and stalking have come together, in relation to both how crime is constructed and the phenomenon of the 'celebritification' of crime.

Panel 9.11

Criminal careers and recidivism 2.

Arjan Blokland, Paul Nieuwbeerta (NSCR, The Netherlands)

Long-term recidivism.

Using data from the Criminal Career and Life-course Study (CCLS) currently carried out at the Netherlands Institute of Crime and Law Enforcement, we address long-term recidivism in a nationally representative sample of over 5.000 individuals who were convicted of a criminal offence in 1977. Official data is used to reconstruct the entire criminal histories of these individuals up to 2002. Data on personal characteristics - sex, ethnicity, employment status, and addiction - were taken from police files pertaining to the 1977-case. Additional information on marriage and fertility status was taken from population registration data. Prior research has found personal and criminal career characteristics - like the number of prior convictions, age of first conviction - to be associated with the risk of a subsequent conviction. In this paper we ask to what extent these characteristics predict recidivism in our sample in the 25 years following the 1977-conviction.

Bouke Wartna (Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands)

Recidivism in the Netherlands.

Recently the WODC, the research bureau of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, has published reports on reconviction rates of several major offender groups. For these studies data were drawn from the Dutch Offender's Index (DOI), a database that contains the criminal records of over 2.7 million prosecuted offenders. The DOI makes it possible to investigate into the effects of penal interventions and to study the onset and development of criminal careers. In this paper some of the important findings of the studies will be discussed. The number of European countries which perform large scaled recidivism research is growing. Perhaps it's time to join forces and make international comparisons of reconviction rates.

Michael Windzio (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, Germany)
Is there a deterrent effect of pains of imprisonment? The impact of "social costs" of first incarceration on the hazard rate of recidivism.

When committing first offences, adolescent men have no clear idea of "pains of imprisonment". Juvenile male offenders sent to prison for the first time must learn how to arrange their everyday social interactions with inmates and prison staff. They have to deal with the process of finding their position within the inmate hierarchy and have to cope with severe restrictions of autonomy. Moreover, being incarcerated means that friendships and social interactions with persons outside are extremely restricted and sometimes grievously missed. Under the assumption that both social integration and autonomy are basic needs, negative experience with respect to both dimensions could be a deterrent effect of imprisonment in the future. In this paper, social interactions with inmates, experienced deprivation of autonomy and deprivation of contact with persons outside are considered as determinants of recidivism. Starting from a rational choice perspective, it will be hypothesized that experiences made during first incarceration will influence the rate of delinquent behaviour in the future. Having been released from prison, these experiences now contribute to the evaluation of "social costs" which probably would have to be paid after re-arrest. Thereby, "pains of imprisonment" experienced for the first time could have a deterring effect and could discourage adolescent persons from recidivism. Perhaps, inmates differ empirically in the intensity they suffer from unsatisfying social interactions and restrictions of autonomy (Sykes 1971: 63). For this reason, cluster analysis will be used in order to build a typology of inmates according to their experiences with social interactions and restrictions of autonomy. In a second step, cluster membership as well as the intensity in which persons suffer from deprivation of contact with persons outside will be used to predict rates of recidivism by using methods of event history analysis.