



# 8TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

EDINBURGH 2008, 2<sup>ND</sup> - 5<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER



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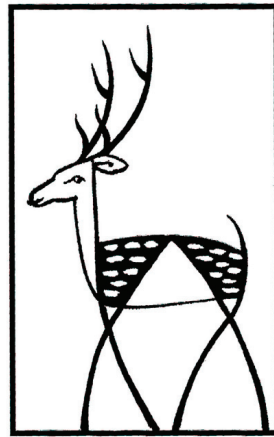
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## Membership

Membership of the society is open to all.  
Members receive the ESC Newsletter and the European Journal of Criminology (published quarterly by the European Society of Criminology in partnership with Sage Publications).  
The membership fees for 2008 (1st January 2008 to 31st December 2008) are:

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

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

## European Society of Criminology: Working Groups

The Society has to date established ten working groups:

- **Thematic working group on juvenile justice**  
*Chair:* Josine Junger-Tas - jungertas@xs4all.nl
- **Quantitative Criminology**  
*Chair:* Andromachi Tseloni - andromachi.tseloni@ntu.ac.uk
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- **European Governance of Public Safety Research Network - EUGPSRN**  
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Adam Edwards - edwardsa2@cardiff.ac.uk
- **European Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group**  
*Chair:* Jenny Johnstone - j.johnstone@law.gla.ac.uk
- **Eastern European Criminology**  
*Chairs:* Louise Shelley - lshelle@american.edu  
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- **European Development and Life-course Criminology (EDLC)**  
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Paul Nieuwbeerta - pnieuwbeerta@nscr.nl
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*Chair:* Paul Nieuwbeerta - pnieuwbeerta@nscr.nl
- **ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions**  
*Chair:* Fergus McNeill - F.McNeill@sccjr.ac.uk
- **Eurogang Network**  
*Contact:* Frank Van Gemert - f.vangemert@rechten.vu.nl

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

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



# ABSTRACTS

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

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### **Risk Factors of Violence in Finland - A Register-based Study**

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The Risk Factors of Crime in Finland research project describes the predictors of recorded criminal offending in Finland. Secondly, the project aims at producing information that could be used in the evaluation of likely crime effects of societal changes and social policy decisions. Out of the total population of 5.3 million, a stratified sample of 150 000 persons was drawn from the population register. Information about criminal offending draws on police records and court convictions. Based on the generous availability of national registers, the independent variables include a wide repertory of socioeconomic, family structure and mobility related factors. This paper describes the aims and the limitations of the project and discusses some of the preliminary findings. The following factors emerge as robust indicators for violent crime when previous violent crime, age, sex and annual income are controlled for: low education, having been born to a teenage mother, having children outside marriage, divorce and high residential mobility. Among community-level predictors, living in an urban area and living in a community with high aggregated alcohol consumption emerge as significant predictors as well. Unequal income distribution of the local municipality does not seem to be associated with the likelihood of violent offending in Finland. As a comparatively egalitarian and homogeneous welfare state, Finland provides a potentially fertile testing ground for criminological theories.

**Aebi, Marcelo** (*Université de Lausanne - Institut de Criminologie et de Droit Pénal*)  
**Jaquier, Veronique** (*Université de Lausanne - Institut de Criminologie et de Droit Pénal*)

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### **Detainee and Prisoner Data in the European Sourcebook - Changes and First Results**

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This presentation is based on data from the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics over the period 1990 - 2007. Some methodological considerations related to international comparisons of prison populations will be briefly presented. Particularly, we would like to highlight some changes compared to the previous European Sourcebook questionnaires. Preliminary results of the fourth edition of the European Sourcebook will be presented. We will discuss analyses regarding prison population rates, median age of prison populations, and percentage of female and foreign prisoners across European countries. Findings regarding pre-trial detainees and other related indicators will also be included.

**Ahven, Andri** (*Ministry of Justice, Estonia*)

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### **Business victimisation survey in Estonia**

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Over the past decades, international crime victims' surveys (ICVS) concerning crimes against individuals and private households have become more or less regular. At the same time there have been only a few international surveys on crimes against businesses, with a limited number of participating countries. International comparisons on countries' crime level have primarily relied on the ICVS and have not taken into account crime against businesses. In order to get a comprehensive picture on countries' crime level it is essential to pay more attention on surveys on business victimisation. For example, crimes against businesses have constituted about a half of officially recorded crime in Estonia. This paper presents findings from a recent business victimisation survey in Estonia. The questionnaire based partially on the UNODC draft questionnaire for international surveys. A number of modifications and amendments were made, e.g. questions on electronic crime and business secret were introduced. A specific feature of the survey was including an independent sample of employees who were interviewed using a partially different questionnaire, with additional questions about possible irregularities and offences committed by their supervisors. This allowed us to compare employers' and employees' general opinions on crime and safety at the workplace. We hope that the experiences from this survey would help to further develop instruments for international business victimisation surveys.



Aitchison, Andy (University of Edinburgh)

### **'Governing through Crime' in an international context: The case of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Utilising the 'governing through crime' perspective developed by Jonathan Simon, the paper sketches out the potential for considering whether a state, in this case Bosnia and Herzegovina, can be subject to interventions analogous to governing through crime within states but conducted by external actors. Thus it is asked: is the problem of crime mobilised in a way which seeks to legitimate actions aimed at structuring the field of a state's possible actions upon its own citizens and at structuring the state's interactions with other states? The discussion considers what might serve as indicators of international governance through crime, looks at some potential examples of such governance on the part of the European Union and Office of the High Representative, before highlighting some challenges in developing a solid basis on which to proceed further with the analysis.

### **Fear of crime and sense of safety in a sample of Istanbul citizens: Environmental and community related factors as indicators of fear and safety**

A survey of general public's level of fear of crime has been conducted for the first time in Istanbul within the scope of ICVS fifth wave (2005). When looking at robbery and assault offences, victimization rates obtained in Istanbul were lower than victimization rates obtained in most other European cities. When it comes to assault, Istanbul had the lowest rates of all other European cities. It appears that Istanbul has relatively low rates for offences that require physical proximity between offender and the victim. Based on data it seems that when it comes to violent offences, Istanbul is relatively safer than most other European cities, and property offences appear a bit more of a problem. However, ICVS data revealed that, despite of lower prevalence rates for violent offences in Istanbul, fear of crime is relatively higher than most other European countries, with only Athens displaying the highest fear of crime. In the present research which is funded by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, the discrepancy between being relatively a safer city and having citizens who exhibit the highest fear of crime was investigated. Community related factors, environmental/physical factors, subjective/psychological factors and security measures against crime will be surveyed to determine a prediction model for fear of crime and sense of safety in Istanbul citizens. The survey will be conducted via face to face interviews in a stratified random sample of 600 participants. The preliminary analysis of the model will be presented in line with the existing models of fear of crime in the literature.

Alma, Susan (WODC, Netherlands)

### **European Research group on National Reconviction rates (ERNR)**

Interested in the scope of national research on recidivism, the WODC; the research bureau of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, sent out a questionnaire to 41 European countries. It turned out that at least fourteen countries have, or soon will have recidivism data on a national scale. In 2006 a research group called ERNR was formed, which will explore the possibilities of making international comparisons of reconviction rates. Making international comparisons of reconviction rates is a difficult and somewhat hazardous enterprise. Each country handles crime in its own way, so there are bound to be cross-national differences in the definition of the central concepts of the research. ERNR has had its third meeting in Bologna and is now in the process of spelling out the conditions under which cross-national comparisons can be made. When this work has been done, the ERNR aims to publish annotated tables, probably in a next version of the European Sourcebook. Currently we are working on the comparability of reconviction rates on the basis of standard definitions formulated by the European Source Book (ESB). Some preliminary results will be shown in the panel session.

**Anderson, Simon** (*Scottish Centre for Social Research*)

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### **Attitudes towards youth crime and willingness to intervene**

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The role of informal social control (and its interaction with formal control) has been the subject of surprisingly little recent study. With a few notable exceptions, and despite the wider interest in issues relating to community efficacy and cohesion, contemporary criminology and criminal justice policy has tended to focus more on criminal actions rather than individual and community reactions. The latter are, however, central to the construction of the problem of crime (and hence the problem of youth crime). It is not only that certain types of behaviour have to be viewed or interpreted as criminal before they emerge as a social problem; the immediate and longer-term consequences of such behaviours can be either exacerbated or dissipated through the reactions they produce. Drawing on data from the 2006 Scottish Social Attitudes survey (from a module funded by the Scottish Government), this paper examines adult willingness to intervene in situations in which young people are either posing a risk or are at risk themselves; behaviour that could be seen as a key test of the ability of communities to self-regulate and to absorb or defuse problematic behaviour associated with young people. The module also set out to understand how such interventions may be influenced by patterns of intergenerational contact, wider 'social connectedness' and prevailing attitudes towards young people and youth crime. In exploring these relationships, the paper argues for the need to give greater consideration to the notion of civilities as well as incivilities and considers possible implications for policy.

**Andersson, Lina** (*Stockholm University*)

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### **Self-reported Delinquency in Sweden**

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The presentation is based on a paper written as a Swedish contribution to the seventh work package, Methodology and Good Practice, of the European Commission funded action called Assessing Deviance, Crime and Prevention in Europe. In the report an overview of surveys of self-reported delinquency is presented. An inventory has been done by using databases, references from relevant literature and information from experienced researchers in the field, and around 20 surveys with a satisfactory degree of scientific quality was identified. The overview shows two waves of self-reported delinquency surveys in Sweden, the first wave was during the 60's and 70's, starting with Nyqvist & Strahl in 1960 and the second wave started in the beginning of the 1990's. Between 1974 and 1991 there was a gap of 17 years without any known self-report surveys in Sweden. The different surveys can be structured as belonging to three different categories with different main purposes: Investigating the extent and structure of juvenile delinquency; finding explanation of delinquency or at least factors that correlate with criminal and deviant behaviors; and focusing on special forms of deviant behavior such as violence or drugs. Different issues related to the methodology of self-reported delinquency in Sweden are being described; general research questions as well as more detailed research techniques. Gains and advantages are being discussed, and also problems with the method.

**Annison, Jill** (*University of Plymouth*)

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### **Interventions with Prolific Offenders: Exploring Risk and Need**

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This paper explores issues arising from an evaluation research study of a pilot project which provides accommodation for prolific offenders in Exeter in SW England (Southern, Annison, Vicente and Fisher 2008). A main element of the study was to investigate whether the project could be shown to be having a positive impact in terms of the reduction of re-offending by the prolific offenders receiving this service. While the research study focused on evaluating the accommodation provision and support, a range of wider theoretical and practice issues arose. This initiative was taking place within the wider context of national and local policy developments in relation to prolific and other priority offenders (PPOs). The research area therefore provided an opportunity to explore and analyse different responses by the constellation of partnership agencies who were involved - statutory agencies such as probation and the police, and the voluntary agency being evaluated.

The process of identifying and targeting prolific and other priority offenders rests with Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, which take local circumstances and concerns into account. For the individual offender such identification leads to a package of intensive oversight within the community. The element of Probation supervision relies upon actuarial risk assessment tools, with a particular focus on dynamic risk factors. A range of issues are thus explored here: first, tensions between rehabilitation, punishment and incapacitation. Second, conceptions of risk and need in relation to individual offenders and in relation to responses by the different agencies.

**Antòn, Lorena** (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

**Larrauri, Elena** (*Universidad Pompeu Fabra*)

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## **Punishing gender violence in Spain**

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The main goal of this presentation is to explain the present situation and evolution of the punishment of gender violence in Spain. Since 2003, many laws have been approved regarding domestic violence, with the intention specifically of increasing the severity of penalties addressed to low level violence ('common couple violence'). In our empirical research we will show the penalties applied by judges, to see if the goal of applying prison sentences to this sort of behaviour has been achieved. Additionally a second main target has been to send defendants to training programmes. We will also show in which percentage this is being implemented.

**Antonietti, Anna** (*University of Brescia*)

**Romano, Carlo Alberto** (*University of Brescia*)

**Ravagnani, Luisa** (*University of Brescia*)

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## **Analysis of the sentenced prison population of Brescia, Italy**

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The authors analysed the demographic characteristics of the sentenced prison population convicted in the two institutes of Brescia in 30/06/07 they considered the different typologies of committed crime, the length of the enforced sentences and of the residual one. The sample is composed by the whole sentenced population in the prison of Brescia, which means 86 subjects. The research takes into consideration also the effect of the recent measure of pardon applied in Italy from July 2006 to compare the national data with the local one and verify the present relapse risk in the prison population of Brescia.

**Armstrong, Sarah** (*University of Glasgow - SCCJR*)

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## **'Prisons in my backyard'; The politics and economics of prison siting in Scotland**

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This paper considers the economic implications of prisons for local communities, using the recent experience of Scotland for illustration. A body of research has emerged suggesting that recent and massive penal expansion in the US and in England is partly sustained by the reliance of economically weak, often rural, communities on prisons as a source of employment. In this exploratory early stage work, I attempt to assess this claim through consideration of the circumstances around the completion, in one case, and the contract, in another, of two private prisons in Scotland. Ultimately, the aim is to locate this economic dimension of prisons in the broader context of the prison's social, cultural and political importance.

**Armstrong, Sarah** (*University of Glasgow - SCCJR*)

**Chistyakova, Yulia** (*University of Glasgow - SCCJR*)

**Mackenzie, Simon** (*University of Glasgow - SCCJR*)

**Malloch, Margaret** (*University of Glasgow - SCCJR*)

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## **Circles of Support and Accountability: Community Governance of High Risk Sex Offenders**

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This paper is based on a study carried out between January and May 2008 which considered the feasibility of introducing pilot Circles of Support and Accountability to Scotland. The paper will explore the philosophy of 'circles of support' through the lens of 'community governance'. The following aspects of this issue will be examined: how sex offending is conceptualised as an issue to be dealt with in and by the community; how this depends on political and policy contexts; what role volunteerism can potentially play in bringing high risk sex offenders back to community and when it is seen as problematic; what kind of evidence is generated for and against community involvement in the management of sex offenders, and finally, how this is related to and affects policy and practice.

**Arnason, Snorri** (*The Reykjavik Metropolitan Police*)

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## **Economic crime trends in Iceland**

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This study seeks to examine the economic crime trend in Iceland over the recent years. Data from the Economic crime division of the National commissioner of police is analysed, with the aim to map the frequency of different types of economic crimes. Serious tax fraud violations are by far the most frequent crimes investigated by the Economic crime division in Iceland. Enrichment offences including embezzlement and serious fraud also make up a good proportion of the cases, as have serious accounting and bookkeeping offences. With increasing globalization of Icelandic business firms and also increasing concern over foreign criminal networks gaining a foothold in Iceland, the authorities have been paying more attention to money laundering. Requests from other countries for co-operation on trans-national investigations have increased and reports from banks and other financial organizations of suspicious money transfers into offshore accounts are more frequent. However very few reports of money laundering have warranted investigation. The study also takes a look at the violators and the victims in economic crime cases. Finally future trends in economic crimes in Iceland are discussed.

**Arnall, Elaine** (*London South Bank University*)

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## **What do naughty girls look like?**

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This paper will look at some ground breaking research undertaken for the Youth Justice Board which provides the first representative description of girls who commit offences in England and Wales. It will be based on the analysis of 285 Asset forms (the assessment framework used across the youth justice system) relating to girls under 18 recently supervised by youth offending teams in England and Wales. The paper comes from a feminist perspective arguing that it is important to address the issue of girls "offending as separate from adult women and boys" offending patterns and behaviours. The findings suggest a changing profile of female offending and that the evidence relating to women may not be relevant to girls. The findings are that girls who offend can be grouped into categories according to offence type. Our findings indicate that they have different needs that require different responses from those intervening with them. The research shows statistically significant links in a number of areas, one of which ('the use of alcohol and links with violent offending') is particularly timely and pertinent to current debates and moral panics.

**Aromaa, Kauko** (*European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations*)

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## Business victimisation

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Business victimisation surveys carried out in Finland, the Baltic countries and Russia provide the background for this paper, discussing theoretical and practical problems related to business victimisation surveys.

**Aromaa, Kauko** (*European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations*)

**Junninen, Mika** (*European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations*)

**Skinnari, Johanna** (*Swedish Council for Crime Prevention*)

**Korsell, Lars** (*Swedish Council for Crime Prevention*)

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## Irregular influences against prosecutors and judges in Finland and Sweden

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A comparative victimisation survey of violence, threats, bribery and extortion against prosecutors and judges in Finland and Sweden was carried out in March-April 2008. An electronic questionnaire was sent to all prosecutors and judges in the two countries. Comparisons are also being made to an earlier Finnish-Lithuanian survey with a similar approach in 1999. The reference period applied in the present survey was 18 months. Respondents were asked details of the victimisation incidents, the perpetrator, and the likely motives of the irregular influence attempts.

**Aston, Elizabeth** (*Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, MRC, UK*)

**Thomson, Hilary** (*Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, MRC, UK*)

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## Youth Diversionary Projects and Community Safety: Challenges for evaluation

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In urban regeneration contexts a variety of social interventions receive funding under a broad crime reduction remit. This paper examines the potential role of 'youth diversionary projects' in improving community safety and the challenges encountered in evaluating such interventions. These projects range from those addressing the offending behaviour of small groups of young people to those providing a range of activities (e.g. coached sporting activities, dance, art, drama, IT) to large numbers of young people. This research aims to: describe projects in relation to best practice; and evaluate the possible impacts of these projects for participants and communities. Details of ongoing projects funded by Glasgow Housing Association (GHA) were compared to key aspects of best practice among youth diversionary projects as reported in the research literature. Data from project participants, local residents, stakeholders, and routine data is being used to assess the possible impacts of these projects on anti-social behaviour and crime. Key outcome data from the evaluation will be presented. Methodological difficulties encountered in evaluating these action-orientated projects will also be discussed. The implications of these findings for practice and further research will be explored.

**Aston, Elizabeth** (*Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, MRC, UK*)

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## Drug use and offending: The relationship over the teenage years

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Drugs and crime are not as closely related as is often assumed. However, drug use, even by young people, is increasingly being dealt with by the criminal justice system. It is within this context that describing and understanding the relationship between drug use and offending over the teenage years is particularly important. This research was conducted at the University of Edinburgh, in association with the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, a longitudinal study. Six sweeps of annual self-report questionnaire data, from age 12 to 17 were analysed and in-depth interviews were conducted with 27 cohort members at age 18 to 19. Findings suggest that the relationship between drug use and offending changes over this time. Drug use and offending are more closely related earlier on in the teenage years when drug use is more deviant. At this point they have

common meanings and can be explained in a similar way, by weak social controls and offending based peer group contexts. However, over the teenage years the meaning of drug use changes, and later drug use can be explained quite differently to offending. Those who did not begin using other drugs until later in their teens portrayed their drug use as a legitimate life experience, quite separate from offending. Social bonding and peer group contexts are central to explaining drug use and offending, but drug use can also have a distinct role.

**Aubert, Laura** (*Université de Montréal*)

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### **Criminal Justice and its dilemmas: The example of the French “Third Way”**

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At the end of the 1980s, the French Public Prosecutor’s Office needed to reduce the overload of cases in the criminal justice system as well as address the inefficiency of its interventions. It attempted to simultaneously resolve these two issues by creating a “third way” to manage cases: the application of alternatives to criminal prosecution. In this presentation, the strain inherent in the application of alternative measures to resolve these two fundamentally different problems will be highlighted. Based on sociological research carried out in the jurisdictions of Bobigny (in the Parisian suburbs) and Bordeaux, this presentation will discuss disparities in the implementation of alternatives to prosecution in these two jurisdictions. These disparities are essentially explained by local constraints, which led to fundamentally different jurisdictional practices. Despite these differences, the research revealed that the focus in both jurisdictions is consistently on reducing overload; the goal of improving its interventions takes second place. These findings demonstrate that the application of alternatives has led to an expansion in the scope of interventions by the Criminal Justice system but little transformation in its types of responses. Given ever-increasing social and political demands, the French criminal justice system is now faced with a dilemma in that it is torn between the desire to preserve its traditional mode of functioning and the need to adapt itself to a changing society.

**Badrazhan, Mariya** (*Odessa National University*)

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### **Youth Justice in Ukraine and Odessa**

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Nowadays in Ukraine there is a high level of crimes committed by youth, organized and individually. But there is no mechanism of regulation of such types of crime and no appropriate legal bodies specializing on youth crime. The criminal liability of minors in Ukraine starts at 16 years for all types of crimes but also since 14 for specific types of crimes. The minors under 14 are only get registered in a children’s room of militia. After ratification of Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Ukrainian parliament, state has to create and develop own system of youth justice including state and social establishments dealing with youth crimes. Central place in this system will place Youth Justice Court. Ukraine has created a five years-termed program in order to develop the system of youth justice. State will adopt the experience of other European states in that problem, mostly French and Great Britain. The only barrier in development of system of youth justice is public opinion. People are not interested in reformation of these days existing old and ineffective system that doesn’t consider interests of minor criminals and isn’t directed on their re-education and correction. Youth justice, unfortunately, isn’t the major problem in our state in society’s opinion. But it is, because young people are future of our country, and young lawyers, psychologists and social workers will definitely create effective youth justice system in Ukraine.

**Baker, Estella** (*University of Sheffield*)

### **Reflections on the evolving penal competence of the European Union**

EU competence over matters of penal law and policy has developed rapidly in recent years, particularly since the project to establish the Union as an "Area of Freedom, Security and Justice" commenced in 1999. If the Treaty of Lisbon enters into force as intended on January 1st, 2009, it will mark the start of a fresh phase of integration in this important area. But even if it does not, the trend towards further development looks set to continue for the foreseeable future. Unsurprisingly, the evolution of the Union's competence has attracted considerable critical attention from academic and practising lawyers and from political scientists. However, except in relation to particular sectoral fields, it has received rather less from criminologists. This is despite the fact that a number of bodies of criminological literature offer clear potential to enrich our understanding of the pressures and influences that are shaping developments at Union level (eg recent work by Cavadino & Dignan, 2006; Newburn & Sparks, 2004; Simon, 2007). The aim of this paper will be to reflect upon the evolving ethos of the Union's penal policies and to examine the instrumental purposes to which they are, or might be, being directed in the light of relevant insights that are drawn from the criminological literature.

**Balcells, Marc** (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

### **Barcelona's institutional response to youth with substance abuse problems**

The Spanish Criminal System foresees (as many other systems in most countries), when dealing with young offenders, a catalogue of options to make those react and rethink about their criminal actions, giving certain solutions which adapt to their specific personal and social problems. One of those options, in case the offence takes place in Barcelona, the offender has drug consume problems, and a mediator thinks it is going to be useful for the minor, is to plan an intervention on the 'Servei d'Orientaci' sobre Drogues', depending from the Public Health Agency, where, freely, teacher and offender work together in private forming a clear idea about drugs and their effects, not only in the private sphere of the boy or girl, but also in his/her family, job, career... It is a service not only addressed to offenders and their families, but also to parents, teachers in schools and their children/pupils with substance abuse problems who never have committed an offence. The goal in this service is based in criminological theories studying the relation of substance abuse, violence, offending and not only does pretend to raise the level of awareness of the young and the family, but also to identify, analyse and try to lower risk factors derived from drugs, and raising the protective ones. In this paper I provide to give a criminological analysis of this institution, along their results and the impact it has in the minor courts and its different teams (judges, prosecutors, psychologists).

**Banks, James** (*Sheffield Hallam University*)

### **Constructing Criminality: Representations of Asylum Seekers and Refugees within Discourse**

This paper examines the representation of asylum seekers and refugees within English national newspaper discourse. Analysis demonstrates how the twin processes of division and rejection (van Dijk 1987) serve to exclude asylum seekers and refugees from the host population. It is argued that this discourse strategy is employed in order to construct a mythic (Barthes 1973) image of a deviant and criminal asylum seeking population whilst simultaneously presenting Britain, British society and its citizens as victims of their actions. In turn this criminalising discourse is considered a persuasive argumentative strategy for the maintenance of an asylum policy underpinned by the traditional criminal justice values of retribution and deterrence.

**Barbeiro, Ana** (*Universidade do Minho and Piaget Institute*)

**Machado, Carla** (*Minho University*)

**Raquel, Matos** (*Catholic University*)

**Barbosa, Mariana** (*Catholic University of Portugal*)

**Malley-Morrison, Kathleen** (*Boston University*)

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### Portuguese attitudes towards legal and illegal governmental aggression

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Thirty four years ago, Portuguese people experienced a political transition from a half-century lasting right-wing dictatorship to a democratic and human rights-based constitutional regime. Known as a “peaceful revolution”, this transition would have been built upon a consensus about the end of state violence against dissident citizens and of colonialism maintained by a military force. Being so, the present study aims to access if low levels of tolerance towards governmental violence are currently part of lay Portuguese people’s attitudes. Portuguese participants (n=528) answered to PAIRTAS - Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression Scale (Malley-Morrison et al., 2006). The responses to the “attitudes towards governmental aggression scale” included in this questionnaire are analysed (5 items, in a 7 point Likert scale). Intern reliability of this scale is relatively low ( $\alpha=.59$ ). An exploratory factor analysis with varimax rotation shows the bi-dimensionality of the scale: two factors emerged (“attitudes towards illegal governmental aggression” and “attitudes towards legal governmental aggression”), explaining respectively 30,6 and 29,8 of the variance. In general, participants showed a low tolerance towards governmental aggression (Mode=1; M=2,27; SD=1,05). Women (N=292) showed significant less tolerance towards governmental aggression than men (N=235). Respondents who had already participated in demonstrations for peace, as well as the ones reporting a left-wing political orientation, scored significantly lower than other. Age, religion and social class didn’t produce significant effects in the evaluated attitudes.

**Batchelor, Susan** (*University of Glasgow*)

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### Challenging the myth of equal opportunity violence: The continuing salience of gender to an understanding of young women’s violent offending

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Headlines warning that young women are drinking more and committing more violent crimes have been a recurring feature of our newspapers in recent years. Often this supposed “masculinisation” of young women is depicted as the “darker side” of women’s liberation and held up as “proof” that gendered theories of violent offending are incorrect (Irwin and Chesney-Lind 2006). Drawing on research carried out with young women in prison in Scotland, this paper will challenge such accounts through an examination of the gendered context of young women’s violence. The paper will demonstrate that the social, material and ideological contexts in which criminally violent young women are brought up are often characterised by: exposure to routine physical violence, particularly domestic violence; sexual abuse; family breakdown; childhood experiences of institutional care; substance abuse; self-harm; poor educational experiences; unemployment and poverty. These backgrounds severely limit young women’s choices and options, and contribute to the acquisition of a worldview in which physical force is deemed an obligatory response to intimidated or actual harms. They also contribute to stereotypical views concerning gender appropriate behaviour. The majority of the violent young women interviewed as part of the current study did not consider themselves to be “unfeminine” or “unnatural”, but rather claimed to engage in violent offending in order to fulfil and/or defend traditional feminine norms. In short, they were not liberated women, but women who were severely constrained by both their material circumstances and attendant ideologies of working-class femininity and kinship.



**Bauwens, Aline** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

### **The transformation of offender rehabilitation in Belgium and UK?**

Changes in the nature of penal systems and practices in late modern western societies highlight the shift from a “penal welfarism” approach, pre-occupied with the rehabilitation of offenders, to a “new penology”, pre-occupied with the management of crime and risk (Garland, 2001). Thus, with regard to adult offender rehabilitation, Garland (2001: 176) concludes “that when rehabilitative interventions are undertaken today their character is rather different than before”. The Belgian Probation Service has recently undergone many transformations & reorganizations, e.g. Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) implementation in 2005, the establishment of implementation courts and of a Directorate-General for Justice Houses in 2007, etc. Two questions must be answered. Have these changes had an impact on the relationship between the probation officer and the offender? And, have these recent transformations modified the work of the probation officer in the way that the interventions of probation officers pursue a managerialist agenda over a social-work approach? Or, are no significant changes in practice to be found? Rather than the “decline” of rehabilitation (cfr. Garland’s analysis of the situation in the UK), should we speak of a transformation of rehabilitation in Belgium? The presentation focuses on what practices probation officers carry out when supervising adult offenders on probation orders. These preliminary findings of a qualitative study of probation officers (observations and file analysis), working in the House of Justice Brussels, will be discussed in comparison with latest trends in probation in the United Kingdom.

**Behan, Cormac** (*University College Dublin*)

### **Governance in Irish Prisons: The Introduction of the 2007 Irish Prison Rules**

The objective of the Irish Prison Service (IPS) is “to provide safe, secure and humane custody” for those under its care. It “is committed to managing custodial sentences in a way which encourages and supports prisoners in their endeavouring to live law abiding and purposeful lives as valued members of society”. In October 2007, new Prison Rules were introduced by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. These replaced the rather antiquated 1947 Rules for the Government of Prisons. This paper will examine the new rules in the context of the changed circumstances of the 21st century and in light of the revised European Prison Rules and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The focus of this paper is not on a legal interpretation of the rules but rather on their transformative potential. It will examine if the over-riding desire in the new rules is the “maintenance of good order and safe or secure custody” or whether it is to create an environment where prisoners are given the tools to cope with imprisonment and opportunities to rebuild their lives. To explore this dynamic, the rules will be located in a wider context of the governance of Irish Prisons.

**Bentrup, Christina** (*Universität Münster*)

**Boers, Klaus** (*Universität Münster*)

### **An explanation of initiation and behavioural changes; institutions, parents, peers, personality, and the fear of negative consequences**

One of the most commonly analysed relationships in differential association/ social learning research is the influence of deviant peers on criminal behaviour. The underlying subjective learning processes of transmitting qualifications, motives and attitudes for breaking the law have hardly been examined. Following the social learning tradition, the initiation of delinquent behaviour is a result of imitating behaviour while the probability of continuity is a function of its positive and negative reinforcements. Consequences could be located in the formal, informal, and intrinsic system. Staying delinquent is unlikely for individuals who perceive higher internal negative consequences, who anticipate greater disapproval of friends and parents, and who are afraid of being punished by other persons or institutions. Using longitudinal data of the Duisburger-Life-Course-Study Crime in the Modern City the analysis is primarily concerned to explain the influence of primary socialization groups on the onset of delinquent behaviour as a result of imitating behaviour, while its continuity will be explained by the anticipated consequences of formal and informal groups, and intrinsic processes of perceived rewards and sanctions.

**Bergsdottir, Gudbjorg** (*The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police*)

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### **Domestic violence in Iceland**

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Domestic violence in Iceland hasn't been explored thoroughly within academia. However there have been some studies conducted concerning this matter. Results from a National Crime Victim Survey (1996) showed that around 14 of women and 4 of men had experienced domestic violence in their lifetime and around one third of them reported it to the police. In the end of 2005 the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police published a policy procedure concerning domestic violence. The policies emphasize how the police should react and aid in these cases and register these incidents to the police data base. In May 2008 the Icelandic police cooperated in doing a research on domestic violence. All incidents of domestic violence reported to the police during 2006 and 2007 were examined and a total of 32 factors coded, e.g. the relationship between the perpetrators and the victims, the victims' injuries and the scene where the incidents occurred. The purpose of the study is to gather knowledge about these incidents when the police is called upon, and identify areas for improvement, e.g. investigation, victim support, etc.

**Beyens, Kristel** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

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### **Electronic Monitoring: Peculiarities and current developments in Belgium**

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In Belgium electronically monitored house arrest (EM) has been introduced in 1998 as a local pilot scheme. Since 2000 it has been implemented nationwide. To date EM is still exclusively used as a way of executing a prison sentence. Since its introduction, EM has been promoted as a solution for prison overcrowding by the subsequent Ministers of Justice. To extend its scope, it is announced that EM will be also be introduced as an alternative for remand custody and that it will become an autonomous sanction to be imposed by the penal judge. Although Belgian EM practice has always been confronted with many changes of the regulations, a rather stable practice has been realised between 2000 and 2006. This so-called "Belgian model", was characterized by a careful selection procedure, attention for social support and close supervision (so called "activation penitentiary model"). Since May 2006 Belgian EM practice has drastically changed and has become destabilised. In this paper, the characteristics of EM as a form of contemporary punishment will be discussed. Findings of a research studying the Belgian EM practice will be used to describe and discuss its daily practices and peculiarities. To conclude, some pertinent penological questions on the potential effects of the use of EM on the prison population, on net widening, etc., will be raised.

**Bijleveld, Catrien** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)  
**Wijkman, Miriam** (*VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands*)

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### **Delinquent Fathers and Mothers: Differential Effects in Intergenerational Continuity of Offending**

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In a sample of approximately 5,000 respondents we investigate, over three generations, to what extent parental delinquency contributes to intergenerational continuity of offending. We disaggregate by gender of the parent and the child. We correct for exposure as regards timing and volume of parental offending, and exposure as regards divorce or death. Implications of our findings for developmental criminology will be discussed.

**Birkbeck, Christopher** (*University of Salford*)

## **Writing about the problem of crime in North American and Latin American newspapers**

A well established tradition in sociology views public problems (including crime) as constructed. By this is meant, broadly, that social actors develop negative evaluations of particular sets of circumstances or conditions. Construction is also a useful term because it implies the notion of structure, that is, of constituent components that are organized and related in some identifiable way. Drawing on work by Gusfield, Gamson and others, I propose three dimensions for examining the discursive construction of public problems: morality (which identifies the problem); empiricism (which provides information about the problem); and praxis (which addresses the question of 'what is to be done'). I use these dimensions to develop a comparative analysis of the structuring of the crime problem in the United States and Latin America. Specifically, I compare samples of articles published in 2006/07 in the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, El Universal (Mexico) and La Nación (Argentina). My hypothesis is that the structure of the crime problem in the United States has a relatively strong foundation in empirical discourse, but that the predominant preoccupation is with praxis. By contrast, in Latin America the crime problem is more of an exercise in moral censure, with lesser development of the empirical and pragmatic dimensions. Each of these 'structures' may have roots in broader cultural concerns and idioms. They also have consequences for public policy.

**Bland, Nick** (*Scottish Government*)

## **Measure for measures: Public confidence and performance in the Scottish criminal justice system**

This paper discusses the developing emphasis on the measurement of performance across criminal justice agencies in Scotland, and consider what role this can play in securing greater public confidence in the Scottish criminal justice system. The new political administration in Scotland has placed particular emphasis on an outcomes-based approach to (central and local) government and has developed a National Performance Framework as a tool to demonstrate its delivery to the public. Alongside this development, criminal justice agencies and partners have also become increasingly subject to formal measurement of performance. This paper explores the consistent emphasis given to the importance of public confidence within these performance frameworks. The paper considers:

- Contemporary understandings of public confidence in the criminal justice system, with reference to notions of trust, legitimacy and accountability.
- Whether and how information on performance can play a role in building public confidence.
- The inherent tensions between different 'publics', who will have varying understandings, experiences, and expectations, of the criminal justice system.
- Whether and how public confidence can itself be a measure of performance.

**Blay, Ester** (*Universitat de Girona*)

## **Current Issues in the Implementation of Community Service Orders in Spain**

This paper examines some of the main issues arising in the legal provisions on community service orders, the application of such orders by judges and their implementation by the relevant correctional services in Spain, and particularly in Catalonia. Criminal code reforms in 2003 and 2007 have expanded the scope for CS orders and the number of orders actually being imposed by judges and implemented by the relevant agencies. These reforms are exacerbating existing and serious problems of implementation of these orders, including those around control, available placements or prescription of orders.

**Blokland, Arjan** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)

**Nieuwbeerta, Paul** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)

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## Bearing Ones Own Cross? Criminal History Records and the Prediction of Future Offending

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Criminal record checks are becoming customary for many job applications. In the Netherlands (as well as in other European countries) legislation was passed recently extending the period over which criminal history records can be checked and tightening requirements for obtaining a certificate of good moral conduct, excluding those with prior convictions of certain types of crimes from various employment opportunities. Does the risk of re-conviction rationalize prior convictions having these 'collateral consequences' even long after the initial crime was committed? This paper investigates whether there is a period after which, given that a previously convicted individual has remained crime free, a prior conviction is no longer predictive of being convicted in the future. Using data from the Criminal Career and Life-course Study (CCLS) we compare long-term hazard rates for different types of convictions among offenders convicted at ages 12 to 30 with those of non-offenders at these ages. Given recent Dutch legislation we specifically focus on those convicted of sexual offences. Policy implications are discussed.

**Blokland, Arjan** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)

**Skardhamar, Torbjorn** (*Statistics Norway*)

**van Wijk, Anton** (*Advice and Research Group Beke*)

**Friestad, Christine** (*Centre for Research and Education in Forensic Psychiatry, Ulleva University Hospital*)

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## Offending diversity in sex offenders: Comparing different types of sex offenders using Dutch and Norwegian police data

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In this paper we analyse offending diversity in the criminal careers of sexual offenders. Prior research on sex offending usually distinguishes between types of offenders (hands-off/hands-on; peer abusers/child abusers) based on the nature of the sexual offence committed. Other sexual offender typologies (e.g. Becker & Kaplan, 1988; Seto & Barbaree, 1997) distinguish specialists from generalists based on the variety of offences offenders commit. Here we combine these two approaches and assess offending diversity in sexual offenders arrested for different types of sex offences. Using longitudinal police data from both The Netherlands and Norway, we relate the type of sex offence offenders were first arrested for to the diversity of offending in their subsequent criminal careers. Differentiating between diversity in sexual and non-sexual offending our results also reflect on the issue of cross-over.

**Body-Gendrot, Sophie** (*University Paris, Sorbonne*)

**Miller, Lisa** (*Rutgers University*)

**Nelken, David** (*University of Macerta*)

**Newburn, Tim** (*London School of Economics*)

**Melossi, Dario** (*University of Bologna*)

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## Culture of Fear and Repressive Policies: Is Europe Yielding to Punitive Populism?

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Fear facilitates the governance of citizens. Repressive discourses and numerous laws and measures taken by European governments and Parliaments at the turn of this century raise the question of a possible contagion of American penal policies: Is Europe then following the evolution of the U.S. in terms of punitive populism? The paper will discuss apparent convergences due partly to the long-term social, cultural and political transformations of European societies but it will also point at numerous differentiations and resistances which do not align Europe (and France in particular) on the U.S.

**Boers, Klaus** (*Universität Münster*)  
**Seddig, Daniel** (*Universität Münster*)  
**Reinecke, Jost** (*University of Bielefeld*)

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### **Determinants for delinquency trajectories during adolescence**

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The unobserved heterogeneity of delinquency trajectories is analysed with a Generalized Growth Mixture Model (GGMM) from the first five waves of the German longitudinal study 'Delinquency In The Modern City'. Furthermore a Combined Markov- and Growth-Curve-Model is estimated to examine the relationships of distal constructs from the social macro-structure and meso-structure as well as more proximal individual features with the developmental trajectories of delinquent behaviour. Data consists of five annual repeated measures of self-reported delinquency as well as information on general value orientations and lifestyles, social bonding and delinquency orientations of juveniles (n=1552) started at age 13 in Duisburg.

**Bottoms, Anthony** (*Universities of Cambridge and Sheffield*)  
**Shapland, Joanna** (*University of Sheffield*)

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### **Young Adult Offenders and the Uncertain Road to Desistance**

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This presentation summarises some main results from the Sheffield Desistance Study, a three-year follow-up study of male persistent offenders aged c.20 at the beginning of the research. The research utilised both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Some 80 of the sample were reconvicted, but the great majority indicated a wish to desist, and the frequency of their offending was shown to decline during the period of the study (whether frequency was measured by official offending or a self-report instrument). Factors associated with continuation of offending or otherwise were particularly those relating to the offender's current circumstances in the follow-up period (including drugtaking), though historical factors (such as length of criminal record) continued to have a subsidiary influence. For most of those attempting to stop offending, desistance is clearly shown to be a gradual and uncertain process, with ex-offenders facing continued obstacles, and sometimes struggling to reinforce the progress they have made. Implications for criminal policy are briefly considered.

**Bottoms, Anthony** (*Universities of Cambridge and Sheffield*)  
**Shapland, Joanna** (*University of Sheffield*)

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### **Morality, Conformity and Choice among Young Adult Persistent Offenders**

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This paper is based on detailed fieldwork with a sample of male young adult persistent offenders, many of whom were moving towards desistance. It examines issues of: (a) agent-centred morality, and; (b) views about conformity to externally-sanctioned moralities, among these young men.

**Bouhana, Noemie** (*Jill Dando Institute, University College London*)  
**Wikström, Per-Olof** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### **Terrorism as Moral Action**

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In this paper we will argue that acts of terrorism can be explained within the same theoretical framework as acts of crime more generally. We argue that acts of terrorism and acts of crime more generally can be understood as moral action and explained within the framework of Situational Action Theory.

**Bourgon, Guy** (*Public Safety Canada*)

**Hanson, R. Karl** (*Public Safety Canada*)

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### **A meta-analysis of sex offender treatment efficacy: The importance of methodological quality and treatment quality**

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Few areas of correctional intervention invoke as much controversy as the treatment of sexual offenders. Most studies find lower recidivism rates among treated sexual offenders than untreated sexual offenders, but the results are inconsistent. Some of the variability can be attributed to weaknesses in study design that introduce diverse biases. Not all treatments are the same, however, and it would be naive to assume that all the studies are measuring a common effect size. Consequently, meta-analytic reviews of treatment effectiveness should consider both the quality of the research design and the quality of the treatment provided. The CODC Guidelines were used to rate the quality of the research design of approximately 120 studies of sexual offenders treatment. Of these, 23 were considered to meet the minimal standard (weak or better). Treatment quality was defined as the extent to which the treatments adhered to the principles of Risk, Need and Responsivity. In the accepted studies, there was a strong relationship between treatment quality and reductions in sexual recidivism among treated sexual offenders.

**Bowles, Roger** (*University of York*)

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### **Pre-Trial Detention: Outcome measurement and valuation**

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At pre-trial hearings courts have a choice, in relation to certain kinds of offences, between releasing those charged on bail or remanding them in custody. The factors to be taken into account when reaching these decisions are set out in legislation. But courts will normally have a degree of discretion as to how to resolve the tension between detaining a person who is presumed innocent and releasing them with the risk that they may fail to appear for trial and/or commit further offences while on bail. Both options have their risks and costs. The purpose of this paper is to use developments in measuring the economic and social costs of crime (Cohen, 2005; Dubourg et al, 2005) to help elucidate the terms of such trade-offs. The starting point for the paper is the work of Landes (1973) who modelled the 'benefits of release on bail' as being the sum of four components, namely: gain to suspect from release, imprisonment cost savings, the costs of crime while released and the cost of re-apprehension. The paper identifies the key behavioural parameters about which empirical data are needed. It then shows how cost of crime estimates can be used in conjunction with these behavioural data to make estimates of the returns on policy options. It concludes by demonstrating how the model can be applied to the study of prison population numbers.

**Boxberg, Verena** (*Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen*)

**Hosser, Daniela** (*Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen*)

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### **Treatment in Youth Correctional Facilities**

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The core task of youth correctional facilities in Germany is the educational advancement of personal development among inmates. This takes place within the scope of; 1) psychosocial treatments and; 2) schooling and vocational training. The inmates of five Northern Germany youth correctional facilities were interviewed in prison and after release several times. Furthermore, prisoners' personal files and data of the official registered recidivism were available. This study uses longitudinal data of 2400 males aged 14 to 24 years. As first analysis show, almost 70 of the inmates participated in schooling and vocational training whereas approximately 60 of the juveniles participated in psychosocial treatments. Round about 16 of the inmates neither participated in psychosocial treatment nor in schooling or vocational training. This paper examines the factors which determine the participation in treatments and trainings offered in youth correctional facilities. Finally, the recidivism of treated and untreated inmates is examined.

**Bradford, Ben** (*London School of Economics and Political Science*)

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## **Public contacts with the police and impacts on trust and confidence in 20 years of the British Crime Survey**

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Public trust and confidence is vital for the police if it is to represent and serve those under its jurisdiction as well, of course, if it is to be effective. There has been much comment and debate, most frequently evidenced by data from the British Crime Survey (BCS), about the apparent decline in trust and confidence in the British police since the 1950s. But there has been relatively little in-depth interrogation of the data. This is surprising, particularly since current policing policies are in many ways focused on improving trust and confidence and closing the 'reassurance gap', for example by improving the quality of police-public interactions. This paper uses a dataset which combines 11 sweeps of the BCS - from 1984 to 2005/06 - to redress this imbalance. It demonstrates that trends in trust and confidence and the ways in which face-to-face encounters with the police are judged suggest a homogenisation in experience and opinion over time. This analysis is complemented by results from a recent London-based survey suggesting personal experience and perceptions are the primary influences on opinions of the police. Findings are discussed in light of the individualization theories of Ulrich Beck and Zygmunt Bauman, and implications for policing practise are discussed.

**Brady, Kevin** (*Scottish Government*)

**Milburn, Emma** (*Scottish Government*)

**Boyling, Elisabeth** (*Scottish Government*)

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## **Assessing the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Criminal Justice Disposals and Interventions**

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In June 2007, the Scottish Government's Cabinet Secretary for Justice outlined the need for a coherent penal policy in Scotland, with incarceration in prison being targeted more at serious and dangerous offenders, and less serious offenders being sentenced to community disposals. Central to the retargeting of a disposal is an appreciation of those offenders for whom it is most appropriate, and those for whom it is most effective. 'Effective' disposals are those that achieve their proposed outcomes, whether these are reducing reoffending, deterring offending, or providing a 'just' punishment. In the wake of this policy statement, and following high profile reports from Audit Scotland and the Prisons Commission, analysts in the Scottish Government's DG Justice have been exploring ways in which the effectiveness and efficiency of different criminal justice disposals and interventions in Scotland can be assessed. This workshop will discuss the project's progress so far. It will also seek to discuss the variety of ways in which the effectiveness with which disposals and interventions achieve their intended outcomes can be measured, and the scope for using economic techniques such as cost-benefit analysis to provide evidence in this area.

**Breen, Jessica** (*Trinity College Dublin*)

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## **The Secondary Effects of Imprisonment on Families and Communities**

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This presentation presents an overview of the relevant literature related to the secondary effects of incarceration on prisoners' families and communities. Moore's (1996) framework for investigating direct, indirect and tertiary effects is presented and used to structure current thinking and research. Key theoretical concepts, social capital and social control, are defined and discussed, as are the various theoretical approaches to the study of the secondary effects of imprisonment on families and communities. This is followed by a review of the results of empirical research including what little is known in the Irish context.

**Brettfeld, Katrin** (*University of Hamburg*)

**Wetzels, Peter** (*University of Hamburg*)

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### **Muslims in Germany: Is there a relationship between individual religiosity and attitudes towards political motivated violence? Results from recent representative surveys**

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After 9/11 the relevance of religion and religiosity for political motivated violence and terrorism became a hotly debated political topic. Particularly the role of Islamic religiosity and its relation to political violence has been widely discussed. However, the number of empirical studies about this issue is remarkably small especially in Europe. As far as research is available, there are certain methodological shortcomings to be identified. Particularly the measurement of religiosity is mostly very questionable. For example, reducing the indicators of religiosity to religious affiliation and frequency of worshipping, as it is very common in research, is problematic, since this leads to disregarding important differences within the Muslim population. In our German research project we developed a multidimensional instrument for the measurement of individual religiosity. Subdimensions were individual and collective religious practice, religious faith, importance of religion in every day life, orthodoxy, fundamentalism, overvaluation of the own and devaluation of others religion or culture. Based on data of a representative survey of the German Muslim population we identified for patterns of religious orientation. Furthermore individual attitudes towards political violence and terrorist attacks were analyzed. The relevance of religion and patterns of religious orientation for the prediction of attitudes towards political motivated violence was analyzed. Multivariate analyses were conducted to identify high risk groups.

**Brown, Michael** (*Ball State University*)

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### **Distance Marker Legislation in the USA**

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The number of states with distance marker legislation, also known as residency restrictions laws, has increased in recent years and now total more than half of all states in the USA. While distance marker legislation has existed for more than a decade, most of the laws were passed since 2006. Distance marker legislation restricts sex offenders from permanently residing within a certain distance from locations where children congregate such as schools and daycare centers or where former victims live. This paper discussed trends, characteristics, and practical implications of distance marker legislation.

**Brown, Sheila** (*University of Plymouth*)

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### **Beyond laying blame accurately: Criminal justice and the complexities of victim and survivor needs in criminal homicide in the UK**

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Although recent commentators have noted something of a change in culture in the criminal justice system toward achieving quality outcomes for victims and witnesses and away from a sole preoccupation with conviction rates, nevertheless the voices of victims and survivors of crime frequently remain subdued; and important, but uneven, victim-centred research has had relatively little sustained or decisive policy impact. This is particularly the case with criminal homicide, where 1990's research by Paul Rock still remains one of the few in-depth studies of surviving homicide; yet this is an area where the experiences and needs of those most immanently affected by the crime are arguably at their most complex. The criminal justice system does not recognize, or cannot respond to, these complexities - and the question of homicide victims' 'rights' remains all but unexplored. It is still largely assumed that 'laying blame accurately' is the point of closure for the murder case. Drawing on data drawn from research into criminal homicide investigations, this paper shows how the effects of the procedural, legal-scientifically driven pursuit of the 'watertight case' obscures the complex and cumulative effects of the murder case on victims, survivors and witnesses. It concludes by supporting the calls from recent critics of victim policies, for more collaborative research between third sector organizations and academics with the aim of achieving better criminal justice and social justice outcomes for victims, survivors and witnesses rather than supporting the procedural 'tinkering' and rhetorical glossing that has been characteristic of much official 'victim' policy.



**Bruckmüller, Karin** (*University of Vienna, Austria*)

**Winterdyk, John** (*Mount Royal College, Canada*)

**Reichel, Philip** (*University of Northern Colorado, USA*)

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## Cross-National Collaboration to Combat Human Trafficking: Learning from the Experience of Others

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A great number of national and international, government and non-government actors join forces in the prevention and the combating of trafficking in human beings. Different approaches were pursued in Europe and at the U.S.-Canada border.

The present empirical study focused on these concepts of fighting against human trafficking both of Europe-based organisations and of U.S.-Canada border law enforcement agencies. Whereas in North America the concern is more a day-to-day operation, there is a widespread strategy in Europe based on cross-national cooperation and coordination, mainly introduced by EU law standards and institutions (see the paper of Stefan Schumann). The project results to be presented were gathered from interviews (Europe) and online questionnaires (U.S.-Canada).

Is there a “best practice” on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings? Which techniques for promoting domestic and cross-border cooperation are effective? What are the problems of the approaches (related to competition, to evaluation and to approach)? And what can we learn from the experiences of each other? These questions will be answered from both the U.S.-Canadian perspective, to be presented by John Winterdyk, and the European perspective, to be presented by Karin Bruckmüller.

**Burianek, Jiri** (*Charles University Prague*)

**Podana, Zuzana** (*Charles University Prague*)

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## The Self-Control Scale in ISRD2: measurement, explanation and a prevention tool

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The Self-control Scale demonstrated a good quality of measurement in ISRD 2 with respect to reliability, normal distribution and factor composition. The explanatory power toward risk behaviour and delinquency was shown, the scale is relatively stable when we compared countries (six new EU member state capitals) and was not extremely high. The comparison with the data of the Czech adult population opens up the stimulating question about the adequate level of self-control in the context of the contemporary individualistic and competitive society.

**Burke, Lol** (*Liverpool John Moores University*)

**Batchelor, Susan** (*University of Glasgow*)

**McIvor, Gill** (*University of Stirling*)

**Larrauri, Elena** (*Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona*)

**Petrillo, Madeline** (*HMP Downview, England*)

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## Prove me the bam!: Victimisation and agency in the lives of young women who commit violent crime

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The contributors to this themed panel mark the inaugural best paper prize in the Probation Journal sponsored by SAGE Publishers. The winning article by Susan Batchelor (Vol 52, 4) reviewed the evidence regarding young women's involvement in violent crime and drawing on her research carried out at HMPYOI Cornton Vale in Scotland, provided an overview of the characteristics, needs, and offence profiles of young women sentenced to imprisonment for violent offending. In this discussion the various participants will consider the issues arising from the article and link them to practice and/or wider criminological issues in working with women in the criminal justice system.

**Burke, Lol** (*Liverpool John Moores University*)

**Mair, George** (*Liverpool John Moores University*)

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### **What have we learnt from 100 years of probation?**

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The probation service in England and Wales is one of the longest established in Europe. In 2007, it celebrated the centenary of the Probation of Offenders Act which put it on a statutory footing. Throughout its history the organisation has undergone many significant changes in terms of its practice, responsibilities, structure and governance. As a result of the responses of the service to such changes, it would not be unreasonable to assume that many lessons might be drawn from the preceding 100 years. In this paper we consider what these lessons might be, whether they are positive or negative, what they tell us about the development of probation and whether they help us to discern what the future might hold for the probation service in general and the delivery of community-based services for offenders more specifically.

**Burman, Michele** (*University of Glasgow*)

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### **The importance of gendered reactions and interactions in framing and responding to violence by young women**

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There is a growing research base on young women's social and developmental pathways into violence. Much of this emphasises their distinctive needs and vulnerabilities, stemming from a particular social-structural positioning in relation to determinants of class, place, age and gender. Responses to young women's violence occur within defined social frameworks, and are largely premised on gendered perceptions of their social, material and emotional circumstances. Drawing on research with young women in Scotland, this paper focuses on the importance of the interplay between the context of young women's everyday lives and practices, and gendered situational dynamics in shaping the nature of young women's involvement and participation in violence.

**Butler, Michelle** (*Irish National Crime Council*)

**Cunningham, Paul** (*Irish National Crime Council*)

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### **Fear of Crime in Ireland: Understanding its origin and consequences**

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'Fear of Crime' is a complex subject, both in terms of defining what exactly constitutes fear of crime and how it should be measured. It covers many issues such as fear of: physical violence; being mugged or robbed; invasion of one's home; fear occurring from prior victimisation and fear arising from the perceived level of anti-social behaviour in society. Each year, the national police force of the Republic of Ireland, An Garda Síochána, conducts a 'Public Attitudes Survey' (GPAS). This survey covers various aspects of fear of crime and quality of life in the Republic of Ireland. Using data from the most recent sweep of the GPAS in 2007, this research examines the extent to which the Irish public fear crime, the factors associated with fear of crime and the impact of fear of crime on quality of life. Variations in the impact of fear of crime on quality of life are also explored to investigate how fear of crime may have a greater effect on quality of life for some individuals than others. Comparisons are drawn between these findings and those arising in other jurisdictions, specifically Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom more generally. Attention is also paid to the relationship between fear of crime and risk of victimisation to determine what strategies and/or initiatives may be best placed to reduce fear of crime and its consequences.

**Bynum, Tim** (*Michigan State University*)

## Using Strategic Approaches to Reduce the Chaos of the Criminal Justice System in the United States: Implementing Project Safe Neighborhoods

Traditional approaches to criminal justice in the United States have for the most part involved strategies largely based upon immediate response to situations and reported crimes. These responses have typically involved the development and processing of individual cases with little attention to problems that run across cases that may be responsible for producing these offenses. Similarly, cases are often processed with little differentiation of the salience of these criminal events to the overall crime problem in communities. Further offenders are typically supervised in the community with little regard to issues of risk and needs of the offenders. These unfocused strategies are increasingly viewed as being unproductive and ineffective. Project Safe Neighborhoods in an initiative of the US Department of Justice administered locally in each of 94 judicial districts throughout the country. The foundation of this effort is to encourage local jurisdictions to conduct data analysis to identify the most serious crime problems and craft strategies to focus attention and resources on addressing these problems not simply responding to them. This paper presents an overview of this initiative and the results from several jurisdictions regarding their efforts to develop focused community based responses to the problems generating crime.

**Cabras, Cristina** (*University of Cagliari*)

**Serri, Francesco** (*University of Cagliari*)

**Raccis, Carla** (*University of Cagliari*)

**Deidda, Salvatore** (*University of Cagliari*)

## The construction of offender profiles from the testimonies of kidnap victims: An Italian Case

In Italy the crime of kidnapping for financial gain is proportionally low and is prevalently concentrated in Sardinia. The kidnap victim has a role of fundamental importance in identifying the perpetrators, during both the investigation and the trial process, as they often represent the only source of information. Given the large periods of time they are forced to spend with their captors, a kidnap victim can acquire numerous details regarding their captors' personalities, their social and geographical origins, as well as their role in the kidnap and the location in which the victim is held. The Research presented here is based on a sample of narratives given by kidnap victims during both the preliminary investigations and resulting trials with the intention of identifying those narrative elements that are fundamental to a reconstruction of the experience of being kidnapped. The method used were content and narratives analysis of the documentation available, making it possible to identify a fundamental narrative structure and a series of content categories: captors' behaviour patterns, personality traits, patterns of interaction between them and their victims, the victims' emotional state, their perception of where they were being held, and their perception of time during their ordeal. The results reveal interesting differences between the both narrative structures and the content during the phases of investigation and trial, in both quantity and quality. The results suggest the need to create an interview protocol to facilitate the creation of an offender profile from the victim's testimony.

**Cabras, Cristina** (*University of Cagliari, Department of Psychology*)

**Pinna, Debora** (*University of Cagliari, Department of Psychology*)

**Raccis, Carla** (*University of Cagliari, Department of Psychology*)

## Recidivism and the assumption of responsibility among sex offenders

A criminologist evaluating the recidivism of a convicted faces a difficult and complex task (Corrado et al., 2003; Piquero et al., 2003; Burnett, 2004). What are the fundamental factors when evaluating whether such an offender is a recidivism? Has treatment received during imprisonment in any way affected these factors? The aim of this paper is to resolve these questions, through research based upon the narratives given by

sexual offenders when questioned by experts, and on the analysis of documentation regarding specific projects carried out by experts during detention. The sample group belong to three distinct groups; specifically three types of sex offenders (paedophile, homosexual sex offender and sexual co-offender) who, having spent a certain amount of time in detention, submitted a request for probation. The methodology used consists of Content Analysis of audio registrations made during interviews between criminologists and offenders and of the accompanying documentation. The results of our analysis demonstrate that currently the process of encouraging these offenders to assume responsibility is practically nonexistent and treatments are inadequate at altering the eventual sexual deviations present.

**Cabras, Cristina** (*University of Cagliari, Department of Psychology*)

**Pinna, Debora** (*University of Cagliari, Department of Psychology*)

**Casacca, Silvia** (*University of Cagliari, Department of Psychology*)

**Serri, Francesco** (*University of Cagliari, Department of Psychology*)

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## Children Who Kill

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Court cases involving youths accused of murder are conducted at the centre of a tightly knit web that involves the accused, the family, social services, the legal system and society as a whole. In these cases it is relevant to analyse risk and protective factors as well as their interaction, which is fundamental in promoting responsibility (Farrington, West, 1993; De Leo, 1996; Farrington, 2003; LC6sel, Bender, 2003). In this work we will analyse narratives about their criminal actions by minors found guilty of murder in order to examine the presence or absence of self-justification, their levels of self-esteem, their concept of themselves, and the presence or absence of risk and protective factors. It has been decided to use a qualitative approach allowing autobiographical aspects and individual behaviour patterns considered unique and original to be presented. The results of the analysis demonstrate the existing correlation between psychological aspects, the context of the offence and group influence.

**Calhoun, Stacy** (*UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs*)

**Messina, Nena** (*UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs*)

**Bond, Kimberly** (*Mental Health Systems Inc.*)

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## Enhancing substance abuse treatment for women offenders: Six-month treatment outcomes

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Research has shown that substance abusing woman offenders' present different issues than their male counterparts in terms of the severity of their drug abuse, history of past sexual and physical abuse, and psychological disorders. In response to these differences, there has been a growth in women-only treatment programs over the past two decades that provide services focused towards women's drug use and other specific needs. However, there has been very little research examining whether women receiving treatment in women-only programs differ in their outcomes from women receiving treatment from mixed-gender programs. This study evaluates the effectiveness of a women-focused (WF) treatment program based on relational theory compared to the standard mixed-gender (MG) outpatient program delivered to women offenders deferred from incarceration through drug court. The WF curriculum (i.e. Helping Women Recover) has been fully developed by Stephanie Covington; however, this will be the first empirical test of the curriculum. Specifically, a total of 150 women participating in four MHS drug court programs in San Diego, California will be randomly assigned to the WF or MG treatment program groups. Using data collected from program records, the presentation will report on whether offenders in the WF group showed better outcomes than offenders in the MG group at 6-months with respect to treatment retention, drug use and drug court sanctions.

**Campbell, Elaine** (*Newcastle University*)

### **The Counterpublic Sphere of Comedy: A Bakhtinian Perspective of Justice**

For Rabelais, 'folk humour' and its boundless forms are far from frivolous, inconsequential aspects of the human condition, but are central to modes of critique and the formation of discourses which seek radical cultural transformation by evading, exposing, resisting, scandalizing and mocking 'official culture'. This paper explores the abstract notion of 'justice' through the lens of 'folk humour', taking its cue from Bakhtin's exposition of the grotesque realism of the Rabelaisian novel. In so doing, the paper identifies with the burgeoning field of cultural criminology which seeks to understand topics of traditional academic interest through reference to the carnivalesque world of contemporary popular culture. The contestability of 'justice' is not only the stuff of philosophical treatises and political theories, but is also the inspirational catalyst of social movements of all kinds. Protest marches, hunger strikes, petitions, boycotts and media campaigns constitute a familiar imagery of the contestation of 'justice' in the public sphere. What tends to be omitted, however, from this conventional repertoire of 'justice activism' is any reference to 'folk humour' and the ways in which it works to destabilise and scrutinise the conceptual scope and empirical instantiation of 'justice', as well as challenge its ethico-political meaning in contemporary life. Using the humorous form of stand-up comedy, this paper will consider the subversive possibilities of a televisual carnival of laughter, and how far it constitutes an important counterpublic sphere which promotes critical deliberation of and engagement with questions of 'justice' in a liberal democratic society.

**Campbell, Liz** (*Newcastle University*)

### **Intimidation, Anonymous Witnesses and Fair Trials in Ireland**

This paper uses the recent decision of the House of Lords in *R v Davis* and the Criminal Evidence (Witness Anonymity) Act 2008 as a foundation on which to assess the absence of witness anonymity in Ireland and the likelihood of its future adoption. The potential constitutional challenges posed by the use of such witnesses are examined, in particular the threat posed to the right to cross-examine witnesses. Despite the lack of anonymous witness in the courts and in political and legal debate, there are three indications that Irish policy makers may be amenable to such a tactic: the erosion of the right to cross-examination in emergency legislation; the use of anonymous witnesses in civil proceedings; and the desire to incorporate third party interests and rights in criminal justice matters. However, the ability of the Supreme Court to invalidate legislation on constitutional grounds essentially renders any decision concerning the use of anonymous witnesses a judicial one alone, which will supersede any political drives to the contrary.

**Case, Stephen** (*Swansea University*)

**Haines, Kevin** (*Swansea University*)

### **Evidence-biased practice: The uncritical definitiveness of the risk factor paradigm**

Risk factor researchers across the globe have espoused confident and definitive understandings of the relationships, mechanisms and processes through which risk factors influence youth offending and the most promising targets for risk-focused policy formations and practical interventions. We will argue that this definitiveness is, in reality, underpinned by partial, under-developed, over-simplified and over-generalised understandings of the nature of potential interactions between risk factors and offending, which have been born out of a theoretical predilection for developmentalism and a methodological narrowness born out of political demands for quantifiable 'evidence' of risk. The implications of these limitations for the development of risk-focused theory, methodology, policy and practice will be discussed.

**Cavaglion, Gabriel** (*Bar-Ilan University*)

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### **Cyber-porn Dependence: Voices of distress and coping in an Italian Internet Self-Help Community**

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This study analyzes narratives of cyberporn users and defines major patterns of distress as self-reported by contributors to the chat room. It applies textual analysis methods to 2000 messages sent by 302 members of an Italian self-help internet community for cyberporn dependents (*noallapornodipendenza*). This paper will stress that through anonymous surfing, participants form a support community which takes them on a safe journey of self-expression and emotional involvement based on the principle of 'like cures like'. This study uses a qualitative text analysis to depict the key narratives of these cyberporn users and isolate major patterns of suffering, sharing, coping, and recovery. Similarities with encounter group strategies for other types of addiction are discussed.

**Ceccato, Vania** (*Royal Institute of Technology*)

**Lukyte, Nijole** (*Royal Institute of Technology*)

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### **Crime and sustainability in a city in transition: The case of Vilnius, Lithuania**

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Urban experts have long recognised crime and fear of crime as the dominant challenges to sustainable cities. A condition for a sustainable urban environment is that it does not pose a threat to current or future users. A sustainable community is a place free from the fear of crime, where a feeling of security underpins a wider sense of place attachment and place attractiveness. Thus, obtaining detailed geographical knowledge on city's criminogenic conditions is of fundamental importance in the debate of urban sustainability. These conditions can not be assessed in isolation of residents' perception of safety. How safe an urban environment is perceived by its residents has to be an important indicator of social sustainability of the cities. In this article, we argue for the inclusion of crime, fear of crime and actions towards safety as important aspects of urban sustainability. Empirical evidence is based on Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. The paper is divided in three parts. In the first part, Geographical information Systems (GIS) are used to portray the geography of selected crimes in Vilnius. The geography of crime is, in the second part of the article, compared with patterns of fear of crime based on international victimisation surveys and other data sources. Finally, the article ends with a discussion of current crime preventive initiatives that are meant to make Vilnius a more sustainable city.

**Cheliotis, Leonidas** (*Queen Mary University of London*)

**Brighenti, Andrea** (*University of Trento I*)

**Tankebe, Justice** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### **Visibility and Social Control**

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Visibility can be understood as a relational, strategic and processual feature that characterizes relations in socio-technological complexes. More specifically, contemporary society appears to be organised according to visibility regimes that concur in the definition and management of power, representation, public opinion, violence and social control. Territorially, cities are divided into zones with different visibility coefficients. Actors themselves become more or less visible according to circumstances and places. Whereas potential ambivalences are inherent to all visibility effects, regimes specify and activate contextual determinations of the visible. Visibility regimes are socio-technical complexes which are not simply shaped, but also justified and resisted. The panel seeks to explore the interplay between visibility regimes, social triage, and social action, from number of perspectives including criminology, social theory, interactionism, cultural studies, media theory, and studies on law, politics and technology.

**Cheliotis, Leonidas** (*Queen Mary University of London*)

**Cid, José** (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

**Dünkel, Frieder** (*University of Greifswald*)

**Moerings, Martin** (*University of Leiden*)

**Sugman, Katja** (*University of Ljubljana*)

**van Zyl Smit, Dirk** (*University of Nottingham*)

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## Early Release of Prisoners - European Perspectives

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The University of Cambridge (Nicky Padfield) has initiated a working group of researchers in order to explore the different schemes and practices for early release from prisons in Europe. A first seminar has taken place in Cambridge in June 2008. The group decided to advance by collecting national reports on the legal situation and practice in this field.

Several prison systems in Europe have been suffering in the last 15 years in particular from a drastic decline in the conditions of imprisonment. Rising numbers of prisoners and budgetary restrictions have led to problems with ensuring the quality of a humane form of implementation of imprisonment that is oriented to resocialisation. One possibility to solve the problem of overcrowding is to extend conditional or early release and by that shorten the average stay in prison. European countries show a large variety of early release schemes. In some countries it is a regular procedure (with no or limited discretion) after having served a certain period of the sentence, in other countries it is based on discretion after a risk assessment and a prognostic evaluation with the result of sometimes rather restrictive practices. Early release may be granted after one third (often in the case of juveniles), on half or two thirds of the sentence, in some countries even later (in cases of recidivists etc.). The project will compare the legal prerequisites and the experiences with early release schemes throughout Europe. The poster session will present first results of this comparative approach and wants to invite interested researchers to join the working group.

The poster session will deal particularly demonstrate the situation in the following countries: England & Wales, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain.

**Cheng, Jui-Lung** (*National Chung-Cheng University*)

**Chen, Shu-er** (*Kaohsiung Girls' Senior High School*)

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## Repeated Victimization of the Juvenile in Taiwan

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The primary purpose of the study is to investigate the causes that lead to juvenile repeated victimization (RV). One thousand and four adolescents from junior and senior high schools were surveyed. Several factors, including risky life-style, personal traits, past victimization, deviant behaviors, exposure to criminal situation, were examined to explain why the subjects had encountered the negative experiences. The research findings are as follows. 1. Male adolescents are more likely than female ones to suffering from victimization as well as RV. Those boys and girls with divorced or separated parents have higher rate of victimization and RV. 2. Repeatedly victimized juveniles (RVJ) have higher rate of risky life style, deviant behaviors, past victimization experience, and exposure to criminal situations, than the adolescents without victimization experience or with single-time victimization experience. RVJ have lower rate of protective guide and control. They have lower self concept, but more likely to seek for stimulus or involving in risky activities. 3. Past experience of victimization, deviant behaviors, stimuli-seeking, and exposure to criminal situations in total can explain JRV by 33.1%. Among them, past experience of victimization is found to be the most powerful predictor of JRV (Beta=.414). Based on the research findings, the researchers propose some recommendations to educational authorities, school administration, and family for the prevention of JRV.

**Choudhury, Som Raj** (*Utkal University, Bhubaneswar*)

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### **Access to Justice: A study of its effectiveness and limitations**

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World over there is a move towards increasing access to justice. India, too, has introduced legal reforms which correspond to this worldwide movement. This paper begins by examining the evolution of the concept of the legal aid in India and the incorporation of this concept into the Indian Constitution. It will also analyse judicial discourse in India pertaining to the nature and scope of the right of access to justice, including access to justice for the poor. It has been noted that methods for speedy deliverance of legal aid plays a very important role in guaranteeing access to justice to the poor. The author will examine the statements and pronouncements by the Indian judiciary in case precedents and extra-judicial statements. Some of the issues explored include the legal status of this right of access to justice (namely, whether it is a right enshrined in the constitution or merely a right derived from the common law and whether it is qualified by economic and other interests) and the associated rights of legal representation, legal aid and contingency fees. This article will also traverse through the limitations of the legal aid deliverance system prevalent in India and ways to overcome it.

**Christiaens, Jenneke** (*Universiteit Gent - Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

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### **On the dark side of the moon: Critical perspectives on (Belgian/Flemish) researching juvenile delinquents in detention and recidivism**

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The question of a measurable effective response to juvenile delinquents is recurrent in the (Belgian and European) political, public and academic debate. Both at the federal political level as at the regional level a discourse idealising an evidenced-based policy and practise is increasingly present. As a consequence we notice in Belgium a timid upcoming of government funded what works or evaluative research notably in the area of juvenile justice and youth delinquency. In the paper we will develop a critical perspective on this Belgian development through the case of a research project on 'juveniles in detention and recidivism' that we carried out for the Flemish government. First we will give some (necessary) features of the Belgian juvenile justice system and practice as well as of the public/political debate on responses to juvenile delinquency. Second, this paper will give an overview of recent (Belgian, Flemish) what works (evaluative) research in the area of juvenile delinquency and justice. Finally this paper will go into the project and its results of the Flemish research on juveniles in detention and recidivism. Attention will be paid to the important difficulties we encountered in doing this research and their not only (technical) methodological but above all criminological meanings. Consequently, results of this research will be presented and critically discussed.

**Christopher, Trotter** (*Monash University*)

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### **Analysis of supervision skills used by youth justice workers**

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This paper reports on a study which examines the nature and effectiveness of different styles of supervision of young offenders on probation, parole or other community supervision orders. The research is being conducted in collaboration with the Department of Juvenile Justice in NSW, Australia. A number of research studies have suggested that certain styles of supervision work better than others in terms of fostering compliance and reducing recidivism. For example a number of studies suggest that supervisors who have pro-social modelling skills, relationship skills and help their clients with offence related problems have clients with lower re-offending rates. This study aims to consider how these skills are used in practice and how different ways of using the skills relate to client outcomes. The study sample includes 50 juvenile justice workers and 250 juvenile justice clients (5 clients for each worker). Data is being collected through observation of worker/client interviews, follow up interviews with the clients and the workers and outcome data from files and police records. The early results suggest that supervisors' use of their skills is often individualistic, subtle and conversational and not in the prescribed manner suggested in some of the literature. Supervisors also spend a lot of time referring to other agencies rather than helping clients with their offence related problems. Further results will be available at the conference.



**Cid, José** (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

### **Evils of excluding high risk offenders from parole in Spain**

According to existing research, the Spanish parole system mainly targets low-risk offenders, while most high-risk offenders are excluded from conditional early release and, therefore, they end their sentence without any kind of supervision in the community. Research is not conclusive about the effects of parole supervision in the future performance of offenders, especially as far as prevention of recidivism is concerned. However, considering either the relevance or irrelevance of early conditional release in offenders, changes in the whole Spanish parole system could be suggested. In that context, if parole supervision plays a role, a reform would be required in order to target high-risk offenders. Reforming parole in this sense would be likely to challenge political pressures to extend imprisonment or add post-release supervisions prison sentences to high risk offenders, once they have served the whole time initially imposed. On the contrary, if parole supervision does not make any difference, early release without conditions for low risk-offenders would be recommendable.

**Cid, José** (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

### **Alternatives to Imprisonment in Spain: From Suspended Sentence to Probation?**

The Spanish system of alternatives to prison sentences is mainly based on suspended sentences without probation. Only approximately 10 of alternatives to prison sentences imply a rehabilitative intervention with the offender. This paper presents research on the use of discretion by judges during the last three years in order to understand the reasons for this scarce use of probation. The research examines the decisions of the high courts in cases of appeals concerning the denial of the suspended sentence. This research shows that alternatives are automatically granted to first offenders but tend to be rejected to offenders with a criminal record, on the basis of their presumptive dangerousness. It is argued that the use of judicial discretion in Spain infringes the constitutional right of not being sentenced to prison, when an alternative sanction able to protect society from crime can be applied, and it claims that probation orders might overcome the criminogenic needs of most of offenders sentenced to prison.

**Ciotti Galletti, Silvia** (*EuroCrime Research Institute, Italy*)

### **Maritime crews and the psychological and physical consequences of pirates attacks**

In case of attacks against ships and vessels, the role of the crew is absolutely fundamental. Their reactions, the response to the pirates' actions, can change the result of the attack itself. Unfortunately, owing to different reasons, often the crews are not trained for this kind of threats, their equipments are not adequate, and their reaction can provoke more violence. This increasing violence in the pirates attacks is something that we are facing in this years; and the physical, and psychological consequences of the attacks are affecting the members of the crews for many years after the event. In this presentation we'll try to focus on the training and the role of the crews during attacks, proposing a deeper analysis of their capabilities in facing new threats.

**Ciotti Galletti, Silvia** (*EuroCrime Research Institute, Italy*)

### **Piracy and maritime terrorism: Connections, differences, future developments**

Since about twenty years, and after a long period in which the main idea was that piracy was ended as a serious global phenomenon, piracy is nowadays an increasingly danger in our seas. Actual pirates are violent, determined, often well organised groups of criminal attacking ships and vessels to seize the goods and merchandise on board, the crew belongings, the ship itself, its electronic devices and supplies. Sometimes, the goal is to obtain money from the insurance company; in many other cases, is to blackmail government

and States kidnapping the members of the crew. However, piracy is only one (maybe the most dangerous, but certainly not the only one) among the various threats that our seas are facing every days: considered as the 'anarchic zone' of our world, the seas are menaced by pollution, violations of human and civil rights of people travelling for necessity (as migrants, or as the crews belonging to underdeveloped States and seriously exploited by unscrupulous captains or naval companies), and maritime terrorism. Even if it's strictly connected with 'traditional' terrorist groups acting on the mainland, maritime terrorism uses different techniques, instruments, weapons, strategies, contacts and supports. Connected in many cases with criminal groups and with pirate organisations, it demonstrated to be very difficult to prevent. In this work we are going to examine the main issue characterising the two main threats to maritime security, piracy and maritime terrorism, trying to flag the main dangers and possible consequences, and proposing new approaches to the topic.

**Claes, Bart** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

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### **Linking Punitiveness and Restorative Justice in prisons: The Belgian case**

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Punitiveness in Western penal systems has gained increased attention over the last ten years. The claim that recent crime control policy is dominated by punitive mentalities seems to be overwhelmingly accepted by academic criminologists. There appears to be a degree of accord on the notion that rehabilitation has abated and been replaced (in some instances) by more punitive mentalities. During the past decade the Belgian criminal justice system has gone through a period of unprecedented reform that resulted in the enactment of five major pieces of legislation. In this legislation, not only victims of crime have been given a definite place, but also the notions of 'restoration and mediation', and therefore Restorative Justice, were introduced in the Belgian prison system. This paper explores the punitive turn thesis in relation to restorative justice in Belgian prisons. What remains understudied is how legislative notions as 'restoration and mediation' and restorative practices relate to the punitive turn thesis? And what are the possible areas of tension, in theory and practice?

**Clonen, Kristof** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

**Goethals, Johan** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

**Aertsen, Ivo** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

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### **The Leuven Desistance Study: A presentation of preliminary findings.**

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In 2006 a research project on desistance from crime of adult career offenders started at the KU-Leuven. Gathering and analysing life stories of both persistent and desisting offenders and interviewing experts involved in working with offenders (responsibles of shelters, counsellors, etc.) we hope to further explore cognitive and motivational processes in desistance. Special attention will be given to the presence and effect of restorative principles in the participants' narratives. After two years work, some preliminary results can be presented. These results suggest the importance of an 'awareness' or understanding of one's situation as an important catalyst for the will to change one's life and stop the spiral of delinquency, the personal determination to change, and the slow process of rewriting one's narrative (and consequently: self-perception). Generative themes seem to be important in supporting the difficult transition from a delinquent lifestyle to a pro-social mode of conduct by providing that extra boost in motivation to cope with bad-luck.

**Coelho, Cláudia** (*Universidade do Minho*)

**Gonçalves, Rui** (*Universidade do Minho*)

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### **Attitudes of prison guards towards sexual contacts between inmates and its prevention**

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Sexuality in the prison context is still a poorly studied problem, although its increasing visibility demands an evolution in the understanding of prison dynamics, so that effective policies concerning consensual and forced sexual contacts between inmates can be implemented, assuring the safety and health of the inmate population while they do their time. Despite the fact that this phenomenon has not yet been studied in Portuguese prisons, it is possible to predict that it is not exclusive to other countries where its prevalence is variable but still a reason for concern. Considering the prison guards tasks and their proximity with inmates, the present study aimed

at evaluating the prison guards' attitudes towards the prevention of consensual and forced sexual contacts between inmates and the effect of demographic and professional variables on these attitudes. The results show that most of the prison guards have favorable attitudes towards the prevention of sexual contacts between inmates, especially when they result from victimization. These attitudes, particularly the ones associated with the prevention of forced sexual contacts between inmates, are influenced by the characteristics of the inmate population under the guards' supervision, as well as by the prison guards' knowledge of the existence of sexual contacts between inmates. Finally, research limitations will be considered, along with suggestions for new studies and considerations regarding the effect of the results on the elaboration, implementation and improvement of prison guards' training programs and policies concerning the issue of sexual contacts between inmates.

**Coluccia, Anna** (*Università degli Studi di Siena, Italy*)

**Ferretti, Fabio** (*Università degli Studi di Siena, Italy*)

**Lorenzi, Lore** (*Università degli Studi di Siena, Italy*)

**Lorini, Francesca** (*Università degli Studi di Siena, Italy*)

**Buracchi, Tommaso** (*Università degli Studi di Siena, Italy*)

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### **Pilot study concerning second generation immigrants in Tuscany**

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As part of a collaborative project between the Region of Tuscany and the Interdepartmental Centre of Criminology and Social Research at the Università degli Studi di Siena, a research study will be undertaken with data from 2007 concerning second generation immigrants - 'Second Generation Immigrants in Tuscany: Problems of and Opportunities for Future Citizens.' Immigrants living in Italy have entered a new phase; whereas immigrants were simply 'foreign labourers' in the past, now they have become a complex and organic group. They have progressed sponsoring their families to join them, formed new families and their children have consolidated their presence in Italy. The expression 'second generation' refers to people who was born of at least one immigrant parent. The project seeks to analyse the real living experiences of second generation immigrant subjects in Tuscany, measure the level of integration, identify the problems and the conditions of their inclusion. The cohort will be comprised of immigrants from the ages of 14 to 18 and who attend middle school and high school in Tuscany. Furthermore, the project seeks to gather information concerning the real experience of second generation immigrants, information that quite often is not reported in the official statistics. The research proposal is part of a two-year pilot study and will make use of a quantitative methodology concerning immigrant demographics and a qualitative methodology investigating students who attend schools. The investigation will be conducted by using two instruments: a questionnaire for teachers and another questionnaire for students.

**Copic, Sanja** (*Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research/Victimology Society of Serbia*)

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### **Trafficking in human beings in Serbia: Some preliminary research findings**

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Trafficking in human beings became one of the most important issues put on the agenda of different international and regional organizations, which put forth the states demands for creating comprehensive mechanisms and strategies for its prevention and suppression. One of the key preconditions for creating an appropriate anti-trafficking policy is getting to know the prevalence, structure and characteristics of this form of organized crime. That was one of the reasons for carrying out a research on trafficking in human beings in Serbia, with a particular emphasize on male victims. The research is currently conducted by Victimology Society of Serbia. It aims at collecting data on prevalence, structure and characteristics of human trafficking in Serbia, as well as on responses of both governmental and non-governmental actors to this form of victimization, in order to identify the main shortcomings of existing practice and create recommendations for its improvement. Bearing that in mind, the aim of the paper would be to present some preliminary findings of the research, with a focus on main characteristics of human trafficking, e.g. on the forms of recruitment, transport/transfer of trafficked persons and their victimization. I would also turn to the identified trafficking routes and analyze the position of Serbia on these routes. In regard to that, I will pay attention to the (pull, push and mitigating) factors that are contributing to human trafficking, to changes of its patterns, as well as to changes of trafficking routes that could be noticed during past several years.

**Cops, Diederik** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*)

### **Fear of crime among adolescents: The influence of the current educational track**

Research into the fear of crime of adults has resulted in a huge amount of scientific data and literature. Research on the causes and determinants of fear of crime among adolescents on the contrary, hardly exists. Existing research suggests that socialisation and socialising institutions (parents, educational system, peers,) are important in the differential development of fear of crime during adolescence. Education as a socialising institution is becoming more important in the life of adolescents and young people: it functions as a means for passing norms, values and behaviour relevant for social and individual development. Based on a representative sample of Flemish (Belgian) adolescents still attending school (n=1505), differences in the level and determinants of fear of crime among the different educational tracks (general secondary education vs. technical/vocational secondary education vs. further BaMa education) were found. Results show that victimization in general is not an important predictor of fear of crime; being an offender on the other hand predicted differences in fear of crime: people who committed one or more crimes showed significant lower levels of fear of crime. Other factors that were identified as determinants of fear of crime among adolescents were peer group variables, gender, parenting styles, neighbourhood experience, external, informal leisure patterns and ethnocentrism. Differences in the relative influence of these variables between the different educational tracks were also identified.

**Corazziari, Isabella** (*Italian Institute of Statistics, ISTAT*)

### **The childhood abuse and its consequences as risk factor in adult life violence**

Introduction: In 2006 a fully dedicated survey on violence against women was carried out by ISTAT. It is the result of a convention between ISTAT and the Ministry for Equal Opportunities supporting with funds from National Operative Programme 'Safety' and 'system actions' of the European Social Fund. A special focus was on domestic violence. Materials and Methods: The sample includes 25 thousand women aged between 16 and 70, interviewed by phone with an electronic questionnaire, selected on the whole national territory. Detailed data about partner's violence and its eventual association with possible childhood abuses are analysed through multivariate models of dependence, as path analysis and multilevel models. The theoretical model to be validated is the indirect effect of different experiences of childhood abuses on the risk to be victim of domestic violence. Intervening variables will be social and demographic characteristics of the woman. Main Results: Women suffering childhood abuses have a higher risk of being victims of domestic violence. The corresponding odds with respect to women without childhood abuses are about 5 for domestic sexual violence and about 3 for domestic physical violence both with than without threats. The main authors of childhood sexual abuse are a neighbour or a relative, a friend and at a lesser extent a friend of the family or a stranger. Victims of physical violence from parents have higher risks of domestic violence. Also witnesses of violence from father against mother or from parents against brothers also have higher risk of domestic violence.

**Corazziari, Isabella** (*Italian Institute of Statistics, ISTAT*)

**Tagliacozzo, Giovanna** (*Italian Institute of Statistics, ISTAT*)

### **How different combinations of domestic violence and its main characteristics determine consequences as seriousness and injuries for women victims**

Introduction: In 2006 a fully dedicated survey on violence against women was carried out by ISTAT. It is the result of a convention between ISTAT and the Ministry for Equal Opportunities that supported with funds from the National Operative Programme 'Safety' and 'system actions' of the European Social Fund. A special focus was on domestic violence, whose occurrence is estimated to dramatically affect women lives. Aim of the present work is to analyse the complexity of dimensions affecting long term consequences of violence affecting victims' quality of life. Materials and Methods: The sample includes 25 thousand women aged between 16 and 70, interviewed by phone with an electronic questionnaire, selected on the whole national territory. Detailed data about partner's violence regarding the last event are analysed through multivariate models of dependence, as path analysis and multilevel models. The theoretical model to be validated is the indirect effect

of different combination of violence on short term consequences of violence measured by a summary variable collecting injuries, temporary inabilities in daily activities, seriousness of the event. Other intervening variables will be initial events causing violence and usefulness of possible reactions of women, controlling for where the violence occurred and if the partner used drugs or alcohol or weapons. The effect of short term consequences on the victim's attitude to speak with somebody of the suffered experience will than be analysed, based on the evidence that 'speaking women' present better long term consequences in terms of behavioural changes, than 'silent women'.

**Cortoni, Franca** (*Université de Montréal*)

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### **Improving our understanding of women who engage in sexual aggression: What does the research tell us?**

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As female sexual offenders increasingly come to the attention of the criminal justice system, we must develop a better understanding of the issues related to the assessment and management of these women. This presentation will provide a review of the current knowledge in the area of risk of recidivism, assessment, and treatment needs of women who sexually offend. First, a international review of the prevalence of women who are sexual offenders will be conducted. Second, an update on the reported sexual recidivism rates of women sexual offenders in several jurisdictions, including the U.S., England, Australia, and Canada will be presented. Third, the latest research findings on the factors related to sexually offending behavior in women will be discussed. Finally, treatment aspects will be detailed, including a contrast and comparison between male and female offenders. Tentative conclusions will be provided and avenues for future research will be explored.

**Courtright, Kevin** (*Edinboro University of Pennsylvania*)

**Hannan, Michael** (*Edinboro University of Pennsylvania*)

**Packard, Susan** (*Edinboro University of Pennsylvania*)

**Brennan, Edward** (*Mercyhurst College, North East, USA*)

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### **Prisons and rural communities: Improving relationships and prioritizing solutions - the North American perspective**

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This project sought to measure the perception of economic impact of, and community satisfaction with, state correctional facilities located within four rural communities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (USA). Pennsylvania characterizes well the North American perspective in terms of offender/inmate growth, localized opposition to prison siting, and general prison expansion. As a result of mail surveys to community residents, focus group interviews with government officials and local business leaders, and interviews with prison management (Pennsylvania Department of Corrections - PADOC), rank-ordered policy recommendations were developed with the goal of assisting the PADOC and rural Pennsylvania communities that are considering prison development or looking to improve their relationships with one another. This list of policy recommendations was then presented to an interested group of prison wardens and superintendents from across the U.S. who attended our training session at the 44th annual Training Conference in Spring of 2007, co-sponsored by the North American Association of Wardens and Superintendents and the Pennsylvania Prison Wardens Association. The correctional administrators were asked for their reactions to our recommendations and the specific role that correctional superintendents / administrators could have in putting these recommendations into action. The results of this discussion and brainstorming session will be discussed. This project was made possible, in part, by a grant from the Center for Rural Pennsylvania, a legislative agency of the Pennsylvania General Assembly.

**Crewe, Ben** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### **The pains and frustrations of modern imprisonment**

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The pains and frustrations of imprisonment have been a topic of major interest since the early years of prison sociology. Sykes (1958) argued that the intrinsic pains of imprisonment structured prison culture and adaptation. Cohen and Taylor (1972) highlighted the existential frustrations of long-term imprisonment: concerns about friendship, change and self-identity. Based on long-term research in a UK prison, this paper discusses some of the specific psychological pains of modern imprisonment. It argues that these contemporary burdens are outcomes not only of the inherent characteristics of confinement, but of the particular practices and policies of modern imprisonment - a regime of power that can be characterised as a form of 'neo-paternalism'. They include the frustrations caused by the mechanisms of psychological power, the unintended consequences of bureaucratic decision-making and 'soft power' (such as inconsistency and unpredictability), and the necessities of self-management and 'active engagement'. It is argued that modern penal power is better characterised through the notion of 'tightness' than concepts of 'weight' (King and McDermott 1995) or 'depth' (Downes 1988). The paper outlines the meaning of this term, and discusses some of the implications of the frustrations it produces: their relative invisibility, the forms of resistance that they generate, and the social adaptations that they promote, alongside the conventional pains of imprisonment.

**Croall, Hazel** (*Glasgow Caledonian University*)

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### **Controlling corporate harm: Punishment or better regulation?**

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Recent legislative changes in the UK illustrate divergent approaches to corporate offenders. On the one hand there has been an apparent strengthening of the law in relation to corporate manslaughter and homicide amidst discussions of heavy financial penalties. On the other hand, proposals in relation to regulatory enforcement and sanctions, while containing a number of new and innovative approaches, appear to signal a move away from criminal towards administrative sanctions in the context of a largely deregulatory agenda. This paper will consider these developments in relation to longstanding criminological debates around the criminalisation of corporate crime. To what extent for example, do these policies represent means of moving towards more effective regulation or do they confirm the 'death' of corporate crime?

**Crocitti, Stefania** (*Università di Bologna / Università Cattolica di Milano*)

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### **Considerations about re-educating treatment of foreign detainees: A research in Italian penitentiary institutes**

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This paper is based on a research, carried out in penitentiary institutes of two Italian regions on a sample of 200 foreign detainees, aimed at exploring the relation between integration and crime of migrants. Since the Italian Constitution states that "punishments must be intended to the re-education of convicts", the Italian Penitentiary Law regulates re-educating treatment during the executive phase of punishment. Re-education refers to "social recovery" of detainees and, therefore, to reintegration of ex-convicts into society. But, what does it mean for foreign inmates who were, before the sentence, in a situation of social marginalization? The paper will analyse some indicators of migrants' integration before the imprisonment (such as, social ties, working and family conditions) in order to reconstruct the context in which foreigners lived before being sentenced, and where they should return after the release. The compatibility between re-educating aim of punishment and expulsion order (compelling the removal from Italy of certain sentenced foreigners) will also be discussed.

**Cuervo-García, Ana Luz** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)  
**Fernández-Molina, Esther** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)  
**Rechea-Alberola, Cristina** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

### **Children's aggression towards family members**

Within the family aggression field, the mistreatment of children and women has received special attention, but in the last few years, new forms of family aggression have emerged, among them, those that children commit against other family members. Therefore, the number of parents who report their children and the problems they are experiencing to police and Social Services is increasing. The Criminology Research Centre at the Castilla-La Mancha University (Spain) in partnership with the Social Welfare Department from the Castilla-La Mancha government board (Spain), has conducted research about this violence phenomenon, with the aim of checking its magnitude between 2001 to 2006 and understanding its characteristics. The research describes the characteristics of children who are aggressive toward their family members, the nature of their aggression and their family and social environment. Also, considering the growing social alarm about violence committed by young people in the family, social environment and school, the study of the magnitude and evolution of this kind of violence was given special attention.

**Czarnecka-Dzialuk, Beata** (*Polish Academy of Sciences*)

### **Introducing restorative justice elements into the criminal justice system: the Polish experience**

The main idea of the presentation is to show the development of the interest with the restorative justice ideas in early '90 and their practical implementation. The strategy of preparing, conducting and evaluating the experimental program of mediation in juvenile offenders cases will be presented, with the special attention to the co-operation between social workers and volunteers, practitioners, scientists and politicians. Then the legislative works and its effects will be analyzed. The data on practical implementation of mediation both in juveniles and adult offenders cases would be included. At the end, some reflection on the prospects and barriers and problematic questions would be mentioned.

**Daems, Tom** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

### **Taking Durkheim seriously: Life-course analysis of career criminologists**

The first time René Maublanc met Durkheim in private the French sociologist told him; "If you want to mature your intellect, devote yourself to the scrupulous study of a grand master, disassemble a system in its most secret components. That is what I have done, and my teacher was Renouvier" (Maublanc 1930: 299, my translation). Following Durkheim's advice is common practice in philosophy and sociology where studies about singular authors, ranging from the founding fathers to the younger gods, are regularly undertaken. This stands in sharp contrast to criminology: there are hardly, if any, book-length treatments of the life-courses of the brightest minds in criminology's intellectual history. In this paper we argue that this is somewhat unfortunate. Longitudinal author-oriented studies can offer us insight in the procedures that have been applied, and the decisions that have been made, throughout an intellectual life-course. More in particular, they help us better assess the persuasiveness of particular accounts and offer us the opportunity to discuss criminology's public persuasiveness more closely, a timely topic in view of recent calls directed at criminologists and other social scientists to participate more directly in public debate and to engage more passionately with penal policy. This paper draws upon the findings of a recent research project and forthcoming book devoted to the intellectual life-courses of four authors writing on the topic of penal change, that is, David Garland, John Pratt, Hans Boutellier and Loïc Wacquant.

Daly, Yvonne Marie (Dublin City University)

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### **Pre-Trial Interrogation: Silence and Legal Advice in the Irish Pre-Trial Process**

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Post-arrest interrogation in the police station is both an important evidence-gathering time in relation to police investigations, and a time of risk in relation to the protection of suspect rights. Like other jurisdictions, the legislature and courts in Ireland have struggled to establish a balance between police (garda) powers and suspect rights in the pre-trial process. This paper will examine the recognition and development of two inter-related pre-trial rights in Ireland: the right to silence and the right to legal advice. The first part of the paper will discuss the arguably unusual locations of the relevant rights within the Irish Constitution and the extent of their remit as defined by the courts. The second part of the paper will focus on section 19A of the recently introduced Criminal Justice Act, 2007. This Irish legislative provision is clearly modelled on section 34 of the England and Wales Criminal Justice and Public Order Act, 1994 and it allows for inferences to be drawn at trial from pre-trial silence in certain circumstances. The 1994 Act has caused difficulties and confusion both in the English courts, and the European Court of Human Rights and section 19A seems set to cause similar difficulties in Ireland. Furthermore, the specific definitional constraints of the rights to pre-trial silence and legal advice in Ireland seem likely to create even more challenges. This paper will highlight those challenges within the Irish criminal justice system and will offer some thoughts on potential reform.

Dawson, Myrna (University of Guelph)

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### **Victim support in the specialized court process: Examining its impact on victim participation and case outcomes?**

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A key criminal justice transformation in the past decade is the move from traditional court models to more specialized court processes to deal with some types of crimes. Nowhere can this change be seen more clearly than in the response to domestic violence. One result of the specialized approach has been the expansion of the number and type of actors involved in prosecuting those accused of domestic violence. However, researchers have continued to focus primarily on the court actors traditionally seen as the key actors in both regular and specialized court settings ' prosecutors ' and their ability to make offenders accountable. This ignores important work of other professionals whose focus is more on the victims and their needs as cases proceed through the court. In Ontario, Canada, the Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) has become more visible in recent decades because of its integral role in the specialized domestic violence court program. To date, there has been virtually no systematic examination of this program's impact on the criminal justice experience of victims or on the outcomes of their cases. Using data from one jurisdiction, this paper begins to address this gap by examining the role of this group of professionals in the prosecution of domestic violence cases by asking, first, whether the existence of this program and the services it provides increases the likelihood of victim cooperation in the court process and, second, whether the presence of a VWAP program affects outcomes in cases of domestic violence.

Dawson, Myrna (University of Guelph)

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### **Canadian observatory on the justice system's response to inmate partner violence**

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The Canadian observatory on the justice system's response to intimate partner violence is an international network of researchers, practitioners and policy-makers. It is comprised of academics across many disciplines including criminology, education, nursing, psychology, sociology, and social work fields, plus counselling centres, family services and housing, foundations, and government departments from Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Canadian observatory supports rigorous inter-jurisdictional analysis on the justice system's response to intimate partner violence, focusing on identifying policies and strategies to resolve intimate partner violence and exploring how the justice system functions. The goal of the Canadian observatory is to mobilize knowledge by creating and sustaining a synergy among those who are studying



intimate partner violence and the justice system, and by facilitating the sharing and transfer of knowledge. This poster identifies the key actors from the four countries currently involved in the project, and presents information about the benefits and activities of the Canadian observatory on the justice system's response to intimate partner violence. It also responds to the questions, what is a Canadian observatory and why is a Canadian observatory on the justice system's response needed.

**De Bondt, Wendy** (*Ghent University - IRCP*)

### **Towards common EU crime definitions & an EU-level system of classification?**

In order to face new challenges brought by free movement of persons throughout the EU, the progressive establishment of the common area of freedom, security and justice was set forth by the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam and acknowledged at Tampere in 1999. The 2003 Dublin Convention further indicates that comparable EU crime statistics are a prerequisite for evidence-based legislative drafting. Underpinning this objective are tasks related to the establishment of a classification with an inventories of definitions. A common system will facilitate a coordinated collection, analysis and reporting on crime statistics and will provide the intelligence for evidence-based policies. Different classification systems are in use. A number of Member States have set up a common classification scheme based on the 32 categories listed in the European Arrest Warrant, to exchange criminal records information. Given the existence of EU criminal justice bodies and agencies, the need for a uniform framework becomes apparent in order to avoid the non-comparability of data across justice agencies. An EU level classification is without precedent, and initiatives need to take into account the specific political formations, the uniqueness of the European JHA area and the variety in the member states' criminal justice systems. This paper will present the current status of the EU level system of classification of offences in the context of a EC DG JLS study on this matter.

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

**Sgarbi, Chiara** (*University of Modena and Reggio Emilia*)

### **Stalking and serious violence: Rationale and methods**

Violence or the fear of violence are strictly connected to the phenomenon of Stalking. The data coming from different studies seem to point out that around the 20 of the victims of stalking suffers some form of physical violence, from light aggressions to serious aggressions. In particular, some surveys have statistically underlined the existence of a meaningful association among previous intimate relationships and violence. A multivariate analysis produced a three factors model able to correctly predict the behaviour in 84 of cases. The factors were: a previous relationship with the victim, absence of criminal records and shorter duration of stalking. The Authors intends to study the casuistry of homicide or serious violence present at the Forensic Medicine Department of the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, checking significant correlations with serious violence cases connected with stalking, in order to create predictive models valid for Italy and to underline possible preventive intervention. The sources of the study are the autopsy reports, forensic medicine consultations and skills. The data will be collected in a database through a structured analysis grid organized in different sections directed to evidence the following aspects: characteristics of stalker and victim; criminal history; relationship between stalker and victim; behaviours of stalking; psychiatric diagnosis; preventive interventions (police, court, psychiatric services, social services). The motivation for violence in stalking appears complex, given that stalking is not a single homogeneous behaviour. This makes risk prediction difficult, so that implementation of strategies to stop stalking together with treatment of the stalker are the most logical means of reducing the risk of violence.

de Jong, Jurriën (Statistics Netherlands)

### **'Big Business': The sinews of security**

Over the last twenty years, the continuing public and political preoccupation with crime, terrorism, anti-social behaviour and the degradation of neighbourhoods led to increased expenditure on the struggle against these phenomena. At the same time the way in which this provision of security is organised changed under the influence of new ideas about the role and efficiency of government. Parts of government agencies gained administrative independence. Also, more partners (both within and outside the state) were co-opted into the execution of policy. This has made the funding of security policy more complex. Private and public flows of money have blended and financial accounts of the (semi)independent agencies match poorly with those of the central government. Which part of the total expenditure is spent on the provision of security is often difficult to establish. Statistics Netherlands aims to gain insight in the execution and funding of security policy in the Netherlands from 2002 onwards. It endeavours to link spending and executive actors to specific clusters of activities, such as prevention, investigation, administration of law, support for victims and legal services. By following the flows of money back to their origins it can also be determined who pays for these activities. Is the state retreating from the execution of security policy, is it only 'contracting out' to (semi)private partners or is it in fact more involved? In this paper Statistics Netherlands will present the first results of this research project.

de Keijser, Jan (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement)

Elffers, Henk (NSCR, Leiden, Free University Amsterdam)

### **Examining cross-jurisdictional differences in punitive public attitudes**

In a recent study Dutch public sentencing preferences were compared to judges' preferences when handed the same dossiers of criminal cases. The study enabled in depth analyses of punitive public opinion and the public's perception of sentencing practice. Some of the findings, however, appear to be out of step with study findings abroad. Is this due to study differences on a methodological dimension, or should we focus on more substantive cross-jurisdictional differences to explain such findings (eg. cultural, socio-legal). A new representative sample (N=1000) was therefore drawn from the Dutch population in 2008. The questionnaire replicated the format and focus of a number of relevant questions from other studies (mainly British Crime Survey, BCS). This enabled us to examine which of the above explanations would hold the best promise for explaining cross-jurisdictional variation in (perceptions of) punitiveness. Results will be discussed within the wider context of the meaning of public punitiveness.

De Kimpe, Sofie (Ghent University)

Bisschop, Lieselot (Ghent University)

### **Leaders do matter! The role of leadership in cultural changes of police organisations**

Reuss-Ianni state that there is a huge gap between the officers on the street and the management cops at the top. This gap manifests itself into two different cultures, the management-cops and the street cops. According to the researchers this cultural 'gap' interferes cultural changes in police organisations, which leads towards the conclusion that leaders gave few impact on (cultural) changes in police organisations. This paper indicates a different point of view towards the role of police leadership. According to our study of recent literature, leaders, in spite of the differencing management culture, do play a 'leading role' in a police organisation, especially in changing a police organisation towards a community oriented police organisation. During the session we explain our vision towards the role of leaders in a police organisation, hereby we focus on the role of leaders in cultural changes. Based on an empirically study about the Flemish chiefs of local police we give an overview of factors which give content to their 'leading role' in changing their organisation. Furthermore we try to explain how situational leadership and authentic leadership can be a solution in the difficulties of steering a police organization.

**De Kimpe, Sofie** (Ghent University)

### **A way to Bologna? Is there room for police education in the Bologna process?**

Observing the development of European police systems over the last decade, we can identify some progressive changes. Although these changes can be criticised, we can't ignore the fact that in some European countries police organisations have been turned into modern public service organisations. Recently these tendencies gave birth to a new debate in the police education system. In several countries questions rise about democratising the police education system and the possibility to connect the police education with the regular academic education system. Existing police academies aim to turn out bachelor and master degrees in the fields of police training and education. Some countries are already doing so. In this paper we tend to have a look at several European police colleges and the way they try to 'fit in' the European education system, as pointed out in the Bologna treatment. We try to line up the features of this police education systems and the (academic) degrees they deliver tot their recruits. The main goal of this paper is to give an insight into the requirements that are needed to make a 'democratic' police education system that can compete with the regular academic European education system as drawn out during the Bologna process. The questions we ask ourselves is: Is their a way to Bologna for the European police colleges?

**De Moor, Alexandra** (Ghent University - IRCP)

### **Europol: The way ahead**

Looking back at over fifteen years of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) cooperation in the European Union (EU), the number of initiatives on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters is impressive. This contribution is devoted to the European Police Office (Europol), one of the oldest players in the arena. Europol s aim is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation of the competent authorities in the Member States in preventing and combating serious international organised crime and terrorism. At this very moment Europol is facing one of the biggest challenges in its existence. In December 2006 the Commission presented its Proposal replacing the Europol Convention by a Council Decision. In April 2008 a political agreement was reached (JHA Council 18 April 2008). So far only little academic attention has been paid to these recent developments and their consequences for Europol and EU police cooperation in general. This provides us with the opportunity to perform both a retrospective and prospective study on Europol. Following questions will be addressed in the light of the latest developments: Where does Europol come from? Where is it now? Where is it going? Given the wide variety of lines of approach available, a great deal can be said about police cooperation in the Third Pillar. The choices made for this contribution are linked to its overall objective: an evaluation of the future plans with respect to Europol on the basis of an analysis of its current development.

**De Pauw, Evelien** (KATHO - IPSOC)

### **Stealing cars, robbing banks, beating people: Effects of playing violent videogames**

On May 11, 2006, Hans Van Themsche, shot three people in the city centre of Antwerp (Belgium), killing two of them. Belgian newspapers conclude that there are "serious indications" that Van Themsche's rampage was "inspired by the violent computer game Grand Theft Auto". In this case, the media and public opinion, implicitly (and often explicitly), suggest a causal linkage between the real and dramatic violence of these incidents, and the fictitious, virtual violence in computer games. Next to this incident, game studies are showing the attractiveness of violent videogames by young gamers. The popularity of violent games has - in association with this violent incident - led to a public expression of worries about the social effects of 'gaming'. The view is often advocated that the violent content of these games stimulates, if not causes, aggression in real life. In recent years, this moral panic has feed this surrounding debate and similar questions are asked over and over: Does virtual violence lead to imitation? Or alternatively, does it canalize our aggression into a catharsis? Does frequent exposure cultivates violence? Are violent games a reflection of social reality, or do they show what people want to see? And can we still see the thin line between fiction or 'virtuality', and reality? And perhaps above all, are these still relevant and pertinent questions in our contemporary society? This contribution touches

on the state of the research tradition into effects of virtual violence on behaviour in general and aggression in specific. It will make a distinction between two research traditions and construct an honest debate. And finally, it seeks new, contemporary ways to deal with virtual violence.

**De Wree, Eveline** (*Ghent University - IRCP*)

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### **International execution of sentences and national sentencing: Strange relations?**

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The last decades, we have seen that, next to an internationalization of crime, also an increasing internationalization of criminal justice takes place. This is true for different levels of criminal justice, but in this paper we will focus on the international execution of sentences. The internationalization of criminal justice brought new experiences for penology, which had traditionally been linked to a national framework. The central focus of this paper will be the relation between international and national execution of sentences. Three research questions will be dealt with: (i) How does international execution of sentences take shape?; (ii) What is the relationship between international and national execution of sentences; (iii) Does international execution of sentences have an added value, and if so, in which respect? In order to answer these questions we look at current regulations concerning the international execution of sentences. Next to this, we will make use of examples from current practice with regard to vertical procedures or horizontal procedures. Vertical procedures concern the execution of sentences after a conviction by an international criminal tribunal; horizontal procedures include for example the transfer of prisoners between states.

**Décarpes, Pascal** (*University of Greifswald*)

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### **French concepts and realities of security prison**

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The French prisons face a time of changes. On the one hand, legal rules are since 1995 being controlled by jurisdictions (the control was previously only internal and administrative). On the other hand, several prison acts have been discussed by the Parliament within the last years and 2008 might be the decisive one. Furthermore, the European Court of Human Rights, the 2006 European Prison Rules and the European Committee for the prevention of torture are giving, beyond critical decisions and reports, a legal and political frame which France can not ignore anymore. Our analysis is based on a three-week study inside three French security prisons (Spring 2008). It aimed at gathering information about the prison conditions of detainees subject to long-term imprisonment and the interaction with prison staff. As to the theoretical background, after Goffman and his definition of the 'total institution', many authors (Chantraine; Christie) have been specifying this approach in order to provide a better operating function and therefore refining the notions of control and deviance. Exemplified by the recent law on 'security retention' (ritention de s{reti) and the broader debate on dangerous criminals and recidivism, our paper will then assess the idea of security prison under the light of daily prison life and its new challenges.

**Decker, Scott** (*Arizona State University*)  
**Van Gemert, Frank** (*VU Amsterdam*)

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### **Gangs, Crime and Immigration: Trends and Explanations**

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In the United States, the history of gangs is closely linked to the history of immigration and migration. The movement of new ethnic groups into the country, or migration of existing groups within the country has coincided with the proliferation of gangs. The recent emergence of gangs in Europe coincides with population migration of ethnic groups as well. However, research from the Eurogang Program demonstrates that despite some similarities, gangs in Europe can differ from those in the US. This paper will examine results from the Eurogang Program of research to examine the impact of migratory patterns on gang formation and behavior.

**Degenhardt, Teresa** (*Ulster University*)

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## **Invoking Punishment in the international sphere: On the blurring between inside and outside**

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This paper shows how the notion of punishment has been invoked by a plurality of different subjects in relation to the international sphere and its current dynamics. Political leaders, such as the US President and the UK Prime Minister, Osama bin Laden, academics and journalists have utilized this notion associated to both war and justice. The notion of punishment serves three different objectives: legitimizing violence, suggesting the imperial role taken by the US and criminalizing the sheer destruction and pain delivered to the population of Iraq. It is argued that this reveals how there is a blurring between our previous distinction between the two systems of security - defense and punishment - and thus, between the inside and outside divide. Building on some international relation and criminological literature, this article suggests that there is a need to develop an appropriate punitive mechanism for our coming global community. Underlying the important functions that punitive mechanisms have in relation to both society and norms, this is a call for more studies to be undertaken by students of punishment on the international sphere and the possibility of punitive actions within it.

**Deisman, Wade** (*University of Ottawa*)

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## **Cybernetic Policing and Virtual Vigilantism**

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The protean character of the Internet and the ephemeral nature of cyberspace have presented a plethora of challenges to the traditional means and modalities of policing as a practice and especially of law enforcement as an objective. Over the last ten years we have witnessed the formation of a variety of citizen action 'self-help' groups which claim as their *raison d'être* the lack of significant and efficacious police presence in cyberspace. This paper explores several forms of such citizen action groups and develops a typology of their actions based on a threefold classification system which considers motivations, techniques and objectives of these organizations. The final section of the paper considers the phenomena of virtual vigilantism in more depth and explores its links to neo-liberal approaches to the governance of the Internet.

**Del Carmen, Alejandro** (*University of Texas at Arlington*)

**Rodriguez, John** (*University of Texas at Arlington*)

**Shetter, Ken** (*Safe City Commission*)

**O'Quinn, Brenda** (*Safe City Commission*)

**Butler, Randy** (*University of Texas at Arlington*)

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## **In Their Own Words**

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This study examines the perception of gang members in the city of Forth Worth, Texas. The study draws upon interviews conducted in a focus group setting consisting of both male and female participants. The research results provided insights regarding the perception of gang members relevant to gang involvement, crime participation and deterrence factors. The overall findings suggest that there is no single 'magic bullet' to resolve gang and gang membership issues, but rather a diversity of opportunities must be employed to begin to generate positive social change.

**Delgrande, Natalia** (*University of Lausanne, School of Criminal Sciences*)

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## **Institutionalization and the problem of the criminal recidivism**

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The mechanism of institutionalization in the prison environment put in relation to the vast problems of the recidivism/reoffending is the core of our empirical study on the sample of male population held in the correctional facilities in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. The considering process has been constructed on the social, and

psycho-relational variables, as well as on a whole range of the factors expected to explain the predisposition to the repeated criminally oriented act and/or the individual dangerousness, over and above the relation between the imprisoned subject and the surroundings of its socio-presence. The dynamic approach comprises a vertical analysis of information of the Penitentiary service of the canton Vaud's database corroborated to the data collected by mean of the semi-structured interviews. Before starting any analysis and interpretation of the results, the question of the methodological background of this study should be strongly reconsidered. Taking into account the specificity of research in progress, the phenomenon of the 'institutionalization', will be partially reoriented and redefined to ensure an appropriated use in modern social sciences condition. Our current aim is to standardize the approach on the questions of prisonization and reoffending within a single framework. We try to discuss on the questions of sampling, of the preliminary theoretical basis of the research, as of the limits of this study within the Swiss research framework. Moreover, the multidimensional construction of our approach with a transposition in time is strongly related to the contextual scope of deep changes undertaken nowadays in Swiss criminal and correctional policies.

**Desaulniers, Sébastien** (*Université de Montréal*)

**Pachocinski, Cécile** (*Université Laval*)

**Bousquet, Marie-Pierre** (*Université de Montréal*)

**Brassard, Renée** (*Université Laval*)

**Vacheret, Marion** (*Université de Montréal*)

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### **Emergence of aboriginal spirituality programs in prison: social and historical contexts of Canadian law and policies.**

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Since the beginning of the '80s, the aboriginal movement in Canada has inspired significant changes in Canadian correctional policies involving aboriginal religious rights in prison. Around the '90s, concerns about aboriginal overrepresentation in Canadian prisons and the colonial traumas underlying it began to arise. Under aboriginal political pressure, these concerns have brought the state and the correctional services to use more culturally adapted approaches. A wide variety of social and individual problems then began to be addressed through spiritual discourse. However, the politically informed 'healing' approaches still raise many questions about the 'culturally adapted' spirituality programs provided by the Canadian Correctional Services. In this paper, we sketch a critical analysis based on the hypothesis of a culturally standardizing effect of these programs, perhaps going beyond the correctional service's mandate.

**DeShong, Halimah** (*University of Manchester*)

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### **Negotiating Gender in Violent Heterosexual Relationships: Discursive Strategies in Men's and Women's Accounts of Violence**

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Although there has been extensive research on intimate partner violence (IPV) in recent decades, this remains an under-researched area in the Caribbean. Interestingly, few studies on IPV have compared the accounts of men and women. Using a feminist-poststructuralist approach, this paper examines the gendered discourses men and women produce in their accounts of IPV. Feminist-poststructuralism is a mode of knowledge production that uses poststructuralist notions of language, subjectivity, social processes and institutions to analyse existing power relations and to suggest possibilities for change (Weedon 1997). This paper focuses on how dominant ideas about gender are often reproduced, supported and sometimes subverted as individuals account for their involvement in IPV. The current work forms part of a larger doctoral study in which in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 men and 20 women in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The analysis reveals the different ways in which discourses on gender and violence are intertwined. Though much of men's accounts are characterised by masculinist discourses there is some degree of variation in the articulation of these positions. This is indeed the case as men attempt to support the notion that they are provoked into violence by their partners. In their attempt to portray themselves as victims, men's accounts tend to endorse sex role stereotyping discourses. These discourses support dichotomies in which women are presented as irrational and men as rational. Women's accounts are characterised by metaphors of restraints, constraints and fear. In some instances they too endorse the asymmetrical arrangements of power in their relationships. However,

there are moments of subversive verbal performances in the accounts of both men and women. The possibility for change is discussed in the context of engaging those marginalised discourses which promote egalitarian values in relationships.

**Digard, Leon** (*University of Cambridge*)

### **When Legitimacy is Denied: Sex offenders' perceptions and experiences of prison recall**

Recent years have seen a dramatic increase in the number of offenders recalled to prison after breaching conditions of their licence. Among those hardest hit by this rise are sex offenders; under an 'extended sentence' they can be recalled to prison for lengthy periods of time following even minor licence breaches, without judicial consideration. Subsumed under rhetoric of public protection, the procedural fairness and impact of prison recall for sex offenders has received scant governmental or academic investigation. Within the criminal justice system, the voices of those affected appear to be attributed little credence; psychological phenomena common amongst sex offenders (most significantly, denial) cast doubt over the validity and worth of their testimonies. However, interviews conducted with 20 sex offenders recalled to custody, and ongoing interviews with Probation Officers, paint a dramatic and complex picture. This paper discusses the salient dimensions of the offenders' experiences and the resultant impact upon their understanding of the criminal justice system. The meaning of these narratives must be qualified with reference to both the offenders' self-understanding and current Probation Service practices. The possible implications for the offenders' future management are also considered. It is argued that there is a significant need to engage sex offenders in dialogue to understand more fully the impact and legitimacy of their management.

**Dirkzwager, Anja** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement*)

**Nieuwebeerta, Paul** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement*)

**Blokland, Arjan A.J.** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement*)

### **Mortality Rates Among Dutch Former Prisoners**

Most studies on mortality among prisoners focused on mortality during imprisonment. Research on mortality among ex-prisoners is scarce and few studies have examined mortality rates over long periods of time after release from prison. Increased mortality among former prisoners has been demonstrated, particularly during the first weeks after release. Knowledge on the risks and causes of death after release from prison will be useful for developing relevant preventive efforts. The aim of this paper is to examine mortality rates and causes of death among Dutch prisoners, using data from the Criminal Careers and Life Course Study (CCLS). The CCLS is a large-scale longitudinal study based upon a representative sample of 4 of all criminal offences that were tried in the Netherlands in 1977. Within the CCLS the life course and criminal careers of 4,615 persons were followed until 2002. Information on causes of death during this 25 year period was collected through linkage to the Netherlands National Death Index. Mortality rates and causes of death among former prisoners will be compared with those among a matched group of persons who were not convicted to a prison sentence. Additionally, a comparison will be made with persons from the general Dutch population.

**Dobrynina, Margarita** (*Vilnius University*)

### **Children Trafficking in Lithuania: Situation Evaluation**

The attention towards the problem of trafficking in human beings has been increasing intensively in recent years. However, the issue of tackling this phenomenon has been the matter of international concern for around a century. Despite this fact, the questions concerning the problems with estimating the subject of human trafficking are being raised every time discussing the topic in different discourses. Nobody neglects the power of numbers on decision-making process, which needs it for quite obvious reasons - different problems compete with each other for limited resources. However, before trying to quantify the problem, for instance, in order to allocate

those resources reasonably, it is essential to get knowledge about qualitative characteristics of the complexity of the topic under investigation. The problem of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania is quite new (as almost all other transnational criminal activities) and is usually associated with early 90's the beginning of the post-Soviet period. This paper will discuss probably the most sensitive and dark-figure topic of this phenomenon nowadays 'children trafficking' concentrating mostly on the criminological research conducted on this problem area in Lithuania recently and trying to reflect different methodological issues that were encountered during the investigation. Due to the scarce, quite fragmented and inconsistent knowledge on the subject in Lithuania, the study design was determined mostly by qualitative methodology, which shed light on some core aspects of the problem matter.

**Dobryninas, Aleksandras** (*Vilnius University*)

**Zilinskiene, Laimute** (*Vilnius University*)

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### Mapping corruption in Lithuania

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The national sociological survey 'Lithuanian Map of Corruption' probably is one of the most known sociological researches in Lithuania. The survey covers such important topics as attitudes of general public and entrepreneurs towards corruption, analysis of personal experience of general public and entrepreneurs in confronting bribes, as well as their evaluation of existing anti-corruption measures in society. First time initiated in 2001 it became now a regularly monitoring instrument that year by year helps governmental and non-governmental bodies to evaluate the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy in Lithuania. However, from academic point of view, the survey in question does not have the ambition to make an in-depth generalisation, rather, it intends to provide researchers with vast materials, which show how the social concept of corruption determines the 'sensitivity' of people and social institutions to the problem, as well as the possibilities of measuring it. From this point of view, the survey does not provide researchers with an objective picture of corruption, but rather presents its map as a conventional expression of this phenomenon in Lithuanian society.

**Dölling, Dieter** (*Institute of Criminology Heidelberg*)

**Kerner, Hans-Jürgen** (*Institute of Criminology Tübingen*)

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### "Project Chance" - Education of young prisoners in institutions of private youth welfare associations

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Since a few years, in the German Federal State of Baden-Württemberg the "Project Chance" is offering young prisoners the possibility to stay in a fully open institution of private youth welfare associations instead of serving their sentence in youth prisons. The special education is being offered in two separate institutions. It mainly concerns school, job preparation, leisure time projects, the learning of compliance with regulations, and the creation of a positive group culture. The project has been evaluated by the Institutes of Criminology in Heidelberg and Tübingen using quantitative and qualitative methods. The paper presents results of the evaluation.

**Dolman, Faye** (*Northumbria University*)

**Francis, Peter** (*Northumbria University*)

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### Community Support Officers: Their occupational culture and the development of the craft of reassurance policing

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This paper draws upon an ethnographic study carried out with teams of CSOs working within two urban areas in the North East of England in order to provide insight into two aspects of their working – an emerging occupational culture and their developing professional practice and craft. After briefly outlining the emergence and development of CSOs in England and Wales, and detailing the methodology of the present study, the paper presents findings from 300 hours of observation and interviews with CSOs in order to demonstrate evidence of a developing CSO occupational culture. It will be suggested, however, that while their emerging culture shares



similarities with those characteristics presented in much sociological police research on regular sworn officers, it is also distinct from it. Indeed, as the paper goes on to outline and illustrate, an understanding of the nature of the job (limited powers, public reassurance and neighbourhood management) together with cognisance of individual CSO characteristics, offers insight into the very distinct nature of the CSO occupational culture. Having outlined the development and nature of an emerging yet distinct CSO occupational culture, the paper goes on to explore how the CSO experience and culture provides an important lever to understand professional practice amongst CSOs and particular their acquisition and development of craft skills appropriate to the job. The paper makes a contribution not only to the sociological literature on policing and police culture, but also highlights a number of implications for practice at a time when policing is becoming ever more diversified.

**Dorn, Nicholas** (*Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam*)

### Theorising the 'international community' and governance through security

Stepping across disciplinary boundaries, to international public law and international relations, a criminologist finds salient and vigorous debates on security, governance, globalism and the ways these are constituted by interactions between states, market (self-)regulation and cosmopolitan activism. This presentation draws on such work and offers a framework for conceptualising (and contrasting) administrative and criminal law aspects of international security governance. Key propositions are (1) international criminal law and its institutions are initiated by cosmopolitan forces (NGOs, human rights activists, etc), subsequently becoming owned, steered and/or blocked by state interests. (2) The evolution of international administrative measures illustrates the converse dynamic, starting as state actions and then attracting cosmopolitan involvement (which may be critical or facilitatory). A case study briefly applies this framework to ex-Yugoslavia, bringing out some normative implications (see also <http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/2008/04/713april/bosnia-reformed-or-deformed-by-the-international-community-/60255.aspx>). What does all this mean for criminology? Sheptycki has argued that we should "turn away from the global governance through crime and do the future differently". Somewhat in contrast, this presentation will argue that criminologists should strive to do better at unpacking and differentiating, both analytically and normatively, the diverse aspects of security governance. Some forms of security governance may be critically supported (international criminal courts), others systematically exposed (forms of international administrative governance that undermine democracy while escaping judicial oversight).

**Dorn, Tina** (*Municipal Health Service, City of Amsterdam*)

**Ceelen, Manon** (*Municipal Health Service, City of Amsterdam*)

**Buster, Marcel** (*Municipal Health Service, City of Amsterdam*)

**de Keijzer, Koos** (*Municipal Health Service, City of Amsterdam*)

**Das, Kees** (*Municipal Health Service, City of Amsterdam*)

### A longitudinal, retrospective study of the prevalence of cocaine body packing in Amsterdam

**Background** Body packing is a way to deliver packages of drugs hidden in body cavities across international borders. The detection of ingested drug packages is of major importance in the apprehension and prosecution of drug body packers. In June 2007, a computed tomography (CT) scan has been introduced at the Amsterdam airport to detect body packing in travellers. In addition, all passengers on "high risk incoming flights" from countries such as Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles were controlled by the Dutch Royal Constabulary. **Goal** The goal of the current study is to determine the number of detected persons at the Amsterdam Airport throughout the years 2004 until 2007 and to discuss this number in the light of the policy measures undertaken to improve the detection of body packers. **Method** The study analyzes data from the electronic registration system of the Dutch Royal Constabulary. The results of this study are still under embargo of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, but will be available for publication at the conference.

**Drake, Deborah** (*The Open University*)

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### **Prison Culture: Attempting Change through Research**

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This paper discusses the potential for change using participatory action research in the prison context. Participatory action research has the aim of collaboratively producing knowledge with 'insiders'. It places great importance on collaboration between researchers and participants by raising self-awareness through collective inquiry and reflection. Many forms of action research involve work with oppressed groups and are engaged with emancipatory practice. The research which this paper introduces, however, attempts to employ an action research approach with 'the powerful' in order to facilitate empathetic practice. Nine prison staff were included in a qualitative research project where they appreciatively interviewed prisoners about their experiences of confinement. The research included fieldwork in three maximum-security prisons in the UK. This paper considers the ethical and practical dilemmas encountered in the conduct of this method, and whether the benefits of an action research approach in a prison context outweigh the difficulties.

**Drenkhahn, Kirstin** (*University of Greifswald*)

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### **Long-term imprisonment and the issue of human rights: First results of the prison survey**

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The Department of Criminology at the University of Greifswald/Germany is currently working together with partners from ten other European countries in an international project on 'Long-term imprisonment and the issue of human rights' (co-financed by the European Commission). Starting point for all participating countries are the Council of Europe's human rights instruments, notably the European Prison Rules, the Recommendation on the Management by Prison Administrations of Life Sentence and Other Long-Term Prisoners and the Standards of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. On this common basis we've asked prisoners serving prison terms of at least five years or similar forms of custody about their situation and their perception of the living conditions. We have also asked prison managements about their concepts for long-term prisoners and the infrastructure of their institution. This paper presents first results of the survey of the institutions. The analysis comprises data on the infrastructure of prisons in Croatia, Germany, France, Lithuania and Poland.

**Drenkhahn, Kirstin** (*University of Greifswald*)

**Düinkel, Frieder** (*University of Greifswald*)

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### **Pre-Trial Detention in Germany**

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This paper presents some results of the German report for a comparative study on pre-trial detention ('An Analysis of Minimum Standards in Pre-Trial Detention and the ground for regular review in the Member States of the EU', funded by the EU-Commission). After clarifying the scope and notion of pre-trial detention according to the German law, the paper introduces some empirical background data (e. g. on the relative stability of pre-trial detention rates in Germany). It then focuses on particular problems such as the tendency to expand the grounds for detention over the last 30 years, the missing legal basis for the enforcement of pre-trial detention and the situation of particularly vulnerable groups in pre-trial detention such as foreigners and juveniles.

**Dubourg, Richard** (*Economics and Resource Analysis, Home Office, UK*)

### **Putting a money value on the impacts of crime**

Judging whether a crime intervention represents value for money requires that we express the impacts of crime in money terms. However, some crime impacts are difficult to define and measure, making valuation a challenge. This paper will outline the approach used by the UK Home Office to value crime impacts, paying particular attention to the physical and emotional impacts of violence. It will also discuss the possible implications of using monetary measures of severity rather than simple crime volumes in policy analysis.

**Dünkel, Frieder** (*University of Greifswald*)

### **European Juvenile Justice Systems Current situation, reform developments and good practices**

The workshop will present the results of an EU-wide survey on actual developments in the countries of the European Union. 33 national reports have been collected under the co-ordination of the Department of Criminology at Greifswald (Frieder Duenkel, Ineke Pruin, Joanna Grzywa), the Observatory International of Juvenile Justice, Murcia (OIJJ, Cedric Foussard) and the Institute Don Calabria of Verona (Alessandro Padovani, Sabrina Brutto). Juvenile justice systems have experienced pressure from public opinion, politicians and legislators and their getting tough-approaches. Nevertheless, with its Recommendations of 2003 ("New ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency...") and 2008 (forthcoming, European Rules for Juveniles Subject to Sanctions and Measures) the Council of Europe has kept its orientation towards diversion, education, restorative justice and other constructive sanctions/reactions even for more serious juvenile offenders. The aim of the project is a stocktaking of actual developments and good practices in the EU-member states and EU-candidate states. Although neo-liberal tendencies cannot be denied almost everywhere, there is a strong consensus to keeping the idea of the classic justice or welfare approaches. There is also a tendency to extend juvenile justice to the age group of (18-21 year old) young adults. The workshop will summarise the results of the EU-project in a comparative view. The aim is also to further develop the links of the EU-project to the ESC Working Group on Juvenile Justice (Josine Junger-Tas) and to further develop joint activities.

**Dumortier, Els** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

### **The juvenile judge and the problem child in times of toughness**

In (youth) criminological debate and research much attention (and criticism) is given towards the tougher approach vis-à-vis juvenile delinquents. Remarkable however within contemporary research, at least in Belgium, is the lack of attention for 'problem children'. After all, the problem child is a quantitative important actor in the practice of (Belgian) juvenile justice (45 of all juvenile cases on the level of the Public Prosecutor is a "problem child"). Besides, historical-criminological research on the practice of the (Belgian) Children's Courts in the 20th century (1912-1965) also reveals the qualitative importance of the problem child. The figure of the problem child is a very colorful figure that evolves during the 20th century from a naughty child behaving problematically (truancy, indecent girls, staying out late, being beyond control, etc.) to a victim child growing up problematically (poverty, child abuse, etc.). At the same time the role of the children's judge towards these problem children evolves from a penal judge (who punishes "naughty children") to a social judge (who tries to help problem children and their families). Taking into account the contemporary context of getting tough on youngsters, the question arises whether and in what way this context influences the figure of the problem child (and/or the role of the juvenile judge towards this problem child)? Maybe to understand contemporary punitiveness towards youngsters, (youth)criminology should move its scope (also) towards the historical important figure of the problem child.

**Dunworth, Terence** (*Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, USA*)

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### **Weed and Seed in the U.S.A.: The Mouse That Roared?**

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Weed and Seed (W&S) in the U.S.A. was started in 1991 within the Executive Office of the President (EOP) as a discretionary federal grant program that provided funds for crime control and community revitalization to especially troubled neighborhoods. W&S introduced a novel model of federal aid by making U.S. Attorneys Offices responsible for local program operations. There were three demonstration sites: Kansas City, Missouri; Trenton, New Jersey; and Omaha Nebraska. Shortly after the demonstration, 36 sites were funded at \$750,000 per year for 4-5 years. Currently, there are hundreds of funded sites. However, because Congress has not proportionately increase program appropriations, average funding per site has declined precipitously. Now, few sites got more than \$150,000 annually. This has made Weed and Seed one of the most poorly funded programs in the history of federal support for state and local criminal justice. Nevertheless, there has been an exceptional level of local commitment to the program, and an important but largely unanswered question concerns the impact that this tiny program has had on the community-based problems it seeks to address. This paper will address that question by assessing the information that has been developed over the seventeen year life of the program, and placing the W&S program in the context of the numerous other aid programs that the federal government has initiated.

**Durnescu, Ioan** (*University of Bucharest*)

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### **Community sanctions and measures (CSM) in Europe**

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Most of the data provided in this study comes from a recent survey commissioned by the Conférence Permanente Européenne de la Probation (better known as CEP) - a pan-european association of probation organizations. In this survey 32 countries participated, each of them submitting a country report based on an extended questionnaire developed by Prof. Anton van Kalmthout and myself. The focus of this survey was on probation and probation organizations in each of these countries. After emphasising the main difficulties specific to comparative research, this paper provides an inventory of CSM in Europe organized in two main categories: front door and back door CSM. The last part of the paper provides conclusions and suggests areas for improvement. Although there is a huge diversity in terms of CSM available, probation activities and probation organisations, there are some common themes and trends that can be discerned. One of the main features of CSM in Europe seem to be (still) their use for social reintegration of offenders and public safety. One of the trends experienced by CSM in Europe is their increased specialisation according to the type of offender (e.g. sex offender, drug user, violent offender etc.). The most important improvements suggested here are related to the development of CSM for immigrants and also the elaboration of more effective mechanisms for protecting human rights for those under the state supervision.

**Easton, Marleen** (*University College Ghent*)

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### **Community policing = Patchwork(ing)?**

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Taking into account the scarce amount of research on the implementation of community (oriented) policing in Belgium, this contribution will highlight the lessons learned from a project of the Centre for Police Studies in which the concept has been discussed with police personnel and their partners in relation to different groups in our society. During a period of twenty-two months eleven roundtables around the country have been organized in which the relationship between the police and one particular group such as the youth, trailer park residents, ethnic minorities, beggars etc. have been discussed. Reflections are made on the central principles of the concept such as partnership, external orientation, empowerment, problem-solving and accountability. The participants indicate some pitfalls and opportunities inherent to the implementation of the concept of community oriented policing. In this contribution the metaphor of patchwork is used to deal with the revealed complexity and nature of police work in relation to a diversity of communities.

**Edwards, Adam** (*Cardiff University*)

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## **Inventing Community Safety: An Anglophone Politics of Security**

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This paper examines the performativity of community safety as a criminological idea that is inventive in its articulation of various crimes, incivilities and other 'quality of life' issues, bringing into being a varied and innovative politics of security. The paper demonstrates this inventiveness through reference to the competing uses to which this idea has been put in the Anglophone world to signify, inter alia, a progressive third way for collective safety, a repressive state apparatus, a neo-liberal governmentality, an arboreal vision of control and a warfare state. These uses demonstrate that community safety is a floating signifier with no fixed referent and a multiplicity of significations that emphasise its inherently political and normative qualities. Even so, the prefix 'community' distinguishes this politics from that encountered elsewhere in Europe where scepticism about cultural diversity allied to the promotion of solidarity through national-popular ideals of social order is signified by notions of 'public' security. What is lost and gained by the translation of public into community and security into safety?

**Egge, Marit** (*The Norwegian Police University College*)

**Runhovde, Siv** (*The Norwegian Police University College*)

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## **Recruiting, Status and Motivation**

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The Norwegian Police University College has over the recent years focused on recruiting more students of various ethnical backgrounds. The aim of the present study has been to clarify the motivational factors for the applying for police education. The study is based on interviews with applicants and present students with ethnic background other than Norwegian. Immigration is a relatively new phenomenon in Norway, and amongst the applicants we find several whose parents are first generation immigrants. Our study suggests that the choice of education is a collective family issue. Further, a vital dimension for the choice of career seems to be linked to the perceived status of the occupation in question. An important issue investigated in this study is whether the status and position of the police in the respective native countries has an influence on the desire to apply for an education in The Norwegian Police University College.

**Egli, Nicole** (*Université de Lausanne*)

**Lucia Esseiva, Sonia** (*Université de Lausanne*)

**Aebi, Marcelo** (*Université de Lausanne*)

**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

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## **School class and juvenile delinquency in Switzerland**

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The Swiss school system is based on a selection of students and their classification into different levels at a relatively young age (usually at the end of the 6th grade). These levels lead to different professional orientations, from apprenticeship to University. Using data from the ISRD2 survey, this study analyses the influence of such a school system on deviance. Several statistical techniques have been used, from crosstabulations through logistic regression to generalised hierarchical linear models. Control variables, such as neighbourhood, parental control and individual characteristics were introduced into our multivariate models. Our results show that the school class has a small, but significant influence on pupils' involvement in delinquency.

**Einat, Tomer** (*Bar-Ilan University - Kinneret Academic College*)

### **Inmate Harassment and Rape: An Exploratory Study of Seven Maximum and Medium Security Male Prisons in Israel**

Prisons deprive male inmates of heterosexual relationships and, thus, prevent them from asserting their masculinity via 'traditional' means. Accordingly, many prisoners experience extreme emotional, psychological, and physical distress, which turns several of them to intimidation, aggression, and re-establishment of their sense of dominance through homosexual activities with coerced partners. The study, based upon 760 hours of phenomenological semi-structured interviews undertaken in a random sample of 1.5% of the male prisoner population in Israel, analyses the neglected issue of homosexual rape in Israeli prisons. Main Findings: (a) Sexual harassment or homosexual rapes rarely take place in Israeli prisons; (b) Israeli inmates view homosexual rape in prison as disgusting and disgraceful, and conceptualize it in highly negative emotional terms.

**Eisner, Manuel** (*University of Cambridge*)

### **Moral context as a Determinant of aggressive action among primary school children**

Most existing studies of the effects of moral values and moral development on childrens' antisocial behaviour have examined processes at the individual level. This paper will move one step further by examining the effects of moral norms in the social context on childrens' behaviour. More specifically, it examines whether school-level differences in moral expectations can explain individual aggressive behaviour. The study will use data from the Zürich Study on the social development of children, a longitudinal study of 1300 children in the city of Zürich. Hierarchical regressions will be used to disentangle individual and contextual effects.

**Ellis, Tom** (*University of Portsmouth - ICJS*)

**Jacobs, Marc** (*University of Portsmouth - ICJS*)

### **Increasing punitiveness in the UK: Rhetoric and frustration?**

This paper examines the current discourse around public punitiveness in the UK. In particular, it looks at the extent to which 'public' thirst for retribution is misrepresented and the extent to which the rhetoric of 'more punishment' is driven by the government/Criminal Justice system's inability to manage itself, or have a real impact on crime.

**Ellis, Tom** (*University of Portsmouth*)

**Lewis, Chris** (*University of Portsmouth*)

**Shalev, Karen** (*University of Portsmouth*)

### **An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Kainos Community 'Challenge-to-Change' programme in English prisons**

The Kainos Community Challenge-to-Change programme (CtC) runs in three prisons as a hybrid programme using cognitive behavioural work in a therapeutic community setting within the prison. This evaluation shows that CtC has been successful in improving both prison discipline and significantly reducing 2-year post-release reconviction rates. We argue that it compares favourably with mainstream UK and international programmes, due to: CtC's hybrid design; consistent input from dedicated staff; a relatively consistent selection process that targets medium to high risk offenders.

**Ellison, Graham** (*Queens University Belfast*)  
**O'Reilly, Conor** (*University of Oxford*)

### **Ulster's Policing Goes Global: The Police Reform Process in Northern Ireland and the creation of a global brand**

This paper engages with contemporary discussions in relation to the commodification of policing and security. It suggests that the existing literature regarding these trends has been geared primarily towards commercial security providers and has failed to address the processes by which public policing models are commodified and marketed both within, and through, the transnational policing community. Drawing upon evidence from the police change process in Northern Ireland, we argue that a Northern Irish Policing Model (NIPM) has emerged in the aftermath of the Independent Commission on Policing (ICP) reforms. This is increasingly branded and promoted on the global stage. Furthermore, we suggest that the NIPM is not monolithic, but segmented, and targeted towards a number of different 'consumers' both domestically and transnationally. Reflecting these diverse markets, the NIPM draws upon two seemingly incongruous constituent elements: the 'best practice' lessons of policing transition, as embodied in the ICP reforms; and, the legacy of counter-terrorism expertise drawn from the preceding decades of conflict. The paper questions which of these components of the NIPM is in the ascendency.

**Enescu, Raluca** (*Université de Lausanne*)

### **Sentencing and gender differences**

The relation between criminal verdicts and their confidence has been studied in a gender perspective by authors such as Riedel (1993) and Mac Namara, Vattano & Viney (1993). These studies showed contradictory results; differences according to the type of verdict (acquittal or condemnation) and gender have been found by Riedel but not by Mac Namara, Vattano & Viney. Our research has been carried out at the University of Lausanne with 530 students registered in various faculties and obtained significant gender differences when the type of verdict was considered. While in case of acquittals, men and women presented similar levels of confidence, a difference was observed when the accused was found guilty: men were more confident than women. These results go against previous studies and are discussed in a psychosociological approach as developed recently by Ludewig-Kedmi (2008) in a Swiss legal context and by Brandner (2007) in a risk taking and strategy choice approach.

**Enzmann, Dirk** (*University of Hamburg*)  
**Praeg, Patrick** (*University of Hamburg*)

### **Effects of missing answers in self-report delinquency studies: Comparing juvenile delinquency in Russia and Germany**

Self-report studies among juveniles encounter rather high numbers of missing answers with respect to delinquency. A study comparing self-reported juvenile delinquency in Russia and Germany ( $n = 1,800$  and  $8,000$ ) surprisingly finds only minor differences of the prevalence rates of violent offenses. However, there are substantially higher rates of item non-response in Russia possibly biasing the results. Therefore, we try to assess whether non-responding juveniles differ from responding juveniles with respect to delinquent behavior and how far the finding of similar prevalence rates in Russia and Germany is due to non-response. Because it is reasonable to assume that multiple imputation (MI) of missing values will yield more accurate prevalence rates, we use MI of missing delinquency values. As a result, MI increases the prevalence estimates, especially for rare offenses. The rates increase up to a third, most pronounced among Russian juveniles. The impact of factors associated with reporting behavior as well as self-reported delinquency (e.g. low self-control) will be demonstrated.

**Enzmann, Dirk** (*University of Hamburg*)

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### **Estimating the rate of reporting victimizations to the police based on survey data**

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The estimates of rates of reporting victimizations to the police (number of events reported to the number of victimizing events experienced) of survey studies tend to be unstable and lack precision. Therefore, reporting rates based on survey data are only of limited value either for comparing them across regions, subgroups, or time or for interpreting changes of officially recorded crime rates. Part of the lack of precision is due to erratic answering behavior of respondents, especially extremely high and unlikely numbers of incidences of victimizations. A method to identify such answers based on theoretical assumptions of the probability distribution of the events is proposed. Furthermore, a method for estimating the sampling error and for calculating confidence intervals based on bootstrap methods is applied to the estimates of reporting rates. The proposed approach will be applied to survey data to compare reporting rates across regions and time demonstrating its feasibility, usefulness, and relevance.

**Enzmann, Dirk** (*University of Hamburg*)  
**Steering Committee - ISRD-2**

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### **ISRD-2: Methodology and Design**

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This paper presents the design of the ISRD-2 (city and national sampling with over sampling of city, questionnaire construction, collection of structural indicators), as well as the adjustments and solutions made during the research process.

**Esbensen, Finn-Aage** (*University of Missouri, St. Louis*)  
**Brick, Bradley T.** (*University of Missouri, St. Louis*)  
**Melde, Chris** (*Michigan State University*)

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### **An Empirical Assessment of the Eurogang Funneling Approach to Establish Gang Membership**

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In this paper we examine the validity of two different measures of gang membership. During the recent past, survey researchers have utilized a 'filtering' approach (i.e., self-nomination) to determine gang affiliation and a body of research has been established assessing the validity of this approach. The Eurogang Program of Research has proposed a new 'funneling' technique that relies upon the application of definitional criteria to peer group characteristics to identify gang members. Utilizing a large American data set, we describe these different procedures, examine the extent to which these different approaches identify the same individuals, and assess the predictive validity of both approaches.

**Estrada, Felipe** (*National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden*)  
**Granath, Sven** (*National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden*)

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### **Can Improvements in Emergency Healthcare Explain Stagnating Levels of Lethal Violence?**

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In many western countries, the number of assault offences reported to the police continues to rise while at the same time victim surveys and statistics relating to lethal violence indicate more stable levels of violent crime. Since lethal violence is regarded as an indicator characterised by a high level of validity, the stability in lethal violence statistics is usually interpreted as indicating that levels of at least the most serious types of violence have not in fact increased over recent years. An interesting alternative hypothesis, however, is that trends in lethal violence have increasingly been affected by improvements in healthcare provision, in the sense that a



larger number of those suffering the most serious types of violent injuries are now assumed to be surviving these injuries. Some researchers argue, for example, that the number of homicides in the USA would have been three times as high at the end of the 1990s were it not for improvements in healthcare provision. This paper analyses the validity of the healthcare hypothesis in a society where the structure of violent crime differs from that found in the USA. Using healthcare data and special analyses of official crime statistics, the paper examines trends in both lethal violence and serious violence that has not resulted in death. Our results suggest that the validity of the healthcare hypothesis may be questioned, not least in countries where lethal violence is not dominated by fire-arm injuries caused by persons previously unknown to the victim.

**Ezinga, Menno** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminology and Law Enforcement*)

### **The relation between the development of problem behavior and development of psychosocial maturity from early to mid-adolescence**

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

**Ezinga, Menno** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

**Besemer, Sytske** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

**Slotboom, Anne-Marie** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

**Bijleveld, Catrien** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

### **The wellbeing of children with incarcerated mothers**

Already quite a few studies investigated the wellbeing of children of incarcerated parents. Mostly these studies focused on the incarcerated father. These studies indicate that children have a number of problems in psychological, socio-emotional, and psycho-somatic areas. Internationally, there has been some specific research conducted on mothers and their children. In the Netherlands however, studies concerning children and the impact of incarceration of the mother on the lives of children are scarce. The current study focuses on the effect of incarceration of the mother on the child that is left home. The research is divided into two parts. The first part of the research concerns a semi-structured interview with the mother and several key-informants. Also, the mother is asked to fill out a questionnaire about her child. The second part concentrates on the collection of quantitative and qualitative measures of the child. This includes questionnaires on psychopathology, personality, and rule breaking behavior. Also the child will be interviewed. This presentation will explain the study in more detail and highlights some preliminary results.

**Farrant, Finola** (*University of the West of England*)

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### Scoring: The literature on drugs and youth offending

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The link between youth, drugs and offending has come to be seen as one of the defining features of the drug problem in Britain. In criminal justice policy, concepts of drug-related or drug-driven crime have become largely accepted. However, this link is not a simple one and requires further consideration to ensure that policy is developed on a firm evidence base rather than long-standing assumptions about substance misuse. This paper critically explores the methodological issues raised by undertaking a 'systematic literature review' based on the Scientific Maryland Scale and GAEQ scores. Based on a literature review undertaken on behalf of the Youth Justice Board, how the adoption of such measures may still lead to ambiguous results is examined. For example, although it may be possible to find evidence to support the contention that substance misuse interventions can reduce the frequency of substance use, and for some can stop substance use, it may not be possible to identify which programmes achieve the most change, or which best suit different individual's needs.

**Farrington, David P.** (*University of Cambridge*)

**Theobald, Delphine** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### Effects of getting married on offending

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In the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, 411 London males have been followed up from age 8 to age 50 through interviews and criminal records. This paper investigates the effect of getting married on convictions by focussing on 166 men who were both married and convicted. Convictions before and after the date of the first marriage are studied in within-individual analyses. Married men are matched with unmarried men on the number of convictions up to the date of the marriage and on a propensity score that predicts the probability of getting married. The frequency of convictions appears to decrease after men get married. Possible explanations for this finding and future analyses are discussed.

**Farrington, David P.** (*University of Cambridge*)

**Ttofi, Maria M.** (*University of Cambridge*)

**Baldry, Anna C.** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### Effectiveness of programmes to reduce school bullying

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This paper summarizes the results of a systematic review of evaluations of anti-bullying programmes in schools. Evaluations were included in the review if the effectiveness of the programme was measured by comparing students who received it (the experimental condition) with students who did not receive it (the control condition), with some pretest control of extraneous variables to establish the prior equivalence of conditions (e.g. by randomization, matching, or pretest measures of bullying). In addition, evaluations were only included in the meta-analysis if it was possible to measure an effect size (such as Cohen's *d* or the Odds Ratio) based on self-report questionnaires. Extensive searches of electronic databases, journals, reviews (etc.) located over 550 reports on anti-bullying programmes, but very few of these met our inclusion criteria. This paper summarizes the effect sizes of the included evaluations and investigates how they are related to components of the programme and features of the evaluation, to answer the question: What works in reducing bullying?

**Farrington, David P.** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### Family Factors in the Intergenerational Transmission of Offending

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In the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, 411 males have been followed up from age 8 to age 48. This paper compares the criminal records of their biological mothers and fathers (generation 1) with the criminal records of the males (generation 2) and with the criminal records of their sons and daughters (generation 3).

The paper specifies to what extent there is intergenerational continuity in offending over three generations. The paper also investigates to what extent family factors (e.g. parental supervision, parental discipline, parental attitude, disrupted families) in one generation predict offending in the next generation, and to what extent the intergenerational transmission of offending might be explained by the intergenerational transmission of these family factors.

**Fasihuddin** (*Police Service of Pakistan*)

### **WOT and Peace Deals with the Militants in Pakistan**

After the US attack on Afghanistan, Pakistan became a strong ally of the world community and US/NATO forces in the war on terror (WOT). Pakistan deployed more than 90,000 security forces on its border with Afghanistan to search for the Al-Qaeda militants who allegedly fled and scattered from Afghanistan. Pakistan's security forces received unbelievable losses, both human and military. The WOT gave rise to a new phenomenon of 'Talibanization' and 'Taliban insurgencies' in many tribal and settled areas of the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Due to the protracted war and fight against miscreants, the government (federal and provincial) signed peace deals with the local militants in 2005-2008 in various tribal agencies/areas and settled district. These deals or agreements were highly criticized by the western media and US. The ruling parties are of the view that since 2001, the WOT could not be won by indiscriminate fighting with the local militants and a dialogue is must. On the contrary, the US doubts all such developments and regards them a deliberate sigh of relief or breathing pace for the local Taliban (Al-Qaeda to them) to get reorganize, recoup and get ready for attack on the US/NATO forces on the other side of the border in Afghanistan. The situation has led to a few deadly air-strikes from US/NATO forces on Pakistan's tribal areas, killing many, including children and women. The situation is further aggravated by some US statements about the presence of Osama bin Laden in Pakistan's tribal areas, which is outrightly rejected by Pakistani government and people. Some analysts are afraid of and predicting a US/NATO military attack on Pakistan's tribal areas and occupation of one or two tribal agencies. Media is full of such news, analyses and implications of any such eventuality. Further more, the death toll and casualties for the law enforcement people, especially the army and police, are increasing day by day and the depressed mood of the law enforcement agencies demand more and durable peace deals, whereas the demands of the international community are completely different. Where is the middle way? Continuous war on terror? Dialogue? Peace Deals? Or something else?

**Federici, Alessandra** (*Italian Institute of Statistics, ISTAT*)

**Muratore, Maria Giuseppina** (*Italian Institute of Statistics, ISTAT*)

### **Escaping from domestic violence: Main differences in victims' behaviours**

From the Italian national violence against women, the Women's Safety Survey that Istat carried out in 2006 on 25.000 women aged 16-70 years old, it emerges that not all women are able to interrupt their relationship with violent partners. Indeed many of them continue to live with them even when experiencing a desperate situation. Some women try to go away but after a period of time they often come back for love, for children goodness or because they think the partner can change. Data underline that a small number of women ask for help to the police or the judicial authority and only few victims arrive at the end of the trial. Many victims, on the contrary, do not report the violence suffered and an high percentage of them do not speak with anybody of their harmful and risky situations. The descriptive analysis show a really complex framework of domestic violence, where women involved do several attempts in going away from violence. Multifactor analysis and cluster analysis have been used to describe in deep details this reality, focusing on the strategies women use to escape from violence, taking into account the institution answers, as well as, the violence typologies suffered and the violence seriousness. From the analysis of the victims stories it does not emerge indeed one or more best strategies to escape from domestic violence, yet such stories show the painful paths to go in that direction.

**Feltes, Thomas** (*Ruhr-University Bochum*)

### **Peacekeeping and Rule of Law in the Balkans: Experiences from Kosovo**

The past decade has witnessed the emergence of numerous 'cosmopolitan' theories of humanitarian military intervention. But as long as we do not have cosmopolitan regimes, capable of carrying out militarized police actions (Habermas), we need to know whether or not the already existing strategies, structures, and methods of military and police interventions in the aftermath of an international intervention are working. To decide whether an intervention is or might be justified by whatever *de iure* or *de facto* reason, it is necessary to find out whether or not the military intervention was successful in terms of ending what was the reason for the intervention. We also need to know whether the aftercare was organized in such a way, that a possible success by the military intervention will be secured, stabilized and in the long run sustainable. To bring the famous 'Rule of Law' into countries in transition and to call this 'Transitional Justice' demands more than flying in internationals and imposing new laws. The article reports on the situation in Kosovo after 1999 under KFOR and UN-administration and shows why the country was called 'Unmikistan' and quotes from internationals like; 'We came, saw and failed' might be true.

**Fernández-Pacheco, Gloria** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

**Bartolomi Gutierrez, Raquel** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

**Rechea Alberola, Cristina** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

### **Achilles 'heel' of European public policies: Good practices related to second generation immigrants**

This work aims to analyse the association between second generation immigrants and uneasiness, young delinquency or victimisation. In order to study this topic, different elements are being analysed: cultural conflict, family structure, social environment in the host country, social identity and belonging, as useful concepts in regard to risk or protective factors of involvement in criminal situations. A qualitative methodology, from several informants, has been used for that extent. Another issue to be covered is related to how integration- assimilation models, which are being used in different European countries, are facing matters with second generation youths. This paper will show the results of an AGIS project funded by the European Commission to try to answer questions like: Are the European and Spanish society ready to be multicultural?, What can be done from public policies to deal with risk factors among second generation youngsters?.

**Field, Stewart** (*Cardiff University*)

### **Reading and writing the 'new' youth justice: Pre-sentence reports and the relations between magistrates and youth offending teams in England and Wales**

This paper argues that the 'reading and writing' of pre-sentence reports may be seen as a key moment in the construction of relations between youth offending teams and Youth Court magistrates in England and Wales. An examination of such reports and the attitudes of both parties to their production and interpretation discloses key shifts associated with the 'new' youth justice. Based on interviews with a variety of youth justice practitioners in Wales and case-file analysis, the paper looks at how far established discourses have been reconfigured in new terms and at the effects of the 'new youth justice' on the mutual perceptions of report writers and sentencers. If report writers (and many magistrates) see change in terms of a new 'realism', 'honesty' 'objectivity' or 'professionalism' in their work, what might this mean in practice? Has far has welfare been reconfigured as risk? How far have the actuarial discourses of the new penology or the key performance indicators of the new public management superseded or re-shaped traditional professional social work ideologies? Or is resistance to the 'new' as evident as its accommodation? And what impact do these changes have on the authority and credibility of report writers in the eyes of magistrates? And if 'realism' buys credibility, what is the cost of the purchase?

**Figliomeni, Vincent** (*University of Maryland, European Division*)

### **Public opinion of immigrant involvement in crime and immigration policy issues in Northeastern Italy**

In a previous study in 2004, Immigrant and non-immigrant crime statistics from official crime reports in northeastern Italy were compared to local newspaper crime related articles reporting on crime. These were further compared with public opinion survey data (n=479) revealing that newspapers reported immigrant and non-immigrant involvement in crime differently from official crime statistics and public opinion is more consistently aligned with newspaper article crime reporting trends. Newspaper crime reporting trends were identified as a negative influence on the perceptions of readers regarding immigrant involvement in some crime categories. Impacts on immigration policy were only minimally examined. A subsequent systematic random sample telephonic survey (n=1088) was conducted in 2006 in order to provide additional data for assessment of public perceptions of immigrant's involvement in crime and possible impacts on immigration policy. A portion of that research data, which is examined here, is an expanded examination of public perception of immigration policy such as those found in Bossi-Fini Legislation in Italy. Immigrant policy issues examined were; increasing immigrant controls, maintaining immigrant quota's, immigrant right to vote, and public perception of immigrant presence as it pertains to possibly contributing to increased crime and terrorism. The results reveal a cautious optimism regarding greater tolerance of immigrant groups in Italy and the possibility of having an environment that may better stimulate social integration and cultural assimilation.

**Fitzgibbon, Diana Wendy** (*University of Hertfordshire*)

### **Risk Analysis and the Parole Process**

In the light of developments within the probation service which aim to contain and reduce risk, it has been of great concern that there have been a number of high-profile murders committed by dangerous offenders, whilst being supervised by the probation service on parole licence. The purpose of this research paper is to discuss a study which investigated a number of parole dossiers in detail, to examine whether probation officers risk assessments are indeed fit for purpose. The research wanted to explore the types of criticism made by the parole board in order to ascertain the main weaknesses identified. The research revealed a number of interesting findings in terms of quality of reports, and supported other evidence noted in recent publications.

**Fletcher, Robin** (*Middlesex University*)

### **Nightmare in Mare Street: What has been done about Law and Order?**

In the aftermath of Britain's inner city riots in the 1980's, the role of the police came under close scrutiny by a variety commentators who recognised they had evolved into a militaristic force of occupation, rather than servants of the people. The catalyst for much of this disorder was rooted in a failure by society in general, and politicians in particular, to recognise the pain of minority communities that had become marginalised from society. A position exacerbated by the 'right wing' agenda of central government which increased levels of social and economic deprivation. One seminal work to emerge from this period was Lea and Young's (1984) "What's to be done about Law and Order?" which challenged the conventional approach to state control, both in the sense of juridical enforcement and democratic control. They advocated the development of a community focused policing model that engaged all sections of the community as a service that manages rather than an enforcer that imposes. Much of their research was undertaken in London where a 'left wing' New Urban Labour movement was demanding greater local crime governance and control over the police. Lea and Young's support for this concept was tempered by the comment One of our constant nightmares is that if there was a completely democratic control of the police in areas such as Hackney, the resulting police force would look exactly the same. This paper will discuss the evolution of policing since that statement was made and ask if the nightmare has arrived.

**Fogarty, Helen** (*Scottish Government*)

**Stalker, Barry** (*Scottish Government*)

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### **Scottish Crime and Justice Survey - Peer review of the new sexual victimisation self-completion section**

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As a very low number of the respondents in the 2006 crime survey reported sexual victimisation in the main survey which is facilitated by an interviewer, questions on sexual victimisation have been relocated to a new self-completion section in the SCJS. This revised design is consistent with the approach used elsewhere in the UK and has been found to facilitate increased the numbers of people reporting sexual attacks, meaning that more reliable estimates about prevalence could be made. In addition, the self-completion section in the SCJS on partner abuse has been enhanced from previous years to include questions on sexual assault and rape. The definition of abuse in this section is wider than the definition used in the SCVS 2006 as it includes physical, emotional/psychological, sexual and financial abuse by partners. This definition of abuse is closer to the UN definition of violence against women but is not a gender based definition. The questions in the domestic abuse and sexual victimisation sections in the SCJS have been cognitively tested with three voluntary sector organisations concerned with domestic and sexual abuse of males and females. The questions were then ethically assured through a process of peer review by professional social researchers.

**Fogarty, Helen** (*Scottish Government*)

**Stalker, Barry** (*Scottish Government*)

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### **Scottish Crime and Justice Survey - 2008**

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Since the first standalone Scottish Crime Survey in 1993, the crime survey in Scotland has undergone many changes. The current Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) marks a step-change in its development. The workshop will present the SCJS 2008/9 including the changes to its methodology; the move to continuous surveying; the increased sample size; new modules; links to performance management of public bodies; new self-completion section for sexual victimisation; harmonised questions on demographics. In addition, details of the plans for engaging with researchers and for disseminations of findings will be presented. The current crime survey, the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) 2008 differs significantly from previous crime surveys in Scotland in its potential to provide meaningful statistics on sexual victimisation and partner abuse. This presentation will highlight the key developments and the accompanying process of ethical assurance.

**Francis, Brian** (*Lancaster University*)

**Soothill, Keith** (*Lancaster University*)

**Liu, Jiayi** (*Lancaster University*)

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### **Escalation in criminal convictions: Measuring offence seriousness and identifying patterns**

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This talk examines the issue of escalation and de-escalation in offence seriousness over the criminal lifecourse, which is a relatively under-studied topic in criminal careers. There are various issues to confront; how to measure offence seriousness, how to determine desistance, and how to analyse the data statistically. We use a birth cohort of England and Wales males taken from the Offenders Index to address these issues, and apply a latent trajectory analysis to this data to determine whether there are different patterns of escalation and de-escalation behaviour for this cohort.

**Françoise, Clémence** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

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### **Interaction and communication in juvenile justice: Research and thoughts**

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Scientific interest in 'law in action'; communication and interaction within criminal settings are not new in the field of criminological research. Many studies have drawn attention to some significant elements of these themes (e.g., rituals, communication modes, organisation of interaction) during adult court hearings. However, few studies have looked at these questions within the setting of juvenile courts. The only existing studies have been carried out mainly in the USA, United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and most often do not exclusively deal with minors. In Belgium, there has been no scientific research into the daily practice of minors appearing before a juvenile judge. The research that we are currently engaged in should go some way towards filling the gap. The aim of our study is to analyse ethnographically the interaction and communication between the different actors involved in the judgment process, i.e. the minor, the juvenile judge, the parents and the lawyer of the minor during public and closed court sessions. In addition to reporting on the different studies that have already been carried out on the subject, this contribution will consider the importance of such studies and consider the different questions that are raised. We will present the objectives of our research, and discuss its theoretical and methodological framework (ethnomethodology and/or conversation analysis). Finally, we will expose the different (possible and necessary) elements of observation and analysis (context, verbal and non verbal communication, relations between minor and others actors).

**Friedrich, Ireen** (*University of Vienna*)

**Klob, Bernhard** (*University of Vienna*)

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### **Football, Violence and Safety Measures - Results of and Reflections on an Empirical Study in Austria**

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As the UEFA European Football Championship in Austria and Switzerland again demonstrated this year, football is one of the most popular and sweeping sports around the world. Although, a specific attention is always given to violent behaviour of fans, football-related control measures and various strategies of the government and other authorities to reduce hooliganism. The presentation is based on empirical research which has been conducted by collecting quantitative and qualitative data during the last Austrian Bundesliga football season 2007/2008. The inquiries provide a unique national examination of patterns of safety and security with a primarily view to fan disorder and fan culture surrounding football matches. The approaches taken by the Austrian authorities to prevent or re-duce football violence, for instance video surveillance, restrictions on alcohol or legislative responses, were focused particularly in relation to the issue of their effective-ness or impact on the level of violence. What are best practice safety and security measures to prevent violent behaviour and rivalries respectively incidents occurring at club-level matches on the one hand? Furthermore, what are the lacks of initiatives to solve conflicts between problematic football supporters and the police on the other hand?

**Fyfe, Nick** (*Scottish Institute for Policing Research*)

**Bondi, Liz** (*University of Edinburgh*)

**Larner, Wendy** (*University of Bristol*)

**Milligan, Christine** (*University of Lancaster*)

**Kearns, Robin** (*University of Auckland*)

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### **Activism, community safety and 'a toolbox of tactics': Findings from a cross-national, biographical analysis**

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While much has been written about the new politics of public safety, this discourse tends to focus at an institutional level on issues of power and partnership. Less well understood is the individual level of how people become involved in community safety activities, how they use their skills, knowledge and networks to bring about change, and their career trajectories as activists around community safety as well as other social issues. Drawing on research carried out in Manchester and Auckland, this paper uses activist biographies to gain a

deeper understanding of shifts in the nature of activism in the context of community safety; how activists move in and out of different sectors in the course of their careers; and how they use the knowledge gained along the way to influence change. The paper highlights changes in the way that voluntary sector activists involved in community safety issues speak about, and perform, their activism. Some activists, for example, engaged in tactical 'incursions' or manipulations of 'the system' while others referred to their adoption of a quieter, softer and more 'sophisticated' approach to activism - one that involves 'playing the game' - alongside more 'traditional' forms of activism such as lobbying, campaigning or protesting. In both Manchester and Auckland these more 'sophisticated' strategies were frequently linked to enhanced knowledge that activists gained over the course of their career trajectories and to their response to the shifting political terrain of community safety in which activists now operate.

**Gagnon, Benoit** (*Université de Montréal*)

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### **Cyberwars and Cybercrimes**

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February 2000: A hacker is launching a series of highly publicized denial-of-service cyber attacks against large commercial websites including Yahoo!, Amazon.com, Dell, Inc., E\*TRADE, eBay, and CNN. Hacker's codename: Mafiaboy. The US Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acted quickly after they intercepted a discussion in an Internet Relay Chat (IRC) chat room where one person claimed responsibility for the hack. They finally arrested a 16 years old boy in April 2000. May 2007: The Estonian government is targeted by a massive denial-of-service attack after a monument honoring Russian World War II dead is moved amidst intense opposition from the Russian ethnic minority. Responsibility for the DDoS is attributed to Russian hackers. Eventually, the Estonian government, having exhausted its own capabilities, officially requests NATO's help in defending its computer infrastructure against the continuing cyber attacks. The two events are not linked, but both tell us a lot about the structure and deployment of various cybersecurity agencies. This presentation has two objectives. First, we are going to show that a militarization of the fight against cybercriminality is currently taking place. A description of current trends in cybersecurity will demonstrate that the mindset of cybersecurity agencies is clearly a 'national security' mindset, in which military or military-like institutions are asked to play a key role. Second, we will describe how cybersecurity agencies are, on one hand, fighting cybercrime and prosecuting their authors while planning and committing cybercrimes themselves.

**Gallagher, Susan** (*Victim Support Scotland*)

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### **Assessing the needs of victims and witnesses of crime**

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Purpose: to provide practitioners with a robust tool to aid them to make detailed and informed assessments of each service user's needs and vulnerability. Victim Support Scotland has taken bold steps to ensure its service provision meets the needs of victims of crime through developing an assessment framework. Ensuring that victims' individual needs and expectations are appropriately assessed in the aftermath of crime is a major issue for all who work in the social and criminal justice sectors. To support people effectively, agencies must establish what victims need, expect and want and help individuals to uncover their unrecognised needs. Methods: Victim Support Scotland undertook a comprehensive literature and research review and considered methodologies for the assessment of risk from forensic and clinical psychology. From this, Victim Support Scotland developed a unique framework and further tools to assess the needs of victims that operational practitioners were able to capture. This method was piloted for effectiveness over one year in a variety of settings in Scotland. Findings: Staff and volunteers found that the toolbox was successful in more accurately identifying need. It also raised levels of personal contact with individuals and also provided victims with a methodology to assess their own reactions and emotions. Conclusions: The toolbox achieves better outcomes for victims of crime through a more tailored service. It provides an individualised assessment that meets their needs as well as their expectations. The toolbox has been developed based on experience and research and ensures that service provision is evidence led.



**Garland, Jon** (*University of Leicester*)

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## The Perpetration of Hate Crime: Myths and Realities

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The recent rise in academic and practitioner interest in the issue of hate crime has been accompanied by a similar rise in interest in the experience of victims. Whilst this is laudable, it has meant that there has been a comparative lack of scholarly analysis of the perpetrators of hate crime. This paper aims to partially fill this gap by reviewing various theories regarding the profile and motivation of those who commit such acts, and seeking to assess the role of the far-right in the propagation of hate crime. The paper will suggest that whilst far-right groups perpetrate only a small percentage of hate crimes it is the mainstreaming of some of their ideas that has helped create the kind of climate in which some marginalised minority groups have become more at risk of being victims of hate crime. The paper will also seek to assess whether it is possible to provide a typical typology of a hate crime offender.

**Geiger, Brenda** (*Bar-Ilan University*)

**Fischer, Michael** (*Norfolk State University*)

**Eshet, Yovav** (*Bar-Ilan University*)

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## Unwanted Sexual Activities among Israeli High-School Students Are Males also Victims?

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The discourse on gender and sexuality, rape myths, and dating scripts often cast females into the role of passive victim, and males into that of sexual aggressor. Based on the self-report survey of 566 Israeli high-school students, this study explored adolescents' experience of unwanted sexual activities on a heterosexual date and the effect that gender, age, and peer and partner pressure have on such experience. Data analysis showed no gender differences in students' report of engagement in unwanted sexual activities on a date with males being as likely as females to engage in unwanted kissing, petting, fondling, and sexual intercourse on a date. Findings also indicated that regardless of the age of the students there were no gender differences in students' report of the opposite-sex partner pressure to engage in unwanted sexual intercourse. Regression analysis reinforced this finding by showing that regardless of gender and age dating-partner pressure was the most significant predictor of high-school students' engagement in unwanted sexual intercourse on a date. In contrast, peer pressure to engage in unwanted sexual intercourse was gender and grade related with males in lower grades (10th and 11th grades) being more likely than males in 12th grade and female throughout the grades to report such pressure. The similarities between high school students' dating patterns and unwanted sexual experiences allows for the critical examination of the traditional polarities between genders' roles and behaviors that used to saturate dating scripts and date-rape myths.

**Georgoulas, Stratos** (*University of the Aegean*)

**Voulvouli, Aimilia** (*University of the Aegean*)

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## Child Abuse in the Aegean Archipelago: Outcome of a Research

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The present paper presents the outcomes of a pioneer research concerning the development of analytical tools capable of detecting the particular needs of local societies. Considering that in the Region under study the Islands of the Northern Aegean Sea there had never been carried out a similar epidemiological research in the general population, relevant data were based on similar research carried out in other regions, mainly abroad. Therefore, the data collected during the present research indicates the particularity of the region which in turn leads to proposals in relation to the particular needs of the local communities under study. Key words: child abuse, neglect

**Giacomantonio, Chris** (*Dalhousie University, Canada*)

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### **Homeland Community: Threats to inclusion and the emerging collaborator discourse in community policing**

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This paper examines the breaking of the promise of citizen inclusion and democratic control offered by community-based models of public policing in the North American context. The paper suggests that national-level security agencies' active development of local police forces as arbiters and developers of security information has resulted in a problematic discourse in community policing. This discourse equates community membership with a responsibility to collaborate with policing and security activities and, while this approach to community/police relations is not necessarily new, it presents specific challenges to policing in the security era. Through a review of best-practices and other institutionally-developed literatures on community policing models from the National Institute of Justice, Homeland Security, and Public Security Canada, the paper shows how the collaborator discourse is being explicitly promoted by national authorities. The paper finds that official community policing discourses no longer see the inclination for citizen collaboration as a request from authorities but rather as a duty of each citizen, the abrogation of which carries consequences not only for the citizen but for their community as well. This belief also carries with it a problematic conflation of community and identity, which continues to produce negative results for inclusion. The paper concludes by arguing for a re-institution of democratic principles in policing.

**Gilinskiy, Yakov** (*St. Petersburg Juridical Institute of the General Prosecutor's Office*)

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### **Globalization and Criminality**

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'Globalization' is the general global interchange. Globalization is objective process. There are positive and negative consequences of globalization. Positive and negative consequences of globalization allotted to different countries ('included' and 'excluded') irregularly. There are globalization of deviance and criminality (organized crime, terrorism, economic crime, drugs traffic, prostitute's traffic, etc.). Reply of society on globalization of deviance and criminality is globalization of social control over deviance and criminality. The process of globalization intensified process inclusion/exclusion. Included: it is a person, which included in economic, political, social, educative, cultural and another spheres of human activity. Excluded individual has not possibility to take an active part in different spheres of social life. The excluded people constitute the social basis of criminality, drug-addiction, alcoholism, suicide and other deviations. The consequences of the process of inclusion/exclusion are: opposition, contradiction between included/excluded countries is increasing of war and conflicts. The main tendencies of criminality in the world: absolute and comparative growth of crimes after World War II; rate of crime in developed countries is much more than rate of crime in developing countries; possibility of social control over crime is less than 'possibility' of criminality. The main tendencies of the globalization of social control over crime are: cooperation different institutions of the social control (Europol, Interpol, etc.); unification of legal authorities; forming of repressive perceptions of population (especially 'middle class') and law machinery (law enforcing bodies).

**Glet, Alke** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law*)

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### **The Social Construction and Prosecution of Hate Crimes in Germany**

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The concept of "hate crime" refers to unlawful acts which are committed against people essentially because of certain characteristics of the victim or his/her group affiliation. The victim becomes interchangeable and the crime is thereby intended to intimidate not only one particular person but the entire community to which they belong. The concept of hate crime is rather new to German criminologists and it is characterized by ambiguous definition processes and deficiencies in empirical studies. The following project is going to explore the procedures involved in the identification, classification, prosecution and statistical documentation of hate-motivated crimes in Germany. It will look at the development of the hate crime concept and the definition processes which are employed by the police and prosecution services in order to identify such crimes. Furthermore the study

will concentrate on conflicts regarding the social construction of hate-motivated offences, including issues surrounding the police power of defining crimes, the recognition of hate motives during court procedures, as well as the construction of crime by the media or politicians. The project has started in November 2007. It is scheduled for three years and will include expert interviews, as well as an analysis of court case files and related media coverage. The anticipated aims will focus on the dynamics and deficiencies of the hate crime definition in Germany, the exploration of elements of hate-motivated offences, as well as on the description of the German criminal legislation and the judicial proceedings in that area of crime.

**Goldson, Barry** (*University of Liverpool*)

**Muncie, John** (*Open University*)

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### **Applying International Human Rights Standards as Measures of Juvenile / Youth Justice**

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The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) comprises the most comprehensive (and the most widely adopted) set of international human rights standards applying to children and young people. Alongside other international human rights instruments (including the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency; the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice) the UNCRC provides a set of standards and principles against which juvenile/youth justice systems might be measured and critically evaluated. This paper will apply such standards to the youth justice system in England (and Wales). By focussing upon the polar ends of the system (early intervention and custodial detention) it will be argued that contemporary youth justice policy and practice in England (and Wales) distinguishes the jurisdiction as the most punitive and the least human rights compliant youth justice system in Western Europe. The paper will seek not only to illustrate such punitive exceptionalism but also to critically account for it.

**Goldson, Barry** (*University of Liverpool*)

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### **Theorising Actuarial Logics: A critique of early intervention in the youth justice sphere**

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The youth justice systems in each of the three UK jurisdictions 'responsibilise' and criminalise children and young people at significantly younger ages than elsewhere in Europe. Furthermore, particularly in England (and Wales), an obsession with early intervention has come to define key developments in youth justice policy and practice in such a way that 'risk'-based pre-emptive interventions (underpinned by specious actuarial logics) are increasingly applied. This paper will seek to present a theoretical critique of such imperatives. Beginning by re-engaging historical memory (Becker, Erikson, Kitsuse, Lemert) the analysis will proceed to challenge contemporary expressions of early intervention in the youth justice sphere by mobilising jurisprudential theorisation and illuminating the problematics of practical application.

**Gombeer, Tessa** (*University of Ghent*)

### **Dissemination of information by the judicial authorities during the phase of the preliminary investigation**

In Belgium, the judicial communication policy during the phase of the preliminary investigation is based on the joint circular of the Minister of Justice and the Council of the Attorneys General concerning the dissemination of information towards the press by the judicial authorities and the police forces during the phase of the preliminary investigation. The circular is operative since 15 May 1999 and practice shows quite a varied image. This paper will therefore discuss a number of loopholes in the law and vague provisions. Special emphasis is placed upon some suggestions, which could result in more uniformity in the judicial information process during the phase of the preliminary investigation. The goal is to initiate the evaluation of the circular.

**Gomez-Cespedes, Alejandra** (*University of Malaga - Andalusian Institute of Criminology*)

**Diez Ripollés, José Luis** (*University of Malaga - Andalusian Institute of Criminology*)

### **Planning and construction related corruption in Spain: Quantitative analysis strategies**

The settlement of planning and construction related corruption in a specific geographical region, is favoured by the simultaneous occurrence in that region of particular governance and socio-economic indicators. If government authority exerts only a minor influence upon those indicators, then corruption tends to persist even worsen. On the other hand, if authority has an effective influence on a significant number of those indicators, one may expect corruption to reduce considerably in that region. The intention of this paper is twofold: (1) To provide relevant data on the actual occurrence of a set of governance and socio-economic indicators across the Spanish Costa del Sol (Malaga), and (2) to indicate a positive change of tendency towards better governance in the context of economic crime in general and planning and construction related corruption in particular.

**Goold, Benjamin** (*University of Oxford*)

**Loader, Ian** (*University of Oxford*)

**Thumala, Angilica** (*University of Oxford*)

### **Consuming security? Towards a Sociology of Security Consumption**

How does our understanding of private security alter if we treat security consumption as consumption? In this paper, we set out the parameters of a project which strives (theoretically and empirically) to do just this. We begin by calling into question certain claims generated by recent theoretical work on the commodification of security claims, we suspect, that will not survive empirical scrutiny without revision. We then develop a framework for investigating security consumption that focuses attention on individual acts of 'shopping'; forms of organizational consumption that individuals indirectly consume; and the effects of social and political arrangements that may themselves be consumed by security. This way of seeing, we contend, calls for greater comparative enquiry into the conditions under which markets for security commodities flourish (or fail) and detailed study of the social meanings and trajectories of different security goods. By way of illustration we focus on four such categories of goods; which we term saturated, failed, novelty and securitized commodities. The overarching claim of the paper is that the study of private security currently stands in need of greater conceptual and empirical scrutiny of what is going on when 'security' is consumed.

**Gottfredson, Michael** (*University of California, USA*)

### **The Relationship Between Formal and Informal Controls on Crime and Delinquency: The Limits of Deterrence**

The theoretical relationships between informal (or normative) controls and formal (or coercive) controls for crime and delinquency are explored. Results from behavioral research on the causes of crime suggest natural limits for criminal sanctions. These expectations appear to be consistent with the results of a large body of research about the effectiveness of deterrence by the criminal justice system.

**Gracia, Enrique** (*University of Valencia*)

**Garcma, Fernando** (*University of Valencia*)

**Lila, Marisol** (*University of Valencia*)

**Herrero, Juan** (*University of Oviedo*)

### **Psychosocial correlates of police attitudes toward intervention in cases of intimate partner violence against women**

The police response to incidents of intimate partner violence against women is not only one of the few mechanisms available to victims to stop the violence, but it also plays an important symbolic function since it represents society disapproval and reprobation. The aim of this paper is to explore the relationships between a set of psychosocial factors and police officers' attitudes towards intervention in cases of intimate violence against women. Two types of police interventions are considered: mediating and arrest. Participants were 408 police officers. To explore attitudes toward intervention, police officers had to choose different responses to 8 hypothetical scenarios of intimate partner violence against women. Two-step cluster analysis yielded two groups of police officers: those who favour mediating responses, and those who favour arrest. Drawing from helping behavior research tradition, the following psychosocial correlates of police attitudes toward intervention were considered: sociodemographic variables, prosocial personality, self-efficacy, just world beliefs, sexism, perceived severity, and sense of personal responsibility. Results revealed that compared to those who favour mediating responses, police officers that favour arrest for all types of incidents of partner violence against women, scored higher in empathy, altruism, perspective taking, helpfulness, and self-efficacy, were less sexist, perceived the same incidents of partner violence as more severe, and felt more personally responsible. Implications for education and training of police officers regarding intimate partner violence against women are discussed.

**Grangeia, Helena** (*Universidade do Minho, Portugal*)

**Matos, Marlene** (*Universidade do Minho, Portugal*)

**Machado, Carla** (*Universidade do Minho, Portugal*)

### **Unrequited love, courtship behaviours and stalking: The Portuguese youth experiences**

The stalking phenomenon won social recognition at the end of the 20th century in some western countries, where it nowadays constitutes a social and criminal widespread problem (Meloy, 2007). Although it is well established as a contemporary crime in these countries, in others, such as the Portuguese case, it remains unknown. That doesn't mean that the occurrence of those particular behaviours is not reported. In fact, the lack of framing associated with a stalking event makes this kind of episodes more available to culturally legitimizing interpretations. Not recognizing this phenomenon turns not viable the analysis of its pattern of persistence. So a singular stalking event can be just ignored or reinterpreted as a romantic act. Attending the specificities of this particular context and adopting a relational perspective of stalking, we propose to analyze how the unrequited love scenario could be experienced by the Portuguese youth as a form of relational intrusion that can lead to stalking. Preliminary results of a quantitative study will be presented and discussed. Between data we will specifically confront the actor and the target perspectives regarding unwanted courtship behaviors.

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

### **Parole in Ireland: Origins, developments and prospects for the 21st century**

The origin of the parole of offenders in Ireland lies in the Irish Convict System developed by Sir Walter Crofton in the 19th century. This system influenced the development of parole in a number of jurisdictions. At various periods in the 20th century and in various jurisdictions, the parole and early release of serious and dangerous offenders became a hotly contested issue. However, parole in Ireland was not been subject to the same level of scrutiny and therefore has not been subject to substantial review or undergone radical reform. A non-statutory sentence review structure was established in 1989 to advise the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform on the administration of the sentences of those under review and the conditions which should attach to the release of such an offender. In making a decision on whether an offender should be released, the Minister must have regard to criteria set out in the Criminal Justice (Temporary Release of Prisoners) Act 2003. This paper will examine the development of parole since the Crofton system in Ireland, the current procedure for determining the release of serious offenders and the challenges facing that system in the current penal climate. In particular, it will examine whether the system is adequately equipped to engage effectively in the decision-making process surrounding the release of a serious offender.

**Griffiths, Anne** (*University of Edinburgh*)

**Kandel, Randy** (*John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*)

### **Listening to Children in a Legal Process: Participation and Transparency in Scottish Children's Hearings**

Recent years have seen an increasing discussion about the way in which the legal system deals with children and the issue of children's rights. In the international arena, overriding and often contradictory principles of empowerment and protection are now embodied in documents that reach across the boundaries of nation-states such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to which the UK is a signatory. The latter has now been partially incorporated into UK law by the Human Rights Act 1998 and has posed challenges for the Scottish legal system. Our paper critically assesses the potential of human rights law to promote the values and standards which underpin legal doctrine in the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, in the context of a socio-legal study examining state intervention in the lives of children through the Children's Hearings System in Glasgow. It focuses on issues of participation and empowerment and explores the tensions that arise from institutional and legal interpretations of what these values entail and how they may be put into effect when compared with children's own interpretations of what is at stake and their experiences of the system. It also demonstrates how what is intended to be an open and transparent forum, may turn out to have a more opaque side, due to the constraints imposed by the differing institutional and professional demands placed on those involved in the process including panel members, reporters, social workers and safeguarders, who speak from different perspectives and with different priorities at hearings.

**Grundies, Volker** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law*)

**Oberwittler, Dietrich** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law*)

### **The Criminal Careers of Murderers: A Longitudinal Analysis Based on the Freiburg Cohort Study**

Homicide is the most serious form of violence. As it is also a very rare crime, especially in most European countries, empirical research on homicide offenders and offences has been limited. This is particularly true for prospective longitudinal and cohort studies. Little is known about the criminal career paths of murderers. To what extent is homicide preceded by previous incidences of violence or other offences, and are the criminal careers of homicide offenders markedly different from other offenders? Is it possible to discern different career paths of different subgroups of homicide, as intimate partner vs. stranger homicide? The Freiburg Cohort Study

is one of the largest ongoing cohort studies in European criminological research, based on official (police and judicial) registrations of offenders only. Criminal registrations have been collected annually since 1986 from the complete birth cohorts of 1970, 1973, 1975, 1978 and (since 1995) also the birth cohorts of 1985 and 1988 in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg. There are currently around 300 individual homicide offenders in the dataset. This large sample is used to answer the research questions.

**Gruszczynska, Beata** (Warsaw University, National Institute of Justice)

**Ostaszewski, Pawel** (Warsaw University, National Institute of Justice)

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### Juvenile victimization in six EU member states

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There is no doubt that peer victimization is a highly complex issue that affects the proper functioning of students in their everyday life their school achievement, as well as their goals, personal development, etc. The ISRD-2 study examined secondary school student victimization with reference to four different types of crime (robbery, assault, theft and bullying). The results from capital cities of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland are discussed in this presentation.

**Gruszczynska, Beata** (Warsaw University, National Institute of Justice)

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**Gruszczynska, Beata** (Warsaw University, National Institute of Justice)

**Harrendorf, Stefan** (Universität Göttingen, Institut für Kriminalwissenschaften)

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### Offence Definitions in the European Sourcebook - Changes and First Results

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The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics developed model definitions for several offences in order to allow the comparison of crime data across countries. For the latest (fourth) edition of the Sourcebook, which is currently being prepared, some of these definitions were revised and refined, among them the general definition of 'criminal offences total'. Apart from that, further crime types were introduced into the questionnaire. This paper will briefly explain the methodological changes and additions in the definitions section of the new European Sourcebook questionnaire and highlight further changes in the police chapter. First results of the new wave of the Sourcebook (2000 - 2007) will be presented. We will focus on police data and on both updated and newly added definitions. It will be discussed whether these definitions stand the test and can be welcomed as true improvements. The issue of comparability with earlier editions of the Sourcebook will be addressed, too.

**Grzywa, Joanna** (University of Greifswald, Department of Criminology)

**Morgenstern, Christine** (University of Greifswald, Department of Criminology)

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### Pre-Trial Detention in Poland

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This paper presents some results of the Polish report for a comparative study on pre-trial detention (An Analysis of Minimum Standards in Pre-Trial Detention and the ground for regular review in the Member States of the EU, funded by the EU-Commission). In 2005, the Polish Ombudsman speaking of the human rights situation in

Poland was cited "in some areas, we have more problems in the right to a fair trial, especially in the context of the length of trials". Pre-trial detention, for example, is used too often and is too long. It is in these two areas where I think our country still has to go a long way to catch up with the so-called 'old democracies'. As a matter of fact, in 2006 Poland was one of the European countries with the highest prisoner rates (230) and also had a remand prisoner rate (35) well above the European average. But the number of pre-trial detainees has fallen significantly since then. The paper tries to explain this development by discussing the reforms in the Code of Criminal Procedure concerning the grounds and other prerequisites for pre-trial detention.

**Guille, Laure** (*University of Sheffield*)

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## How many parallel tracks do we want for police and judicial cooperation in Europe?

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The field of police and judicial cooperation is a complex world of its own. Europol, Eurojust, liaison magistrates, the European Arrest Warrant, Schengen, the European Judicial Network, Interpol, Joint Investigation Teams, the European Evidence Warrant, the Mutual Legal Assistance Convention....these are only a few of the instruments that exist to fight trans-national crime in Europe. Whether we want it or not, Member States face an increasing need (and even obligation - to a certain extent) to cooperate with each other, due to the fast evolving trans-national crime trend. To attempt to keep up with that pace, many instruments of cooperation have seen the light in Europe lately. However, are they appropriate and valuable? Do they fulfil their aim? Are they all necessary and do practitioners know how to use them? Do we want more, and where shall we stop? Whether this plurality of means and agencies is useful and facilitates cooperation between law enforcement authorities is a debate of interest. For a practitioner (police, detective, etc.) investigating drug trafficking or needing judicial details in relation to mutual legal assistance for example, the point is that it is a very crowded field with little help provided to find your way around, especially in trans-national cases where practitioners deal with more than one institution/instrument and need to see which of them is most appropriate for a specific case. And to do that they need to know what is available. As of today, this task is an exhausting one.

**Gundhus, Helene** (*Norwegian Police University College*)

**Strype, Jon** (*Norwegian Police University College*)

**Egge, Marit** (*Norwegian Police University College*)

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## Coordination of local crime prevention enterprises: The Norwegian experience

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The Norwegian National Crime Prevention Council (KRED) is an agency under the Ministry of Justice, which receives funding to distribute amongst municipalities who choose to adopt a model for Coordination of Local Crime Preventive enterprises (CLCP). The models objective is to coordinate all co-operations in the municipality in the crime prevention field. The police are supposed to have an important role in this partnership, and the model is based on the recognition that the police are dependent on other agencies to prevent crime and achieve community safety. In this paper we will present findings from an evaluation of the partnership between the police and the municipalities. The paper will emphasize predictors of preventive efforts in the local communities. The evaluation consist of a qualitative study of five strategic selected CLCP municipalities during autumn 2007, and a survey based on the qualitative data accomplished spring 2008. The aim of the research is to describe and analyze challenges, efforts and resources in practicing this type of coordination, and to elaborate alternative criteria for evaluating the models success criteria s. Respondents in the survey are divided into three groups of participants; CLCP-coordinators, management groups and working committees. The questionnaire was distributed to all CLCP municipalities in Norway, and the response rate is 63,9 (N=1053).



**Gunnlaugsson, Helgi** (*University of Iceland*)

### **Prison Inmates: Educational Background and Motivation**

This paper is based on a joint Nordic research project on education, educational facilities and educational motives among prisoners in the five Nordic countries. In Iceland, the project was administered by the Prison and Probation Administration, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice in association with the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Iceland. In the paper, a few key findings of the Icelandic results will be presented. A questionnaire was handed out to all prisoners in Iceland from October 10 to November 7, 2006. The findings show that about one-fourth of the inmates had not completed compulsory school. At least one-third of the prisoners claimed to be engaged in a formal educational program in prison. Much higher portion of inmates reported to be interested in participating in such programs while serving their sentence. A variety of reasons were specified for not engaging in educational programs while in prison. Lack of information about educational possibilities, along with difficult conditions for school and studying in the prison, were most often mentioned as reasons for not participating in educational programs. Finally, the results will be discussed in terms of social policy implications.

**Haas, Nicole** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)

### **Public Support for Vigilantism: Indicator of slackening legitimacy?**

Public support for vigilantism is often seen as being indicative of a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system. After all, one of the main justifications for the existence of the justice system is the prevention of vigilantism. However, while some specific cases of vigilantism receive widespread public support, others do not, or are even strongly condemned by the larger public. Apparently public support for vigilantism is not automatically or exclusively indicative for a lack of legitimacy. A theoretical framework is presented which provides a first step toward a better understanding of this phenomenon. The theory makes predictions about support for vigilantism using insights from the fields of psychology, law and philosophy. Additionally, a distinction is made between different types of support for vigilantism in order to make it a more useful concept for empirical research. Results of a first test of this theory will be presented, and implications for the interpretation of support for vigilantism shall be discussed.

**Hadfield, Philip** (*University of Leeds*)

### **Policing and Regulating the Night-time Economy in England and Wales: Recent Developments in Law and Practice**

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of police, local authority, and court powers in relation to the control of crime, disorder and public nuisance in the night-time economy in England and Wales. There has been a significant increase in the number and scope of such powers in recent years following a cluster of new legislation. As part of a research project funded by the Alcohol Education Research Council, a range of practitioners in Leeds, the Wirral, and nationally, were asked to reflect upon the practical implementation of various powers. Some of the views expressed related to powers already implemented, whilst other, yet-to-be introduced measures, were judged in prospect. The powers considered relate to: a) controls over members of the public, b) controls over the operation of licensed premises, and c) strategic governance of the nightlife environment. Controls directed at members of the public included: Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs), Directions to Leave a Locality, Drinking Banning Orders (DBOs), Designated Public Places Orders (DPPOs), and Dispersal Orders. Controls directed at the operation of licensed premises included: licensing conditions, licensing law enforcement powers, noise abatement, closure powers, licence review. Powers relating to strategic governance of the nightlife environment included: cumulative impact zones, Alcohol Disorder Zones (ADZs) and Business Improvement Districts (BIDs). This paper will reflect upon the scope and impact of these new measures for the governance of youth, cultural production and consumption, and emergent forms of urban exclusion and stratification.

**Hadjar, Andreas** (*University of Bern*)

**Baier, Dirk** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover*)

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### **An explanation of the gender gap in youth delinquency: Power Control Theory revisited**

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Gender differences in deviant behaviour are a common finding in social science research. Girls usually show less delinquency, less drug use, less xenophobia, and less violent behaviour than do boys. Whereas sociobiologists prefer genetic explanations for this phenomenon, social scientists focus on socio-structural and cultural roots of this gender gap in delinquency, mediated through parental educational practices and family climate. Power-control theory of Gender and Delinquency (PCT; Hagan et al., 1979, 1987) provides a framework to explain gender differences. According to this conceptual approach, an explanation of the gender gap must consider differences in labour force participation between mothers and fathers, differences in parental styles in particular regarding control behaviour towards male and female children, and in its most recent version cultural patterns (e.g., dominance ideologies). This includes the core thesis that boys are less controlled by their parents than girls. This paper attempts to analyse the question, why boys are more involved in school deviance and aggressive behaviour than girls do, by modelling Power-Control Theory (PCT). Cross-cultural evidence on the gender gap in delinquency and the mechanisms behind these differences is presented. Analyses are based on data from families (father, mother, and two adolescent opposite-sex siblings) from West Berlin, East Berlin, and Toronto. Findings support assumptions of PCT, but differ substantially between the three cities.

**Haen Marshall, Ineke** (*Northeastern University*)

**Steering Committee - ISRD-2**

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### **ISRD-2: Preliminary Comparative Findings**

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This paper presents preliminary analysis of the ISRD-2 data set consisting of approximately 70,000 completed interviews with 12-15 year olds in Europe and overseas (US, Venezuela, Suriname). The main emphasis of this paper is on comparative prevalence and victimization rates.

**Hagemann, Otmar** (*Kiel University of Applied Sciences*)

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### **Conferencing in German Juvenile Justice**

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The mediation method of conferencing has demonstrated very good results in dealing with more serious forms of juvenile delinquency in the South Pacific region and in North America. Since 2006 a group of local stakeholders and practitioners in the field of youth work and justice tries to establish *Gemeinschaftskonferenzen* modeled after the New Zealand Family Group Conferences and the Belgian *Hergo* in Elmshorn, Germany. The presentation describes methodology and theory grounded in restorative justice, the implementation steps and results of the first conferences which indicate that the method will also be applicable to the German context. Crucial aspects concern the meaning of community as a third party, participation of supporters and clarifying the specific characteristics and strengths of this approach compared to victim-offender-mediation and juvenile court trials. While this method involves both life world orientation and educational approaches as well as judicial thinking it transgresses the limits of juvenile justice and social work alike.

**Hall, Matthew** (*University of Sheffield*)

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### **Giving victims rights in the criminal process: Possibilities and progress**

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In recent years, crime victims have become a key area of policy development within the criminal justice systems of many developed countries. Increasingly, the language of rights (traditionally the preserve only of defendants) is being applied to the victim, and by lawyers and judges as well as campaigners and politicians. This paper will critically examine the development of notions of victims rights in the criminal justice system of England and Wales. It will demonstrate the continued applicability of Fenwick's (1995) critique that such 'rights' lacking robust mechanisms are 'rights' in name only, and demonstrate a lacking of serious commitment on the part of the criminal justice system or policy makers to crime victims. The paper will argue that more recent developments especially the recent statutory Victims Code of Practice have not taken us forward significantly in this respect. The paper will conclude by offering a model of internally enforceable rights for victims in the criminal process which might better guarantee the services and support they have traditionally been denied.

**Hallsworth, Simon** (*London Metropolitan University*)

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### **Crime and Silence**

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While the role of silence in relation to crime has commanded attention from feminists who have explored the silence of victims of domestic abuse, and from those who, like Cohen, have studied silence in relation to cultures of denial, the study of the constitutive role of silence in relation to crime has not been something that criminologists have unduly concerned themselves with. In this paper we suggest that understanding the role of silence remains fundamental to the task of understanding crime. Indeed, it is, the absence or presence of silence that makes crime both thinkable and possible. We also argue that in order study silence and its relationship to crime it is important to examine how walls of silence are constructed by builders within the community and their motivations. This paper traces and analyses the silence that builders do and explores this by considering the role of perpetrators, control agents, bystanders and victims.

**Hallsworth, Simon** (*London Metropolitan University*)

**Lea, John** (*Middlesex University*)

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### **Rethinking the punitive turn**

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In a recent set of articles Matthews, O'Malley, Hutchinson and other writers have criticised the work of those who (like the authors of this paper) have made the case that Anglo-American societies have undergone what may be termed 'a punitive turn'. This thesis remains, they argue, disconfirmed and, as such, needs to be abandoned. This paper responds to this critique by revisiting the concept of punitiveness and thinking through what a punitive turn entails. The concept of a punitive turn can, we suggest, be justified but needs to be deepened in ways that exceed the current fixation on levels of incarceration and which takes into account other pain inducing aspects of social control. While we accept that there is no universal punitive turn, from the perspective of our expanded model of punitive development there remain, we argue, clear indications of growing punitiveness in a number of western societies even if the scale and intensity of such change is uneven. We conclude by suggesting that the key issue is why punitive developments vary in the forms adopted in different states. At issue is the question of understanding what facilitates such development and what inhibits it.

**Hamai, Koichi** (*Ryukoku University*)

**Ellis, Tom** (*University of Portsmouth*)

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### **Growing penal populism in Japan**

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Despite its post-war reputation as one of the most crime-free industrialized countries, it appears that the Japanese public has become more fearful about their public safety. Recent evidence shows that in the late 1990s, press coverage of police investigative competence scandals provoked key policing policy changes. These changes resulted in a sudden drastic increase in overall recorded crime, due to the increase in hitherto unreported and less serious forms of crime, and a coincident sudden decrease in clearance rates. The myth of the collapse of secure society and the resultant increase in popular punitivism in Japan can be seen by looking at the disparity between press coverage of murders; the lack of change in the actual murder rate; the increasingly powerful role of victim support lobby groups; and the sudden rise in the prison population. Even though homicide rate has been constantly falling since 1960's, more than 80 of people believe that crime situation is becoming worse. Punishments in laws and those imposed in courts are becoming harsher. More offenders are sent to prison for life and sentenced to death. Braithwaite once claimed that Japan's success in maintaining a low crime rate could be explained by the commitment of the Japanese criminal justice system, and Japanese society in general, to notions of reintegration and reparation. However, the developments outlined above suggest that Japan has begun to resemble other developed countries, such as the US and UK, and is moving toward popular punitivism.

**Harding, Christopher** (*Aberystwyth University*)

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### **Joint Criminal Enterprise: The scope of the enterprise**

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In recent years the concept of the joint criminal enterprise (JCE) has emerged as an important element of prosecution strategy and criminal liability, especially in the context of jurisdictions dealing with war crimes and comparable offences. As a concept, the JCE facilitates the proof of individual criminal responsibility on the basis of participation in a joint or group criminal activity. As such it eases problems of evidence in relation to non-predicate offending, capturing the responsibility of remote but key actors in criminal organisation (e.g. criminal mastermind or 'godfather' figures). However, the concept of the JCE is not without its problems or critics. While proving a useful tool for prosecutors in the way described above, it also runs the risk of trawling too widely and bringing within the scope of liability a large number of 'guilty by association' defendants. Much depends on the way in which the 'enterprise' is conceived and defined. The research here probes the way in which the concept of enterprise has been developed in the legal process and jurisprudence of contemporary jurisdictions dealing with war crimes and like order offences, in particular that of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and other special criminal jurisdictions. This paper provides a framework discussion which explores the theoretical basis of the JCE, the definitional challenges inherent in the concept of criminal enterprise, the relevance and significance of factual context, and the methodology of the research being conducted into actual legal practice.

**Harrendorf, Stefan** (*Universität Göttingen, Institut für Kriminalwissenschaften*)

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### **How to discern the criminal and the non-criminal behaviour? Ways of dealing with minor offences in European comparison**

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In each legal system it is necessary to discriminate between criminal acts and socially undesirable, but non-criminal behaviour. The border line between the criminal and the non-criminal behaviour has been drawn somewhat differently in each country. Apart from that, there are different ways to discriminate criminal conduct from other undesirable acts. Discrimination can be made by material criminal law, but also by criminal procedure law. In many countries, both forms of discrimination are used, thus combining material decriminalisation and informal ways to dispose of criminal proceedings in minor cases on police, prosecution and/or court level. Especially such techniques of procedural decriminalisation are of increased importance in many European

countries in the last years, enabling the functioning of the criminal justice system even in times of high workload and low funds. The paper will show ways of dealing with minor offences in cross-European comparison from the statistical and legal point of view. Advantages and disadvantages of the different models will be discussed. It is to assume that the way to differentiate between the criminal and the non-criminal undesirable behaviour is crucial for each criminal justice system with respect to both justice and efficiency.

**Harris, Jessica** (*Ministry of Justice, UK*)

**Moreton, Karen** (*Ministry of Justice, UK*)

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### **Crown Court Sentencing Survey**

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The presenters will report on a recently completed survey of sentencing decisions which was conducted in 10 Crown Courts in England and Wales over a one-month period. The survey explored how judges use various factors such as aggravating and mitigating factors, personal mitigation and sentencing guidance when making decisions about a sentence and managed to shed some light on the nature and structure of these decisions. The exercise posed many interesting challenges intrinsic to conducting a survey of this type which will be shared. It is essentially the first time information on how sentencers come to their decisions has ever been carried out in this country and therefore the work can be seen as a groundbreaking piece of research. The presentation will finish with a consideration of how a survey of this type might be conducted on a larger, more nationally representative scale.

**Harte, Johanna** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

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### **Relationship between psychotic disorders and violence**

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There is a moderate but significant association between psychotic disorders and violence. Psychotic offenders more often commit physical assaults and homicide than non-psychotic offenders, and sexual crimes are relatively rare. The violent offences are frequently targeted at persons within the offender's network, like family members. Many factors have been distinguished which might increase the risk of violent behaviour among persons with a psychotic disorder. Examples of these factors are substance abuse, the presence of an additional personality disorder, medication non-compliance, and specific types of delusions. Data on 53 patients, receiving treatment on the basis of criminal conviction, was explored. Most of the factors which are supposed to elevate the risk to behave violently appeared to be present. It seems that on the basis of the age at which the psychotic offenders start with criminal activities two groups can be distinguished. On the one hand, the so-called "young starters" who commit more crimes and suffer more often from an additional antisocial personality disorder or a drug-related disorder. On the other hand, the "late starters" whose victims appeared to be family members more frequently.

**Hartnagel, Timothy** (*University of Alberta*)

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### **Measuring Punitive Attitudes**

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There has been controversy regarding the measurement of public attitudes toward punishment for crime (Roberts and Stalans, 1997; Roberts et al., 2003). Those arguing that the public favours a punitive response to crime usually cite opinion polls that ask a now fairly standard question about whether the courts are harsh enough in sentencing. However, this measure has been criticised as biased and overly simplified since support for more severe punishment may vary under different conditions or when applied to cases that have different attributes (Cullen et al., 2000). The present study uses data from a telephone survey of a national sample of Canadians to compare responses to several alternative measures of punitive attitudes. The extent of correspondence among these measures will be assessed and the implications for explaining variation in the public's punitiveness will be discussed.

**Hasisi, Badi** (*Institute of Criminology, Hebrew University*)

### **Ethnic disparity in police performance and crime patterns in Israel**

A great deal of research has pointed to the tense relations that often exist between police and minorities in divided societies. There is evidence of a high rate of minority incarceration, high rates of police violence toward minorities, and negative attitudes among minorities toward the police. Furthermore, stereotypical images of minorities are prevalent among police officers - most commonly, police view minority members as a criminal threat. The current research aims to clarify pattern of police performance across ethnic lines in the Israeli society, with a special focus on Arab communities versus Israeli Jewish communities. Using police official statistics on reported crime will help us to analyze police performance among Israeli Arabs and Jews, while taking into account relevant characteristics of each community that might effects the patterns of reported crime to the police. For example, we will consider the socioeconomic level of each community, the size of the population, distribution of different crime types, and other relevant variables. This research approach will enable us to measure the influence of ethnicity on crime patterns while controlling for other variables that might effects the police performance

**Haymoz Pantillon, Sandrine** (*University of Lausanne*)

**Gatti, Uberto** (*Section of Criminology and Forensic Psychiatry, Genoa*)

### **Deviant behaviour and gang membership among boys and girls: Results from the International Self-Reported Delinquency Survey (ISRD-2) in Italy and Switzerland**

For many years, the connection between gang membership and delinquency has been regarded as a male-dominated phenomenon, with girls playing only a marginal role in gangs. In recent years, however, some scholars have begun to discover a significant presence of girls in gangs and an important involvement of girls in the deviant behaviour of these groups. In this study, we show the link between gang membership and deviant behaviour, as revealed by a large student survey. We compared the Italian data (N=7,301) and Swiss data (N=3,648) from the second wave of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Survey (ISRD-2), which was conducted in more than 30 countries. The population of this survey was made up of teenagers from 12 to 17 years of age. Gang members accounted for 5.8 of the Italian sample and 4.6 of the Swiss sample; about a third of gang members were girls. In general, gang membership implies a higher level of deviant behaviour among both boys and girls. The association between gang membership and delinquency is, in some cases, stronger for girls than for boys.

**Hazel, Neal** (*University of Salford*)

### **Young offenders' perceptions of their experiences of interviews in police custody**

The youth justice system in England and Wales has adopted the overall aim of 'preventing offending' (Crime and Disorder Act 1998). Integral to achieving this aim is the engagement of young people, demonstrated by policy emphasis on ensuring an offender accepts responsibility for their crimes (e.g. through reparation and mediation). However, this increased emphasis on their active role belies a persistent deficit in the international research-base of how young offenders actually interpret their experiences with criminal justice agencies. This paper explores young offenders' experiences of formal police interviews. The findings are taken from study of young offenders' perceptions of their experiences of the criminal justice system in England and Wales, conducted while at the Policy Research Bureau, London. This research involved qualitative interviews with 37 young offenders aged 12-17 years, contextual interviews with youth justice professionals and examination of case files. The paper presents the offenders' critical views of their experiences in police interviews, focusing on issues they raised regarding police behaviour and their reactions to it. Offenders' concerns included questioning style, intimidation, support from others, and personal coping strategies. Conclusions will be drawn in relation to power balances in youth justice systems, and some implications for policy and practice will be explored.

Hazel, Neal (University of Salford)

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### **Cross-national comparison of youth justice system principles**

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The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) stated that 'the best interests of the child' should be the primary consideration in all relevant policy and practice, including youth justice (Article 3). However, jurisdictions have varying principles guiding their systems, including in England and Wales, the principle of 'preventing offending'. This paper compares and contrasts youth justice principles from around the world. The paper utilises findings from a recent Cross-National Comparison of Youth Justice (Hazel 2008), published by the Youth Justice Board of England and Wales. The study was a comparative literature review, drawing on data from 146 jurisdictions. The paper considers the various pressures on youth justice systems, the contrasting principles that are adopted in response, and how these might lead to different policies and practices. In conclusion, the paper suggests a simple contemporary tool to analyse policies and practices for 'young offenders'.

Healy, Deirdre (IYJS)

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### **Promoting Desistance Among Probationers: The Role of Supervision, Social Capital and Personal Factors**

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Knowledge about desistance from crime has advanced rapidly over the past decade. By providing insights into the wider social and personal context of change, this field of research has added an extra dimension to research into the rehabilitation of offenders. This paper reports the results of a study which explored the process of desistance among repeat offenders on probation in Dublin, Ireland. In-depth interviews were conducted with 73 male probationers and their supervising officers. Three psychometric instruments (PICTS, CRIME PICS and LSI-R) were employed and police records were examined. Irish probation officers continue to operate within an explicitly social work framework set out by the Probation of Offenders Act 1907, providing an opportunity to examine whether this approach, which values high quality supervisory relationships and offers practical assistance with social problems, can promote desistance.

Healy, Eoin (Trinity College Dublin)

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### **New Offenders: The incarceration of immigrants in Ireland**

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In exploring the rise in a very short period of time in the number of non-Irish prisoners and the reasons for immigrant offending, this paper draws on insights from international literature on the consequences of immigration on penal systems and the coincidence of concepts between criminological theory and migration. While there is a long history of a close link between migrants and prison, some commentators liken the situation in Europe to the mass-incarceration of African-Americans in the USA. Others have taken a more Marxist approach viewing migrant incarceration as class conflict; yet others seek to go beyond this to observe them as part of an 'underclass'. Immigrant offending and incarceration is closely linked to the issue of integration of migrant populations and some have used and adapted Esping-Andersen's regimes of welfare capitalism to allow for comparative analysis of migration policy. While immigration to Ireland is a relatively new phenomenon, we know that in the Netherlands for example, the incarceration of migrants is one of the important reasons behind their four-fold increase in prison population over the past 20 years. Eager to understand the dynamics behind the figures that appear to show migrants overrepresented in Irish prisons, this paper attempts to make sense of these new offenders and prisoners and their relationship to their new host country and Ireland's criminal justice system.

**Heinrich, Stefanie** (*Irish Centre for Human Rights*)

### **Filling the gap? Or: The role of restorative transitional justice mechanisms?**

In theory, international criminal trials, national war crimes chambers, Truth and Reconciliation Commissions as well as other traditional justice mechanisms are constituted to work toward the same ultimate goals: to lay the foundations for a stable peace and to promote justice and reconciliation. All espouse various methods of achieving accountability to assist with the reconciliation of society, victims and fragmented groups. The emerging of international criminal tribunals and the creation of the ICC underline a retributive understanding that people who have committed human rights' violations, or ordered others to do so, should publicly confess and be punished. Recognising the importance of criminal trials, this paper assesses how far an environment in which perpetrators and victims can be expected to live next to one another can realistically be created through a criminal justice system. It is argued that the consultation of victims and the communities they live in has been the great strength of alternatives to tribunals that have been developed. Having highlighted the limitations of criminal trials in post-conflict societies, further focus will be the tension that is created by promoting alternative transitional justice mechanisms. Justifying these mechanisms through a victim-centred approach, the discussion will shift back to procedural safeguards and the rights of the (potentially) accused, e.g. the principle of non self-incrimination. Bearing in mind the threat of prosecution and the need to prevent a culture of impunity, what can be the role of transitional justice mechanisms other than criminal trials?

**Heiskanen, Markku** (*European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations*)

**Piispa, Minna** (*Ministry of Justice*)

### **The Role of Alcohol Use in Violence Outcomes among Women**

Heavy alcohol use increases the risk of intimate partner violence, and of violence in other occasions. Yet little research has examined the role of intoxication in victimisation outcomes (e.g. physical injury, reporting to the police). In our presentation we study the role of perpetrator's and victim's incident-specific alcohol use in violence outcomes. Statistical models are used to test the effects of perpetrator's and victim's incident-specific alcohol use on the victimization outcome measures (injury, reporting to the police) when controlling for demographic variables, victim's and perpetrator's recent alcohol use, violence-related characteristics (frequency of violence, duration of violence, and fear). The data comes from a violence against women survey conducted in Finland in 2005. Victimisation categories used are partner violence, violence perpetrated by other known men, and violence by unknown men.

**Henning, Kris** (*Portland State University*)

**Hickman, Laura** (*Portland State University*)

**Stewart, Greg** (*Portland Police Bureau*)

### **Enhancing Police Response to Intimate Partner Violence Using an Automated Risk Assessment System**

In the U.S., mandatory and pro-arrest policies have become the preferred law enforcement response to intimate partner violence (IPV) and are associated with a modest but significant reduction in recidivism (Garner & Maxwell, 2000). Up to one half of IPV offenders are able to avoid being arrested, however, by simply leaving the scene prior to the arrival of an officer (Feder, 1996). In response, some law enforcement agencies have formed specialized units to investigate open cases. Because agencies lack the resources to pursue all of the absent offenders, informal methods are usually employed to prioritize cases based on perceived risk or dangerousness. The limited reliability and validity of unstructured assessments like these (e.g., Grove & Meehl, 1996) calls into question the use of such methods by law enforcement. Moreover, available IPV risk scales that could be used for this purpose require timely hand scoring and information not routinely collected by police. The present paper describes the development and implementation of a fully-automated actuarial IPV risk instrument that relies upon existing police records. Analyses with 4,758 cases identified eight risk factors



that, when combined, were significantly correlated with IPV recidivism at a level similar to existing IPV scales ( $r = .30, p < .001$ ). The correlation with one of these other scales, the ODARA, provides preliminary support for the convergent validity of the new instrument ( $r = .36, p < .001$ ). Additional psychometric data, implementation challenges, and suggestions for expanding this approach to other areas of law enforcement will be discussed.

**Herrero, Juan** (*University of Oviedo*)

**Gracia, Enrique** (*University of Valencia*)

**Lila, Marisol** (*University of Valencia*)

**Fuente, Asur** (*University of Oviedo*)

### **Immigration and partner violence against women: Exploring differences between male batterers and nonbatterers among Latin-American immigrants in Spain**

Despite being a minority group, partner violence against women among immigrant population is a problem of growing concern in Spain. Data of officially reported partner violence against women cases in Spain shows that about one third of all reported cases were perpetrated by immigrants. In order to better understand the link partner violence/immigration, in this study we aim to explore differences between immigrant male batterers and nonbatterers on a set of demographic, psychosocial, and attitudinal variables. We used two comparison groups. The first group (control) was drawn from a community sample of 75 male Latin-American immigrants living in Spain; the second group consisted of 46 Latin-American male batterers attending to the first assessment session of a court-mandated batterer intervention program in the community. Results showed that Latin-American immigrant male batterers presented lower socio-economic status, worse psychosocial adjustment, and a profile of more positive attitudes toward partner violence against women, as compared to the control group. Findings are discussed in light of recent literature on intimate partner violence in society to understand this complex phenomenon.

**Ho, Taiping** (*Ball State University*)

### **The sex offender management and supervision plan in Indiana: Geographic Information System (GIS)**

Fear of sex offenders, who may re-offend after being released from correctional institutions, has been a primary impetus in the development of federal, state, and local sex offender legislation. It played a part in the development of sex offender registries, community notification statutes, and residence and activity restrictions. For example, some States establish 'zones' of protection which effectively drive sex offenders out of areas presumed to be where the vulnerable are most at risk and, as a result, legislation is creating an expanding buffer zone that effectively pushes sex offenders to the outer reaches of jurisdictions and the fringes of social isolation. This study examines one of major component of the sex offender registry'Geographic Information System (GIS)--in Hamilton County, Indiana GIS is computer software that 'can integrate geo-referenced imagery as data layers and link them to other data sets to produce geo-spatial representation of data' which, in turn, will clearly depict topographical boundaries such as the residency boundary of a sex offender in a residential neighborhood. Indiana laws (IC 11-8-8-13) specify that at least once a year or at least once every 90 days for individuals determined to be sexually violent offenders, the Sheriff's Department must mail a registration form to each offender to verify the offender's address. This study examines the changes of residential boundary in selected neighborhoods and to analyze the impact of such mandatory relocation on registered sex offenders.

**Hola, Barbora** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

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### **The ICTY - Analysis of Judicial Consistency**

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In this empirical, quantitative study the sentencing practice of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was analysed. The sentencing process is only loosely regulated by the ICTY Statute. The Statute together with the Rules of Procedure and Evidence provide only a little guidance as to which factors should be taken into account in sentencing considerations. Therefore, it is not really clear how judges actually exercise these broad discretionary sentencing powers. By analysing the legal documents and the case-law of the Tribunal, the possible legal factors influencing the sentencing decisions were detected. Their influence on a sentence length was then assessed by using the multiple regression analysis. The main conclusions drawn are that a duration of the imprisonment term can be to a certain extent predicted only by the legal criteria, but there still remain some indication of inconsistency. The detailed results of the conducted analysis will be presented.

**Holgersson, Stefan** (*Växjö University, Sweden*)

**Knutsson, Johannes** (*Norwegian Police University College*)

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### **Individual productivity among uniformed police officers**

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The paper consists of an empirical study of uniformed police officers' productivity. About 120 officers fulfilling ordinary uniformed police service have been studied through participant observation and interviews. To study the quantitative dimension of productivity, differences in the production of interventions by own initiative have been analyzed. In general, police officers with shorter time in service have higher production than officers with longer. To deal with the issue of qualitative aspects of police work, the officers were, with use of the collected information, divided into different groups according to the extent they lived up to different levels of requirements. To pass the criteria for level I, the officers must treat persons they interact with in a proper manner. They must also solve and report tasks they were given in an acceptable way. To pass the requirements for level II, the officers must also take own initiatives making interventions to a passable extent. In the highest level, level III, the officers must also take care of situations in a problem-solving way; a working style that takes both experience and high competence. A little more than ten percent of the officers did not make the lowest level, and were categorized as unacceptable. About 40 percent passed the criteria for level I, a similar proportion level II, but only five percent passed the requirements for level III. Implications of the results are discussed.

**Hope, Tim** (*Keele University*)

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### **Explaining drinking and disorder: Culture, rationality, institutions**

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Adequate explanation is the necessary precursor of satisfactory political remedy. Recently, proponents of 'Cultural Criminology' (e.g. Heywood, 2007) have accused proponents of 'Situational Crime Prevention' of having an inadequate explanation of expressive crime, largely due to the latter's adherence to rational choice as an explanation of social action. Cultural Criminology is held to be superior because it claims an understanding of the existential forces inherent in the phenomena of contemporary culture. With reference to a quarter-century of empirical research into the social organisation of alcohol consumption and disorder in British towns and cities, this paper offers a critique of both positions on the grounds that each has an inadequate conception of culture, rationality and institutions, leading to problems of explanation, particularly a failure to investigate the causal attributes of the situational logic of city centre drinking. A sketch is presented of a more adequate sociological theory; one that focuses on the social consequences, intended or otherwise, of the interaction between institutions and individuals.

**Hope, Tim** (*Keele University*)

**Norris, Paul** (*University of Edinburgh*)

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### **Something Fishy? Uncovering heterogeneity in the distribution of crime victimisation in general populations**

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It is by no means clear what mixture of risk-probabilities might characterise the data generating process underlying the frequency distribution of crime victimisation typically found in cross-sectional samples of general populations. The prevailing 'double-hurdle' theory posits a mixture of two processes: (1) a distinction between victim and non-victim states that 'flags' differential exposure to risk and (2) a state-dependent process that 'boosts' the probability of repeat victimisation. Yet these make for uneasy theoretical bedfellows that have failed to solve many of the puzzles arising from empirical research. In preference, a model resting more upon the assumption of stable risk-heterogeneity may offer a better explanation. In particular, this proposes that the frequency distribution contains two polar risk groups: those who are immune to victimisation of most kinds, and those who suffer chronically from multiple victimisations. Using Latent Class Analysis techniques, we test this proposition on national crime victimisation surveys drawn respectively from Scotland and England and Wales.

**Hornsby, Rob** (*Northumbria University*)

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### **Enterprising Villainy: Organised crime and cigarette smuggling in the UK**

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This paper deals with a relatively new form of organised criminal enterprise this being contraband cigarette smuggling into the UK. The paper broaches the topic away from a law enforcement economic crime perspective, and examines this contraband market from the other end of the spectrum, this being of those involved within the supply of these contraband goods, namely organised criminals. Since 1995, this form of criminal entrepreneurship has incurred an annual deficit via the evasion of excise duties to the Treasury, with an approximate £3 billion annual loss of revenue for the UK economy. The paper contends that by way of the relaxation of trading barriers via European Union legislation an enterprising criminal firm exploited the emergence of ambiguous zones of trading opportunities within the shifting terrain of the political economy produced by European integration. The presentation examines the continually shifting adaptations of organised criminals in their aim to get the contraband (and increasingly counterfeit) goods to highly receptive markets.

**Hough, Mike** (*Kings College London*)

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### **JUSTIS: An EU project on trust in Justice**

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This paper will describe JUSTIS, a large-scale project funded under the EU FP7 programme. The aim of the project is to develop social indicators relating to confidence in justice and feelings of insecurity. The paper will describe JUSTIS's theoretical orientation and empirical programme.

**Hough, Mike** (*Kings College London*)

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### **Public attitudes to offences involving death by driving in England and Wales**

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This paper reports findings from empirical research upon public attitudes to the sentencing of culpable driving offences resulting in death. The study involved the development of measures of 'public tolerance' for sentences proposed by the Sentencing Advisory Panel, which forms part of the guidance system for sentencers in England and Wales. With the exception of one offence, the results indicated greater tolerance for current and recommended sentencing practices than is generally supposed.

Höynck, Theresia (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*)

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### **Homicide of Children in Germany: First Impressions of a National Study**

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First analyses of a comprehensive study on homicide of children (age 0-5) covering all cases identifiable in Germany over a ten-year-period (1997-2006) will be presented. Based primarily on data from court files we are able to generate a tentative typology and describe the main distinctive features of the most common types. The focus of this typology (which will be compared with typologies known from other studies) is on characteristics of victims as well as of offenders. Apart from this phenomenological side, the study looks at criminal proceedings, namely sentencing in the cases covered. Some interesting observations regarding substantive disparities in sanctioning will be discussed.

Hradilova Selin, Klara (*National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden*)

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### **Police Reported Rape in Sweden: Changes in Structure between 1995-2006**

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The past few decades have witnessed an increase in the number of rape offences being reported to the police in Sweden. To what extent this trend reflects changes in the actual prevalence of rape is unclear however. The purpose of the study was to examine whether and in what manner the circumstances surrounding rapes reported to the police have changed between 1995 and 2006. The material analyzed comprises the police descriptions of the incidents as recorded at the time the offence was reported along with the transcripts from the first police interview with the victim. Both rape and attempted rape offences are analyzed. On the basis of assumptions about the nature of the dark figure, as well as an analysis of societal changes that might affect the prevalence of rape, the objective was to draw conclusions about the trend in terms of increased reporting propensities and/or a real increase in the number of rapes being committed. It was found that the overall increase is primarily explained by the presence of a larger number of less violent offences committed by a perpetrator not previously known to the victim. It is argued that most of the increase in reported rapes is due to an increased reporting propensity in cases of this kind. At the same time, not all of the trend can probably be understood in terms of an increased willingness to report such offences. Part of it might reflect a genuine change in the prevalence of this type of crime due to certain societal changes.

Hsu, Hua-Fu (*National Chung-Cheng University*)

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### **Engendering Imprisonment in Taiwan: Female Incarcerated Subjects and the State**

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In *International Feminist Perspectives in Criminology*, Rafter and Heidensohn (1995) voiced with the protest that current mainstream criminology remained the most masculine of all the social sciences. If we look the arguments of penal development with awareness, we are soon confronted by the realization that most historical studies are not gender-specific. They are not always only about male imprisonment either, or gender-neutral. Under the prerequisite which gender is taken as the main consideration, the question should be posed that the history of prison always neglected women's experience or was gender-neutral whole body. The issues about why women's prisons take the forms they do and what women's prisons are for need to be concerned. Imprisonment is indeed affected by historical, political and cultural forces. Historical transformations at different stages have connected prison management with the larger social and intellectual environment. In particular, women's imprisonment is supposed to be an ultimate power the state exercises upon female offenders. From the relationship between women and the state, some clues may be traced regarding how penal institutions, which are authorized to act for the state to carry out penalty, treat female offenders and why women's imprisonment take the forms they undergo during historical circumstances. The study will trace back to the uniquely political and social conditions of Taiwan's history to consider what kinds of reformations penal institutions intend to enforce upon female prisoner and what kind of female inmates' bodies will be 'docile', 'obedient', and 'useful' to the state. It hopes that this study can offer a critical perspective and a different landscape in analyzing and discussing for the field of penalty.

**Hueneke, Arnd** (*Leibniz Universität Hannover*)

### **Child Pornography: A German Point Of View**

Combating child pornography distributed by the internet is a massive challenge for police and prosecutors. Due to the Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA Germany had to pass legislation concerning Child pornography. The poster will give an overview of measures of combating child Pornography by police and courts in Germany. It will also show that any implementation of new regulations on Child Pornography into the German Criminal Code seemed to be incompatible to the existing system. And even though the directive on retention of data (2006/24/EC) has been adopted in national law, combating child pornography struggles with civil liberties - and it is not only a public dispute even the government argues on measures.

**Hughes, Nicola** (*University College Dublin*)

### **Leaving Prison: To Reoffend or Not to Reoffend**

In order to explore the challenges faced by young offenders in terms of recidivism and desistance, 60 face-to-face interviews were undertaken with young male prisoners approaching release. The interviews sought to establish their circumstances and experiences during the three phases of re-entry; prior to imprisonment, during imprisonment, and following release. The period immediately prior to release is important as it is a time when prisoners are more likely to 'look over the wall' and to think about what they will do when they regain their liberty. The period immediately following release is a transitional phase; having somewhere to live, a job, a stable relationship and regular contact with one's family are all factors which have been found to be related to desistance from crime, and their absence to be predictors of further offending. How these factors interact during the period following release is of central importance. The interviews explored how involvement in prison activities, accommodation, employment, family or relationship problems, and returning to the same community impacted on offending behaviour.

**Hughes, Tom** (*University of Louisville*)

**Keeling, Deborah** (*University of Louisville*)

### **Police Officer attitudes toward Muslims and Islam "Worlds Apart?"**

American Muslims may be the most diverse group of Muslims in any country in world. There are an estimated 5-7 million Muslims in the United States. They represent a number of different nationalities, ethnicities, and interpretations of Islam. Moreover, there appears to be an increase in the immigration of Muslims to the United States in the past few years. Law enforcement agencies are currently concerned with the danger of 'homegrown' terrorists and terrorism in the United States. American Muslims likely represent the best source of information regarding those who have been dangerously radicalized within their various communities. To cull important information from the community, police agencies need to contact and communicate with their Muslim population. The ability to achieve these goals would seem to be shaped by both organizational and individual officer understanding and perception of both Muslims and Islam. Organizations and officers with accurate views would likely find efforts at communication and information exchange more fruitful. The current research seeks to assess the knowledge of and attitudes toward Muslims and Islam among our sample of American police officers. Four general areas will be explored in the survey. First, we examine the respondent's general understanding of many of the basic tenets of Islam. Next, we wish to explore some of the respondent's attitudes regarding Muslims and Islam. Third, explore the respondent's perception of media treatment of Muslims and Islam. Last, the level of officer contact with Muslims is examined.

**Huisman, Wim** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

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### **A criminological analysis of illegal trade in chemicals and natural resources**

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

**Hulley, Susie** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### **Young people and ASB: As victims and perpetrators**

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Popular images of anti-social behaviour (ASB) present young people perpetrating ASB at the expense of local communities; as hoodies terrorising local adults. These notions are somewhat supported by official measures both nationally and locally. National surveys examine the ASB victimisation of adults and young people's ASB perpetration. Whilst local measures, in the form of police data, are able to capture the ASB incidents reported by all age groups, in practice they tend to over represent the victimisation of adults. This paper reports on empirical research conducted in South East London, investigating adults and young people's self-reported experiences of ASB, as victims and perpetrators. It found that young people were significantly more likely to be the victims and perpetrators of a large number of ASBs in the area. These experiences were related in some cases, indicating the 'moral symmetry' of ASB amongst young people. The research indicates the need to expand the national measures of ASB victimisation to include young people and locally for police to develop methods of reporting ASB that appeal to young people. The intention of such developments should not be to widen the net of ASB penalties amongst the younger generation. Instead, they should contextualise the ASB experiences of adults and young people and highlight the degree to which young perpetrators and victims of ASB often represent a homogenous population, for the purpose of developing suitable responses.

**Hummelsheim, Dina** (*Max Planck Institute Freiburg*)  
**Hirtenlehner, Helmut** (*Johannes Kepler Universitaet Linz*)  
**Jackson, Jonathan** (*London School of Economics*)  
**Oberwittler, Dietrich** (*Max Planck Institute Freiburg*)  
**Bacher, Johann** (*Johannes Kepler Universitaet Linz*)

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### **Does social security protect against fear of crime? A cross-national study on the impact of national welfare policies on the feeling of (in)security**

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Fear of crime does not only affect the individual well-being and quality of life. It also has social consequences with regard to trust in other people and participation in public life. Previous studies predominantly associated fear of crime with individual characteristics and lifestyles, past crime experiences and local area conditions as incivilities, whereas macro-level, societal influences have hardly been investigated. Yet, European countries differ considerably in terms of fear of crime levels which cannot be explained by corresponding levels of 'objective' crime risks. Alternatively, fear of crime can be seen as a projection of broader social and existential fears. Following Esping-Andersen's welfare state typology (1990, 1999) one can find a close relationship between welfare regimes and fear of crime levels. High levels of fear are found in southern European and liberal welfare states while citizens of social-democratic welfare states are less fearful. The mechanisms explaining the connection between welfare state regimes and fear of crime have, until now, hardly been explored. We assume that the extent of social security provided by the state as well as a universal character of welfare benefits and services increase the general feeling of security and thus cushion against crime fears. We analyze data from the second round of the European Social Survey (2004) matched with contextual structural data and apply multilevel modeling in order to verify these assumptions.

**Hutchinson, Terry** (*Queensland University of Technology*)  
**Smandych, Russell** (*University of Manitoba*)

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### **Parental Responsibility and Responsibilisation**

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Parental responsibility laws have been on the political agenda in many common law jurisdictions for some time, largely hinging on a 'tough' response to juvenile crime portrayed in the press. The recent Queensland Government Issues Paper certainly raised the issue. This research examines the concept of responsibilisation in the context of global youth justice policy transfer. It then focuses on the treatment of parental responsibility in juvenile justice in Canada and Australia, and compares the approaches being taken in the jurisdictions. The paper argues that if the child and his parents are to be held responsible for the offending behaviour of the child then more attention needs to be focussed on the rights of both the child and the parents.

**Imlah, Nadine** (*University of Glasgow*)

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### **The Penal Response to Mothers of Dependent Children in Scotland**

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Women offenders continue to be perceived of in terms of their ability or willingness, or perhaps more accurately, their inability or unwillingness, to conform to stereotypical notions of socially desirable forms of femininity. Almost one third of female prisoners are mothers and/or primary carers to dependant children, and while the explicit policy response has portrayed women in terms of a series of victimisations, it constructs the children of women prisoners as the 'true' victims of their mother's non compliance with the social, legal and moral standards of society.

This paper, as part of a wider doctoral study, explores the contemporary penal landscape concerning women offenders in Scotland, with particular emphasis upon the penal response to mothers of dependant children. The characteristics of women offenders have been relatively well documented in recent academic and policy literature, however the specific offending related and welfare issues and diverse needs of mothers involved with the criminal justice system, including women prisoners, have received far less attention. Consequently the paucity of both community and prison based dedicated criminal justice service provision for mothers has remained relatively unchallenged and unchanged, despite the rising numbers of women coming into contact with the criminal justice system and spending time in custody, often for a short, yet hugely disruptive and potentially ineffective, duration.

**Innes, Martin** (*Cardiff University*)

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### **Rumour as Social Control and the Social Control of Rumour**

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This paper investigates how rumour shapes the performance of both formal and informal social control. Informed by empirical data collected during a number of fieldwork based studies on the conduct of social control, it will be argued that how social control is enacted, when, where and in respect of whom, is increasingly influenced by the social dynamics of rumour. The active management (or social control) of rumours is an increasingly important part of the work that police and their partners do in relation to inter- and intra- community tensions, and is frequently also a focus for their activity in the aftermath of major crimes. But equally and as will be described in the paper, some rumours function to afford a form of social control, working to reduce the social impacts of problematic situations. Developing this conceptual framing of the situated influence of rumours, it will be suggested that the capacity to effect forms of co-productive social control are often frustrated not by any material problems, but how rumours influence the beliefs and motivations of those who might otherwise work together.

**Innes, Martin** (*Cardiff University*)

**Lowe, Trudy** (*Cardiff University*)

**Roberts, Colin** (*Cardiff University*)

**Carr, Patrick** (*Rutgers University*)

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### **Hearts, Minds and Crime Control: Is Police Community Co-Production Compatible with Crime Reduction?**

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As police organizations struggle with their need to control crime, especially violence, there is often an equally pressing mandate to build or restore trust in law enforcement. Public disenchantment with police has been blamed for the propagation of a so-called "stop snitching" mentality, which, in turn, has been blamed for low clearance rates for serious crime. Yet, there is reluctance on the part of many police organizations to pursue variants of community policing that seek to more directly involve the citizenry as co-producers of law and order, mainly because such a course of action is seen as diverting precious resources away from fighting crime. In this presentation I consider whether co-production and crime fighting are indeed mutually exclusive goals, and I advance the argument that under certain circumstance they can and should go hand in hand.



**Jaccoud, Myène** (*Université de Montréal*)  
**Aubert, Laura** (*Université de Montréal*)

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### **Aboriginal policing in Canada: An historical reconstruction**

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From a documentary analysis perspective, we will trace the socio-historical stakes that led to the development of an aboriginal police force in Canada and Quebec. More specifically, we will identify the principal factors that led to the development and to the implementation of these aboriginal police forces. This analysis shows that the roles and functions assigned to this police forces are framed by a diversity of stake holders (aboriginal leaders, professionals of the justice system, policy agents, etc.). In fact, different models of policing are in place. A fundamental question will be raised: to what extent are aboriginal police forces a simple replication of state police services or are self-determined based on the unique needs of their own communities.

**Jackson, Jonathan** (*London School of Economics*)  
**Bradford, Ben** (*London School of Economics*)

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### **Crime, policing and the social order: On the expressive nature of public confidence in policing**

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The criminal justice system relies on legitimacy and public consent to an extent unlike other public services: when most people abide by the laws, resources can be concentrated on the small group of individuals who act in an anti-social and legally prescribed manner. Yet so far we know little about the forms of social perception that stand prior to public confidence and police legitimacy. Drawing on data from the 2003/2004 British Crime Survey and the 2006/2007 London Metropolitan Police Safer Neighbourhoods Survey, findings suggest that people think about their local police in ways less to do with the risk of victimisation (instrumental concerns about personal safety) and more to do with judgements about social cohesion and moral consensus (expressive concerns about neighbourhood stability, cohesion and loss of collective authority). Across England and Wales, the police are not primarily seen as providers of a narrow sense of personal security, held responsible for crime and safety, but as more symbolic 'guardians' of social stability and order, held responsible for community values and informal social controls. Moreover public confidence in the London Metropolitan Police Service expresses broader social anxieties about long-term social change. The paper finishes with some notes on a sociological analysis of public confidence, police legitimacy and the cultural place of policing. Confidence (and perhaps ultimately the legitimacy of the police) might just be wrapped up in broader public concerns about social order and moral consensus.

**Jackson, Jonathan** (*London School of Economics*)  
**Kuha, Jouni** (*London School of Economics*)

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### **Anxieties about crime among European citizens: Evidence from round 3 of the European Social Survey**

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This paper documents levels of public insecurity about crime across 22 European countries (plus the Russian Federation). Round 3 of the European Social Survey fielded new measures of the fear of crime that focus on the everyday experience and impact of worry about crime. The current paper compiles data on (a) the frequency of worry about burglary and violent crime and (b) the extent to which worries about burglary and violent crime affect the quality of life of European citizens. Findings indicate that small Northern European countries tend to fall amongst the least anxious; Southern and Eastern European countries tend to fall amongst the most anxious; the UK, Germany and the Netherlands fall in the middle; and France ranks as one of the countries most worried about crime. Multi-level modelling then examines some basic correlates at the individual and national level. The paper finishes with some thoughts on an agenda for comparative research on European anxieties about crime.

**Jackson, Jonathan** (*London School of Economics*)

**Hough, Mike** (*Kings College London*)

**Farrall, Stephen** (*University of Sheffield*)

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### **New directions in research on public confidence in justice: Trust, legitimacy and consent**

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Effective criminal justice policies are essential for the economic and social well-being of European citizens and for the establishment of a European knowledge-based society. Most Member States assess the success of their crime policies by reference to levels of crime - whether measured by police statistics or by national surveys of victimization or the International Crime Victimization Survey. It is important to do so, but it is equally important to assess whether citizens trust their institutions of justice, and whether they feel secure regardless of actual levels of crime. This paper draws on data from a public opinion survey to cast light on conceptual and methodological definitions of public confidence in policing (differentiating between attitudes towards the effectiveness and fairness of the police, and identification with the values of police officers) and legitimacy, consent and cooperation. The findings of the analyses are discussed in relation to an ongoing European Union 7th Framework Programme project to develop social indicators of confidence in justice across Europe.

**Janssens, Jelle** (*Ghent University - IRCP*)

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### **Mapping the Prevention and Control of Crime in Post-Conflict Societies**

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Contemporary conflicts often arise from distrust among certain ethnic, religious or militant groups who no longer believe that the local government and its legal system are able to guarantee and defend their individual and collective rights, their cultural identity and their personal or collective safety. Since it is commonly accepted that safeguarding domestic security is a crucial precondition for achieving sustainable peace, interventions in the post-cold war era have increasingly put the spotlight on the internal security situation of war-torn societies. Because criminal violence and lawlessness have a disrupting impact on post-conflict societies as a whole, the prevention and control of crime is a vital aspect of procuring that security. Considerable research has been conducted into the establishment of the rule of law in post-conflict societies analysing the complete spectrum of the security sector. Combating crime in post-conflict operations, however, remains a complex issue to be tackled and little research has been done into the nature of crime and the reaction to it in post-conflict situations. This contribution gives deeper insights into the control and prevention of crime in post-conflict societies through an elaborate literature review and a comparison with other states in transition. This paper concludes that post-conflict policing is crucial to the success of peace building efforts and related stabilisation operations. However, a deeper understanding in the relation between post-conflict transitions and the (perceived) level of crime is needed. This contribution identifies several distinguishing characteristics of post-conflict crime and key success factors in the control and prevention of it.

**Jansson, Krista** (*Home Office, UK*)

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### **British Crime Survey- Extending the coverage to under 16s**

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The British Crime Survey (BCS) is one of the main sources of information about the extent and trends in crime in England and Wales. It also provides information about people's perceptions and attitudes to crime-related issues such as anti-social behaviour, police and the criminal justice system. In 2007, the Home Office commissioned methodological work to examine the feasibility of extending the survey to children. The work concluded that this is feasible, and should be done by interviewing children aged 10 to 15 in households selected to take part in the main survey. The Home Office is now planning to extend the survey to under 16s from January 2009, following a consultation and further developmental and piloting work. This paper discusses the programme of work carried out to develop the under 16s survey, which includes: exploring children's understanding of language related to crime and crime-related topics through qualitative work and question testing; examining children's experiences of crimes and the nature of crimes committed against them; assessing how the interviews would be best administered in field.

**Jaquier, Veronique** (*Université de Lausanne*)

### **Partner violence in Switzerland compared to the United States: A little less of the same?**

Cross-national comparisons provide us with a better understanding of the specific mechanisms of violence against women, assessing which aspects are universal, respectively specific, to a country, a culture, or both. Today American and Anglo-Saxon literature is dominant in the field of violence against women; however, the question remains whether the conclusions of these researches apply to other contexts? Carefully equating two national violence against women surveys - the National Violence Against Women Survey [NVAWS] conducted in the U.S. and the Swiss component of the International Violence Against Women Survey [CH-IVAWS] - we measured partner and non-partner violence in both countries. Comparisons were made on general estimates, but also in terms of victims' and incident characteristics for different forms of violence. Interestingly, whereas partner violence was higher in the U.S sample, non-partner violence was higher in the Swiss one. This higher proportion of non-partner violence has also been recorded in other European countries who participated in the IVAWS. Drawing on this main finding, we looked at similarities across countries, with respect to both patterns and underlying characteristics of violence. We also addressed the issues of repeat victimization and revictimisation in both surveys. In the end, even though the magnitude is different, it appears that partner violence, as well as non-partner violence, are very similar across countries.

**Jehle, Jörg-Martin** (*Universität Göttingen*)

**Hohmann-Fricke, Sabine** (*Universität Göttingen*)

### **The German Reconviction Statistics - Establishing a New Design**

Preventing recidivism is one of the most important issues in criminal law. Therefore there is a need for representative information to what extent this goal can be reached after sentencing offenders. On behalf of the Federal Ministry of Justice the research teams of W. Heinz and J.-M. Jehle were commissioned to conduct a nationwide reconviction study in 1999, which was based on the data available in the Federal Register of Criminal Records. All persons recorded in a certain year and subject to a criminal sanction or released from prison were observed for a certain follow-up period in order to see whether they re-offend. The results could be differentiated by type of offences and sanctions, previous criminal history, age, gender and nationality and were published in National Reconviction Statistics. At the same time deficiencies of the approach occurred. In order to extend the follow-up period and to overcome the deficiencies, namely the deletion of entries in the Federal Register, a new design has been developed by the research teams of H.-J. Albrecht and J.-M. Jehle. Now at least three waves of a three years follow-up period are planned. The central problem of this design is how to identify the persons involved in the different waves and how to meet data protection rules. The advantages of this design and the expected results are discussed.

**Jehle, Jörg-Martin** (*Universität Göttingen*)

### **The Public Prosecutor as Key Player - Prosecutorial Case-Ending Decisions**

Starting point of our comparative study was the assumption that European Criminal Justice Systems are under pressure of a high work load: In consequence of this, large proportions of mass crimes are not brought before court, but are ended at earlier stages of the criminal justice system with the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) as the key player in terms of selection and diversion of criminal cases. But this selective function of PPS differs from country to country according to its legal status and competencies. Especially when certain forms of offences are decrimi-nalised or when the police have the power of discretion the input into the PPS is reduced; therefore the need of selection at PPS level is lowered. If on the other hand the police hand all offences on to the PPS the Criminal Justice System will have to allow considerable discretion. Therefore the prosecutorial decision can not be treated in isolation, but in dependence of its role within the respective criminal justice system and of the input and output at this level. In this respect a set of selected, but representative criminal justice systems of Croatia, England and Wales, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and

Turkey has been studied. In order to make the different forms of diversion and discretion comparable common categories of prosecutorial disposals were developed. These categories will be presented in the whole context of equivalent forms of diversionary and discretionary strategies in the respective European countries.

**Jewkes, Yvonne** (*University of Leicester*)

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### **Penal Aesthetics and the Pains of Imprisonment**

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The paper starts from the premise that prison design has a profound moral and psychological influence on prisoners, prison staff, and the community in which the prison is located. The paper will consider developments in prison architecture and design, and will discuss the multifarious discourses and philosophies that can be seen reflected in the form and fabric of prison buildings: from punishment, deterrence, and casual disregard for humanity, to the discourses of optimism, therapy and rehabilitation. Following McConville's (2000) suggestion that it is morally unacceptable for ugliness, vulgarity or indifference to be an intrinsic element of prison design, the paper will argue that the deliberate designing-in of these qualities in penal settings is a highly visible and symbolic manifestation of the pains of imprisonment. In other words, and despite the fact that a belief in the beneficent effects of beauty has long been the hallmark of civilization, the overriding view that the more austere prisons are, the more effective they are as a deterrent, has subsumed the alternative penal doctrine that prisons should be places of human(e) aspiration and well-meaning social experimentation (Sparks, 2007). The chapter will suggest that, while most penal institutions are more commonly (and accurately) characterized as sites of control, abuse and neglect, there are several 'new model prisons' around the world that incorporate innovative uses of light and space, and design features which aim to improve the lives of those who come into contact with them.

**Johansen, Per Ole** (*University of Oslo*)

**Stubberud, Roger** (*Oslo Police*)

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### **Organized crime and legal business in Norway: Sometimes words apart - Sometimes two sides of the same coin**

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The borderlines between organized crime and legal business in Norway have a long history for being both clear cut and fluid, depending on the particularities of markets, the background and the spirit of the entrepreneurs and the level of police control. This paper will present different scenarios, including a pretty new trend with criminal entrepreneurs who are much more familiar with advanced finance and business than their forerunners in organized crime. Hashish 'plantations' in Norway, illegal import and distribution of alcohol and cigarettes, money-laundering and organized theft committed by Eastern European gangs will be among the examples.

**Jolliffe, Darrick** (*University of Leicester*)  
**Farrington, David P.** (*University of Leicester*)

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## **A Systematic Review of the Relationship Between Childhood Impulsiveness and Later Violence**

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The purpose of this study was to estimate the effect of childhood or early adolescent measures of impulsiveness on later violence, using only the highest quality studies (i.e. community-based prospective longitudinal studies of several hundred individuals). Of the thirty prospective longitudinal studies that were identified, six met the inclusion criteria, and it was possible to calculate twenty-three effect sizes. Taken together the results suggested that early impulsiveness was strongly related to later violence, but the strength of this relationship was dependent on a number of factors. Early impulsiveness tended to be more strongly related to official records of violence compared to self-reports of violence, and the relationship between early impulsiveness and later violence was stronger when impulsiveness and violence were assessed close in time. Daring or risk taking appeared more strongly related to violence than other more wide-ranging measures of impulsiveness. Future research is needed to establish the nature of the link between early impulsiveness and later violence.

**Junger-Tas, Josine** (*University of Utrecht*)  
**Steering Committee - ISRD-2**

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## **ISRD-1 and 2: Theory and Objectives**

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This paper provides the history and basic rationale behind the International Self-Report Delinquency Studies 1 (1990) and 2 (2006-2007). The ISRD-2 is an international collaborative study where researchers in 30 countries employed standardized questionnaires to collect self-report data on delinquency, victimization, risk behavior, and a large number of attitudinal and social-demographic background variables among 12 to 15 year old students.

**Kaal, Hendrien** (*Leiden University*)  
**Vanderveen, Gabry** (*Leiden University*)  
**DeBoer, Marcel** (*Leiden University*)

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## **Perceptions and attitudes of homeless persons**

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In criminological research on social disorder and fear of crime, the presence of homeless people on the street and the use of alcohol and drugs are conceptualized as social incivilities. Survey questions often ask respondents about the presence of homeless people in their own neighborhood and the nuisance they experience from this. Furthermore, many (local) governments criminalize the behavior and/or presence of homeless people in public space. Instead of asking ordinary civilians how they feel about the presence and behavior of the homeless, we asked homeless men and women themselves. The interviews focused on their perceptions of disorder and their expectations with respect to shelters, police and ordinary civilians. We used photographs selected by the researcher in face-to-face interviews (photo-elicitation) as tools for association and guidance. In five follow-up interviews the photographs were made by the respondent him/herself (so-called photovoice). Results indicate that the perceptions of homeless people with respect to disorder do not seem to differ much from views of the general public. Our paper discusses this research project, the findings and their meaning.

**Kalem, Seda** (*Istanbul Bilgi University*)

**Jahic, Galma** (*Istanbul Bilgi University*)

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### **Attitudes Towards Courts in Turkey: Does Experience Matter?**

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This paper will discuss results of a survey conducted in Turkey in three waves, during the period of fall 2006-spring 2007. The goal of the survey was to assess the extent of court experience (use) within the general population, and to analyze how different types of experiences with courts affect attitudes towards courts in the general population. Attitudes towards courts will be compared by different types and degrees of involvement (plaintiffs, complainants, defendants, victims, witnesses, observers, no experience), while controlling for demographic variables. Additionally, knowledge regarding the justice system will also be studied as a possible factor shaping and being shaped by court experience. Relationships between different types of experiences (active X passive; plaintiff X defendant) and attitudes will be discussed. Questions on how expectations and reality of courtroom environment influence attitudes will be raised as well.

**Kappes, Cathleen** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*)

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### **Effects of school-based and communal prevention strategies on youth violence based on a national survey**

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Acknowledging the power of the school environment as a place to shape students' attitudes and behaviour, we investigate school-based prevention projects considering their role in diminishing perpetrator and victim rates of violence. Based on a national probability sample of 59 districts and cities of Germany including 1600 schools with about 50000 students of the 9th grade we combine individual variables known to be risk factors in developing a criminal career and those known to help resilience with data about the prevention activities that have taken place at the schools since 2002. Thus, we can display the influence of both sources and their interaction on violent conduct and victimization. Thereby, we take into account the various forms of prevention activities such as cognitive-behavioural training, sport events or cultural activities, their implementation status like duration and frequency of the activity, and variables that are influential in the implementation process. This approach offers a representative overview of what is happening at German schools with respect to violence prevention activities and their quality regarding methods applied and their implementation status. Moreover, it comprises many kinds and qualities of prevention activities independent of their publication in research journals or other kinds of publication in order to evaluate their effectiveness. In this vein, we additionally surveyed the local police, youth welfare office, and communal prevention organizations with the purpose of expanding our insights of the prevention activities that take place on a local level, their interplay and conjoint influence on youth violence.

**Karstedt, Susanne** (*Keele University*)

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### **Do trusted governments imprison less? Exploring the trust-imprisonment nexus with a cross-national sample**

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Do distrust of government and resentment against its criminal justice policies induce harsher punishment and in particular higher imprisonment rates. According to Zimring's brilliant theoretical account, as well as to recent evidence from European countries (Lappi-Seppälä), countries where the government and the criminal justice system is more trusted, have lower imprisonment rates. Analyses based on a cross-national data set of more than 60 countries show a much more complex and ambiguous pattern. The trust nexus exists for a number of European states, but neither in other regions nor for the whole sample. To the contrary, high trust coincides with high imprisonment rates (and bad prison conditions) under certain conditions. An alternative theoretical model is presented.

**Kassis, Wassilis** (University Osnabrueck)

**Heeg, Rahel** (University Basel)

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### Family dynamics and violent behavior of adolescent girls

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The ongoing study about violent girls analyzes a) the developmental and subjective causes for physical violence among girls, and b) the differences and similarities when compared with violent boys. Our first sample consists of 40 physically violent girls between 13 and 17, participating in qualitative interviews and a quantitative questionnaire. The same questionnaire was also used by a second sample of 325 students (male and female), age 15. The explorative method of correspondence analysis makes it possible to interlink the two datasets and to identify configurations of connections among family dynamics and violent behavior against peers. We propose the theoretical model of Mattejat (1993) as a help to understand the interaction dynamics in family. Mattejat is focusing on autonomy and emotional closeness between family members as two independent dimensions. We analyze the social conditions under which problematic family dynamics, as described by Mattejat, lead to physically violent behavior. The main outcomes of our research are insights into the complex relationship between the interactions in the family and the severity of violent behavior against peers. Violent behavior of the studied adolescent girls depends significantly on the family dynamics described by Mattejat, but are also related to the violent framing which nurtures a strong focus on violent behavior. In summary, it can be stated that an interconnection between family dynamics and violence in peer context can be expected when socialization of adolescent girls is framed by violence. Mattejat, Fritz. (1993). *Subjektive Familienstrukturen..* G'ttingen: Hogrefe.

**Kautt, Paula** (University of Cambridge)

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### Ethnic Variations in Criminological Experiences

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A perception exists that Black and Ethnic Minorities (BMEs) have vastly different experiences of criminal victimisation, fear of crime and the criminal justice system (CJS) than their non-ethnic minority counterparts. The British Crime Survey (BCS) is an annual, nationally representative victimisation survey that captures information on these factors. With BCS data from 2001-2006, this project uses advanced statistical analysis to determine not only which factors (e.g. sex, age, household income) are related to the above outcomes as well as also show if the influence of those factors varies between respondents of different BME status. In other words, it will assess whether being male or unemployed, for example, has a different effect for Afro-Caribbean respondents as compared to Indian or White British respondents. It will also investigate whether location influences any ethnic patterns uncovered. For example, being a member of a given BME group may be experienced much differently in an ethnically diverse metropolis than it would in more homogenous areas. As such, the influence that respondent ethnicity has may change by location. This research mathematically investigates these possibilities, identifying various influences over victimisation, fear of crime and perceptions of the CJS, and how they change by respondent ethnicity and location

**Kennefick, Louise** (University College Cork)

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### Punishing Mentally Disordered Offenders

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My paper will investigate the position of the mentally disordered individual within the criminal justice system, in light of the sense of moral blameworthiness that exists as a prerequisite of determining punishment, paying particular attention to the current regime in Ireland. It is a long held belief that it is futile or immoral to punish those suffering from a mental disorder who have committed a crime, for a variety of reasons. Yet, the courts deal with, and often convict, such offenders on a regular basis. This reality does not, however, lessen the palpable reluctance on the part of society generally, to punish those who are deemed not morally responsible for their crimes. The punishment of the mentally disordered offender thus exacerbates the significance of moral blameworthiness within the criminal justice system. This notion becomes more pertinent when we consider that almost one quarter of Irish prisoners were diagnosed with a mental disorder as recently as 2005. This synthesis is conversely reflected in policies and new legislation which have resulted in an erosion of the division

between prisoner and patient, the penal system and the hospital system, punishment and treatment. My paper will address the significance of this trend, its potential to be viewed as an apparent reduction of the need to address issues of morality and blameworthiness when it comes to the mentally disordered offender, and finally, its tendency to encourage a form of value-free treatment for the 'troublesome'.

**Kerner, Hans-Jürgen** (*Universität Tübingen*)

**Bott, Klaus** (*Universität Tübingen*)

**Reich, Kerstin** (*Universität Tübingen*)

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### The Development of 'Concepts of Crime' Among Children and Juveniles

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In this qualitative study the Tübingen research team aimed at analysing the subjective representations of crime respectively criminality among young persons between 5 and 15 years of age. We also looked for different ways and means by which the acquisition of those concepts of crime may have been determined or shaped in the developmental process. Also concepts of good vs. evil or right vs. wrong were addressed during 46 group discussions and 76 in-depth interviews with girls and boys from different ethnic backgrounds. In addition several parents, kindergarten-educators, and teachers were approached and asked to tell about their impression of how present-day young persons develop moral/legal consciousness and their knowledge of respectively attitudes towards crime and criminality. Eventually a short psychological inventory was being administered. The presentation will deal with the main results, in particular looking at similarities between boys and girls on the one hand, young persons from different ethnic origin on the other hand.

**Killett, Anne** (*University of East Anglia*)

**Poland, Fiona** (*University of East Anglia*)

**Boswell, Gwyneth** (*University of East Anglia*)

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### Negotiating evidence from the streets: Evaluating a multi-agency prostitution strategy in Ipswich

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A high-profile strategy to remove on-street sex working in an English town demanded a high level of co-operation between local agencies and local residents. The particular circumstances of Ipswich, the major town of a largely rural county, in responding to the murders of five women in 2 months, helped generate unexpected coalitions between different groups, and afforded an opportunity to focus considerable energy onto an issue that had been of great concern to the public for many years. The small multi-disciplinary team commissioned to evaluate the early implementation of the strategy took up Hester and Westmarland's (2004) challenge about finding relevant data by which to evaluate effectiveness. This paper will examine the strengths and limitations of case study methodology in the evaluation, which used a nested case study design. The authors will argue that use of an in-depth, engaged methodology affords a detailed and nuanced examination of the complex and inter-relating issues of substance misuse, youth at risk, community safety and sex as a commodity in a particular location from which more general lessons can be learned about the exercise of community justice.

**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

**Pina da Silva, Miriam** (*University of Zürich*)

**Egli, Nicole** (*University of Lausanne*)

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### How effective are drug substitution programs in reducing re-offending?

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A systematic review has been conducted under the auspices of Campbell Collaboration to assess the effects of drug prescription and substitution programs on criminal behaviour among program participants. To be included in this review, studies had to assess the extent of offending before and after the beginning of drug substitution. They also needed to follow up a control group receiving no or some alternative treatment. Some preliminary conclusions regarding the effects of substitution programs will be presented.



**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

**Gillieron, Gwladys** (*University of Zürich*)

**Villard, Françoise** (*University of Lausanne*)

**Poglia, Clara** (*University of Lausanne*)

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### **A randomized trial comparing community service with short-term imprisonment: Long-time effects on re-offending and social integration**

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A randomized trial about alternative sentences was conducted in the Canton of Vaud (Switzerland) from 1993 to 1995 and first evaluated in 1997. 123 defendants sentenced to a short custodial term (of a maximum of 14 days) were randomly assigned to serve their sentence either as community service or in prison. The first evaluation showed higher re-offending rates among ex-prisoners than among those assigned to community service, but no difference concerning social integration. A second evaluation, conducted in 2006 used police files, criminal records and data from the International Revenue Service. Although not statistically significant, the results suggest that re-offending was more common among ex-prisoners during the first five years and lower during later years. Besides re-offending, ex-prisoners had married more often, complied better with tax regulations, and did not fare worse regarding employment history. Thus, the results of the second evaluation do not confirm the idea that short custodial sanctions are harmful when compared to community service.

**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

**Maljevic, Almir** (*University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina*)

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### **Juveniles from Balkan countries in Switzerland compared to Juveniles in Bosnia-Herzegovina - Imported or home-made problems?**

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Research has shown that young immigrants often have higher delinquency and violence rates than their non-immigrant peers. Following the tradition of culture conflict theory, such differences have often been attributed to intrinsic differences between cultures. The ISRD-2, conducted in Switzerland (with a high proportion of juveniles from former Yugoslavia) and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, allows to test this hypothesis. According to the data, juveniles from ex-Yugoslavia have indeed higher violence rates than juveniles of Swiss background. However, the ISRD-2 data for Bosnia-Herzegovina do not show higher rates of juvenile delinquency and violence in that country. Therefore, it is assumed that the reason for the disproportionate involvement in crime among juveniles from the Balkan region in Switzerland (and possibly in other Western European countries) is related to the migration process rather than to characteristics of the culture of their region of origin.

**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

**Markwalder, Nora** (*University of Zürich*)

**Dilitz, Carine** (*University of Lausanne*)

**Walser, Simone** (*University of Zürich*)

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### **Homicide and Suicide in Switzerland from 1980 to 2004: Study on forensic medicine, police and court files**

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The present study is based on a national data base enclosing all homicide and 10 of the suicide cases in Switzerland over the last twenty years. The presentation will include key findings of our study, which consist in an analysis of sociodemographic characteristics of suicides as well as homicide offenders and their victims, their medical and legal background plus the characteristics of the act itself. Due to the unusual high number of homicides followed by the suicide of the offender in Switzerland, a special emphasis will be made on this particular offender group.

**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

**Walser, Simone** (*University of Zürich*)

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### **Situational Factors of Juvenile Delinquency**

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Results of a study about situational factors of juvenile delinquency in Switzerland are presented. Data has been collected with an online-questionnaire among 15 to 16 year old students. The presentation will indicate situational factors related to different areas such as family, circle of friends, leisure activities, school etc. that could influence committing a crime, i.e. structures that offer the opportunity for a crime. Furthermore results of the circumstances that go along with delinquent behaviour will be presented. A detailed analysis regarding locality, time of day, committing crimes in groups or under the influence of alcohol or drugs as well as motives provides an overview about the circumstances of and possible differences between different types of crime.

**Kingston, Natasha** (*University of Bath*)

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### **Are new criminal organisations equal opportunity employers? The case of women in the Sacra Corona Unita**

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When one takes a cursory glance at the expansive yet disparate narrative history of the organised crime phenomenon, we may observe a patriarchal problem consisting of male-dominated organisations and based upon masculine rituals and traditions. These so-called 'men of honour' are bound together not only by gender, but by kinship ties and shared cultural values, but can this brand of crime extend to the 'fairer sex'; what ever happened to the 'women of honour'? Whilst women are of course no strangers to crime, committing some 20 of offences in the UK (NSO, 2002), we simply do not associate them with the traditional criminal syndicates such as the Sicilian Cosa Nostra, the Chinese Triads or the Japanese Yakuza. However, as, in the advent of globalisation in a post-communist world, we have witnessed the emergence of modern, distinct organised crime groups, the question of gender is raised. As women appear to have a more important and visible role, acting not simply as messengers and debt-collectors as in the past, we can see examples of active and powerful members, albeit not officially affiliated, but nonetheless present within the organisations. Using the Apulian organisation the Sacra Corona Unita as a case study, I will analyse and explain the role of gender in organised crime today, looking to the past, present and future in an attempt to assess the significance of women to the phenomenon in an attempt to decide if new criminal organisations are, indeed, equal opportunity employers.

**Kintrea, Keith** (*University of Glasgow*)

**Bannister, Jon** (*University of Glasgow*)

**Pickering, Jon** (*University of Glasgow*)

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### **'It's An Area: We all Represent It': Exploring Young People's Territorial Behaviour in British Cities**

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Some recent accounts of violence among young people in British cities has identified the territorial activities of youth gangs as an underlying factor. But there is also a broader concern that territorial behaviour may be substantially disadvantageous to young people's life chances. This paper is based on a new research which focuses on territorial behaviour among young people in disadvantaged areas in six British cities. The work was supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and will be published in autumn 2008. It is based on qualitative research on the experiences of young people and of youth workers and other adults who are involved in community work aimed at combating problematic territoriality. In the paper we explore how territoriality originates within disadvantaged neighbourhoods and how territorial culture persists generationally. We look at what it means to be involved in a territorial group or gang, and what experiences and impacts result. We also consider the appropriateness of current responses. Our findings show territoriality to be something of a paradox. On one hand it is an expression of solidarity and place attachment, and it provides a reservoir of social capital for those who are involved. These are qualities of cohesive communities that policy makers have tried

to encourage. But on the other, for those who are tied up in it, it may cut them off from wider opportunities, for example, access to the labour market, education, leisure and social relationships, as well as foment violence.

**Kirkwood, Steve** (*Sacro*)

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### **The effectiveness of three Bail Supervision Services in Scotland**

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The effectiveness of three Bail Supervision Services in Scotland Abstract: The "prison crisis" - particularly the issue of prison overcrowding - has received much attention in recent years in the United Kingdom. In Scotland, this problem is being fed by the increasing use of custodial remand while accused await trial. This workshop presents evidence of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of three Bail Supervision Services run by the voluntary sector in Scotland as an alternative to custodial remand. It also explores the factors related to service users breaching the conditions of Bail Supervision and receiving a custodial sentence at the end of service. The results show that Bail Supervision can be cost effective - although this may not always be the case. Successful completion of Bail Supervision also seems to reduce the likelihood of service users receiving a custodial sentence. Factors such as drug misuse, accommodation, learning difficulties and the provision of support also impact on breach rates. The implications for policy and practice will be discussed.

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

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### **Decrease of Property Crime among Nordic Adolescents: Possible Explanations**

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The trends of self-reported delinquency are quite similar in the Nordic countries. Especially in Finland and Sweden, the trends are almost identical: theft offences and destruction of property have decreased while violent offending has remained relatively stable. The percentage of students who refrain from all types of crime has apparently been increasing since the early 1990s. Denmark also manifests analogous changes. Based on the Nordic ISRD-2 report and other sources, this paper discusses factors which may explain the decrease of adolescent crime in the Nordic area. These include demographic and cultural shifts, changes related to leisure time routine activities, and more proximate control and surveillance related factors.

**Kleemans, Edward R.** (*Research and Documentation Centre, WODC*)

**Van de Bunt, Henk G.** (*Erasmus University Rotterdam*)

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### **Organised Crime, Occupations and Opportunity**

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This paper elaborates upon occupations, work relations, work settings, and their connection with organised crime activities. The analysis is based upon data from 120 case studies from the Dutch Organised Crime Monitor, involving 1,623 suspects. The paper describes the different kinds of occupations encountered in cases of organised crime and the main characteristics of these occupations. Furthermore, the paper describes in more detail four cases of organised crime that illustrate the embeddedness of certain organised crime activities in work relations and work settings. Following Mars (1982), the paper analyses both the grid dimension and the group dimension of certain occupations and work settings. The paper concludes that social relations as well as settings and opportunity structures provide structure to the organisation of many forms of crime, including organised crime.

**Klima, Noel** (*Ghent University - IRCP*)

### **Vulnerability studies AND threat assessment on organised crime? Searching for docking points**

In this paper we will present a vulnerability approach on organised crime with regard to the opportunities provided to the environment namely economic sectors. The question is raised how this environmental opportunity based approach which is not focusing on the perpetrator, relates to threat assessments based on information about groups, individuals or networks. It will be explored where the vulnerability approach provides docking points for threat assessments with the aim to bring both approaches together in measuring organised crime.

**Klima, Noel** (*Ghent University - IRCP*)

### **Economy and organized crime: A vulnerability approach**

The link between economy and organized crime has been very often studied from the perpetrator's side relying on documentation of past events (e.g. police data). In this paper we will present a modified method to ascertain the vulnerability of sectors concerning organized crime by scanning the external and internal environment of licit economic sectors focusing on the opportunities provided. By applying this method it will be possible to detect loopholes in economic sectors which could be exploited by organized crime. And above that, the method will enable to seize the entrance gates to the sector by giving a scale of likelihood of a potential exploitation. In the line of criminal opportunity approaches the sector will be scanned as precise as possible by using different tools on micro, meso and macro levels to make up a picture of the sector and its weak points. The developed approach is part of a current research project measuring the dangerousness of organized crime to the transport, export-import and catering sector in Belgium.

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

### **Drug use trends in Russia**

Drug abuse is currently among the problems of the highest concern for the Russian society. Drug addiction annually claims about 70 thousand Russian lives. These are predominantly those of people aged under 30 (62-70). The drugs trade has been growing continuously on its highest-possible returns of up to 2,000. Negative trends in the sphere are: 1. Reduction of the introduction to the drugs threshold age from 15 to 12, proliferation of drug addiction among the school pupils; 2. More women are taking drugs. 3. Quicker, compared to other countries, transfer from recreational to heavy drugs; 4. Drugs are easier available to young people due to: Expansion of the drugs retail market; Liberalization of the national drugs policy; Welfare and borrowing capacity growth of the urban population; 5. Expansion of the drug users "social sphere" drugs are more commonly used by businessmen, art and show business elite. 6. Expansion of the drugs club and disco culture as a part of the recreational behavior model compliant with the current youth fashion. The following trends of involvement of the children into drug use can be identified. The first try circumstances have changed. Often, the first experience is not enjoyable but the child would try the drug for as long as it takes to experience the euphoria promised by mass media or friends. A close link between the alcohol and drugs intake has been detected the first drugs experience always occurs in the state of deep alcohol inebriation. The only defense factor is willingness to acquire solid tertiary education. Aggravation of the drugs scene results in rapid impoverishment of the Russian population strata as millions of the Russian families are brought to ruin by their drug-addicted members. Discussion of the drug addiction problem and identification of the drug consumption trends will assist in elaboration of the counter-measures given the experience of the drugs market counteraction in the European countries.

**Knapen, Marije** (Tilburg University)  
**Bahtiyar, Zarif** (Tilburg University)

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### **An analysis of minimum standards in pre-trial detention and the grounds for regular review in the Member States of the EU**

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The European Supervision Order aims at allowing people who are not resident in the EU country in which they have been arrested on suspicion of having committed a crime, to go back to their home member states. This group of people is currently often kept in pre-trial detention. Moreover, the different alternatives which exist within the judicial systems of the EU member states cannot (yet) be transposed across borders. This is a deficit, as it holds that people within the area of freedom, security and justice are treated unequally. Statistical data teach us that the number of pre-trial detainees is overall high but in some countries much higher than in others. Moreover, the grounds on which pre-trial detention may be imposed, the length of pre-trial detention, etcetera differ enormously between the member states. This will most probably invoke obstacles when the ESO is put into practice. That is why thorough research in this law field is indispensable. The purpose of our EU study, under supervision of Prof. Dr. Van Kalmthout is to collect concrete factual and statistical information on this issue. We would be very pleased to present our research results in a session. It enables us to debate about the subject and receive critical remarks on our research. During our presentation we will address specific results of our Eastern member states country reports. Thereby, we will point out the methodology we used and the pitfalls which we came across when conducting this research.

**Koemans, Monique** (University of Leiden)

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### **Constructing anti social behaviour policies**

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Recently new administrative measures aiming at tackling nuisance in the public domain that were introduced in the UK, are partly copied in the Netherlands. These new measures are praised by Dutch politicians as effective methods for reducing crime levels without bringing criminal law into play. At first glance these administrative measures like the ASBO indeed strive for tackling deviant behaviour without applying criminal law. However they can have unexpected and paradoxical consequences. British academics regularly criticise the ASBOs for potentially criminalising more day-to-day behaviour (net-widening). Also, the consequences of these administrative measures can be as far-reaching as the consequences of criminal sanctions, while the safeguards of due process are considerably less. In 2005 The Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern about this practice of the ASBOs. However, these possible negative effects and academic criticism are generally ignored by Dutch policy makers. The question is why? For answering this question the process of framing is taken as a point of departure. The problem of anti-social behaviour is perceived and as such is susceptible to framing and construal processes. By analysing what the ruling Dutch discourse is and describing the roles of the different parties (politicians and media) a picture can be drawn of the construction process of the problem of anti-social behaviour. Sometimes the framing of a problem is manipulated explicitly by one or more parties. Interesting would be to see if this is happening in the Netherlands as well.

**Krajewski, Krzysztof** (Jagiellonian University)

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### **Drugs Possession Cases in Courts in Krakow: Realities of Enforcing New, Tougher Laws in Poland**

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Possession of small quantities of drugs for own consumption remained in Poland for many years depenalised. In 2000 an amendment has been adopted under which possession of illicit drugs should be prosecuted independently of the quantity of the substance. The main argument behind this change constituted claim that dealers avoid punishment by possessing always small quantities only, and amendment was supposed to be directed against dealers and not users. A small study has been conducted in Krakow, involving analysis of 100 court files in drug possession cases. It shows that criminal justice system practice is quite different from what was, at least officially, intended. Law enforcement activities of the police are quite random, and concentrate

on petty users, possessing very small quantities of marihuana or amphetamine. Cases of possessing more substantial quantities held for dealing or trafficking purposes are very seldom. Sentencing patterns are not very harsh, as most accused are sentenced to fine or suspended sentence. However, such cases are dealt with by courts in a very simplified procedure. This is due to the fact that in most such cases evidence is clear. But it means that no information regarding the accused, including his/her drug problem, is being collected. In consequence criminal justice system concentrates in such cases on repression. Thinking in terms of education, prevention and treatment of such offenders is completely absent in judicial decisions. As a consequence neither existing possibilities for diversion of such offenders, nor for alternative measures (treatment instead of punishment), are used.

**Kunz, Franziska** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law*)

### **Economic Delinquency by the Elderly in Germany: Which Explanatory Concepts Hold? A Data-Based Comparison of Different Age Groups**

**Objectives:** Most European societies mature - mainly due to rising life expectancy and low or decreasing fertility rates. Information on the criminality of elder persons, therefore, are of growing importance. Despite this, crime committed by elder persons is still a widely neglected research area. The analysis suggested here for presentation is part of a dissertation project investigating this issue. The main questions addressed are: 1. How do the elderly differ from other age groups in terms of a) incidence and prevalence of economic delinquency, b) values, norms and beliefs, and c) factors influencing delinquency? 2. Are there differences within the elder age group depending on where the place of residence is located (urban, rural areas; Germany East/West)? Due to the limited data available the explanatory concepts used to explain (elderly) crime are restricted to anomie/strain, differential association and social capital/ bonds. Moreover, the impact of values, norms, and beliefs on criminal behaviour is assessed. **Data/methods:** Data from the European Social Survey (ESS) round 2 (2004) representing Germany are analyzed mainly by means of crosstabulation and multivariate linear regression models. Delinquency is measured by self-reports on economic offences including bribery and several types of fraud. Several indices are created in order to operationalize the research questions. **Results:** The results are discussed regarding the explanatory power of general criminological concepts. The need of both additional data and further analyses is sketched.

**Kupatadze, Alexander** (*St Andrews University*)

### **Political-criminal-business nexus in Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan: Comparative analysis**

The 'colored revolutions' (Rose Revolution in Georgia, 2003; Orange Revolution in Ukraine, 2004; Tulip Revolution in Kyrgyzstan, 2005.) in post-Soviet Eurasia raised much debate in international society and have been called democratic processes or anti-crime and anti-corruption movements. However the implications of the so-called 'revolutions' on organized crime in the three countries have been different. This paper is an attempt to explain the variations between the three cases. The crucial questions are why organized crime has got stronger in the post-revolutionary setting in Kyrgyzstan and why the reverse has happened in Georgia? What explains the relative 'stability' in Ukraine's underworld? How the criminal networks adopted to new circumstances in 'post-revolutionary setting' in the three countries? The paper concentrates on organized crime (by which I mean political-business-criminal nexus) in Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan and discusses the impact of the revolutions on this nexus. It is argued that several factors sustain or confront organized crime in 'post-revolutionary' setting, among them: the strength of political opposition to ruling regimes during the revolutions; the role of organized crime groups in 'revolutionary processes'; the influence 'old guard' in the 'post-revolutionary' setting; the intermingling of politics with business; stability of the political scene in the 'post-revolutionary' setting; the extent of state intervention in the process of re-distribution of spoils and other factors.

**Kury, Helmut** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Penal Law*)

### **Punitive attitudes and political culture: A comparison between Germany and the Ukraine**

Over recent years in most western countries we have seen the development of more punitive attitudes and especially tougher laws and more severe punishment. The best example seems to be the USA. The former Soviet countries had before the political change a severe system of punishment, long and high incarceration rates, most had also the death penalty. The same time they had a relatively low rate of registered crimes. The political elite suggested that harsh punishment is necessary to control and reduce crime. Against this background attitudes to punishment are in comparison to western countries relatively harsh. People 'learned' that harsh punishment is important for the domestic security of a country. Data from a comparative survey, done with the same questionnaire about attitudes to punishment, fear of crime and victimization are presented. The results are discussed against the background of different penal cultures in the two countries.

**Lafrenz, Bianca** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law*)

### **Suicide Notes of Murderers - An Analysis of Familial Homicide-Suicide Cases in Germany**

Homicides followed by the suicide of the perpetrator (hereafter HS) are a rare yet very serious form of interpersonal violence which occurs mainly in partnerships and families. Thus, most HS cases constitute a 'family matter'. The study of familial homicide suicides (hereafter FHS) in Germany combines a micro-level, psychological approach with a macro-level, sociological approach. The psychological approach includes the analysis of prosecution files and in-depth interviews with surviving perpetrators of HS about the context, antecedences and personality dimensions of these events. The joint aim of both research disciplines is to improve the understanding of the causes and 'risk factors' of FHS. In around one third of FHS cases a suicide note is left behind. This paper presents the first findings on self-representation, motives and accusations of perpetrators made in the suicide notes.

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

### **Media's use of and journalists' views on corruption**

The paper presents some results of a project referring among others to the processing of corruption scandals in the media outlet and the views of journalists about this issue in Greece. The analysis will show how certain cases was used by the Press and radio as a news story, valuable for its threshold and personalization, whereby reflexivity of the term was non existent. Corruption is described as social illness, the curing of which needs the commitment of the whole society. Therefore, the particularities of the issue in the social, political and cultural structure of Greece remain obscure. The interviewees reject these assumptions, regarding the phenomenon as 'social, political and cultural', with ranging seriousness. The effects of the first reaction in reproducing everyday theories and stereotypes affecting citizens, as well as the discourse of the second having in its core the role of economic and political groups will be analyzed.

**Lappi-Seppälä, Tapio** (*National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland*)

### **Explaining Differences in Penal Severity - A Cross-Comparative Perspective**

The paper explores explanations for differences in penal severity in industrialized countries. The analyses include cross-sectional and trend analyses taking account of a large number of factors related to crime; social, economic, and political factors; and public sentiments. Major findings include: Differences in imprisonment rates cannot be explained by differences in crime. Penal severity instead is closely associated with public sentiments (fears, levels of trust, and punitivity), the extent of welfare provision, differences in income equality, and political culture. The Scandinavian penal model, for example, has its roots in a consensual and corporatist political culture, high levels of social trust and political legitimacy, and a strong welfare state. The paper aims also to proceed behind these statistical associations to explain, why and how traits in political culture, contents of welfare policy, and differences in public sentiments are conducive to penal policies. Alongside these, attention is reserved to other factors such as demographics, differences in media culture, judicial and legal traditions and the roles of professional elites. Much of the analysis is based on quantitative data from international surveys. Survey data for crime and social sentiments comes mainly from the International Crime Victimization Surveys, European Social Surveys and World Values Surveys. Data for social, economic and political indicators come mainly from OECD, Eurostat, United Nations and from the European Union System of Social Indicators. The Council of Europe Sourcebooks provides the basis for reported crime and prison statistics, complemented by national statistics from different countries.

**Larrauri, Elena** (*Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona*)

**Varona, Daniel** (*University of Girona*)

### **Public opinion is not the problem: The role of experts in Spanish penal reforms.**

The goal of this paper is two-fold: first to understand the processes and causes that have driven Spain to a 'punitive turn' similar to that experienced in most west European democracies. For this purpose, we will analyze the relation of crime to public opinion in Spain (LaFree,2002). In this context we will show the Spanish tendencies for public opinion regarding concern of crime and attitudes to punishment. We will then discuss the relevance of public opinion for levels of punitiveness, as measured in salience of crime and incarceration rates. We will then argue that punitiveness is best understood, not as a consequence of public opinion, but mainly as a consequence of 'structural vulnerability of criminal justice to the political process' (Zimring/Johnson,2007). Secondly we will try to take a position between the proposal of turning power to the experts or advancing forms of deliberative democracy (Green, 2006; Loader, 2008).

**Larrauri, Elena** (*Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona*)

### **Educational programs for persons convicted of gender violence in Spain**

This paper deals with educational programs imposed to people sentenced for an offence of gender violence. It reports the introduction of this new community sentence in the Spanish penal system since June 2005. It provides a summary description of its legal regulation, with an emphasis on the compulsory character and the definition of this sanction as an educational program (versus treatment). It provides some data of its implementation by the Catalan administration, and it ends with some thoughts about the institutions that deliver these programs, especially their private character and their difficulties in dealing with diversity issues, including those relating to migration.



**Lebov, Korin** (*Scottish Government/SCCJR*)

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## **Human Trafficking in Scotland**

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This paper outlines the results of research recently carried out to determine the nature and extent of human trafficking in Scotland. It attempts to construct an up-to-date account of the problem at a national and local level, drawing on police intelligence, along with data collected by victim care agencies (both those directly and indirectly associated with the phenomenon), and includes an examination of the challenges for policy, policing and victim care.

**Leman-Langlois, Stephane** (*Université de Montréal*)

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## **The Impact of Videosurveillance on the Social Construction of Security**

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Presents a study of social representations of order and security within a group of ordinary citizens in a neighbourhood where police cameras have recently been installed. So far, CCTV and other modes of surveillance have been studied from the standpoint of their efficiency against crime, with concerns for statistical reduction in various forms of crime, or increase of arrests of offenders, as well as issues of spacial displacement of offences or distribution of deterrence benefits. This study takes an essentially unbeaten path and focuses on the cognitive effects of surveillance, specifically, police video surveillance, on those who find themselves under its gaze during significant portions of their daily activities (mostly, those who work or live in areas covered by the cameras). Arguably, this is not the population targeted for police surveillance, but the potential (direct and indirect) victims of the crimes cameras are meant to deter. In other words, from a policing standpoint, cameras are 'watching over them' rather than 'watching them', since criminality is deemed to be the product of outsiders invading their space (drug dealers, prostitutes, organised crime types). Our observations are that citizens do not feel safer, think cameras have replaced physical police presence and that dealers have moved from the open street into apartment buildings.

**Leonardsen, Dag** (*Lillehammer University College*)

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## **Crime prevention in Japan: Evidence based or cosmetic fallacy?**

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Due to surprisingly low crime rates, Japan has been regarded as criminology's exceptional. According to official statistics, this situation has changed since the end of the 20th century. Ordinary citizens, the media, and the political establishment, have for some years in chorus complained about the new crime situation. Consequently, "fear of crime" is high on the political agenda. Referring to quantitative as well as qualitative changes in the crime picture it seems that Japan has lost its status as the positive, aberrant case. This article gives a brief overview in support of a real crime increase in Japan before addressing the main research topic: how does the Japanese political system (i.e. the Ministry of Justice) interpret the alleged new crime situation? What kind of approach do they take to bringing Japan back to its former position, as "the darling of criminologists"? In conclusion, the official strategy might be accused of coming close to what has been called "the cosmetic fallacy" thesis within criminology, even though such a statement is not unequivocal. Nevertheless, in this article it is argued that "administrative criminology" will have a better chance of succeeding in Japan than in the West, due to cultural values stressing (acceptance of) guidance and adaptation. However, this positive attainment will most probably come at the price of increased retreatism in various forms. "Low crime - high depression" society encapsulates in a concise phrase the possible future of crime in Japan.

**Letman, Sloan** (*American Intercontinental University*)

**Duggins, Alison** (*St. Leo University*)

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### **Perspectives on the Death Penalty**

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Capital Punishment, also called the death penalty, is the execution of convicted criminals by the state as punishment for crimes known as capital crimes. The death penalty today is for those individuals who committed crimes such as murder, espionage, treason, and in some cases violation of military laws. In some countries rape, adultery, and sodomy carry the death penalty. Is the death penalty a deterrent for crimes of just a means to an end? Should we have a moratorium on the death penalty? What are the implications for the general society and the local community?

**Levan, Véronique** (*CESDIP - CNRS*)

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### **Fear of crime and the elderly: When invisibility matters**

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Technologies of reassurance have proliferated to a great extent, especially where they are the most needed, based on theoretical assumptions about social groups' cultural sensibilities to crime. The elderly have thus legitimately been the focus of much political attention regarding violence prevention notably, in the last few decades. This prevailing victim-oriented perspective has been more than favorable to the potential development of their natural (or indogenous) surveillance skills. Drawing on the preliminary and partial results of a Canadian post-doctoral research conducted in 2007, I attempt to put into question the rationale for enhancing visibility for preventive purposes through the use of cameras. This applies to the specific situation when the majority of residents of the targeted social complex has a very limited spatial mobility due to ageing and is in the meantime allowed access to the CCTV images. Does visibility matter when lack of social cohesion exacerbates fear? How does the process of "over-exposition" interact with the diverse socializing practices of the elderly? Between May and July 2007, 36 semi-structured interviews were conducted with tenants and key local stakeholders and observation methods were used in a public housing neighbourhood for the elderly, located in the French-speaking southern district of Montréal.

**Lewis, Chris** (*University of Portsmouth*)

**Barclay, Gordon** (*Home Office, UK*)

**Harrendorf, Stefan** (*Universität Göttingen*)

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### **Court Sentences in the European Sourcebook - Changes and First Results**

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The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics in its convictions chapter not only provided data on the number of court convictions, but also on the kind of sanction imposed. However, in its first and second editions, the Sourcebook used only simple categorisation. In the third edition, data collection in the convictions chapter was restricted and data on sanctions and measures were not collected. For the present edition, data collection on sanctions has resumed with an improved and expanded questionnaire. More detailed sanction tables have been introduced, and sanctions imposed on minors are registered separately for the first time. The presentation will feature a short methodological overview of the updated convictions chapter. First results for the new edition, covering the years 2000 – 2007, will be presented. We will focus on sanctions and measures and will also assess the newly introduced changes based on the results of data collection.

**Liebling, Alison** (*University of Cambridge*)

### **Unequal misery in prison**

Loic Wacquant has provided an important analysis of the 'expansion of the penal treatment of misery' in Europe and the US. Close observation shows that within this expanding scene, lack of fairness within prison plays a key role in aggravating the pains and miseries of prison life for men and for women. Apart from the problems of excessive use of custody and unequal enforcement, uneven punishment and suffering occur within prisons. This paper provides an account of the levels and nature of distress in 12 local prisons for men and women. One prison was more 'survivable' than the others. Levels of distress among prisoners were generally extremely high, but they also varied among establishments in ways that could not be accounted for by individual characteristics alone. These variations were systematically related to suicide rates and to important features of the prison regime such as: safety, culture, and staff-prisoner relationships. These empirical facts tell us a great deal about the nature of the prison experience, the differences between prisons, and the inadequacy of our assumptions about just uses of the prison.

**Liem, Marieke** (*University of Utrecht*)

**Deerenberg, Ingeborg** (*Statistics Netherlands*)

**Nieuwbeerta, Paul** (*NSCR*)

### **Homicide followed by Suicide: A Comparison with both Homicide and Suicide**

Homicide-suicide is a rare yet very serious form of interpersonal violence which mainly occurs within families. Within criminology both homicide and suicide are considered as antagonistic expressions of human aggression. It remains a puzzle, however, which factors distinguish homicide-suicides from other homicides and other suicides. Although previous research has mapped the epidemiology of homicide-suicide in several countries, so far no study has compared homicide-suicide to both homicide and suicide. This study aims to outline the differences and similarities between these forms of lethal violence on the basis of national homicide, suicide and homicide-suicide data. A newly created database including all 103 homicide-suicides that occurred in the Netherlands in the period 1992-2006 were compared to 4.074 homicides and 17.751 suicides occurring in the same period. Homicide-suicides differed from both homicide and suicide in location, modus operandus and demographic characteristics of perpetrators and victims. Findings indicate that homicide-suicide cannot easily be equated with either homicide or suicide, thereby constituting a unique type of lethal violence.

**Lila, Marisol** (*University of Valencia*)

**Gracia, Enrique** (*University of Valencia*)

**Herrero, Juan** (*University of Oviedo*)

### **Are dispositional factors explanations for external attributions of responsibility and minimization among male batterers?**

Men arrested and condemned for intimate partner violence assaults tend to use external attributions to justify their behavior and tend to minimize the severity of their violent acts. Some studies suggest that dispositional factors, such as narcissism, antisocial tendencies, and self-esteem, may explain the attribution of responsibility biases (e.g., low levels of self-attribution of blame, victim blaming, and self-defense) and the high levels of minimization observed among male batterers. In order to test this hypothesis, in the present study, we first use two-step cluster analyses to classify batterers based on their levels of minimization and their attributions of responsibility and, second, we analyze the differences between these groups in three dispositional factors (Narcissism, Antisocial tendencies, and Self-esteem). Participants were 110 male batterers attending to the first assessment session of a court mandated batterer intervention program in the community. Analyses allowed us to identify two groups of batterers based on their different levels of self-attribution of blame, victim blaming, self-defense, and minimization. ANOVA's results yielded no differences between the two groups of batterers in the dispositional factors analyzed. Alternative explanation for attribution of responsibility biases and minimization among male batterers are discussed.

**Lindsay, Jennifer** (*Falkirk Social Work Department, UK*)

**Gibson, Lynn** (*University of Stirling*)

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### **Groupwork as a means of addressing offending: The experiences of young people and social care workers**

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Young people who display offending behaviour are amongst the most vulnerable individuals in society. This presentation reports on a study with several young people who have been involved with social work services and explores how groupwork can be used as a means of supporting them to reduce involvement in offending. It researches the experiences of young people and social care workers involved in groupwork. Analyses of reports from the young people involved, as well as reports from a range of experienced group workers will be presented. The group itself dealt with a range of issues related to offending and societal engagement while involving local resources such as the local football team. Groupwork emerges as centrally placed to address the multiple needs of young people who offend. They reported that it was a means of support that was comfortable for them and which seemed to provide a sense of belonging - crucial in a society which demonises young people. Furthermore, groupwork (through enhancing the identities and power of its group members) helped challenge the negative labelling forced upon young people who offend. Lastly, through helping group members to take personal responsibility for their behaviour, to develop social skills, through providing motivation to desist and reckoning with the force of natural peer groups, groupwork made important steps to reduce offending. The beneficial properties of groupwork rely on skilled facilitators who can monitor individual and group needs, set explicit boundaries regarding offending and communicate respect. However, groupwork alone cannot 'solve' offending behaviour. This requires multi-modal support and a commitment at a political level.

**Lippens, Valesca** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

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### **Masculinities and criminal(ized) behavior**

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Why are men's crime rates so high compared to women's? Starting from the genderratio problem, this paper focuses on gender as an explanation for criminalized behaviour. To deal with this question, we will focus on James Messerschmidt's (1993, 1997) 'masculinity thesis'. Although this approach is very appealing from a theoretical point of view, we would like to empirically test the theory of 'doing gender' in order to further elaborate it in a Belgian context. Developing his theoretical framework, Messerschmidt himself uses the method of life history. Trying to test the 'doing gender hypothesis' in Belgium, we are planning to work on narratives of inmates in order to reconstruct their crime histories in context. However, from a methodological point of view, we would like to raise the question whether the method of life histories is the most accurate to study this hypothesis.

**Liu, Jianhong** (*University of Macau*)

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### **Fear of crime and the social context of contemporary urban China**

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Previous research in the West has established major socio-demographic correlates of fear of crime. The interpretation of these correlates is typically based on the concept of physical or social vulnerability of individuals. These correlates are implicitly regarded as invariant to social or community contexts, reflecting universal human behavioral patterns. The present study argues that social change may alter patterns of perceptions associated with fear among socio-demographic groups, thus affecting socio-demographic correlates of fear of crime. We explore how social changes in China have created a generational gap that influences the effects of age and education on fear of crime. The study finds that, in contrast with the well-established patterns in Western communities, the young and educated exhibit a higher level of fear of crime in urban China than their counterparts. The study also finds that consistent with Western literature, females are fearful and that personal victimization experience increases the level of fear. We discuss the social and community processes that produce these interesting patterns.

**Lomell, Heidi Mork** (*University of Oslo*)

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## **Making sense of numbers: Crime statistics as a source of knowledge and a tool of governance**

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In his book 'Making crime count', Kevin Haggerty states that 'numbers cannot tell a story on their own, they must be actively given a voice by others'. Numbers describing crimes are no exception. Numerical crime data have been essential in both the theoretical and historical development of criminology, being variously seen as measures of crime, measures of the activity of the criminal justice system, or as fictional constructs. However, crime numbers are not only important in academic discourses, they are also actively used by criminal justice agencies such as the police, where they have been surrounded by similar, but also somewhat different discourses. In my paper I will present the discourses that have dominated the presentation of crime numbers in the Oslo Police annual reports from 1950 to 2007. One major finding is how underlying socio-economic causes influencing the crime rate vanish from the reports. The police gradually replaces society as the main actor that influences the crime rate. In the 'audit society', where crime numbers are used as a performance indicator, the numbers are interpreted as evidence of effective 'or ineffective' policing. The analysis of the annual reports highlights how the discourses surrounding crime numbers are always part of ideologies of governance. While Quetelet saw crime statistics as an indicator of society's well-being, the view that in recent years has emerged in the criminal justice system, is to see crime statistics as a thermometer of organizational well-being.

**Lösel, Friedrich** (*University of Cambridge, Institute of Criminology*)

**Bender, Doris** (*University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany*)

**Fehn, Jörg** (*University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany*)

**Schulze, Verena** (*University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany*)

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## **Long-term Follow up of School Bullies: Social and Personality Development from Age 15 to 25 Years**

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Many studies have addressed the forms, prevalence, origins, and prevention of school bullying. However, most research is cross-sectional or covers relatively short time periods only. This paper presents data on the long-term development of bullies and victims after their first investigation at age 15 years. From a large study on school bullying and delinquency ( $n = 1,163$ ; Lösel & Bliesener, 2003) a selected sample of 63 males were re-assessed at age 24.6 years. The bullies differed in many aspects from the development of former victims and normal students. They had more problems in their school career, at work, and in close relationships. They exhibited more violent crime, substance abuse, and an overall more deviant life style. Clinical assessments using SKID-II and the Screening Version of the Psychopathy Checklist revealed that bullies showed a stronger tendency to antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy. The characteristics of victims were less stable. Overall, the study suggests that school bullying is a strong risk marker for a long-term antisocial development. Consequences for school-related theoretical concepts and interventions are discussed.

**Lösel, Friedrich** (*University of Cambridge, Institute of Criminology*)

**Schmucker, Martin** (*University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany*)

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## **Beyond Programmes: Outcome Differences Between Cognitive-Behavioural Programmes of Sexual Offender Treatment**

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Systematic reviews on the outcomes of sexual offender treatment have repeatedly shown that there is a large variation in effect sizes, not only across but also within specific types of programmes. The present paper addresses this issue drawing on the data from a comprehensive, international meta-analysis of controlled evaluations that revealed hormonal and cognitive-behavioural programmes as being relatively effective (Lösel & Schmucker, 2005). However, even among studies evaluating rather similar cognitive-behavioural programmes there is considerable effect size heterogeneity. A detailed investigation in this subset of studies shows similar moderators as in the more comprehensive analysis across programmes (e.g., methodological variables, dropout,

treatment settings). However, the differences are not as clear-cut as in the moderator analysis across programme types. The analysis shows a substantial lack of more specific information on the treatment concept or treatment implementation, as well as insufficient differentiation between offender groups. In addition, methodological variables such as sample size seem to overshadow differences between programmes or offender groups. The discussion addresses consequences of these findings for both practice and future research. More detailed and replicated evaluations as well as more specific research syntheses seem to be crucial for an evidence-based treatment of sexual offenders.

**Lowe, Trudy** (*Cardiff University*)

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### **From Reassurance to Co-Production: A Case Study**

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The opening years of the 21st Century have witnessed rising levels of concern about and fear of crime amongst the United Kingdom's general populace, despite a continued fall in aggregate recorded crime figures nationwide. The apparent mis-match between public perceptions of neighbourhood security and actual victimisation risk, the so-called 'Reassurance Gap', gave rise to the National Reassurance Policing Programme and subsequently to a new model for community policing based on a co-production 'hub'. This paper outlines the development of the Neighbourhood Policing Model and describes how one UK police force have successfully moved from community engagement aimed at reassurance, to citizen-driven local policing priorities. Drawing on empirical data, the paper goes on to illustrate how the development of working partnerships with local communities can redress the balance between formal and informal social control within neighbourhoods.

**Lucia Esseiva, Sonia** (*University of Lausanne*)

**Gatti, Uberto** (*Section of Criminology and Forensic Psychiatry, Genoa*)

**Egli, Nicole** (*University of Lausanne*)

**Aebi, Marcelo** (*University of Lausanne*)

**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

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### **Investigation of salient differences between Italian and Swiss data**

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Italy and Switzerland have participated in the international self-reported delinquency survey (ISRD2) in 2006 using an identical questionnaire. The sample involves more than 9'000 pupils attending the 7th to the 9th grade (13-16 years old). Our presentation will examine the differences between Italy and Switzerland with respect to a few important variables, such as family composition, relationship with parents, time spent with parents, parental supervision, leisure, feeling of discrimination, attitude to violence and self control. These variables show that Italian and Swiss pupils have different social and cultural contexts, as well as divergent opinions on some crucial subjects, such as the use of violence in certain circumstances. In a second step, it is shown that notwithstanding these initial differences, the impact of most of the selected variables on juvenile delinquency is similar between the two countries.

**Lucia Esseiva, Sonia** (*University of Lausanne*)

**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

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### **Bullying in Switzerland**

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Although bullying in schools is not a new phenomenon, little research on this subject has been carried out in Switzerland. Bullying is defined as the repeated exposure of a pupil to negative acts perpetrated by one or more other pupils. These negative acts can be of various forms: physical contacts, insults, rumours running on the victim or exclusion of a group. Systematic research began early 1970s in Sweden, and the literature shows that bullying does a significant amount of harm, leading to deviant behaviours or to delinquency. The present study proposes to analyse bullying in Swiss schools. More than 4000 pupils of age 14-16 participated to a self-reported delinquency survey. Our results show that individual variables such as social control, attitude to violence and self control are significantly correlated with being a bully. Multivariate analysis carried out using

multiple correspondence followed by linear discriminant analysis show an effect of school related variables on bullying. A multilevel approach has then been used in order to evaluate the influence of the school on bullying. This analysis of contextual influences yields complementary and relevant information regarding bullying. Thus, our presentation will focus on variables linked to the school such as tracks, attitude of the school when aggression between pupils happens and insecurity at school.

**Luptakova, Marina** (*Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague*)

### **International Labour Migration and Transcultural Criminality, with Ukrainian Labour Migration as an Example**

The Czech Republic is among the countries with the highest annual growth of foreign labour migration. In 1994, temporary visas and long-term residence permits were granted to 104,000 foreign citizens, and in 2007, over 300,000 foreigners were permanently residing in the Czech Republic. Since 1996, the five countries whose citizens represent the largest number of migrants to the Czech Republic have remained the same. Of those, Ukraine is the leader, with 32 of officially registered foreigners; Slovakia is next, with 18; followed by Vietnam with 13; Poland with 7; and Russia with 6. At this time, 5.8% of all crimes in the Czech Republic is committed by foreigners, which means that the ratio between the percentage of crimes committed by foreign citizens and the share of foreigners in the composition of the country's population is more than double. It should be noted that the most serious crimes, as murders, intentional bodily harm, robberies and racketeering are committed predominantly by citizens of Ukraine and Russian-speaking migrants from the former Soviet Republics. Representatives of criminal structures who are recruited from among the immigrants from the former USSR bring with them their specific behaviour patterns, which subsequently infiltrate the Czech society. This is totally different legal culture, which is imposed on the local population by a great number of ex-convicts with long criminal records, resulting in the establishment of well-functioning network of "consumer relationships" which provides an extensive framework for the functioning of black economy.

**Luypaert, Heidi** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

### **Self-report survey on juvenile delinquency: Critiques & bottlenecks**

In Belgium, official judicial statistics on juvenile delinquency were for the last 25 years non-existent. Only recently, the National Institute of Criminology and Criminalistics (NICC) developed a new statistical source on prosecuted minors, which opens a new future to the quantitative analysis of juvenile delinquency in Belgium. A classical critique of official statistics consist in the fact that they 'measure' the activities of prosecution and registration by the juvenile justice system, rather than the 'reality' of youth crime. Halfway the 20th century a new instrument to measure delinquency was developed and is used in different European countries: self-report surveys. Although some self-report surveys have been carried out in Belgium, most of them were isolated studies. Belgium lacks a sound and well founded self-report instrument that enables a systematic analysis of the Belgian phenomenon of juvenile delinquency. As a consequence, confrontation of official data on prosecuted juveniles with self-reported delinquency becomes speculative. Moreover, a European or international comparative analysis is impossible. However, self-report instruments are confronted with scientific critiques and methodological standards. A new Belgian research project (financed by the Belgian Federal Science Policy Office) has started to elaborate a self-report instrument to enable an analysis of the characteristics of juvenile delinquent behaviour in Belgium. This paper will present an overview of (inter)national methodological critiques and how these will be taken into account in this Belgian study.

**Machado, Carla** (*University of Minho, Portugal*)

**Castanheira, Helena** (*Boston University, USA*)

**Salmberg, Mathilde** (*Georgetown University, USA*)

**Leembruggen-Kallberg, Elisabeth** (*Azusa College, Free University Amsterdam*)

**Whitely, Michael**

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### European perspectives on the reconstruction of security after 9/11

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Participants from European countries with different histories of involvement in terrorism (Portugal, Germany, Sweden, Spain, and Northern Ireland) provided quantitative and qualitative responses to the Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression Scale (Malley-Morrison et al, 2005). Their responses to three items - 'Sometimes a country has the right to ignore international human rights agreements', 'Sometimes the heads of a government have the right to kill innocent civilians in order to fight international terrorism' and 'The government has the right to order the torture of prisoners in time of war' were analyzed and compared, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Preliminary results suggest that, while the overall tendency is to deny the right to ignore international treaties, torture prisoners or kill civilians, a significant percentage of the participants consider those acts as acceptable under some circumstances. These justifications were typically based on the reinterpretation of governmental violence as necessary for the greater good, through a discourse that represents violence as something neutral, unemotional and altruistic. Targets of governmental violence are, on the other side, either represented as evil and guilty or omitted in the discourse, becoming invisible, as well as their suffering.

**Mackenzie, Simon** (*University of Glasgow - SCCJR*)

**Hamilton-Smith, Niall** (*University of Stirling - SCCJR*)

**Lebov, Korin** (*Scottish Government - SCCJR*)

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### The challenges of producing a risk assessment tool for organised crime

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A risk assessment tool for organised crime needs to accommodate or resolve a range of well-known ambiguities in the concept of 'organised crime'. It must negotiate the overlaps, and gaps between, conceptions of dangerous groups, vulnerable markets, and types of harm caused. The ultimate goal of many risk assessment tools in this field is to achieve a relatively straightforward mechanism for ranking organised crime threats, so that police analysts can apply the tool to available data and produce a score which will aid in the strategic and tactical deployment of police resources. In this way, police can be confident they are matching their responses to the most serious people and threats. This paper will review the ideas underpinning a risk assessment tool for organised crime and discuss some of the key conceptual decisions that are made in designing such a tool.

**Maguire, Niamh** (*Waterford Institute of Technology*)

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### Judicial Punitiveness, Persistence and Prison Trends: Understanding the Relationship Between Sentencing and Prison Use in Ireland

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In criminological literature, the concept of 'punitiveness' is frequently employed to explain a multitude of recent developments in penalty ranging from the revival of boot camps, to three-strikes laws, up to and including mass imprisonment. In Ireland, the concept of 'punitiveness' has also been invoked to explain, amongst other things, certain trends in the use of imprisonment. One such trend is the relatively high proportion of petty offenders imprisoned for short periods of time in Ireland. It is claimed that Irish judges use prison excessively, especially for minor offences, and that this is caused by judicial punitiveness and by reluctance to use alternatives to prison. These claims are typically based on analyses of aggregate trends in imprisonment and alternatives to imprisonment rather than on an examination of sentencing law and practices. Drawing on research findings from an exploratory study of sentencing in Ireland, this paper argues that understanding the relationship between sentencing and prison use in Ireland is more complex than explanations based on the concept of judicial punitiveness allow. Although judicial punitiveness provides a conceptually neat explanation for the frequent use of prison for minor offences in Ireland, this paper argues that, when sentencing practices and the rationales behind them are examined, an alternative and more compelling explanation, based on the role played by cumulative sentencing, emerges.



**Maher, Jennifer** (*University of Glamorgan*)

### **The Use and Abuse of Animals in UK Youth Gangs**

Strong evidence exists in the US (Ascione, 1998, 2001, 2005) and UK (Oxford Centre for Animal Ethics, 2007) linking animal abuse to serious human violence (domestic violence, child abuse, organised crime and homicide) and anti-social behaviour. Little is understood about this relationship. Animals have long featured in a variety of organised criminal offences (e.g. illegal trade in exotic animals, dog fighting, drug dealing). In the UK, animal use and abuse (in particular, coverage of dangerous dog attacks) increasingly headlines in the media. In recent years, research has established that youth gangs do exist in the UK and have become an urgent social problem; due to their involvement in varying degrees of criminal and violent behaviour (Sharpe et al. 2006, Bennett and Holloway 2004). A link between animal abuse and gangs has been established, in part, by Hackett and Uprichard (2007) in a UK study that found animal abusers were distinct from non-abusers on seven characteristics, one of which was membership of a gang. Both animal abuse and youth gangs have received insufficient attention, and in fact, until recently have been explicitly excluded from UK criminological research. A better understanding of the role animals (as weapons, victims or offenders) play in the gang can assist in understanding both gang development and behaviour and youth involvement in animal abuse. This paper discusses the initial findings of a preliminary study which looks at the relationship between animal use and/or abuse amongst street youth groups and gangs in England and Wales.

**Maher, Jennifer** (*University of Glamorgan*)

### **The Development of UK Youth Gangs**

With the increasing media coverage and government attention to youth street crime and violence (e.g. homicide and weapon use), the UK gang debate no longer revolves around the question 'are there gangs in the UK?' - today it's 'how many, where, what type?'. Although the definitional debate may continue, it is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore that there is evidently a problem with youth gangs in the UK. How this development of youth gangs has taken place requires further attention. This paper argues that UK youth gangs have not suddenly appeared, but have gone through a process of development. Using a combination of literature, theory, and empirical research, this paper identifies a preliminary gang typology which helps explore this notion of gang development in the UK.

**Mahmoudi Janaki, Firouz** (*University of Tehran*)

### **A new strategy in Iranian penal policy: Decriminalization and Diversion**

Decriminalization and diversion in Iran is a new crime control strategy that is based on two grounds: (a) negative and unpleasant consequences of over-criminalization and the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of criminal process in preventing crimes; and (b) the Circumstances in which the Judiciary and most of other non-legal and penal organizations and institutions accepted this new change in legal, social and criminal control system; decriminalization and diversion process is not a change just in Criminal control but it requires some changes in other legal and non-legal control systems. Therefore, it is a changing management. In this article, I devote most of my energy to prove that this new process may be successful in many fields of technical and administrative criminal law, because criminalization was not based on the acceptable justifications and also I try to prove that other non-penal sanctions and mechanisms for preventing such technical crimes are achievable. But it does not mean that in other fields it is not possible. For instance, diversion is a main method to commute qesas (retaliation) as a sentence to imprisonment in murder cases. It should be mentioned that the movement of this new process in the second field of crimes in Iran like many other Islamic countries is going to happen slowly. Generally speaking, this new project should be seen as a change process and then it needs to a powerful change management; beside the acceptance of changes by the authority and civil society, the alternatives to the criminal law or alternative techniques of social control such as non-penal sanctions as withholding licenses, Withdrawing professional certification, refusing to enforce certain kinds of contracts as whole, is the other side of this change process. This article discusses about these changes in regard to the data and information which

were studied and analyzed during 3 year research in Iran. This study has resulted in a judiciary bill which is now under discussion by the government. This new process seems to be an efficient mechanism for crime control and prevention of crime and undesirable behaviors.

**Mair, George** (*Liverpool John Moores University*)

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### **The Community Order and the Suspended Sentence Order in England and Wales**

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The introduction of the Community Order and the Suspended Sentence Order in April 2005 had potentially considerable implications for the probation service, the courts, offenders and the penal system as a whole. In this paper, drawing on research carried out for a three-year study of the new sentences, trends in the use of the orders will be examined as well as how far such trends conform to government expectations. The views of probation staff and sentencers will also be considered - how do they perceive the orders, how do they use them, what are their advantages and disadvantages?

**Malisauskaite-Simanaitiene, Sonata** (*The Institute of Law, Lithuania*)

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### **Peculiarities on punitive attitudes in Lithuania**

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The research on punitive attitudes of people derives from increasing phenomenon referred by criminology literature as 'penal populism'. This phenomenon is apparent in many developed countries. The mentioned phenomenon is based on supposed social demand of more severe response to the delinquency. However, conducted research negates greater citizens punitivism. The same situation is in Lithuania. Despite this fact results of ICVS in Lithuania demonstrate one of the highest scores of punitivism in Europe. The punitivism scores are more contrasting compared to the results of victimization level in European context. Author first of all by her presentation tries to reveal the main factors impacting the attitudes of Lithuanian society towards punishment based on the results of ICVS (Lithuania part). Afterwards by comparing with the findings of other researches on punitive attitudes carried on in Europe or according to ICVS results he/she will try to explain high scores of punitivism in Lithuania and to elaborate on special features of the punitive attitudes in Lithuania.

**Margaryan, Anna** (*Yerevan State University, Armenia*)

**Killias, Martin** (*University of Zürich*)

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### **Armenia's Astonishingly Low Crime Rates: Answers of an Apparent Mystery**

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According to police and criminal justice data published in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, Armenia seems, along with several other countries located in Eastern Europe, to have surprisingly low crime rates. Although data collection within Armenia's criminal justice system is largely uncoordinated and, to some extent, still less systematic than in most Western countries, recent data collected through surveys allow to assume that this is not merely the result of incomplete registration of offences known to the police. The data collected within the ISRD-2 project show, for example, that offending and victimization rates among Armenian juveniles are substantially lower than in, for example, Switzerland and some Nordic countries. In addition, rates of reporting of victimizations to the police are extremely low in Armenia. Therefore, the low Armenian official crime rates reflect lower offending rates, on one hand, and a low level of reporting to the police, due, presumably, to a lack of confidence towards criminal justice institutions among the general population.

**Markovska, Anna** (*Anglia Ruskin University*)  
**Serduyk, Alexey** (*Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs*)

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### **Drug-crime connection: A study of convicted offenders in Ukraine**

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This paper presents the results of the study Drugs-crime connections conducted amongst Ukrainian prisoners. In total 605 prisoners were interviewed from September to December 2007. The study focused at the links between the use of drugs and alcohol and certain types of crimes. Authors consider the a priori use of drugs and alcohol, and the self assessment of the use of different substances amongst prison population in Kharkiv region. Prisoners were asked to identify the articles under which they were charged. The paper discusses three groups of crime selected for this analysis: violent crimes, property crimes, drug dealing and drug related crimes. The authors also put this study into the context of earlier research conducted amongst the youth in Kharkiv region.

**Martire, Jacopo** (*Kings College London*)

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### **Rethinking biopolitics**

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The purpose of the present paper is to suggest a rethinking of the concept of biopolitics. It proposes that, if correctly reframed, biopolitics could be a very useful analytical tool to understand the changing contours of power in our society. The problematic is that at some quarters the modern State is claimed to be in crisis. Previous studies have raised the question whether this crisis is the result of the growing tension between the defining legal-political structure of the modern State and the changing landscape of power. On this matter my research has suggested the potential value of a biopolitical approach. In this paper a study of the concept of biopolitics is undertaken based on an assessment of the three main contemporary scholarly positions taken on this matter by Giorgio Agamben, Nikolas Rose and Paul Rabinow and Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri. A critical analysis of those positions is developed and the strengths and weaknesses of each are specified. Those are then used to create an original redefinition of biopolitics.

**Massa, Ester** (*University of Bologna, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart of Milan*)

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### **Second generations, stigmatization and Italian schools**

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Whatever the individual experience is, the simple condition of 'being an immigrant' exposes minors to certain 'risk factors' during the construction of their identity, such as the development of a low self-esteem and the perception of themselves as outcasts. This is particularly the case for second generation immigrants, traditionally regarded as the group most exposed to deviance. My interest is focused on exploring the relationship between immigration and minors' involvement in deviant behaviours. Since my experience has focused on quantitative research inside Italian schools, my hypothesis is that a greater tendency to deviance (where present) is usually connected with poor results at school and a high sense of stigmatization. It can derive from social and psychological factors referring to discrimination and maybe to the features of the different school systems. I will use references to criminological literature and to my own research experiences, particularly a self-report study done in 2003-2005 in four secondary schools in Bologna, and some first-hand results of a project the Bologna University research team is currently running on the regional territory of Emilia Romagna, involving a very big sample of students (about 5000 cases, foreigners and Italians) attending their eighth grade. I will also examine how the phenomenon of immigration (especially the second generation), has been faced by our school system since its relatively recent rise, in order to reflect upon the possible links between it and the level of stigmatization and deviance inside the group of second generation students

**Mawby, Rob C** (*Birmingham City University*)

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### **The police, the media and their audiences**

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This paper reports on a research study of police-media relations and police corporate communications conducted across England, Wales and Scotland between 2006 and 2008. The study investigated the structures and processes through which police forces communicate into the public sphere, examined police interaction with crime reporters and explored how people receive and make sense of mediated information about the police. The resulting data combine to provide different and illuminating, at times contrasting, perspectives on the aims, practice and impact of police non-operational communications. The paper discusses the key findings from the study including: an overview of the dominant themes of police corporate communications; analysis of the state of the police-media relationship; and the ways in which people receive information and form opinions about policing. On a theoretical level, drawing on the example of Neighbourhood Policing (implemented across all areas of England and Wales since April 2008), the paper examines the potential role that corporate communications plays in maintaining police legitimacy during times of rapid technological and organisational change. The research was funded by a grant from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC grant number: RES-000-22-1921).

**Maxson, Cheryl** (*University of California, USA*)

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### **Responses to Street Gangs in the European Context**

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The enumeration and examination of gang prevention and intervention programs and policies in a research site is integrated into the Eurogang research design. A survey instrument has been developed for this purpose. Unlike other Eurogang research instruments, there is little evidence of interest in the full development of the protocol (e.g., pilot testing or translation) and there has been little interest expressed in its use by potential researchers. Different traditions of responses to social problems and youth crime in the US and Europe may explain the perceived lack of utility of this instrument. This presentation explores this issue and its implications for the Eurogang research design and instrumentation.

**McAra, Lesley** (*University of Edinburgh*)

**McVie, Susan** (*University of Edinburgh*)

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### **Cycles of labelling: The impact of early intervention on serious and persistent offending in the late teenage years**

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The rhetoric of early identification and intervention has become a common theme of twenty-first century politics. Elements of the youth justice research agenda appear to be both a driver of and a slave to this rhetoric, largely expressed through attempts to develop the perfect recipe for prediction. This is not a new phenomenon, having its roots in a body of research and theory developed in the 1950s. In their eagerness to embrace early intervention as a panacea for the problems posed by youth crime, policy makers have tended to overlook the potential pitfalls of this approach for the young people involved. This paper explores the impact of early intervention (by age 5) on later serious and persistent offending (age 17-19). Drawing on data from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, it argues that the current UK policy obsession with early identification of at-risk families and children is likely to result in repeat cycles of labelling, increased social exclusion and amplified levels of offending.

**McBarnet, Doreen** (*University of Edinburgh/University of Oxford*)

### **From tackling white collar non-compliance to tackling white collar creative compliance: Regulatory strategies in the US and UK after Enron**

Business malpractice stretches beyond specific breaches of the letter of the law, with much of the social harm done by business the product not of outright non-compliance but of 'perfectly legal' creative compliance. This was brought home by the Enron case where the prosecutions, though important symbolically, focussed on breach of the letter of the law and failed to tackle the underlying problem of breaches of the spirit of the law, clearly demonstrating the limits of criminal law in controlling business. Nonetheless the case also raised awareness of the issue of creative compliance encouraging the development of new approaches to white collar control. This paper examines emergent US and UK regulatory strategies that seek to go beyond the limits of criminal law, addressing both non-compliance and the more elusive creative compliance in the economic arena.

**McConnell, William** (*North Island College*)

**Kaal, Hendrien** (*Leiden University*)

### **Assessing Neighbourhood-Based Perceptions Of Property Crime**

Within the neighbourhood effects and fear of crime literatures, neighbourhood is commonly operationalized as an administrative area such as census tract. However, there is emerging evidence that the perceived neighbourhoods of residents living within administrative areas rarely correspond with their administrative areas, tending, instead, to cover smaller geographic areas. To explore the implications of the discrepancy between researcher-selected and resident-perceived neighbourhoods for the assessment of neighbourhood-based perceptions of property crime, we conducted parallel studies in two small Canadian cities. Randomly selected residents from each city (one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and ninety-one respectively) living in a researcher-selected neighbourhood corresponding to a medium sized census tract, were randomly assigned to one of two conditions. In the first, residents estimated property crime at the level of the researcher-selected neighbourhood. In the second, they estimated property crime at the level of perceived neighbourhood. Residents in the latter condition outlined the boundaries of their neighbourhood on maps of the researcher-selected neighbourhood, indicating that the average perceived neighbourhood in each city was considerably smaller than the researcher-selected neighbourhood. Furthermore, in each city, estimates of property crime at the level of researcher-selected neighbourhood were significantly higher than estimates at the level of perceived neighbourhood. These data indicate that estimates of property crime within researcher-selected neighbourhoods are likely more reliable when the neighbourhoods are delineated for respondents, rather than left undefined.

**McDevitt, Jack** (*College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University*)

### **The role community groups can play in the development of intelligence in national crime control strategies**

Many national crime control strategies in the United States have included a role for the community. All too often this role has been simply to provide basic information to law enforcement officers about the existence of crimes. This very traditional role, crime reporting, has overlooked many of the more innovative ways that communities can assist local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in identifying, understanding and ultimately solving crimes and crime related problems. In a number of local jurisdictions under the national crime control initiative, Project Safe Neighborhoods, community members have played a more active and useful role in the crime control efforts. Project Safe Neighborhoods is a national effort to reduce gun and gang violence that has provided more than \$1 billion of support to communities across the United States. This paper will describe some of the innovative ways communities are working with local, state and federal the law enforcement agencies to help solve crime problems. The paper will describe how in some cities the community has evolved from information

providers to law enforcement partners who help their law enforcement partners develop intelligence about the gun and gang problems in their community. The paper will also discuss the barriers to increasing the involvement of communities in many jurisdictions and will offer some recommendations, based on the experience of Project Safe Neighborhoods for overcoming these barriers.

**McErlain, Rachel** (*University of Central Lancashire*)

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### **“The monster vice of our country, the source of all our crimes.” The Preston Temperance Movements, 1832-1955**

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The Temperance movement was far more widespread and influential in Lancashire than in many other parts of England. This was largely due to the legacy of ‘The Seven Men of Preston’ a group of men who, on the 1st September 1832, were the first to sign pledges of total abstinence. This was a very significant act in a period when ‘Temperance’ was interpreted as abstinence from distilled liquors only, merely advocating moderation in the drinking of both wine and beer, the latter of which was more commonly consumed in Lancashire. From this early period, various Preston Temperance movements, including the Band of Hope, the Sons of Temperance Friendly Society and the Temperance and Anti-Gambling committee of the Lancashire Congregational Union, maintained the message of total abstinence until the decline of such movements in Preston by the mid 20th Century. This paper seeks to address how the Industrial work ethic and the Protestant faiths influenced the popular participation in the various Temperance movements of Preston, the problematization of alcohol consumption throughout this period and the variety of methods employed to reduce the negative social consequences of alcohol consumption. Therefore, the implications of drunkenness on health, poverty and industrial efficiency as viewed by the Temperance movements, and early 20th Century fears of drunk driving are analysed with the view to explaining how alcohol was problematized by the Temperance movements as a causal factor of crime.

**McEvoy, Kieran** (*Queens University Belfast*)

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### **Policing, Excombatants and the Transition from Conflict**

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This paper charts the evolving relationship between police and historically estranged communities in Northern Ireland. It argues that central to these evolving relations has been the grassroots leadership provided by former combatants who have taken risks in ‘stretching’ their constituencies to engage with the police on issues including contentious parades, interface violence, and community based restorative justice. The paper unpicks the different leadership styles which have emerged amongst ex-combatants over the course of the Northern Ireland transition from conflict (political, military and communal) and then relates these to police/community dynamics.

**McGuire, Michael** (*London Metropolitan University*)

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### **Criminology in a Connected World: Hyperspace, hybrids & other monsters**

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This paper argues that, to date, criminology has frequently misinterpreted the transformative effects technology is having on contemporary social life. Instead, an essentialism about technology has emerged which denies the social and produces taxonomies of crime and control (from ‘cybercrime’ to ‘forensic’ criminology) which are almost wholly tool-defined. Focussing upon contemporary communications technologies, the paper illustrates one kind of an alternative approach. Utilising arguments proposed in the author’s recent book, *Hypercrime* the paper indicates how the deterritorialising power of such technology contributes to an enhanced social connectivity with important implications for contemporary crime and control. One example discussed relates to the emergence of new social blendings, or hybrids which distort and influence our perceptions of what constitutes criminality. In the hyperspace new technologies help generate, multiple processes of hybridisation occur which destabilise previously distinct boundaries between control and criminality. The paper examines two key results of this blending process - the criminal/citizen hybrid & the police/military hybrid. A second example highlights the chaotic dynamics of information transmission which hyper-connectivity now facilitates.

In the world of instantaneous social interaction brought by communications technology we move, as McLuhan once put this, into a phase of 'panic terrors' akin to that experienced by oral cultures of the past. In this world excessive control measures, governed by technology seem to become necessary because - in a fetishisation of technology similar to that which infects criminology - this appears to be the only sure way in which safety & security can be guaranteed.

**McIvor, Gill** (*University of Stirling*)

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## **Women and community sanctions in Scotland**

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Scotland, in common with other Western jurisdictions, has witnessed an unprecedented rise in its prison population in recent years, leading to growing political concern to increase the use of alternatives to imprisonment. Although women still represent a small proportion of the prison population, women's imprisonment is increasing at a greater rate than the imprisonment of men. Promoting the use of effective community sanctions that command political and public support presents significant challenges. In the case of women who offend even less is known about what enhances and inhibits their engagement with non-custodial disposals and, consequently, how effective these sanctions might be at diverting them from imprisonment and supporting their desistance from crime. This paper will draw upon research into women's experiences of a range of community sentences in Scotland ' including probation, community service and criminal justice drugs interventions - to identify the barriers to effective engagement with community sanctions and the aspects of their experiences that encourage women's engagement and compliance. The paper will consider how the lessons to be learned from such an analysis have been reflected in the development of specialist provision for female offenders in Scotland and will conclude that the exchange of knowledge and experiences across different jurisdictions can further enhance our understanding of how develop appropriate and effective community-based responses to female crime.

**McKean, Jerome** (*Ball State University*)

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## **Predictors of Injury from Criminal Assaults: Evidence from the International Crime Victimization Survey**

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The International Crime Victim Survey presents numerous opportunities to test basic hypotheses about criminal victimization that have heretofore been tested only with North American surveys. Data from the 2000 city sample of the International Crime Victimization Survey are used to test the following hypotheses about injuries from criminal assaults: (1) Males are more likely to be injured than females. (2) The more intimate the relationship between victim and offender, the more likely that injury will occur. (3) The likelihood of injury is increased when the offender uses a knife, but decreased when the offender uses a gun. Logistic regression is employed to control for multiple variables. The results of the analysis are compared to the results of similar studies based on other victimization surveys.

**McKim, Ian** (*University of Glamorgan*)

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## **Cannabis Cultivation in the UK**

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The aim of the paper is to present findings from research into 'cannabis cultivation' in the United Kingdom and the increased link with organised criminal gangs. The paper will examine the rise in 'home grown skunk' over the past four years within the UK and how these 'home farms' are producing a high percentage of cannabis sold on the street. Nationally there has been a dramatic increase in the home cultivation of cannabis by organised criminal gangs. Furthermore, the strength of this 'home grown skunk' is much stronger than traditional cannabis 'herbal' or 'resin'. As recent studies indicate 'home grown skunk' now accounts for a large proportion of the illicit trade in cannabis. The research examines the rise in this cannabis cultivation at a national level, and furthermore explores the growing problem of organised criminal gangs in the field. Additionally, the paper considers the 'classification' and 're-classification'(s) of cannabis and questions the link this has had to the boom in home grown cannabis.

**McMillan, Lesley** (*Glasgow Caledonian University*)

**Thomas, Michelle** (*Glasgow Caledonian University*)

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### **Understanding Attrition in Rape Cases - Overview and Preliminary Findings**

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Attrition rates for rape are continuing to increase in the UK. Recent figures report a conviction rate of only 5.6 or 1 in 18 cases (Home Office, 2002). As such, justice is not being delivered for rape survivors. The research that is available pertaining to England (Grace et al, 1992; Lees & Gregory, 1993; Harris & Grace, 1999; Lea et al, 2003) found the highest proportion of cases are lost at the earliest stages of the justice process and that 'no criming' of rape cases is over-used by the police. The most significant reason for early loss is withdrawal by the complainant and the decision that cases are false reports. Explanations for attrition rates mainly surround the negative experience of rape complainants contributing to their withdrawal, and attitudes to rape held by our society that are supportive of rape myths such as victim-blame and responsibility for the assault. This paper details a large ESRC-funded research project being conducted into the problem of attrition in rape cases that aims to more fully understand the attrition process and the experience of reporting rape. The research utilises a number of methodological approaches, including qualitative and quantitative techniques, to establish what factors influence the very low conviction rate for rape and to generate a deeper understanding of why certain cases 'drop out' of the criminal justice process somewhere between reporting and trial. This paper will discuss the research in general and present some preliminary findings from some elements of the research.

**McNeill, Fergus** (*University of Glasgow*)

**Weaver, Beth** (*University of Strathclyde*)

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### **Veteran Voices: Oral Histories of Scottish Probation Practice**

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Contemporary penologists and historians of punishment often argue that the field of 'penality' has been transformed in recent years, usually rooting their analyses in the rise of the risk society, insecurity, consumerism, neo-liberal strategies of governance, managerialisation and modernisation. However, these accounts of change typically rely on excavating 'histories of the present' through documentary analysis - and, more narrowly, through documentary analysis that tends to be preoccupied with policy discourses. While this allows for the development of understandings of changing 'official' accounts of systems of penality, it leaves unexplored the interstices between official accounts of penal practice, practitioners' accounts and the accounts of those subject to these practices. To address this lacuna in existing research, an innovative ongoing study (funded by the British Academy) is using oral history methods to capture the stories of people who worked in the Scottish probation services and people who were on probation in Scotland in the 1960s. The principal objective of this study is to produce a rich and multi-layered analysis of the construction and experience of probation in Scotland as an historical penal practice. The paper discusses the findings from oral history interviews with veterans of probation in the 60s and explores what these voices have to say, implicitly and explicitly about penal transformation.

**McVie, Susan** (*University of Edinburgh*)

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### **Fact versus counterfactual: The use of propensity score matching in criminological research**

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There has been a dramatic rise in the use of evaluation methodologies to assess the efficacy of policy interventions in criminal justice in the UK. The method of randomised control trials (RCTs) is held up as the gold standard for research, but many criminological problems or criminal justice interventions do not easily lend themselves to such an approach. Alternative quasi-experimental methods need to be sought to address the counterfactual question; that is, what would have happened to those who received the intervention if they had not received it, or the converse. One such approach, commonly used in the fields of epidemiology and labour market research, is propensity score matching (PSM). This paper will illustrate the use PSM to estimate the effectiveness of youth justice interventions in reducing offending amongst a cohort of young people, while



correcting for the inherent selection biases. The paper argues that criminological research must address the counterfactual question in order to better evidence the 'facts'.

**Medina, Juanjo** (*University of Manchester*)

**Aldridge, Judith** (*University of Manchester*)

**Ralphs, Robert** (*University of Manchester*)

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### **Youth gangs in an English city: Nature and characteristics**

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This paper aims to present findings from an ESRC-funded ethnographic study about youth gangs in an English city. In particular, we will discuss the nature of the observed groups from the perspective of its structural, organizational and cultural characteristics. These groups, like others elsewhere, exhibited at best moderate cohesiveness, unstable leadership, and unclear shifting boundaries. We also found these networks to have somehow weaker cultural identifiers reinforcing the group identity that gangs documented in the American literature. We will discuss the theoretical and policy implications of these findings.

**Melo Rodrigues Lopes, Mónica Sofia** (*Universidade do Minho*)

**Machado, Carla** (*Universidade do Minho*)

**Gonçalves, Rui** (*Universidade do Minho*)

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### **Families behind bars: The example of Portuguese prisons**

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In the last decades, literature on crime and social control has shown an increasing interest on the impact of imprisonment, with a crucial focus on the way it affects inmate's family life. Family has also entered the discussion on what causes criminal behaviour, being frequently 'blamed' for it, whether it is because of parents' patterns of behaviour and parental abilities or because of genetic heritage. Many studies refer to some family characteristics as being major risk factors to anti-social behaviour, and percentages of inmates that report having a family member with previous contacts with the justice system (including the experience of being in jail) are released and discussed. Nevertheless, theories on prison adaptation convey the idea of an isolated experience, held by one individual going through the process of adapting to a strange and unfamiliar context. What happens when several members of the same family remain together in prison? How do these people adapt? How does these multiple incarceration alter the family balance? How do prisons adapt to this unsuspected reality? What clues does this 'mass incarceration' allow us to pursue in order to rethink the use of penal system as a response to a kind of criminal behaviour that seems so intrinsically related to social circumstances? Imprisonment of inmates belonging to the same family is not uncommon in Portuguese prisons and is an especially frequent situation on women's prisons. This communication intends to present a theoretical reflection and some initial empirical data on this matter.

**Melossi, Dario** (*Università di Bologna*)

**Miller, Lisa** (*Rutgers University*)

**Body-Gendrot, Sophie** (*University Paris - Sorbonne*)

**Newburn, Tim** (*London School of Economics*)

**Nelken, David** (*University of Macerta*)

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### **A Theory of Long Cycles amidst Deeply Different Historical Contexts**

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Dario Melossi will assess the relevance of several key explanatory mechanisms in order to evaluate the different trajectories of imprisonment rates in the United States and Italy on the long run (1850 to 2006). Some of these are: a theory of "long cycles" of class relationships, religiosity, political history and international relations. A mix of structural elements and idiosyncratic historical events yields in the end the actual shape of the two imprisonment rates.

**Melossi, Dario** (*Università di Bologna*)

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### **Reasoning around a defeat: Of Italy and other places**

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A reflection on the position of 'critical criminology' vis-à-vis the success of a political majority in Italy in the last election which has sponsored a strongly right-wing populist platform about the issue of 'security' and especially of immigration. The author tries to situate it in a perspective that starts with the rise of neo-liberalism in the United States under Ronald Reagan in 1980 to arrive to its current diffusion in Continental Europe

**Merlo, Alida** (*Indiana University of Pennsylvania*)

**Benekos, Peter** (*Mercyhurst College*)

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### **Is Punitive Juvenile Justice Policy declining in the United States? A Critique of Emergent Initiatives**

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The authors examine emergent policies in juvenile justice that suggest a softening of the get-tough legislation of the 1990s that targeted youthful offenders. In the context of Bernard's thesis on the cycle of juvenile justice, this paper critiques the extreme policy reactions to juvenile violence and considers the impact they had on demonization of youth and expressive justice. The discussion contrasts punitive rhetoric such as zero tolerance with programs that incorporate restorative principles. The authors propose that a decrease in juvenile crime, dissemination of evidence-based intervention strategies, and fiscal constraints have provided opportunities to deescalate the punitive response to youthful offenders.

**Milkman, Harvey** (*Metropolitan State College of Denver*)

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### **Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment for Women in Correctional Settings**

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Treatment for substance abuse and criminal conduct among women has been over-shadowed by programs targeted for men. There is an urgent demand for treatment protocols designed for growing numbers of women who abuse drugs, commit crimes and receive treatment in correctional settings. Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment for Women in Correctional Settings provides a broad perspective on psychological, social and biological issues regarding intervention and treatment for women. This comprehensive discussion of female focused services should enhance treatment outcomes for any program that addresses substance abuse or criminal conduct among women. A primary purpose of Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment for Women in Correctional Settings is to supply the contextual awareness for increasing the female focus of treatment and intervention services. Treatment effectiveness is enhanced by imbuing each session with recognition of, and sensitivity to, the client's cultural values, socialization experiences, competencies and strengths. The following topics are covered with recommendations of how to integrate female-focused theory and research with applied treatment strategies: 'Women and Crime; Connecting Female Substance Abuse; Cognition and Crime; Mental and Physical Health Issues in Female Criminal Justice Clients; Adolescent Girls and Delinquency: The Route into Correction; Understanding Posttraumatic Stress Disorder; Assessment with Female Judicial Clients; Gender as Culture and Other Diversity Considerations; Gender Specific Strategies and Models for Treatment Specific women-focused examples, exercises, role plays and content enhancements are uniquely designed to improve the gender-relevance of cognitive-behavioral treatment for women in correctional settings.

**Milkman, Harvey** (*Metropolitan State College of Denver*)

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## **Pathways to Self-Discovery and Change: Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment for Adolescents**

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Cognitive restructuring and coping skills training can be effectively taught to adolescents in residential or outpatient settings providing that the material is presented in an interactive and multi-sensory format, drawing on themes that have both immediate and long-term importance to the treatment population. Pathways to Self-Discovery and Change (PSD-C) is a research-based, 32-session, cognitive-behavioral curriculum targeted for youth referred to treatment because of co-occurring problems with criminal conduct and substance abuse. The curriculum is the staple of juvenile justice treatment services in Colorado, Montana, Kansas, and Texas. Client interest is engendered through the use of richly illustrated narrative stories of youth who struggle with multiple elements of risk (e.g., family, school, mental health, crime, substance abuse, negative peer associates). Role-playing, modeling, action skits and small group discussions provide the basis for practicing an arsenal of thinking and action skills designed to promote comfortable and responsible living, free of substance abuse and crime. Treatment goals are attained through modeling, role play and practice of cognitive-behavioral skills to improve communication, deal with cravings and urges, develop a sense of empathy and personal responsibility to others, overcome prejudice, zero in on negative thinking, manage feelings, develop a sense of personal identity and to understand the importance of intimacy in our lives.

**Milkman, Harvey** (*Metropolitan State College of Denver*)

**Wanberg, Kenneth** (*Center for Addictions Research and Evaluation - CARE*)

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## **Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment: A Review and Discussion for Corrections Professionals**

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*"The greatest discovery of my life is that a human being can alter his life by altering his attitude."*

- William James

This presentation informs corrections professionals about the availability and benefits of cognitive-behavioral treatment (CBT) services geared toward the specific risks and needs of offender populations. Discussion of the increasing need for psychiatric and behavioral treatment in the nation's prisons and jails is followed by exploration of CBT for judicial clients. Six acclaimed CBT programs that are in general use are reviewed: *Aggression Replacement Training; Moral Reconation Therapy; Thinking for a Change; Relapse Prevention Therapy; Reasoning and Rehabilitation; and Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment: Strategies for Self-Improvement and Change*. The session concludes with discussion of "real world" issues that need to be addressed when providing CBT for offenders, such as diversity considerations and treating clients with serious mental disorders. Strategies for targeting appropriate treatment for a particular offender and use of a "manualized" treatment approach have been shown to greatly improve offender outcomes.

**Miller, Lisa** (*Rutgers University*)

**Nelken, David** (*University of Macerata*)

**Melossi, Dario** (*Università di Bologna*)

**Body-Gendrot, Sophie** (*University of Paris - Sorbonne*)

**Newburn, Tim** (*London School of Economics*)

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## **The Politics of Punishment: An Institutional Approach**

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This paper is drawn from my recently completed book, *The Perils of Federalism: Race, Poverty and the Politics of Crime Control*, which compares policy environments on crime and criminal justice across the local, state and national levels of government in the U.S. The book's main claim is that the American federal system structures interest group representation such that crime policy is biased in favor of highly organized but not particularly representative group interests. In this paper, I suggest that federalism is a partial explanation for why the U.S.

has a more punitive set of criminal justice policies than the U.K. and other European democracies with more centralized systems of government. The paper explores punishment politics in several European democracies with an emphasis on differences in political institutions and structures.

**Mitar, Miran** (*University of Maribor*)

**Kurdija, Slavko** (*University of Ljubljana*)

**Meško, Gorazd** (*University of Maribor*)

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### **Comparison of police officers' attitudes towards abortion and death penalty with attitudes of Slovenian public opinion**

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A purpose of a paper is to examine a gap between the police officers' attitudes about important moral questions (abortion and death penalty) and public opinion. The gap can influence the level of trust in police- community relationships, so its existence triggers important theoretical and practical questions. First, the hypotheses about influence of some socio-demographic variables (gender, age, education, and religion) on attitudes towards abortion and death penalty are tested in two different samples. Then similarity and differences are explored. The first sample consists of police officers (from research 'Attitudes on Crime 2006', made by Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security), the second sample consists of respondents (from Slovenian Public Opinion 2007). The data are analyzed and compared by multivariate statistical methods (ex.: logistic regression). Results show divergences between the attitudes of police officers (a particular social group with particular interests) and public opinion. The important predictors of attitudes are gender, age, education and religion. The main limitations of research are differences in socio-demographic structures of samples and different wording of questions in two separate surveys. The analyses clarify the existence of differences between the police officers' attitudes and the public opinion, especially regarding moral questions, which have stirred up public opinion and public debate in Slovenia. Key words: attitudes, police officers, public opinion, abortion, death penalty, Slovenia

**Mitchell, Margaret** (*University of Western Sydney*)

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### **Remote Indigenous Communities: The challenges for contemporary policing**

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This paper describes interviews, observations and in-depth discussions from an intensive period of observation in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia. The participants in these interviews were members of the Western Australian Police, members of indigenous communities and government and non-government service providers. Covering more than 420,000 square kilometres the Kimberley Region is home to only 25,000 people. Indigenous crime and victimisation is disproportionately high compared with non-Indigenous Australians. For example, the Indigenous imprisonment rate (1,985 per 100,000) is nearly sixteen times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous persons (127 per 100,000) (2008, Australian Institute of Criminology). In the Kimberley Region there are numerous challenges for police, the most obvious of which is the sheer size of the areas to be policed. Coupled with this are the problems associated with drug crime and crimes of violence, both of which crime types are significant problems for police working with these communities and, obviously, for the communities themselves. The insights gained from the interviews and observations were used to reflect on education and training strategies for police and their communities. The crime issues of indigenous Australians are recognised as inextricably linked to the extreme social deprivation that characterises many Aboriginal communities. One part of this paper is devoted to drawing parallels between the crime issues of remote Australian communities and those of areas of extreme deprivation in Scotland, a comparison which is not as far fetched as it may first appear.

**Mitchell, Margaret** (*University of Western Sydney*)  
**Walsh, Patrick** (*Charles Sturt University, Australia*)

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## The proliferation of intelligence led approaches: Good practice in criminal justice

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Intelligence practice in the traditional areas of policing, security and defence has undergone a period of rapid development, particularly since 9/11. There has been an associated proliferation into new areas of crime management including justice and corrective services that has largely been dependent on transferring methods and practices from policing and security without the benefit of a theoretical framework. The value of cross-disciplinary information sharing between agencies has been recognised, for example, sharing health intelligence as part of a community violence reduction program. This has not necessarily led to better intelligence practice, rather the practice has been fragmented across the different environments with limited opportunity for intelligence practitioners to learn from their counterparts in other areas and to cross fertilise ideas and approaches. This paper describes where and how intelligence methods are being used in criminal justice, corrective services and community services and the role of information and intelligence exchange and analysis in whole of government preventative programs. Cases in which a lack of information and intelligence has led to disastrous outcomes will be examined, such as the 2002 murder August of Holly Wells and Jessica Chapman. This incident was the subject of the Bichard Inquiry (2003) which strongly recommended an improvement in intelligence record keeping and information sharing across agencies. An examination of the way in which government departments collect, transfer or fail to communicate with one another will provide the background to an exploration of how the proper application of intelligence practice may improve outcomes in criminal justice.

**Montañés, Marta** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)  
**Bartolomé Gutiérrez, Raquel** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)  
**Fernández-Pacheco, Gloria** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

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## Differences between boys and girls in violent behaviour: The role of protective factors

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Nowadays, boys and girls in Spain show similar patterns of antisocial behaviour. Nevertheless, data indicates that differences in violent behaviour continue being important. Two hypotheses try to explain the difference: a) girls might be more exposed to certain factors of protection, or, b) factors' protective effects are higher for girls. Using self-reports data, collected in 2004 among 649 teenagers from three Schools in Albacete (Spain), the current study examines these hypotheses. The self-report questionnaire includes items on antisocial behaviour and risk/protective factors adapted from the ISRD-I and from the California Healthy Kids Survey (2002). The results provide partial support for the differential exposition hypotheses but contradictory evidence regarding the differential protective effects. The implications of these findings for future investigations are discussed.

**Moore, Stephen** (*Anglia Ruskin University*)

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## Anti-Social Behaviour: A new battleground for intergenerational conflict?

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Anti-Social Behaviour: a new battleground for intergenerational conflict? The concept of Anti-Social Behaviour was introduced in the UK by the New Labour government in 1998 and since then the concept has been developed and extended through extensive legislation. Currently, a range of agencies including local authorities, social landlords, public transport authorities and educational institutions as well as the police, now have powers to limit the behaviour of those deemed as anti-social. However, the definition of anti-social behaviour is so vague that it is left to complainants (in negotiation with the relevant agencies) to decide, in a specific situation, what constitutes the anti-social. This has resulted in an ever-widening arc of behaviour, once merely disapproved of, now becoming 'anti-social' and therefore appropriate for formal intervention. This paper explores the process by which certain forms of behaviour by young people have come to be defined as anti-social by adult complainants and then looks at one intergenerational project where the problem of anti-social behaviour is located with the adult complainants rather than with the young people.

**Moran, Jon** (*University of Wolverhampton*)

### **The forgotten dead? Framing murder victims in Northern Ireland after 1998**

Over 3600 people were killed during the course of the conflict in Northern Ireland. (1968-98). Certain individual murders became highly symbolic, and these incidents retained power even after the peace, as both republicans and nationalists sought inquiries into suspected murder/manslaughters by the security forces (and the issue of collusion between the RUC and the loyalist paramilitaries). Unionists sought enquiries and prosecutions of republicans for suspected murders of security force personnel and informers some of them allegedly committed by those 'on the runs' living in exile. These debates reinforced Marie Smyth's conceptualisation of victim framing. However killings continued: over 75 people were murdered between 1998-2007, yet the attention focused on these deaths raises important questions for republicans, loyalists and the British government. Many of these killings have been marginalised by an effective coalition of forces which seeks to embed the peace but arguably at the cost of the rule of law or at least full accountability for wrongs. Murders by republicans and loyalists have been framed in a way to avoid undermining the peace process. The recent murder of Paul Quinn (allegedly by the PIRA) is a case in point, as is the response to the death of Raymond McCord (murdered by the UVF in 1997, the report on his death published in 2007). Although the nature of murder changed after the peace and the framing took on a different form, some victims continued to be more 'deserving' of victimhood than others.

**Morgenstern, Christine** (*University of Greifswald, Department of Criminology*)

### **The Impact of Pre-Trial Detention on Prison Rates in the European Union**

This small-scale study serves as the background for a larger research project on the reality of pre-trial detention in the European Union ('An Analysis of Minimum Standards in Pre-Trial Detention and the ground for regular review in the Member States of the EU', funded by the EU-Commission). It shows the impact of pre-trial detention on prison rates by using comparative statistics such as SPACE I (compiled on behalf of the Council of Europe) and the data provided by the International Centre for Prison Studies. To be able to assess this impact, the scope and notion of 'pre-trial detention' in the Member States has to be clarified, because the method of counting pre-trial detainees depends upon that notion: In some of the Member States only those awaiting trial are included, in others all detainees without a final judgement are taken into account. First results suggest that the development of the rate of pre-trial detainees per 100.000 inhabitants varies significantly within Europe and is not always parallel to the development of the overall prisoner rates.

**Morris, Angela R.** (*Campbellsville and Leicester Universities*)

### **Hate Crimes and Policing**

Islamophobia has heightened after 9/11 and 7/7. Hate crimes are social problems which have historical underpinnings. Hate crimes are relative to cultural and historical conditions, and are socially situated processes (Perry 2003). Hate crimes are biased motivational acts against persons because of their race, ethnicity, religion, age, handicap and sexual orientation, are all examples. Some police commit hate crimes. Examples of hate crimes include the deaths of Richard Joseph O'Brien (1994) and Ibrahima Sey (1997), all of which has taken place within England. Hate crimes are caused by an abuse of discretionary power and denies due process and symbolize racism and prejudice. The Labeling Theory contends that these behaviors by some officers are a response to minorities and the disenfranchised to prior social response, which causes the suspect(s) to be labeled/branded within the Peer-Polity, the justice system's political economy. The hypothesis is that some Illinois police tend to deny due process to minorities and the disenfranchised, in committing hate crimes, through racial profiling, denying Miranda and conducting illegal searches, activating the court's Exclusionary Rule. Status-quo Whites have existing and pre-existing benefits from police abuse of discretion. Radical Criminology's theoretical underpinnings indicate that crime control is accomplished through agencies and institutions established by the elite. There is an assimilation or likeness of behavior seen between status-quo elites and police behavior. Left Realism's basis depends upon Radicalistic and Realistic Criminology Theories; and implies that deviance relies upon the central values, mores, social class status and patriarchal underpinnings of the political economy.

**Morton Bourgon, Kelly** (*Department of Justice Canada*)

### **DNA Orders Issued in Adult Criminal Court: A National DNA Utilization Study**

Internationally, DNA is considered to be a useful tool for police investigations and a crucial aspect of evidence in courts of law. Given its utility and importance, many countries have created legislation regarding DNA evidence collection and implemented mechanisms to oversee this information. In 1998, Canada enacted legislation regarding the collection of DNA and in 2000 the National DNA Databank became operational. Currently there is a paucity of Canadian research on how often the DNA provisions of the Canadian Criminal Code (CCC) are used. The CCC states that the court shall order a DNA sample for offenders convicted of a primary offence. Data provided by the Databank indicate that in 2002/03, approximately 50 of the eligible primary offences were sampled. This study provides a clearer picture of the proportion of offences for which a DNA order has been made. Using a national random sample of over 9000 designated offences, as set out in the CCC, the proportion of DNA orders across offence types, years and provinces were investigated. The study examined factors that influence whether a judge makes a DNA order to determine if there are differences in the likelihood of receiving an order based on factors such as criminal history and type of offence. Finally, those offences that were eligible for an order and for which there was no DNA in the Databank were examined to determine if an order was made by a judge that was not executed. Implications on policy and implementation issues will be discussed.

**Mulcahy, Aogán** (*University College Dublin*)

### **Alright in Their Own Place: Policing and the Spatial Regulation of Irish Travellers**

This paper considers relations between Irish Travellers and the police. I argue that, historically, policing strategies of containment were used to ensure that Travellers did not venture into locations that violated the settled public's expectations. Travellers were viewed as symbolically 'out of place' and an anomaly from the perspective of the settled community for whom housing continues to rank highly as a measure of identity and status. The mobility of Travellers also heightened police suspicion towards them. As such, efforts to improve relations between Travellers and the police involve a wider set of issues 'in particular, the issue of Traveller accommodation' than those normally falling within the field of 'police-community relations' or 'diversity policing'. The paper concludes by considering the implications arising from this.

**Mulcahy, Aogán** (*University College Dublin*)

**O'Brien-Olinger, Sam** (*University College Dublin*)

### **Policing and Ethnic Diversity in the 'New' Ireland**

Since the 1990s, the ethnic profile of Ireland's population has changed considerably. Whereas, historically, Irishness was synonymous with whiteness, the economic growth associated with the 'celtic tiger' has been accompanied by a significant growth in levels of ethnic diversity. This paper discusses the historical context of these developments, and considers the impact these social changes have had on the field of policing. Until the turn of the century, issues of ethnic diversity did not feature in Irish policing policy debates, but since then a number of initiatives have been undertaken in response to this new social environment. Here we outline the nature of these initiatives and consider the impact that 'diversity policing' has in the Irish context.

**Munro, Bill** (*University of Stirling*)

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### **Crime, Legitimacy and ‘Ethical Life’**

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In 1961 Jürgen Habermas presented his thesis on the ‘bourgeois public sphere’ (*bürgerliche Öffentlichkeit*), an historical category that referred to the opening up of a ‘sphere between civil society and the state’ within European societies in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This ‘public sphere’ was an institutionalised arena of public discourse which made possible the formation of ‘public opinion’. Behind Habermas’ thesis lies the ghost of Hegel’s ‘Ethical life’ (*Sittlichkeit*), a normative ideal of a unified ethical community. Like the ‘public sphere’ Hegel’s ideal was a reflection on the rational potential inherent in society’s institutions in his time and was sustained by a belief in communicative freedom. Like the ‘Public Sphere’ it was an ideal which contained the possibility of a future form of life, and as such, is an important normative concept for theorising the limits of democracy. However, where liberalism eventually developed a ‘realist’ understanding of the ‘public sphere’ i.e. the ‘public sphere’ as civil society, Hegel saw this merely as the domination of private interests over general ones and the disqualification of public opinion. At the heart of Hegel’s notion of ‘Ethical Life’ therefore, lies an ambiguity in relation to the legitimacy of the institutions of modernity. Today the classical liberal model that sustained this area between civil society and the state has broken down and the distinction between the state and ‘public sphere’ has become blurred. This presentation will develop the above Hegelian interpretation of the ‘public sphere’ in order to theorise the relationship of Criminal Justice Institutions both to civil society and to the state, and will examine questions of their legitimacy in the light of contemporary penalty, and will ask whether rational potential exists within contemporary social institutions for a future ‘public sphere’ based on communicative freedom.

**Nelken, David** (*Macerata University*)

**Miller, Lisa** (*Rutgers University*)

**Melossi, Dario** (*Università di Bologna*)

**Newburn, Tim** (*London School of Economics*)

**Body-Gendrot, Sophie** (*University of Paris - Sorbonne*)

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### **The punitive obsession and the obsession with punishment**

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I shall discuss the debate over the ‘turn to punitiveness’ - possibly the central concern in current research in comparative criminal justice and argue that this focus distorts and obscures important features of other people’s criminal justice that comparative studies can and should be illuminating.

**Neubauer, Gerhard** (*Joanneum Research, Institute of Applied Statistics*)

**Marouschek, Paul** (*Crime Intelligence Service Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior*)

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### **The Austrian Crime Information System**

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The Austrian Crime Information System is a collection of analytical tools to aid strategic policework. Based on the nation-wide on-line crimeregister SIMO (*Sicherheitsmonitor = security monitor*) time-related, as well as event-related analyses are performed. The whole system is designed for middle and upper police management. It is of core importance for evaluating policework during the EURO2008 football championship, and main results shall be available at conference-time and provided connectivity a live demonstration of the system will be part of the presentation. The time-related feature is called Trend Monitoring System (TMS), and it allows for trend-estimation in a sophisticated manner. Trend components (seasonality, calendar-effects) are identified, quantified, graphed and finally used for prognoses. The approach is implemented for about 20 different crime categories (e.g. theft, robbery, burglary), and about 120 Austrian districts. Roughly 350 models are updated monthly and thus a detailed picture of the recent history combined with a likely development for the next three months is available. The event-related feature is called Easy Test Application (ETA), and it supports the statistical testing of questions like: “What is the impact of police measures?” “What is the impact of a big event?” Moreover it allows for testing regional differences. Crime figures are often taken as exact measures of



the criminological process and hence small changes in these figures may lead to substantial public discussions. With the help of the ETA considerations can be based on a more stable basis, as random fluctuations are taken into account and only substantial changes are reported. It is designed as a valid statistical tool for non-experts in statistics.

**Neve, Rudie** (*Netherlands Police Agency*)

**Bloem, Brigitte** (*Netherlands Police Agency*)

**Grapendaal, Martin** (*Netherlands Police Agency*)

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### Flows and nodes, crime analysis in the network society

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In the Dutch police vision document 'The police in evolution', a nodal orientation is developed, referring to Castells' concept of 'spaces of flows'. Flows of goods, people, money and information, moving on the infrastructure, should be monitored to identify crime. The vision was criticised but also welcomed as a sign that the police leadership has adopted the concept of the network society. Although monitoring persons and vehicles is emphasised, it also leads to rethinking the analysis of organised crime. We studied organised marijuana growing and the way in which the flows in this sector can be traced in files and systems of the police units and present our conceptual framework. The nodal orientation can be applied to organised crime by integrating it with two concepts developed earlier: firstly, the logistic approach of organised crime and secondly, the concept of the criminal network. In the logistic approach, organised crime activity is viewed as an enterprise process, in which a basic chain of activities can be identified which can be related to the flows of goods, people, money and information. A distinction is made between flows in an aggregated sense (i.e. cargo in the Rotterdam port) and flows that result from criminal projects. In the context of organised crime, the flow of people can be related to the criminal network, within which particular action sets are formed to accomplish criminal projects, involving particular tasks and roles. We argue that the criminal network is crucial both conceptually as on the practical level.

**Newburn, Tim** (*London School of Economics and Political Science*)

**Miller, Lisa** (*Rutgers University*)

**Melossi, Dario** (*Università di Bologna*)

**Body-Gendrot, Sophie** (*University of Paris - Sorbonne*)

**Nelken, David** (*Università di Macerata*)

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### Contrasts in Intolerance: Convergence and Divergence in U.S. and U.K. Penal Policy

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There have been many parallels in penal developments on the two sides of the Atlantic in recent decades. Broad changes in social and cultural configurations conducive to increasing insecurity and the growing politicization of crime control have given rise to similar policy dilemmas and have made particular policy choices politically attractive. Within this broad context, however, it remains possible to identify continuing divergence and there is much to be gained from the exploration of the social, political, cultural and institutional explanations for such trends. In parallel with other papers in this panel, my focus is on the nature and source of divergence in penal policy - in this case between the US and England.

**Newton, Andrew** (*University of Huddersfield*)

**Hirschfield, Alex** (*University of Huddersfield*)

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### **The Licensing Act 2003: Measuring Its Impact on Crime and Disorder in Five English Cities**

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This Paper discusses an evaluation of changes in the Licensing Act (LA03) on crime and disorder in five English case study areas. The LA03 paved the way for pubs, clubs, supermarkets and other outlets to sell alcohol for up to 24 hours and came into effect in November 2005. This Home Office-funded evaluation was undertaken between October 2005 and March 2007. The methodology included site visits, participant observation, interviews with bar and door staff and the use of Geographical Information Systems to identify pub clusters and areas of concentrated drinking. Levels of violence against the person, criminal damage, sexual offences and disorder were identified prior to and following the implementation of the LA03. Changes in these were measured for town centres as a whole, in streets with a high density of drinking establishments and within individual pubs and clubs. Ambulance data and A & E admissions were also scrutinized. Particular attention was paid to changes in the geographical distribution and timing of offences and incidents following implementation of the Act. The extent to which changes in the LA03 were accompanied by both temporal and geographical displacement of crime and disorder was examined. The paper concludes with an assessment of how far the LA03 actually resulted in changes in pub hours and how far it is possible to link these to changing patterns of crime and disorder in town centres.

**Nobili, Gian Guido** (*Emilia-Romagna Region*)

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### **Planning urban design and management for crime prevention**

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Present-day societies formulate a clear demand for safer cities and urban spaces. Answers to such a demand must include not only the use of police forces, but also, and primarily, well-articulated public policies and interventions. We know by now with certainty that the organization of urban spaces affects their security level; it may help make them safer, but also contribute to make them more dangerous. It is therefore essential to turn safety into one of the goals of urban planning. To facilitate this goal, it is necessary to sensitize urban planners and public decision-makers, and provide them with adequate technical tools. For that purpose, the European Commission has financed the preparation of a handbook aimed at introducing safety criteria in urban planning. This handbook 'Planning urban design and management for crime prevention' serves to apply the new European norms on urban safety recently approved by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN).

**Nogala, Detlef** (*European Police College*)

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### **Towards a European approach to science-led policing?**

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In the complex 21st century world, police forces across Europe are facing new challenges in tackling crime and disorder. Driven by rising expectations from governments and the public, an eager search for more sophisticated tools and techniques for policing has set in, sometimes coinciding with a deliberate vision to approach crime problems in a systematic, reasoned manner by advocating more use of research instruments and scientifically proven concepts. With a view to the historical roots in some European countries the paper will discuss the main currents of "scientification" of policing in current Europe and will address the prospects and limits of "science-led" policing in the near future.

**Nogala, Detlef** (*European Police College*)

### **Research and Science Activities of CEPOL (European Police College)**

The European Police College (CEPOL) is an EU agency tasked to organise training and education for (senior) police officers from EU member states. Resorting to what contemporary research and science has to offer in the process is one cornerstone in the agency's educational policy. The paper will present an overview of the diverse activities organised and supported by CEPOL in the field of research and science on police and policing.

**Nolan, Jane** (*University of Glamorgan*)

### **Human Traffic: Migration & Sex work in the UK**

The issue of human trafficking has become a growing concern in recent years. The global nature of a market that involves the trading in people 'whereby human beings are transformed into commodities; merchandise for sale, use and profit' throws up particular complexities in any attempt to estimate the prevalence of the problem; to understand the mechanics of the business process; the experiences of those who are victims; and usurp efforts to address and 'police' the problem. That sex trafficking accounts for a significant proportion of victims, is indisputable and, perhaps, inevitable. This paper shall discuss the issue of sex work and sex trafficking in the context of the UK, arguing that these problems can be better understood and more appropriately addressed when placed within the wider context of migration. More specifically, this paper shall discuss the gendered nature of migration and the implications this has for women's (regular or irregular, voluntary or forced) migration and thus their vulnerability to sexploitation.

**Norris, Paul** (*University of Edinburgh*)

### **Using latent variable classification models in criminology**

Recent years have seen an increase in the use of latent variable based approaches to classification within criminology. This work has, for the most part, been concerned with trajectories of offending or convictions over the life course. However, these techniques can equally be applied to cross-sectional data, and can be particularly useful for summarising, or 'simplifying' the complex data collected in social surveys. This paper will consider a range of applications of latent classification models within criminology. These examples will be used to illustrate the basic principles of the approach, and to provide a discussion of their strength and weaknesses.

**Norris, Paul** (*University of Edinburgh*)

### **Typologies of Victimization Rates in Industrial Countries**

Comparing and classifying industrialised democracies has provided a fruitful avenue for public policy research (for instance Esping-Andersen, 1990, Castles, 1998). The enhanced coverage of ICVS-5 means that comparable data relating to victimisation are now available for those countries which have formed the mainstay of comparative research in other areas of public policy. There is strong reason to believe that the historical, political and cultural issues which it is argued have influenced the development of welfare states may also help explain variations in criminal justice outcomes across industrialised democracies (Cavadino and Dignan, 2006, Norris, 2007). Replicating recent approaches in the comparative analysis of welfare systems (Powell and Barrientos, 2004) this paper will consider victimisation rates from ICVS-5, using clustering techniques to identify groups of nations which exhibit patterns of victimisation. The membership of any clusters identified will then be compared to existing classifications from comparative public policy to investigate whether cross-national differences in victimisation may be driven by factors similar to those in other areas of social policy. Castles, F (1998) *Comparative Public Policy*: Edward Elgar Cavadino, M and Dignan, J (2006) 'Penal Policy and Political Economy' in *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Volume 6, pp435-456 Esping-Andersen, G (1990) *Three Worlds*

of Welfare Capitalism Polity Press Norris, P (2007) 'Public Order Expenditure Across Industrialised Countries' in Castles, F (ed), *The Disappearing State?* Edward Elgar Powell, M and Barrientos, A (2004) 'Welfare Regimes and the Welfare Mix' in *European Journal of Political Research*, Volume 43, pp83-105

**Nouwen, Eva** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

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### **The role of youth justice in the identification of outliers in care as a problem**

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This paper looks for a theoretical understanding of the role of youth justice in defining some aspects of their practice as problematic. Youth justice and child protection services in Flanders systematically identify new problems and change accordingly. The most recent claims concern changes in their population like the increasing presence of outliers. These juveniles are said to be the victim of late modernity and its inherent growth of insecurity in the shaping of the life course. The motivations for the selection of these outliers as a subject for discussion are sought through an analysis of literature and (policy) documents. It is argued that these claims fit in with a broader debate about the normalisation of youth care as a reaction to more punitive and stigmatising accounts of troubled youth.

**Nutalapati, Sai Krishna** (*University of Southern Mississippi*)

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### **We the People: Civic education for youth development and crime prevention.**

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The Citizenship and Justice Academy (C.J.A) is an alternative sentencing program, affiliated to the University of Southern Mississippi. Cadets are obliged to complete one hundred twenty (120) hours to receive the appropriate credential' forty (40) hours of civic education during the second week. 'We the People': The Citizen & the Constitution is a program provided to the cadets during the second week of civic education. The primary goal of 'We the People': The Citizen & the Constitution is to promote civic competence and responsibility among the cadets. This instructional program enhances cadets understanding of the institutions of American constitutional democracy. At the same time, cadets discover the contemporary relevance of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The foundation of the 'We the People' program is the classroom curriculum. The 'We the People' curriculum fosters attitudes that are necessary for cadets to participate as effective, responsible citizens. The Program Effectiveness Panel of the U.S. Department of Education's National Diffusion Network examined the reports of numerous research studies on the 'We the People' program. The panel validated the results of those studies and confirmed the program's powerful educational effects on students' civic knowledge and attitudes.

**Nuytiens, An** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

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### **Life histories of female prisoners in Belgium**

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In 2007, a doctoral research on criminal careers of female offenders was launched. Autobiographical interviews are conducted with female prisoners in order to explore the life histories of these women. In particular, the women's pathways into crime and the risk factors occurring in these pathways will be investigated. In these retrospective interviews, special focus is laid on youth offending. One of the empirically underpinned theses of the 'paradox of persistence' is that, when we consider male adult offenders' lives retrospectively, the greater part has a history of juvenile delinquency. We will examine whether this applies to women as well. Some preliminary results from this work in progress will be discussed and some hypotheses will be put forward.

Oberwittler, Dietrich (*Max Planck Institute*)

## Trust and Fear in the People's Republic of China: Individual and Ecological influences

China is undergoing a rapid socio-economic change like no other nation in the world. Little is known about how the Chinese people perceive this development, and to what extent worries and fears are part of their daily experiences. While the World Values Survey has shown that Chinese are marked by exceptionally high levels of interpersonal trust, the exact meaning of this concept in the Chinese context and its relation to other perceptual dimensions, as fear of crime, is far from clear. This paper will present preliminary findings from a recent public opinion survey of 4,500 respondents in three Chinese provinces in late 2007. In this survey, interpersonal trust is decomposed into different sub-dimensions (acquaintance vs. stranger), and accompanied by trust in state institutions. The relations between trust and fear are analyzed, and structural, socio-demographic factors, victimization experiences and characteristics of neighbourhoods are used to explain variations in fear and trust. Multilevel modeling is used to account for community-level influences.

O'Brien, Martin (*University of Central Lancashire*)

## Working Glass Criminology

This paper is part of a larger project I am developing into material culture and the criminal world. The project is intended to explore the possibilities for a 'material criminology': that is, a criminology that treats the stuff of everyday life as its analytical object. A material culture approach has emerged recently in sociology and social anthropology following Arnan Appadurai's edited collection *The Social Life of Things* (1986; see Miller, 1997; Dant, 1999; Griswold, 2004; Kichler & Miller, 2005, for example) but, so far, criminology has paid scant attention to the criminal and/or harmful qualities embedded in everyday objects. Some criminological perspectives do investigate the material character of the everyday world – notably environmental criminology (see Brantingham & Brantingham, 1991; Evans, Fyfe & Herbert, 1992) and, in a very different way, zemiology (see Hillyard, et al, 2004). However, the focus tends to be either on the ways that objects and environments are used (to commit or combat criminal offences) or to examine the broader contexts of political and economic inequality which give rise to the uneven social distribution of criminal and quasi-criminal victimisation. In this paper, following earlier work on the criminal degradations of consumer culture (O'Brien, 2008) I adopt a material culture approach to an everyday object – glass – in order to trace the criminal and harmful practices and relationships that it embodies.

O'Malley, Tom (*National University of Ireland*)

## Providing data and preserving narrative: Challenges for sentencing information systems

During the past twenty-five years or so, many countries have attempted to develop structures which are designed to infuse a greater degree of fairness, effectiveness and, above all, consistency into their sentencing systems though few, if any, can claim to have achieved the perfect balance. Some of these countries, wishing to avoid the adverse consequences of rigid guidelines, have opted for sentencing information systems of various kinds. Information systems are more likely to be descriptive than normative, at least in their initial conception. One of the major questions surrounding such systems is whether they can avoid the tension between data and narrative as identified by Manovich and others. Is it possible to devise any useful kind system for structuring sentencing discretion without substituting calculation for judgment? This paper will examine the sentencing information system (ISIS) currently being piloted in Ireland with a view to examining the capacity of such system to preserve the essentially narrative basis of traditional sentencing practice while at the same time furnishing judges with useful information about past practice.

**O’Nolan, Caroline** (*Trinity College Dublin*)

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### **Immigrants in the Criminal Courts**

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Ireland has experienced unprecedented levels of immigration in recent years and Irish society is now facing the challenge of successfully integrating immigrants into the wider society. Policies and practices in a range of societal institutions are being reassessed in light of the increased diversity of our population. This is the case in the Irish Criminal Justice system. Very little is known about immigrants’ experience of the Irish Criminal Justice system but there has been concern expressed with regard to the high proportion of non-Irish nationals in the flow of prisoners in Irish prisons in recent years. My research is focused on the criminal courts and is concerned with the policy impacts arising from immigration. Research will be located in the District Court, the lowest court in the hierarchy of criminal courts, which deals with more than 90% of all criminal offences. Data restrictions have dictated that the research will be qualitative rather than quantitative. The aim will be to examine the court processes from a variety of perspectives in order to construct a multi-dimensional view of the court from which to generate policy recommendations.

**Op de Beeck, Hanne** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

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### **The Youth Research Platform: Promoting interdisciplinarity in Youth Criminology**

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I would like to present you the Youth Research Platform, an interdisciplinary research project that is based on cooperation between sociological, agological and criminological experts. Synthesis and analysis of research about Flemish youth are the two main areas covered within this project. For the synthesis, all recent research about Flemish youth (mainly from the judicial, psychological, criminological, sociological and educational field) is gathered, summarized and published on our website: [www.jeugdonderzoekplatform.be](http://www.jeugdonderzoekplatform.be). For the analysis, data about the conditions, conduct and convictions of Flemish youth are collected through large scale surveys (target samples of 5,000 and 8,000 respondents per survey) that are conducted over several time periods. This interdisciplinary approach brings strengths but also weaknesses for criminological theory testing. I will discuss the addition of new criminological topics, inspired by the input of young researchers from other disciplines, as a strength of this platform. The methodological implications of having to make compromises with researchers who’s interests are mainly focused to another field will be discussed as a weakness.

**Opora, Robert** (*University of Gdansk*)

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### **The dynamic of the resilience among delinquent juveniles under probation supervision**

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Actors are becoming more and more of interest to those who work with high-risk children and youth as it these factors that are thought to reduce the potential for negative outcomes. Resilience is a construct which may be treated as compensatory factor among children who stay under destructive environment. If they can grow up in a proper way in spite of negative experience, we can assume that they characterize themselves with some resistance and invincibility. So, promoting resilience among delinquent juveniles can actively target specific risks and seems to be a important component of social rehabilitation. The research presents a year longitudinal study on resilience among delinquent juveniles. The survey is based on cognitive - behavioral theory. The paper concerns such questions as: ‘What kind of changes in the resilience can we observe since the children got the probation supervision? Are some of these ways of thinking and experi’ences unique to surviving adversity?’ The answers to these and related ques’tions have become increasingly important for planning prevention and psychosocial correction aimed to delinquent juveniles. The phenomena of resiliency explains the fact that some children who are subjected to adversity and depravity in their environment manage to thrive. They appear capable of dealing with difficulties and pressure, coping with every day challenges and bouncing back from disappointments, adversity. The presentation shows that the resilience is an important and powerful force worthy of the attention for the practitioners and scientists.

O'Reilly, Conor (University of Oxford)

## The Pluralization of High Policing: Symbolic Power across the Public-Private Interface

High policing has long associated with the preservation and augmentation of state interests by the various agencies of its intelligence community. However, recent studies have highlighted how this policing paradigm can no longer be either examined, or theorised, within an exclusively 'public' framework. The activities of a host of 'private' actors must now be incorporated alongside those of state security institutions, albeit with the latter remaining the more dominant force. Consideration of these 'newcomers' to the high policing terrain also entails much more than the burgeoning trend in privatized intelligence functions (particularly prevalent in the US) necessitating a sharper focus upon the activities of transnational security consultancy firms, as well as the more shadowy worlds of competitive intelligence and economic espionage. This paper discusses the contrasting domains of public and private high policing, as well as those areas where their interests may overlap. It is particularly concerned with how the concept of symbolic power can be applied to these actors and equally, how this varies across the public-private interface. In this regard, the ability of high policing actors to enunciate the sources of our insecurity, as well as the cultural mythologies that have grown up around the intelligence business, are of key significance.

Ouellet, Frederic (Université de Montréal)

## Paradoxes of Low Self Control: Offenders, Compulsive Gamblers and Students

The General theory of crime by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) made quite an impact in criminology. This theory contends that individual differences in a personality trait, the low self-control, explain involvement in crime and in another imprudent behaviour. Crime represents a sub-sample of a larger repertoire of analogous imprudent behaviour, such as drug or alcohol consumption, compulsive gambling, and other reckless behaviours. In this presentation we analyse individual differences in self-reported low self control dispositions in three samples: inmates (N=264), university students (N=405) and compulsive gamblers (N=102). For that matter we used the self-report measure developed by Grasmick et al. (1993). The large empirical support regarding the measure's validity on general population samples of this scale contributed largely to the passion given to the Gottfredson and Hirschi work. We assess the discriminant and the predictive validity (on both crime and analogous behaviour) of Grasmick's low self-control. As expected serious offenders and compulsive gamblers show stronger low self control dispositions than university students. However compulsive gamblers show weaker self control dispositions than offenders. Inconsistent findings are that self control dispositions do not explain differences in gambling losses and enhance rather than inhibit success in criminal achievements.

Özsöz, Figen (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law)

## The Developmental Effects of Incarceration of Xenophobic Violent Adolescents: Empirical Results and Implications for Rehabilitation

This paper presents results of a qualitative longitudinal study which deals with the developmental impact of incarceration of xenophobic violent juveniles and adolescents. The study is based primarily on face-to-face interviews with 37 German male adolescents between the age of 15 and 24. The subjects were interviewed twice. The first interview took place at the start of their term of imprisonment and the second interview 7 to 9 months later. The main objective of the study is the analysis of experiences of imprisonment and their effects on xenophobic attitudes and violent behaviour. The study also addresses the psychic and social consequences of incarceration on adolescents in general. According to the German Juvenile Courts Law the purpose of youth imprisonment is not meant to be a punishment. It is explicitly deemed to be assisting the adolescents to desist from criminal behaviour. Therefore another focus of the study is on the extent to which custodial treatment may make a positive contribution to the further development of adolescents, especially in regard to xenophobic 'belief' patterns and violent tendencies.

**Palfalvi, Sejla** (*Kingston University, London / Leo Amici 2002 Addictological Foundation, Hungary*)

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### **The Therapeutic Community: Beyond the ‘General Theory and Model’ / Analytical evaluation of the treatment of substance abuse at the Leo Amici 2002 Addictological Foundation in Hungary**

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There is no doubt that substance abuse is to blame for many deaths, illness, criminal offences and violence effecting not only addict but also families and societies around them. Many argue that most of the wars and campaigns against drugs, such as retributive court orders, educational programs and the most controversial among them: licit drugs, have suffered resounding defeats. Aim of the present work is to analyse the treatment process of Therapeutic Community, a systematic treatment approach that can be sharply distinguished from other major drug treatment modalities, an approach that, according to De Leon, is guided by an explicit perspective on the drug use disorder, the person, recovery and right living. This paper is a result of 8 months long research conducted through participant observation at the Leo Amici 2002 Addictological Foundation in Hungary. The study presents an analytical evaluation of the rehabilitation programme that aims at the recovery of chronic substance-dependent patients in the frameworks of a residential facility operating according to the principles of therapeutic communities.

**Papacharalambous, Charis** (*Greek Ombudsman*)

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### **Criminals as persons and as foes: A Post-Enlightenment challenge to republicanism**

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Presentation of the concept of the “penal law of the foe” and of its historical and political background. Critical presentation of objections based on traditional liberal criminal law thinking. Differentiation between liberalist ideology and republican values. Why the “penal law of the foe” forms a political theory of criminal law. Criminal legislation indicative of a “penal law of the foe” (e.g., habitual crimes; sexual violence; crimes against vulnerable persons; hate crimes; organized crime and money laundering; public endangerment; violent juveniles’ delinquency). Location of the concept in the framework of modern criminal policy models (i.e., retribution; prevention; “zero tolerance”). The question of democratic legitimacy of the concept: between warlike policies and criminal justice system.

**Parmentier, Stephan** (*K.U.Leuven*)

**Weitekamp, Elmar** (*Universität Tübingen*)

**Valinas, Marta** (*K.U.Leuven*)

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### **Dealing with the past in Bosnia: Results of a population-based research**

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Debates about serious human rights violations and international crimes committed in the past usually take a start during times of political transition, that is when societies are moving away from a non-democratic regime. At that time, the new political elites are openly confronted with the fundamental question on how to address the heavy burden of their dark past. This question was posed in most countries of Latin America in the 1980s, in all countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the 1990s, and in several countries in Africa and Asia during the last decade. The issue of ‘dealing with the past’ or ‘transitional justice’ is most often managed by elites, national and international, and the views and expectations of the local populations are rarely taken into account. Yet population-based researches can yield interesting insights into strategies and mechanisms for dealing with the crimes of the past and for reconstructing the future. In this paper, we report the findings of a population-based research in Bosnia in 2006, funded by the K.U.Leuven Research Fund and focusing on several issues of post-conflict justice, and we try to derive some lessons for post-conflict justice situations in Bosnia and elsewhere and for similar research in the future.



**Parti, Katalin** (*National Institute of Criminology, Hungary*)  
**Markina, Anna** (*University of Tartu*)

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### **Family bonding and relations with peers in Hungary and Estonia: A comparative study**

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The Hungarian ISRD2 study shows that high levels of family bonding and committing petty offending does not exclude each other and that high peer group activity does not exclude family bonding. In this comparison of Hungarian and Estonian ISRD2 data (both nationally representative) we examine whether we find the same tendencies in both countries. Aspects of the comparison include family structure and the kind of relationship between the child and his parents, the role of family control, the relation between leisure time activities and family bonding, the question whether there a difference in responding to offending of children with strong family bonds and those of children with bonds to their peers

**Paskell, Caroline** (*London School of Economics and Political Science*)

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### **'Community' responses to serious youth crime and disorder: A model for local crime control?**

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In Britain, much government, professional and public attention is given to serious youth crime and disorder, particularly in relation to disadvantaged areas where such behaviours are held to be most prevalent. The Labour government casts such neighbourhoods as both victim and ally against anti-social behaviour and youth offending. In addition to providing additional monitoring and enforcement (wardens, police community support officers, neighbourhood policing teams), the government seeks to engage areas as 'communities' united with the authorities in tackling crime and disorder. This is the premise of the government's 'Together' and 'Respect' campaigns against anti-social behaviour, highlighted in annual 'Taking A Stand' awards for those "who have transformed their communities by tackling problems". This paper considers the obverse of statutory agencies co-opting 'communities' into crime-control, focusing instead on local responses to serious youth crime and disorder in the absence of local authority or police engagement. Drawing on a study of over forty resident-led organisations in England and Scotland, the paper details how three of the most ambitious succeeded in tackling and reducing particularly severe crime and disorder problems. The paper considers how these organisations worked to engage rather than marginalise young offenders, reflecting on their ability to avoid vigilante tendencies that can arise in 'community' action. The paper traces how, over time, the residents linked to statutory agencies, resulting in the partnerships favoured by government but through a quite different route. The paper concludes by analysing such action as a model for local crime control.

**Paskell, Caroline** (*London School of Economics and Political Science*)

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### **Between Somali homes and London streets: The interaction of domestic and urban factors in the emergence of Somali gangs.**

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Serious violent incidents between clusters of young Somalis have signalled the emergence of gangs within London's Somali communities. Whilst these are not formalised gangs in the strictest sense, they are recognised as more than street-based associations. This paper draws on research conducted within one of London's larger communities, commissioned to investigate whether inter-generational misunderstandings or socio-economic disadvantage contributed to the development of territorial Somali gangs. Using interviews with over forty Somalis (young people, parents, community and council workers), the paper details problems within and outside the home identified as influencing young Somalis towards gang association. In particular, it focuses on the finding that many young Somalis, as in other migrant communities, feel 'between two worlds, in the home and in society' as a young woman expressed it. Refugee status, families fractured by war, years in transit added further complexity. Many parents respond with stronger reference to their heritage. For younger people, however, relating this domestic context to their wider life can be difficult: 'there's a different world outside the door'. This wider, urban, context is defined by interviewees in contrast to the home, a realm in which young people tend to have cultural and linguistic advantages but are readily exposed to anti-social behaviour, drugs,

crime, territorial and ethnic disputes. The research found parents' control over this external realm is typically complicated by practical constraints, whilst young people's difficulties in negotiating between domestic and urban contexts do foster street association and gang affiliation.

**Pauwels, Lieven** (*Ghent University*)

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### **The impact of neighbourhood crime on the relationship between life style risk and adolescent offending**

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Prior research has identified many aspects of life styles significantly associated with adolescent offending, including delinquent peers, alcohol and substance abuse and unsupervised leisure time. An increase in the number of life style risk factors is significantly related to an increase in offending. However, little attention has been devoted to the possibility that the effect of life style risk on offending depends on characteristics of the ecological context in which adolescents live. Using data from a metropolitan school sample of adolescents, it is examined how the effect of life style risk depends on a neighbourhood s crime and disorder level as rated by adolescents. The analysis suggests that neighbourhood crime significantly amplifies the effect of life style risk on frequencies of offending. The implication of this conclusion for criminological theory and future research on the causes of crime is addressed.

**Pauwels, Lievens** (*Ghent University*)

**Mellgren, Caroline** (*Malmö University, Sweden*)

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### **How similar are the structural determinants of violent crime?**

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The goal of this paper is to present a neighborhood-level comparison of Malmö and Ghent, two cities that are very similar in number of inhabitants, and that are both characterized by strong neighbourhood clustering of social disadvantage and violence. We accomplish this goal by integrating census data on neighbourhood structure, police records on violent events. By constructing comparable measures we are able to assess the effects of population density, unemployment, ethnic heterogeneity and single parent families on violent crime rates. We discuss the implication of our findings for a broader understanding of the social conditions that lead to higher rates of violence in both cities.

**Payne, Thomas** (*University of Southern Mississippi*)

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### **Citizenship and Justice Academy: Sentenced to Learn**

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The Citizenship and Justice Academy (CJA), was developed by Associate Professor Tom Payne in the Department of Administration of Justice with The University of Southern Mississippi. The CJA offers specialized services to at-risk youth. A significant number of youth aged sixteen (16) to twenty-one (21) are introduced into the misdemeanor court system. These courts can retain jurisdiction over these youth for up to twelve (12) months in some cases. This constant population of adolescents provides the CJA staff an opportunity to provide services to these youths. While some of the youth require few specialized services, a majority of these young people would benefit from more services than they are currently receiving. National statistics reveal that more than half of all adult offenders committed their first crime as teenagers. By targeting youth entering the misdemeanor court systems, the CJA can offer services to correct any barriers to success in their lives. This will assist in reducing recidivism and help them become productive adults. Adults who are capable and willing to contribute to society rather than living life of crime that many feel is their destiny. The CJA is in a unique position to deliver services to literacy-deficient and other disadvantaged youth.

**Payne, Thomas** (*University of Southern Mississippi*)  
**Hanser, Rachel** (*University of Southern Mississippi*)

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### **The Citizenship and Justice Academy: An alternative sentencing program**

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CJA Overview Rachel T. Hanser During 2000-2001, more than 400 youth entered the Municipal Court of Gulfport, Mississippi. This number increased when considering the dropouts from Harrison County Alternative schools and other misdemeanor courts. Majority of these young people were entering the criminal justice system for the first time, others were multiple misdemeanor offenders. At that time, there were no formal programs to intervene in the beginning criminal career of these young offenders. The Citizenship and Justice Academy (CJA) offers specialized services to at-risk youth in Harrison County. By targeting youth entering the Harrison County systems, the CJA can offer services to correct educational or vocational deficiencies in their lives. This will assist in reducing recidivism and help them become productive adults. There is proven programs that can prevent a youth from engaging in anti-social and illegal behavior and can reduce the rates of repeat offenses. The Citizenship and Justice Academy is one such program. The Citizenship and Justice Academy (CJA) is designed to provide a comprehensive continuum of individualized formal and informal services and supports that address the physical, emotional, social and educational needs of young people who have entered the criminal justice system for the first time. Its design is to intervene in the progression of criminal behavior and stop the criminal career before it starts with vigor.

**Pérez Jiménez, Fátima** (*University of Malaga*)  
**Jiménez, María José** (*University of Malaga*)  
**García España, Elisa** (*University of Malaga*)

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### **Crime victimization survey in Andalusia**

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The interest in getting information about crime victims has noticeably grown over the last years at the European level. Our investigation provides data about individuals who were subjected to any criminal behaviour in Andalusia during 2007, regardless whether they reported the facts to the police or not. The capital cities included in our sample were Almería, Cádiz, Granada and Ján, and the methodology used was the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS), which has been used in a standard way in various international contexts, including variables related to eleven different crimes. For this reason, it has been possible to compare the results of our study with those obtained in the fifth sweep of the survey carried out by UNICRI in 2005, in which Spain took part. Moreover, a crime victimization survey following the same method was conducted in the other four main cities of Andalusia, that is Málaga, Córdoba, Huelva and Sevilla and the results are compared in this paper targeting a wider description of the criminal outlook in this south region of Spain. Key words: international victim survey, victims, crime, black figure, reports.

**Perras, Chantal** (*Université de Montréal*)

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### **Drug Markets versus policing: Are they really Isomorph? What are the social implications of this finding in Colombia?**

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This work starts with Manning thinking about the police activity as a mirror of the crime. It is interesting to look at analogies between specific drug market and anti-drugs unit. Accordingly, anti-drug unit structured and developed their methods based on their perceptions of the traffickers rather from an empirical knowledge. Dissociation between official discourse and practice show that police unit are constrained by other elements in their choices. All criteria needed to indicate a relation between two structures are not present to enable us to indicate that it is an isomorphism. These relations tend to homomorphism, a more general concept. Homomorphism supposes that each of these groups have their own internal law. This avoids supposing two identical structures, which have a symbiotic relation and could make possible to believe in the existence of an exclusive mutual coexistence. They are quite simply not exposed to the same requirements, we cannot observe a perfect correspondence. We can assume that if these structures are apparently very similar, it is because they profit or undergo the same general social conditions. We examine the similar and dissimilar elements

and the reasons. We take the example of the Colombian drug market to compare with the police interventions to examine political environment, corruption, economic conditions as well as the relations of confidence or of violence.

**Persak, Nina** (ZRC SAZU)

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### **“Criminalise it!”: The erosion of the right to harmlessly non-conform**

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It has been noted that social trust in legal authorities (e.g. the judiciary) has been steadily declining in the last decade in many European countries, yet the public trust in the deterrent powers of the criminal law has been increasing. With every shocking story, cries for changes in criminal legislation can be heard on the streets, in the media and the parliament, trying to persuade us that if only we raised the sanction for some particular crime, this crime would never happen again. Criminalisation is also becoming the most popular way of tackling all sorts of socially unpleasant ‘even if harmless’ conduct; not an ultima ratio but a prima ratio for repressive state intervention. The paper will address the possible reasons for these phenomena and present some other trends in the widening of the net of social control, namely, criminalisation through the civil law (where a violation of a civil-law order amounts to crime) and criminalisation through the law on violations (a lower-level type of criminal law).

**Peterka-Benton, Daniela** (Norwich University of Vermont, USA)

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### **Organized Human Smuggling in Austria**

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The proposed presentation covers a summary of the author's dissertation research on human smuggling in Austria comparing migrants from FYR and the Russian Federation. The study was conducted through a survey to describe the two groups demographically and to analyze information on the smuggling procedure and smugglers themselves. Specifically, the survey covers questions on demographic data including age, marital status, education, questions on smugglers like first point of contact, number of smugglers contacted, gender and nationality of smugglers, and treatment of the smuggled persons. Additionally information was collected on routes and methods of transportation, costs of smuggling, payment methods, and deeper perceptual questions regarding the flight. The survey was conducted at two main primary intake facilities for asylum seekers in Austria and contains 217 valid responses which were used for the analysis. The survey's primary intent was to collect more detailed information on migrants seeking asylum in Austria and their use of smuggling services to leave their home countries. Additionally several of the questions were intended to show that the ‘clear distinction’ between human smuggling and human trafficking (still largely present in the literature) in reality does not exist. Analysis of the data shows that migrants who use smuggling services also experience force or threat of force by smugglers (typically the artificial distinction made by researchers between smuggling and trafficking). The important contribution of this research is that it represents one of the first transparent explorations of a topic that (by its nature) is typically secretive and hidden.

**Petit, Sevrine** (Université de Montréal)

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### **Hells Angel Members and Their Impact on the Social Control of Inmates in a Medium Security Penitentiary**

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That inmates contribute to the maintenance of social control in incarceration settings has been well established in past research. This study contributes to this tradition in prison research by focusing on the incarceration of Hells Angels (HA) members in a medium security penitentiary in the province of Quebec (Canada). The notoriety and pressures surrounding the Hells Angels organization peaked throughout the latter half of the 1990's as members found themselves at the centre of an escalating biker war. In March 2001, a law-enforcement crackdown led to more than a hundred arrests of HA members and many received lengthy incarceration sentences. This research focuses on how the collective incarceration of members from this organization affected the maintenance of order in the prison system. Interviews were conducted with incarcerated Hells Angels members/affiliates and other inmates who were not linked to the organization. Members of the prison staff were also interviewed.

Findings reveal that while staff members initially feared the arrival of a massive group of HA, experiences after the arrival related more to the positive aspects of the Hells Angels implication in many aspects of social control in the penitentiary. Hells Angels members, themselves, acknowledged their role in maintaining order, however, with some members reaching the possibilities for parole, they tended to distance themselves from such a role. What began as a collective fear associated with the arrival of the HA members has transformed into common concerns on how order in the penitentiary will change upon their eventual release.

**Pettigrew, Mark** (*University of Sheffield*)

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### **Fear and loathing, terror and threat: 'Are they tough enough to bring back the noose'?**

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As the sentiments of contemporary humanitarian discourses have been inculcated in sentencing practice, the modernist project has diverted criminal punishments away from physical application upon the body. Yet scratching beneath the veneer of that relocation is an inferred yearning for corporality that underpins grass roots, public dissatisfaction, and a currently perceived perversity of victim identification in criminal interactions. As the threat of street violence is propagated and sensationalised as lethal and indiscriminate, the punitive reaction adds to a swelling of public fear and loathing that counterpoint the modernist project in contemporary punishments: Are they tough enough to bring back the noose?

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

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### **Media Use, School Achievement, Youth Violence And The Crisis In Boys' Performance**

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A school survey with 17,000 German students aged 15 and 6,000 aged 10 is the empirical basis for testing two widely controversial hypothesis concerning the effects of media consumption on children and adolescents: a) The hypothesis that excessive media consumption has a negative impact on school performance, b) The hypothesis that there is a connection between the exposure to violent media content and violent behaviour. The paper looks especially at the growing gap between girls' and boys' school performance as observed in national and international school studies. It investigates whether this gap can be explained, at least partly, by different media use patterns. In addition to that the paper will describe how the consumption of violent media formats (especially the use of violent computer and video games) has an impact on adolescents' violent behaviour.

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

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### **Young Turks In Germany as Victims And Offenders Of Violence Prevention by effective school integration**

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Between 1998 and 2006 the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) has organized in several German cities self-report studies on juvenile violence. We used questionnaires which were filled out by 9th graders during school time. In our last study (2005/2006) 17,000 students took part. The paper will concentrate on ethnic minorities and here on young Turks who not only show the highest rate of persistent juvenile violence, but also the highest victimization regarding family violence. In our research we were able to identify Hannover as one region where the violence rate of young Turks (five and more offences in one year) has decreased since 1998 by 50%. On the other hand that rate increased in Munich by more than 100%. The paper will discuss explanations for those trends and develop recommendations how to improve the social integration of young Turks in Germany.

**Phoenix, Jo** (*Durham University*)

### **Stepping A Fine Line: Early Intervention, Actuarial Risk/Need Assessment and Youth Justice**

Early intervention is increasingly seen as 'the way forward' in youth justice in England and Wales. Politicians and policy makers position it as a way of reducing the fiscal and reputational cost of high rates of youth custody. Those critical of the punitive turn in youth justice argue that early intervention presents a new opportunity to develop welfarist oriented policies by focusing on diverting young people away from criminal justice. But, as currently configured, the practice of early intervention relies on broadly similar risk / need assessments that have characterised youth justice practice for the last decade. This paper draws on a detailed analysis of the differential ways in which concepts of 'risk', 'need' and 'assessment' are operationalised in practice by youth justice workers and magistrates. It argues that far from presenting an opportunity for less custody and more welfare for young people, the practices framing pre-emptive early intervention create similar difficulties concerning how to represent (and assess) the risks and needs of young people and their lives (and what to do about them) that have characterised youth justice since the turn of the twentieth century. However, unlike previous generations, the strategies available to today's practitioners for resolving these representational problems can inadvertently and potentially create the conditions for the introduction of a uniquely 21st century form of repressive welfarism (wherein the coercive paternalism of 'in the best interests of the child' is translated into the claim that any intervention is less risky than no intervention at all).

**Pleysier, Stefaan** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

**Vervaeke, Geert** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

**Goethals, Johan** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology*)

### **The 'fear of crime' sponge: A test of the 'absorbing qualities' of traditional FOC instruments**

Large-scale national crime and victim survey are administered ever since the Commission of Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, established in the 60s during the administration of U.S. president Johnson (Ditton & Farrall, 2000). These crime and victim surveys were developed in order to have a more accurate estimate of the victimization rate and the 'widespread public anxiety about crime', later known as 'fear of crime'. Although these large scale victim surveys, and therefore the 'fear of crime' research tradition as well, are largely indebted to the conservative and outdated methodology and measurement of the era - 'the heyday of survey research' - when they originated, it is noticed that in recent years there is undoubtedly a growing tendency and increased awareness about the quality, validity and reliability of 'fear of crime' research. Recent studies have not only claimed that 'the so-called fear of crime is - to an unknown degree - a function of the types of questions that are asked, and the way they are posed' (Ditton e.a., 2000:154-155). Traditional 'fear of crime' instruments also tend to overestimate the 'fear of crime' level, possibly because '( ) people may have come to use the language of 'fear' and 'crime' to express other concerns' (Jackson, 2006:256; Farrall & Gadd, 2004). According to Jackson (2006) 'fear of crime' may operate as a sponge, 'absorbing all sorts of anxieties about related issues of deteriorating moral fabric, from family to community to society. ( ) Data from crime surveys may reflect everyday experience of fear, and the possession of a vivid image of the risk event. But data may also reflect a more generalized and expressive attitude toward social cohesion and moral consensus (Jackson, 2006:261). In this contribution, these 'absorbing qualities' of a traditional 'fear of crime' instrument are empirically tested. Using structural equation modelling and a large scale sample of two contrasting neighbourhoods (N=1473), we will estimate and compare a social-psychological model using both a traditional 'fear of crime' instrument and an alternative 'fear of crime' instrument - 'fear' as a 'state' - as dependent concepts.

**Polišenská, Veronika Anna** (*Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic*)

### **Why do Czech burglars travel very far? Questioning the near home hypothesis**

The presentation will focus on a research executed in Czech Republic, which resulted in a conclusion that

burglars can travel as far as 150km from their homes in order to reach the target. The presentation will look at the possible reasons for this occurrence such as: sample of burglars, type of research, cultural and social aspects etc. The presentation will conclude in views to the future, which lie in replication of the study in different countries.

**Praeg, Patrick** (*Hamburg University*)

**Enzmann, Dirk** (*Hamburg University*)

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### **The problem of missing values in self-report delinquency studies: Comparing variants of multiple imputation**

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We will present a short introduction into problems and methods of missing value imputation (MI) relevant for criminological research. Different methods will be compared in a simulation study based on real data of self-reported delinquency (1,800 and 8,000 juveniles in Russia and Germany) under systematically varying conditions (missing value mechanism; number of missings). Results show that MI is feasible and will yield more accurate prevalence rates in most circumstances. The commonly used method of listwise deletion of incomplete cases is rarely advisable.

**Rabold, Susann** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*)

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### **The Role of Social Network Composition in Explaining Ethnic Differences in Violent Behaviour**

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Ethnic differences in violent behaviour can be found in official crime statistics as well as in dark figure surveys on juvenile delinquency. Among non-German adolescents, those with Turkish ethnic background have the highest rate of violence. These differences can be partially explained by the higher degree of parental violence against their children, the higher agreement to the 'culture of honour' and the lower social status / lower education of non-German adolescents. Up to now, there is little information about the influence of social network composition on ethnic differences in violent behaviour although different sociological and criminological theories (e.g. differential association theory, social capital theory and theory of informal social control) suggest that the composition of friendship networks can play an important role in the attitudes and behaviour of its members. According to these theories, it is expected that adolescents with few German friends as well as few higher educated friends will have higher violence rates than those adolescents whose friendship networks have a different composition. Because friendship networks of Turkish adolescents are often highly homogeneous (predominantly Turkish and low social status people), it is assumed that ethnic differences in violent behaviour will be reduced under control of social network composition. With data of a survey conducted in 2006 among all 9th grade pupils in Hanover, it is possible to investigate the influence of social network composition on violent behaviour in general and on ethnic differences in violent behaviour in particular. Due to the specific data structure, it is also possible to control neighbourhood effects on (ethnic differences in) juvenile delinquency.

**Raynor, Peter** (*Swansea University*)

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### **'Oldspeak' revisited: The revival of 'Alternatives to Custody' in England and Wales.**

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In January 2008 the Ministry of Justice announced funding for a new wave of 'Alternative to Custody' projects as part of its strategy to control prison numbers. This revived a phrase which had been banished from official criminal justice discourse in England and Wales since the 1991 Criminal Justice Act made probation a punishment in its own right rather than an 'alternative' to anything. However, any celebration of this belated comeback may be tempered by the proposed titles for the new projects: 'Intensive Control Sentence' and 'Intensive Punitive Sentence'. This paper reviews what can be learned from some earlier initiatives for adult offenders from the 1970s to the early 1990s. Critical criminologists have argued that 'Alternatives to Custody' inevitably have the effect of making non-custodial sentences more severe and more liable to breach rather than reducing the use of custody. This has often happened, but not always and not inevitably. Some projects and approaches have been

demonstrably more successful, although sometimes only locally or only temporarily. Features of successful projects have included a strong rationale or narrative, visible 'champions', close engagement with sentencers, a clear basis in identified needs of offenders and/or communities, a positive relationship with offenders and a constructive and graduated use of enforcement powers. There is little evidence that extreme intensity or punitiveness have in themselves been associated with success.

**Rechea Alberola, Cristina** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

**Bartolomé Gutiérrez, Raquel** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

**Rueda Martínez, Lourdes** (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

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### Who Belongs To A Juvenile Gang?

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During the last years we assist, in some big Spanish cities, to the birth of what traditionally we called juvenile gangs, nowadays called 'Delinquent Youth Groups' (DYG). Although some DYG were active in Spain in the 70s and 80s, the new DYG are considered to be different: they are more violent and their characteristics make them more similar to traditional Latin gangs. The biggest problem to study these groups behaviour is to determine who, really, is member of a DYG. The 'Eurogan Network' has been working hard to reach a consensus to define what should be considered a DYG in Europe. The ISRD II working group has introduced in the self-report questionnaire on juvenile delinquency the fundamental questions to learn which young people could be considered to belong to a DYG. Starting from the data obtained in the ISRD II, in 2007, we analyse different criteria used to identify DYG members through their participation in antisocial and delinquent behaviour.

**Reeves, Carla** (*University of Huddersfield*)

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### Sex Offender Grouping with a Probation Approved Premises

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This presentation explores how convicted or charged sexual offenders within a Probation Approved Premises (probation hostel) experience life within the hostel in terms of group structures. The presentation considers the findings of an ethnographic case study of a probation hostel which drew upon the work of Sykes and Matza, Goffman and Foucault. The hostel accommodated medium-high and high risk offenders, and was mixed in terms of the offences that residents had committed and also by gender. The fieldwork was conducted over two years, within which time participant observation and in-depth interviewing was undertaken; paying attention to the social interactions of staff and residents of the hostel. There is little prior research undertaken on the practice of hostels, the experiences of offenders in hostels or work undertaken with sex offenders within hostels. The findings of this study are intended to address this neglect. Key findings presented include the manner in which sex offenders group together in the hostel, the function and use of the group by members and non-members. The sex offender group structure is placed in the context of other resident and staff grouping, and the extent to which sex offenders are regarded as 'other' within the hostel. This presentation includes a consideration of how grouping can affect the work of hostel staff aimed towards reintegration and rehabilitation.

**Rehbein, Florian** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*)

**Moessle, Thomas** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*)

**Kleimann, Matthias** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*)

**Höynck, Theresia** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*)

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### Protection of minors from violent videogame content in Germany

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Videogames with violent content are considered to be harmful to minors. Germany provides a rather elaborated system to protect minors from problematic videogames: At the first level the Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (USK), an regulator of the videogame industry, has to classify any videogame appearing in Germany in five different age-categories. If (and only if) the USK is denying a classification of a videogame due to its problematic content, an official administrative authority of the German government called "Bundesprüfstelle für jugendgefährdende Medien" (BPjM) can, on official request, enter in a second step the name of a game



on the “list for youth-endangering media” (“Liste jugendgefährdender Medien”). This is usually designated for games which due to their extremely violent or crime-inducing content tend to endanger minors in their process of developing a socially responsible and self-reliant personality. In 2007 we conducted a study to evaluate the work of the first instance, the USK. 62 videogames with violent content were analyzed within a sophisticated classification system which was based on the current classification criteria of the USK and the BPjM. 37 of the game-sample appeared to be classified inaccurately and should have been assigned to a higher age category. Some of the games classified as 16+ or 18+ even fulfilled criteria for listing the game on the list for youth-endangering media. In this presentation deficits of the German age rating system are identified and possibilities to improve these shortcomings are discussed.

**Roach, Jason** (*University of Huddersfield*)

**Pease, Ken** (*University of Loughbrough*)

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### **More than unfinished monkey business: A case for evolutionary criminology**

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Human physique and behaviour is shaped by the pressures of natural selection. This is now received wisdom in all scientifically informed circles. Evolutionary psychology is arguably the fastest growing and most exciting perspective in social science, arguing that the mind constitutes a collection of software specifically designed by natural selection to solve the problems of survival and reproduction faced by our ancestors (e.g. finding food, attracting mates, understanding the social world and detecting cheats). This paper examines how an evolutionary approach can contribute to criminological understanding and suggests that its potential is such that a sub-discipline, evolutionary criminology, is warranted. Reasons are offered as to why criminology has been slow to acknowledge the importance of an evolutionary approach and why there is a battle of hearts and minds worthy of winning with traditional criminologists. The example of terrorism will be used.

**Robert, Luc** (*Catholic University of Leuven*)

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### **A penological peculiarity: Long-term prisoners ‘choosing’ to stay in prison**

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Early release stands for a controlled return to society. For long-term prisoners in Belgium, early release is decided upon by tribunals for the execution of sentences, the successors of the previous commissions for conditional release. Prisoners can apply for a modality of early release; it is not given automatically as happens in some countries. Early release is possible for all categories of long-term prisoners, unlike in some other countries. After one third of his prison sentence, a prisoner can apply for conditional release; recidivists can apply after two thirds. Statistics have shown how a small but increasing group of long-term prisoners leaves prison at the end of their sentence. Whereas the number of prisoners staying in prison until the end of their prison term was at an all time low in 1994 (n=82), it has increased again until 342 in 2006. This finding is further explored in the prison of Andenne, housing prisoners serving long sentences. Since its opening in 1997 until the end of 2007, a number of long-term prisoners left the prison after having served their full sentence. This finding in itself constitutes a penological peculiarity: Why do prisoners ‘choose’ to stay in prison until the end of their sentence? What are the consequences of this ‘choice’? Early findings from ongoing research in the prison of Andenne will shed some light on these and other related questions.

**Roberts, Colin** (*Cardiff University*)

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### **Informal social control - The production of deviant self-help**

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Much of the public and political discourse on gun violence and homicide in Lambeth, South London, portrays such acts through an indulgent lexicon of moral panic as deviant, barbaric and senseless, or as a product of twisted concepts of ‘respect’ and ‘honour.’ However, the invocation of such labels does not contribute meaningfully to understanding how or why urban gun violence arises in particular settings and under certain conditions. This paper investigates the idea that many acts of violence may in fact be manifestations of informal social control through the mechanism of self-help. Developing a more appreciative explanatory framework, it considers the internal and external exclusionary forces, and the normative constructs of young gang members, that become expressed as violent self-help actions. Whilst not necessarily a politically palatable conceptualisation, such an

approach would seem to afford a more coherent explanation of how violence can be performed in pursuit of achieving social control.

**Robertson, Annette** (*Glasgow Caledonian University*)

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### **An Evaluation of Police Reform in Russia: Problems and Prospects**

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In 1996 the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) published a 'Concept (Paper) for the Development of the MVD', prepared by academics and practitioners, which outlined a series of ambitious reforms aimed at 'rendering the MVD capable of guaranteeing the safety of individuals, society and the state from criminal encroachments'. The main tasks placed before the Russian militsiya (police) were to achieve a turning point in the fight against crime, adopt a public-oriented approach and mobilise resources to counteract criminal expansion. The Concept paper outlined the development of the MVD in the short, medium and long term, and anticipated that by 2006 the major part of the reform process would have been achieved. This paper aims to evaluate the content, scope and significance of the reform efforts and to determine what progress has been made and what problems remain in terms of developing democratic police structures and organisations in Russia.

**Robinson, Gwen** (*University of Sheffield*)

**Shapland, Joanna** (*University of Sheffield*)

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### **Restorative Justice and Desistance**

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In this paper we draw on our experience as evaluators of three restorative justice schemes in England & Wales which were funded under the auspices of the Home Office's 'Crime Reduction Programme' to reflect upon the potential of restorative justice (in particular, conferencing) to bring about changes in reoffending on the part of participating offenders, and the aspects of restorative justice and conferencing which may affect this. We draw in particular upon data gathered from our observations of some 280 restorative justice conferences, the majority of which were with adult offenders. We propose that there is a case to be made for a subtle shift in ways of thinking about the recidivism reduction potential of restorative justice: that is, as an opportunity to facilitate a desire, or consolidate a decision, to desist.

**Sagant, Valérie** (*International Centre for the Prevention of Crime*)

**Shaw, Margaret** (*International Centre for the Prevention of Crime*)

**Jendly, Manon** (*International Centre for the Prevention of Crime*)

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### **Crime Prevention and Community Safety: International Trends and Perspectives**

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Since the adoption of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 2002, some strong trends have emerged in the field of crime prevention and community safety. A growing number of strategies and national action plans have been developed and multilateral exchange networks created. Policies and interventions in prevention have been increasingly knowledge-based, independently analyzed and reviewed in an environment that promotes evaluation. Tools are used with more frequency and leaders are more likely to support these efforts through, for example, safety audits and observatories. These moves have also influenced the role of a number of actors, altering traditional roles of police forces, the justice system and correctional services. These institutions have had to adapt their methods and objectives, more often working towards the establishment of partnerships and collaborative projects. Meeting demands has further created a need for the development and sometimes institutionalization of entirely new professions and services in community safety. However, local and community actors remain at the heart of prevention endeavors. In fact, one may observe the highest level of activity and capacity for innovation at the city and community level, despite a frequent lack of resources. This presentation provides an international overview of developments while not ignoring unique contexts. A discussion of promising initiatives in the fields of women's safety, youth safety, and safety in public spaces highlights regional differences, challenges faced, and lessons that can be learned.

**Šakić, Ivana** (*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar*)

**Franc, Renata** (*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar*)

**Ivičić, Ines** (*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar*)

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### **Fear of crime in Croatia: Its extent and effect of television viewing**

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The purpose of the present study was to present prevalence data on fear of crime in Croatia and to compare it with available data from other countries. Also, the purpose was to explore the relations between television viewing and fear of crime when the effect of demographic variables is controlled. Used demographic variables are gender, age, area type and education level. Television viewing was assessed on 4 point scale by asking respondents how often they watch: 1) talk shows with politicians and public persons; 2) police procedural television series; 3) daily informative news and 4) documentaries with crime themes. A composite score for each type of television program was calculated by summing the viewing ratings across 4 items and then by dividing it by the number of items. Fear of crime is conceptualized as a multidimensional construct which was measured by asking respondents to indicate on 4 point scale how worried they feel about becoming: victim of physical attack or robbery, victim of theft and victim of burglary. Analyzed data were gathered by face-to-face interviews within a large scale public opinion research conducted by Institute of social sciences Ivo Pilar in November 2007, on nationally representative probabilistic sample of 1,129 adults from 93 Croatian villages, towns and cities. Conducted regression analysis revealed that gender, area type and education are related to fear of crime, and that age is not related. The data also revealed that television viewing influences fear of crime when demographic variables are controlled.

**Salagaev, Alexander** (*Center for Analytic Studies and Development, Russia*)

**Safin, Rustem** (*Center for Analytic Studies and Development, Russia*)

**Makarov, Alexander** (*Center for Analytic Studies and Development, Russia*)

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### **Adolescent delinquency and its determinants: results of International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR2) in Russian Federation**

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Proposed paper presents overview of main findings of ISR2 survey, conducted in Russian Federation. Paper deals with current situation with youth delinquency among Russian schoolchildren and explores correlation between scope of youth delinquency and background variables, such as ethnicity, age, gender, risky behavior, etc.

**Salmi, Venla** (*National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland*)

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### **Electronic and Contact Victimization among Young People**

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Due to increasing use of computers and mobile phones, new types of victimisation have emerged. These include i.a. internet harassment and threats by e-mail or sms messages. This paper examines the prevalence, patterns and correlates of electronic victimisation by comparing them with more traditional types of contact victimisation. Of special interest is whether the socioeconomic and other correlates of victimisation differ in various victimisation categories (e-victimisation only, c-victimisation only, and both types of victimisation). The presentation draws on the Finnish Youth Victimization Survey. The FYVS is based on a nationally representative sample of 12-13 years olds (N=7684) and 15-16 years olds (N=5775). Data contains several types of victimization including physical and verbal violence, sexual violence as well as violence and harassment via internet and mobile phones.

**Sapouna, Maria** (*University of Warwick*)

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### **School level influences on bullying perpetration and victimisation among Greek primary and secondary school students**

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Very little is known about how the school social environment affects bullying perpetration and victimisation among children. This study examined the role of school collective efficacy, defined as the level of cohesion and trust among school members combined with their informal social control capacity, in predicting bullying and victimisation among a sample of 1758 Greek students. Multilevel analysis results indicated that the risk of bullying others increased in schools that exhibited higher rather than lower levels of collective efficacy. School collective efficacy was not significantly associated with victimisation. We further investigated the effects of the school structural environment by measuring school size, ethnic composition and SES. Future interventions should consider both high-risk schools and at-risk students.

**Saridakis, George** (*Loughborough University*)

**Spengler, Hannes** (*DIW, Berlin*)

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### **Crime and Deterrence: Evidence from Southern Europe**

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This study empirically examines the relationship between crime and deterrence in Greece and Italy. An original dataset was collected and analyzed. Our econometric methodology follows the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) estimator applied to dynamic models of panel data. The results show that property crime is significantly deterred by higher clear-up rates. However, the effect of the clear-up rate on violent crime was found to be weak.

**Savoie, Josée** (*Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics*)

**Lucia, Sonia** (*University of Lausanne*)

**Gavray, Claire** (*University of Liège*)

**Vettenburg, Nicole** (*University of Gent*)

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### **Canada, Belgium and Switzerland: Are there differences in the contributions of selected variables on property and violent offences?**

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Three countries with different socio-demographic properties as well as different school and criminal justice systems are compared with respect to juvenile delinquency as measured by the ISRD2 questionnaire. Descriptive statistics of the different samples are briefly presented. Multivariate analyses including basic variables such as gender, age, family composition and immigrant status as well as school commitment, victimisation, and family and peer relationships to juvenile delinquency make up the core of this study. The contributions of these selected variables are then compared between the participating countries. From this detailed analysis of the results, crime prevention implications in the different countries can be induced and are discussed in the final part of the presentation.

**Scheirs, Veerle** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)  
**Beyens, Kristel** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

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### **The quest for guidance in judicial decision-making: What do judges think about it?**

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Belgian penal judges have wide discretionary powers. However, over the last decade policy-makers all over the world have been attempting to structure judicial discretion in sentencing by bringing in more accountability, transparency and consistency into the sentencing process. Principles like formal rationality, uniformity and legitimacy of sentencing are being emphasized. In this paper, we will discuss these efforts to structure sentencing discretion through the introduction of sentencing guidelines. What is the opinion of the Belgian sentencing judge towards the introduction of sentencing guidelines? How does he evaluate the pursuit of more consistency and steering in sentencing? How does he cope with demands from the public? This paper is based on the results of a multi-method research, studying the opinions of Belgian penal judges. Quantitative data from a survey research will be combined with qualitative data from interviews and focus groups to better understand the views of the judges on these matters.

**Scheirs, Veerle** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)  
**Beyens, Kristel** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

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### **The use and evaluation of Social Enquiry Reports by Belgian penal judges**

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In Belgium, penal judges can ask for a Social Enquiry Report (SER) assessing the opportunity and feasibility of community-based sanctions, such as probation or community service. These SERs are written by so called 'justice assistants' (cf. probation officers) examining the feasibility of a non-custodial sanction and informing sentencers about the psychological and social background of the offender. They can be regarded as an instrument for adequate sentencing. However, the SER's are sparingly used by the judges. This paper focuses on the use and evaluation of SERs by penal judges. When and why do they demand for a SER? Which information do they think is relevant and how do they evaluate the information provided by the justice assistants? On the other hand, we will also briefly pay attention to the intentions of the report writers. What do they intend to convey? Through the combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods we achieved a better understanding of the conditions in which SERs are demanded (or not demanded) and of the way judges interpret and evaluate the information provided in these reports.

**Scherdin, Lill** (*University of Oslo*)

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### **Contextualising Death Penalty: Capital Child Rape Statutes in Louisiana**

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This paper has sprung out of the work with two different projects. In one of these I am comparing developments in the discourse and practice of death penalty in the USA and Japan. In the second of these I am comparing three different democratic states as to how they all deal with two different crime related social problems. The countries are all chosen from what Cavardino and Dignan (1996, following Esping-Andersen, 1990) might call 'different social economic families', and the assumption is that they develop different patterns of seeing and handling these problems, which results in different mixtures of criminal justice or social welfare praxises. The states chosen for this study are Norway, the Netherlands and the state of Louisiana in USA, and the crime related social problems chosen are firstly rape of children and secondly a range of non violent crimes at the margins of society, including possession of illegal objects/sustances, trespassing, minor property crimes etc. In this paper I will specifically talk about the case study of Louisiana. I use data from both projects to suggest a contextualised understanding of the Capital Child Rape statutes, created in Louisiana in 1995/96. Moral panics / Cultural Wars Social Economic Structure Death Penalty Governing through crime Comparative Criminology Transgressions of Proportionality

**Schinkel, Marguerite** (*University of Edinburgh, CJSW*)

**Nugent, Briega** (*University of Edinburgh, CJSW*)

**Whyte, Bill** (*University of Edinburgh, CJSW*)

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### **Peer support for short-term prisoners upon release: Routes out of Prison**

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This workshop will describe findings from the ongoing evaluation of Routes out of Prison (RooP). RooP is an innovative project initially funded through the Scottish Government and run by the Wise Group that employs ex-offenders as Life Coaches to support prisoners just before and after their release. Evaluation activities included 137 qualitative interviews with 67 clients and interviews with 30 prisoners who would not qualify for RooP support upon release. In addition to the qualitative accounts produced by these interviews, hope and confidence scales were completed by the participants, in order to establish whether there was any connection between these, engagement with support and outcomes. The workshop will briefly sketch the policy context within which RooP exists and the model of support it is based on, along with its successes and challenges. Themes emerging from the interviews will be presented, focusing on offenders' views of their own reintegration, their support needs and likelihood of desistance. Finally, the impact of hope and confidence on the throughcare process will be explored.

**Schumann, Stefan** (*University of Vienna*)

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### **Transnational Collaboration to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Europe**

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Combating trafficking in human beings has constantly been gaining in political priority in Europe. On a transnational level, strategies and legislation, with the multi-sector-approach of prevention, punishment, cooperation and protection of the victims are put forward in particular by the European Union. It's Action Plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing human trafficking coordinates the approach by differentiating sub-goals and establishing more than 40 concrete measures achieving these aims. By simulating intrastate conditions this approach to combat THB is based on the two general principles of the cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs: the principle of mutual recognition of judicial decisions between the Member States and the principle of availability of information between the law enforcement agencies. Direct contacts between the Member States law enforcement agencies will be improved by using centralised institutions, namely Europol, Eurojust and Frontex, as well as the decentralised European Judicial Network. Mutual trust as a base for this cooperation shall be ensured by a minimum harmonisation of Member States Law, conducted by the Framework Decision on combating THB as well as those on safeguarding victims' rights. The Action Plan includes cooperation with regional and international, governmental and non-governmental actors, as the Council of Europe, the OSCE, the UN and the IOM, influencing Europe's cooperation and being influenced by EU measures. The structure of this inside and outside cooperation will be presented (providing a basis for the paper of Karin Bruckmüller/John Winterdyk).

**Scott, Kenneth** (*University of the West of Scotland*)

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### **Police leadership in Scotland: A 'crisis' revisited**

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Traditionally, leadership in the senior ranks of the police organisation has been regarded as a key factor in producing effective police performance. The purpose of this paper is to re-visit Scott and Wilkie's (2001) analysis of whether or not there is a 'crisis' in Scottish policing regarding appointments to top police jobs, especially at chief constable level. An update is provided of the background of the current senior officers in Scotland of ACPOS (Association of Chief Police Constables in Scotland) rank and comparisons are drawn with the position seven years ago. Developments in Scottish policing relevant to senior leadership are discussed, including changes in regulations, the establishment of a senior careers development service, the provision of appropriate training, the number of temporary appointments in place, and the recent report of HMICS on selection procedures. A review of these developments is used to cast light on the extent to which there continues to be a 'crisis' in police leadership in Scotland.

**Seddon, Toby** (*University of Manchester*)

### **The Drug Interventions Programme: Actuarial justice, therapeutic justice or penal populism**

In recent years in Britain, the embedding of drug treatment within the criminal justice system has developed at a high pace, as part of a strongly crime-focused drug policy. This has involved a range of connected initiatives, from drug testing in police custody suites right through to the provision of treatment within prisons. But how should we understand and explain this policy development which has seen the previous public health focus eclipsed by the demands of crime reduction? Is it an illustration of Feeley and Simon's actuarial justice, with high-risk drug offenders being targeted for interventions? Or, rather, is it an instance of what North American policy analysts would call therapeutic justice? Or have we simply witnessed yet another example of the politicisation of social policy, with drugs just another vehicle for New Labour politicians to act out their (in)famous 'tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime' mantra? These questions will be explored drawing on emerging findings from an ongoing research project.

**Sela-Shayovitz, Revital** (*Hebrew University of Jerusalem and David Yellin College*)

### **Social Control in the Face of Security and Minority Threats: The Effects of Terrorism, Minority Threat, and Economic Crisis on the Law Enforcement System in Israel**

The aim of the study is to analyze whether terrorism, minority threat, and economic crisis have affected the responses of the law enforcement system in Israel, as expressed in increased pre-trial detention rates. Specifically, we focused on the relationship between the number of terrorist attacks, economic changes, and pre-trial detention rates among various population groups in Israel. The results indicate that the Second Intifada has had a significant effect on pre-trial detention rates. A significant positive correlation between the number of terrorist attacks and pre-trial detention rates for public order offenses was found for Arabs, whereas a significant negative correlation was found for Jews. In line with conflict theories, it can be argued that the increase in pre-trial detention rates during the Second Intifada reflects an attempt by the dominant group, i.e., Israeli-born Jews, to control the Arab minority, whom they perceived as 'an enemy within' or as an integral part of the Palestinian struggle. The study findings also revealed that economic changes had a significant negative effect on pre-trial detention rates for public order offenses among Israeli-born Jews and immigrants from the former USSR. According to the conflict theories, it can be argued that the law enforcement system responded with high rates of pre-trial detention, as a means of tightening social control and reproducing an unequal class-based social order.

**Serrano-Maillo, Alfonso** (*Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia*)

### **Postmaterial values, feelings of insecurity and punitivity in reflexive modernity**

The explanation of punitivity at the individual level represents an important challenge for theoretical Criminology. According to a popular explanation, insecurity and feelings of insecurity play an important role in the prediction and explanation of punitivity. Recent research and theoretical work by authors like Kury and his colleagues, among many others suggest that this idea has some merit and deserves attention. At the same time, this issue can not be approached without taking into account the characteristics of the so called reflexive modernity (Beck). Certain important developments in modern societies are, then, related to insecurity and to punitivity at the level of the individual and at the level of the States. In general, reflexive modernity is related to reductions in traditional forms of security and to increments in new forms of insecurity. At the same time, reflexive modernity offers new foundations for security at the individual level, though probably not as firm as before. Finally, as a result of the same patterns, modern societies offer, in some aspects, more security during our infancies. The result is a change in values (Inglehart) which are related to punitivity at the individual level. With data from a Spanish representative survey, hypothesis derived from this extended theory of insecurity feelings is tested.

**Serri, Francesco** (*University of Cagliari*)

**Cabras, Cristina** (*University of Cagliari*)

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### **Intercepting telephonic and private conversations as investigative tool and as evidence for legal proceedings**

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Italy is the European nation that makes greatest use of telephone tapping and conversation bugging as an investigative tool and as evidence for legal proceedings. The success of this practice implicitly creates a number of problems: Interception is highly intrusive in private lives and as such has the potential to compromise an individual's constitutional rights. Furthermore there are technical and methodological problems, particularly in the phase of data collection, regarding the material characteristics of the conversation and its exercisable analysis (Galimberti, 1996; Paoloni, Zavattaro, 2007). This paper analyses, by Content Analysis: the interceptions relative to a judicial Italian case from 1993, in which the interceptions were played a vital role in the court's decision. The results demonstrate the need to define reliable scientific rules for the selection and transcription of the audio material. Moreover, when the interceptions are used as instruments in a criminal investigation and as evidence in the courts it is appropriate to use an analytical procedure that takes linguistic and semantic and relational aspects of the conversation. When all these conditions are present is it possible to consider 'expert' opinions of an interception legitimate.

**Shannon, David** (*Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention*)

**Tjärnqvist, Nina** (*Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention*)

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### **Lost in translation? A credibility gap? Or simply failing to recognise that one size does not in fact 'fit all': The principle of orality and examples of direct and indirect discrimination as described by Swedish justice system professionals**

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The criminal court process in Sweden is based on the principles of 'immediacy' and 'orality'. All evidence must be given orally, and a court judgement may only be based on the oral statements made during the court hearing. Being given the opportunity to speak, being listened to, and being regarded as credible therefore constitute essential preconditions for an individual's chances of receiving a fair trial and achieving equality before the law. On the basis of justice system professionals' descriptions of situations they have themselves experienced as disadvantaging people from ethnic minority backgrounds, this paper exemplifies a range of difficulties faced by individuals from such backgrounds in their contacts with the Swedish justice system. It argues that an important first step on the road to reducing levels of discrimination in the justice system, and to making headway towards the goal of equality before the law, is to get justice system actors to accept a definition of discrimination that encompasses amongst other things unintentional outcomes, the effects of responses to time-pressures, and also the effects of simply not being bothered to consider the consequences of failures to ensure that the special needs of minority group members in their contacts with the justice system are both recognised and taken seriously.

**Sharpe, Gilly** (*University of Sheffield*)

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### **Destigmatising discourses: 'What works' for girls who offend?**

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A growing body of critique in the UK and elsewhere has been directed at 'risk'-focused, interventionist youth justice policy and practice. However, the specific impact of net-widening on young females has received little attention. This paper will draw on data from interviews with young female offenders in England, focusing on the girls' accounts of their lawbreaking, as well as their views of youth justice and child welfare interventions. The girls employed discursive strategies including various techniques of neutralisation in order to present themselves as essentially non-criminal, to which end they drew on cultural stereotypes depicting 'real' offenders as dangerous and predatory. Particular attention is paid to the finding that girls wanted more support but resented the contingency of any help on their (continued) involvement in the criminal justice system. Given the relatively minor nature of their lawbreaking and the greater seriousness of their welfare problems, this



asymmetry of welfare and justice services was widely perceived to be unfair and stigmatising. A critique of youth justice policy is offered regarding the disproportionate impact on girls of youth justice interventionism and the concomitant erosion in child welfare services, in a climate where girls' crime is perceived to be increasing exponentially.

**Shaw, Julie** (*Leeds Metropolitan University*)

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### Care and the criminal justice system

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In 2006, 9.6 per cent of children in care aged 10 or over, were cautioned or convicted for an offence; this is three times the rate for all children of this age. There is, therefore, clearly a problem with such children and young people being over-represented in the criminal justice system. For my PhD research, I have decided to focus upon the experiences of children in residential care. A review of the literature and my professional experience with a Youth Offending Team has revealed a number of possible contributory factors. These include the increasingly punitive approach to young people which has been pursued in recent years, often resulting in them being drawn into the criminal justice system at an earlier point. Coupled with the routine prosecution of minor offences in some children's homes, it could be argued that this may well result in the unnecessary criminalisation of looked after children. At the same time, the research will remain open to the possibility that other factors may be relevant. The research will explore the complex and contradictory relationship between the care and the youth justice systems, seeking the perspectives of the young people themselves and the professionals who work with them. I will utilise both quantitative and qualitative methods within a case study strategy. The overall purpose of the research is to make a contribution towards improving the situation and outcomes for children in residential care and towards raising awareness and improving professional practice in this area.

**Shechory, Mally** (*Ariel University Center of Samaria*)

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### Ideological Delinquency and alienation from the state among adolescent girls during the Gaza Disengagement

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In the present study an attempt was made to examine ideological perception and alienation from the State, the connection to social control measures (attachment and involvement to friends and parents, commitment and belief) and ideological delinquency. Therefore, we examined the differences between Israeli adolescents girls who took part in legal activity (N=149) compare to those that took part in illegal activity (N=157) during the resistance to the Gaza evacuation. The findings show that girls who conducted illegal activities had a lower sense of belief than adolescent girls who conducted legal activities. They also had more oppositional attitudes toward the country, the rabbies and the council of Judea and Samaria, more negative feelings about the law, and a greater sense of not belonging to the country. Attachment to friends and parents and involvement with them had no effect on girls' participation in illegal ideological activities. The study's findings suggest that girls' ideological criminality is motivated by extreme obligation to ideology as well as a lower sense of belief in the law system and by a higher sense of not belonging to the country.

**Sheptycki, James** (*York University*)

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### Guns, Crime and Social Order

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Crime involving firearms has become a high priority public issue in many places around the world and academic criminologists have targeted it as a priority. Debates about gun crime and gun control are highly polarized, especially in North America, but at the same time it seems relatively clear that firearms are becoming an increasingly visible and problematic cultural artifact. Worldwide public debate on this issue is couched in highly rhetorical terms which sheds more heat than light, but equally the available evidence makes it relatively clear that, internationally speaking, gun-related crimes in conditions other than war, now kill or injure more people than at any time during the modern period. The aim of this workshop is to consolidate the existing theoretical and empirical research base and to do so with regard to both the transnational and comparative lessons than need to be drawn. The paper will explore three linked but distinct themes: the first concerning empirical studies

of policing gun crime and illicit firearms markets; the second concerning the consequences for social order that follow from gun-crime and the control responses that ensue and the third relating specifically to transnational and comparative analyses of these issues. The paper aims for a transnational synthesis of knowledge about the social and cultural phenomena associated with guns, gun-crime and criminal networks.

**Shute, Stephen** (*University of Birmingham*)

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### **Early Release Schemes: What Future Do They Have?**

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This paper will examine the rationale for early release schemes for prisoners sentenced to custodial penalties and assess their future.

**Shute, Jon** (*University of Manchester - CCSLS*)

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### **A situational perspective on conformity and desistance among Scottish adolescents**

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This paper proceeds from a two-wave survey of perceptual deterrence conducted as part of the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Headline findings are presented in relation to two broad questions: which situational perceptions (normative, instrumental) best predicted hypothetical offending at ages 14 and 16; and to what extent did perceptual change predict 'desistance' between these ages? Findings are interpreted as offering a limited developmental perspective on the conformity and desistance literatures.

**Shute, Jon** (*University of Manchester - CCSLS*)

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### **An evaluation of cognitive-emotional change among young offenders receiving 'high intensity training'**

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This paper proceeds from the evaluation of a relaunched highly structured English prison programme ('HIT'), the first version of which was evaluated by Farrington and colleagues at the turn of the millennium (see Farrington et al, 2002). Findings from a quasi-experimental study of cognitive-emotional change suggested both intervention and comparison groups made significant improvements over time, however, little evidence emerged of an intervention group advantage. Findings are discussed in relation to orthodox 'what works' principles and the meaning of prison 'regime' problematised.

**Shute, Jon** (*University of Manchester - CCSLS*)

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### **Can we prevent and reduce gang involvement by supporting families?**

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A confident literature exist in relation to effective family-level interventions to prevent and reduce youthful offending (e.g., Farrington & Welsh, 2006; Utting et al, 2007) but despite both the acknowledged importance of family variables for understanding gang entry (Vigil, 2007) and the established link between gang membership and offending, family interventions are not central to gang prevention and reduction programmes. Is it a fundamental mistake to assume the effectiveness of such interventions? What does it mean to be 'at risk' of gang involvement as distinct from offending? Are we justified in intervening preventatively even if an index child has no current behavioural problems? What are the dangers? In the light of increasing UK interest in both gangs and early intervention, this paper sketches some initial conceptual, evidential and ethical issues involved in offering or compelling family support.

**Sidebottom, Aiden** (*University College London*)

**Thorpe, Adam** (*Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design*)

**Johnson, Shane** (*University College London*)

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### **Evaluating attempts to design out bicycle theft**

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The International Crime Victim Survey (2007) indicates that cyclists are around three times more likely to have their bicycle stolen than car owners their car or motorcyclists their motorcycle. Compared to volume crimes such as burglary, bicycle theft has received relatively little academic attention. Despite various prevention schemes being advocated or implemented, systematic evaluation of what works to reduce bicycle theft is scarce. Here we report the findings of research which aimed to better understand how cyclists lock their bicycles in public spaces and to see if targeted design-based interventions can reduce the likelihood of theft. Results from the evaluation of intermediate outcomes of two interventions are presented: the first, a communication strategy in the form of brightly coloured stickers informing cyclists how to lock their bike securely; the second, seven prototype bicycle parking stands designed to encourage secure locking practice thereby reducing opportunities for bicycle theft. Implications for bicycle theft reduction are discussed.

**Siegel, Dina** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

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### **Underground banking in Afghan and Nigerian Diaspora communities**

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Copy The presentation will focus on the results of the ethnographic research on informal money transfers in the Nigerian and Afghan communities in the Netherlands and United Kingdom. The research is based on participant observation and interviews with migrants and discusses the issues of trust, reputation and crime in the context of informal financial activities. The paper will present the perceptions of immigrants on hawala and other forms of underground banking, inter-ethnic relations and regulation of the system in Europe and in their native countries.

**Siegel, Dina** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

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### **Criminalization of classical music**

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In the 20th century different composers and musicians in various countries were viewed as hostile, dangerous and even 'criminal', and their work was forbidden and excommunicated. Based on results of a special experiment, I will try in this presentation to answer the following question: was this classical music criminalized because of specific emotional features, or had the criminalization process to do with the social world of its creator and/or performer?

**Silva, Mafalda** (*Catholic University of Portugal*)

**Bettencourt, Joana** (*Catholic University of Portugal*)

**Barbosa, Mariana** (*Catholic University of Portugal*)

**Magalhaes, Joana** (*Catholic University of Portugal*)

**Morais, Ana** (*Catholic University of Portugal*)

**Soares, Diogo** (*Catholic University of Portugal*)

**Machado, Carla** (*Minho University*)

**Matos, Raquel** (*Catholic University of Portugal*)

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### **International perspectives on state violence: A comparative analysis of Portugal and the USA**

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In this study we will present a comparative analysis of Portugal and the USA (100 males and 100 females of each country) on their citizens' perspectives on a country's right to invade another country and on a country's right to ignore international treaties or human rights agreements. Participants responded to the Personal and Institutional Rights To Aggression Scale (Malley-Morrison et al., 2006). Quantitative and qualitative responses to the item; 'Sometimes a country has the right to invade another country'; and to the item; 'Sometimes a country has the right to ignore international treaties or human rights agreements', were analyzed under the framework of Bandura's Moral Disengagement Theory. Quantitative analysis showed significant differences by country for both items: participants from the USA showed a higher level of agreement with a country's right to invade another country.

**Simonson, Julia** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony*)

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### **Victimization and fear of crime: Results from a representative survey in Germany**

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The empirical evidence that supports a relation between victimization and fear of crime is rather inconsistent. The finding that women and elderly people have disproportionately high levels of fear but low levels of victimization while young men who are most likely to be victimized have the lowest levels of fear of crime, have been discussed as the fear-victimization paradox for a long time. Examinations on the direct link between victimization and fear of crime on an individual level, however, found mixed results. Some studies revealed a weak interrelation; some did not find any relation at all. This paper examines the interrelation between victimization and fear of crime based on data from a representative survey (n=2,316) conducted in the year 2006 in Germany. Furthermore, it is examined which relevance the level of self-efficacy has for the effect of victimization on the fear of crime and whether a low level of self-efficacy is either a pathway through which victimization causes fear of crime or moderates how victimization affects fear of crime.

**Singer, Lawrence** (*Office of Criminal Justice Reform, UK*)

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### **Inform, Persuade and Remind: An Experiment in Improving Public Confidence in the CJS**

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How do you improve the public's confidence in the ability of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) to bring more offenders to justice? This objective is a major target for measuring the impact of the Government's fight against crime. There is a lack of robust evidence on what drives public confidence in the CJS. Many factors have been suggested, but there is a lack of impact evidence to demonstrate this. However, we do know that the media is an important source of information about the CJS. Furthermore, previous research has highlighted a negative 'perception gap' between what people think is happening in the CJS compared with what is actually occurring. The paper will describe how communications and research professionals collaborated to address this gap and the multi-disciplinary theory informing the project. The project involved the design of an information booklet containing key facts about the CJS, and three different ways of delivering it within an area previously identified as having low confidence in the CJS. In addition to testing the impact of the leaflet, the study reported also wanted to test the effectiveness of the delivery mechanism by adopting different approaches that could

be replicated by Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) practitioners. The design of the randomised control trial methodology used to evaluate these hypotheses will also be described. Key words: Public Confidence Randomised Controlled Trial Communication activity

**Skardhamar, Torbjorn** (*Statistics Norway*)

**Schweder, Tore** (*University of Oslo*)

**Schweder, Simen Gan** (*University of Oslo*)

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## Modelling crime-proneness

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In the criminal career literature, the individual-level age-crime relationship is commonly modelled using generalized linear mixed models, where between-individual heterogeneity is then handled through specifying random effect(s) with some distribution. It is common to specify either a normal or discrete distribution for the random effects. However, there are also other options, and the choice of specification might have substantial effect on the results. In this article, we present a new approach: the gamma-Poisson regression model. This model is easily interpretable, parsimonious, and quick to compute. We also compare how the various methods perform on Norwegian longitudinal data on registered crimes. The mixture distribution is of theoretical interest by its own right, and we emphasize the importance of comparing multiple methods to assess the heterogeneity distribution.

**Skrinjar, Monica** (*Stockholm University*)

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## Gendered Identity Negotiations in Qualitative Interviews with Drug Users

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Drug abuse is a severe social problem. Drugs are dependency-generating and dangerous. Drug abusers are victims/slaves of drugs. Drug abuse requires treatment. Drug abusers are criminals. Drug use is socially unacceptable. These are some of the core elements in the dominant Swedish drug discourse. Even though the discourse depicts a conflicting image of the drug abuser both as sick (and therefore not responsible) and as criminal (and rational), the picture is highly negative and stereotype. People who use drugs have to relate to this picture. This becomes very clear in life history interviews with Swedish drug users. This presentation considers the research interview as a site for the construction of identities. Participating in an interview involve not only a presentation of the self to the interviewer but also to a future and unknown audience. If one assumes that the future unknown audience has inaccurate and/or negative perceptions of the category that one is placed in by others, this leads to adaption strategies and techniques to prevent these perceptions. This presentation explores what forms these adaption strategies and techniques can take and how they are related to gender. In other words: the presentation examines the situated, discursive construction of gendered selves during qualitative interviews with Swedish drug users.

**Slotboom, Anne-Marie** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

**Hendriks, Jan** (*De Waag, the Netherlands*)

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## Sexual aggressive and violent delinquent behaviour of girls in a juvenile correctional facility

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It is suggested from the literature that the percentage of female juvenile sex offenders is relatively low compared to the total number of adolescent sex offenders. However, it is also suggested that underreporting of criminal acts results in an underestimation of sexual offending behaviour. This underestimation may be even higher for girls than for boys. Studies using self-reports confirm the idea that girls commit more sexual offences than officially registered. A study by Krahe, Waizenhöfer & Möller, (2003) for example shows that around 10% of a normative sample of young women reported having used sexual aggressive strategies to coerce a man into sexual activities. Unfortunately most of the studies are based on very small high risk samples. Also little is known about the risk factors related tot sex offences committed by girls. In this study we will show the results of

a first explorative study on delinquent and sexual aggressive behaviour of girls in juvenile correctional facilities in the Netherlands. We will compare the results of girls with those of boys. Around 200 girls and 200 boys participated in this study. Prevalence of violent delinquent and sexual aggressive behaviour and the relation with traumatic life events will be discussed

**Slotboom, Anne-Marie** (VU University Amsterdam)  
**van Kalmthout, Willemijn** (VU University Amsterdam)

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### **Imprisoned women in the Netherlands: The well-being of incarcerated mothers**

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Although women still constitute a small minority of prisoners in the Netherlands (7%), the number of incarcerated women has increased in the last decade just as in other western countries. In this paper we investigate prison experiences of female prisoners, in particular we will focus on imprisoned mothers. This study is linked to the International Study on Women's Imprisonment (ISWI) of Dünkel, Kestermann, Zolondek e.g. (2005). Because most of the prison population consists of males, prisons are often equipped for males. Female prisoners, however, are known to suffer more from emotional and mental health problems, and issues as (sexual) abuse and addiction. Also problems in relationships with children and family have a greater impact on women's than on men's lives. However, little is known about the effects of imprisonment on the psychological well-being of mothers when being separated from their children. The main question of this study is: to what extent is motherhood related to the psychological well-being of Dutch female prisoners? In this study both quantitative and qualitative data from four Dutch women prisons will be used. We collected data through surveys with female inmates asking about (mental) health, work, education, leisure time, relations with the prison staff and other inmates, and the relation with their children. The surveys were based on criteria of 'healthy prisons', empirical studies on prison climate and the European Prison Rules and guidelines of the UN. We also conducted in-depth interviews with female inmates to better understand the meaning of imprisonment, and its impact on the relationship with their children.

**Smeulders, Alette** (VU University Amsterdam)

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### **Abuse at Abu Ghraib: A few bad apples?**

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The pictures of the abuse of the prisoners at the Abu Graib prison in Iraq shocked the world when they were released in an American television programme 60 Minutes two years ago. The American government was quick to call the perpetrators a few bad apples. But were they? American president George Bush called for a war on terror immediately after 9/11. He was not going to rest 'until all terrorists were smoked out of their holes'. Guantanamo Bay and the secret detention flights were a clear outcome of the new policy. And so was Abu Ghraib. At least that is what the American soldiers who were put on trial for the abuse at Abu Ghraib wanted to bring forward but they were not allowed to present their evidence of systematic abuse in court. The government and the prosecutor held on to the rotten apple theory. In this paper we will focus on the American soldiers who featured in the Abu Ghraib pictures. Who are they? What kind of people are they? Why did they commit the abuse? Can they indeed be considered as abusive and sadistic soldiers or were they just ordinary American boys and girls who happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time? In other words: Were they indeed a bunch of rotten apples or did the environment in which they operated turn them into abusive guards?

**Smit, Paul** (*Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands - WODC*)

**Jehle, Jörg-Martin** (*Universität Göttingen*)

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## Public Prosecution Service Disposals and Pre-trial Measures in the European Sourcebook - Changes and First Results

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Due to the impressive variety of legal concepts, developing standards for defining and recording Public Prosecution Service decisions is crucial. The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics already featured a chapter on prosecution data in its first and second editions. In the third edition, collection of prosecution data was discontinued because it was felt it needed thought through improvements. For the present edition, data collection was resumed with a revised questionnaire, also considering the results of a cross-European study on the function of the Public Prosecution Services. Both authors of this paper have taken part in that study, too. For the new edition of the Sourcebook, it was also tested whether data were available about compulsory measures at the investigatory stage and about the pre-conditions for and use of pre-trial detention. As pre-tests of the questionnaire showed, in most countries only data on pre-trial detention is available. We will briefly explain the methodology of the updated prosecution chapter and will also show the constraints for data collection in that area. First results of the new data collection, referring to the years 2000 - 2007, will be presented and compared with the results from the first and second edition.

**Smit, Paul** (*Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands - WODC*)

**Haen Marshall, Ineke** (*Northeastern University, Boston, USA*)

**van Gammeren, Mirjam** (*Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands - WODC*)

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## Comparing Apples and Oranges? An Empirical Approach to Country Clustering in Comparative Crime Research

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Grouping of countries for descriptive and analytic purposes is a pervasive practice in comparative work. This paper explores the implications of the classification of countries for comparative analysis based on the 6-9th UN Crime Surveys for Europe and North America. Categorical Principal Components Analysis (CATPCA) is used to determine empirically the degree to which two popular country classifications reflect a reasonable approach to country grouping. We use the empirical results to improve on these classifications while attempting not to violate the conceptual idea (geographical, geopolitical, cultural) behind these classifications. The results present four country clusters 'partially overlapping with existing groupings, but with some interesting modifications' which, in turn appear to reflect reasonable patterns with regard to a small set of socio-economic indicators. Implications of the study are discussed.

**Smith, Cath** (*Glasgow City Council Criminal Justice Social Work*)

**Beglan, Mary** (*Turning Point Scotland*)

**Macmaster, Beth** (*Glasgow City Council Criminal Justice Social Work*)

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## Engaging with women offenders: The 218 Service and the Glasgow experience

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This presentation combines findings from a small-scale qualitative study of women's engagement with the 218 Service in Glasgow with an examination of Glasgow's wider practitioner-based experience of engaging with women offenders. The small research study, undertaken by Glasgow City Council Criminal Justice Social Work and the 218 service, was set up in response to the concerns of CJSW, 218 and its advisory group about the women who are referred to or agree to attend the 218 service but who do not then keep appointments for assessment. The research involved a data-systems based follow up of 10 women who did not engage with the project in January - March 2008, discussion based work with the service manager and advisory group to explore the key issues and a similar follow up with a sample of women with similar characteristics to the 10 'non engagers' who did engage with the project, including qualitative interviews. Key practitioner approaches for improving engagement will be explored, and the importance of evaluating and monitoring practice issues highlighted.

**Sollund, Ragnhild** (*NOVA Norwegian Social Research*)

### **The distorted police glance - Causes for police fatigue and cynicism?**

In this paper I discuss whether police rank and file officers' desire for action and excitement, in which policing is perceived as a mission, also entails a distorted view on reality in which members of the public are perceived as either significant and dignified adversaries, or as insignificant ones. The 'real police work' implies to chase and catch crooks, and this delusional picture of what policing is may lead police officers to enlarge and redefine 'insignificant criminals' and cast them in the role as 'crooks' who merit and justify police targeting. However, as these 'beggars, drug addicts, vagrants, ethnic minority youths and drunks' are not actually 'dignified and significant adversaries', the targeting of and encounters with these categories also produce strain and fatigue in police officers as it fails to comply with the police desire to 'catch the crooks', and the encounters are repetitive and tedious. Police strain, fatigue and stereotyping may entail cynicism due to the ways in which some groups respond to police targeting, f. ex. by accusing the police of racism or threatening them with complaints. I argue that police officers who enter the police force motivated by the desire to have 'action, excitement and variety' - the thrill seekers', to 'maintain law and order' or 'seek justice', to a larger degree will experience fatigue and cynicism than officers who are motivated by a will to help others - 'the social workers'.

**Souhami, Anna** (*University of Edinburgh*)

### **The institutionalisation of early intervention: The search for legitimacy in the English and Welsh youth justice system**

This paper will explore the institutionalisation of 'preventative' strategies in work with young offenders in England and Wales and their strategic importance for contemporary youth justice.

In recent years, early intervention – including work with young people who have not offended and those below the age of criminal responsibility – has appeared to represent a new orthodoxy in English and Welsh youth justice. At the level of central governance, policy directives, funding and resources have increasingly become refocused on the development of 'prevention' strategies. At the level of local practice, youth offending teams (YOTs) now routinely identify, assess and intervene with children previously deemed beyond the scope of the criminal justice system.

Drawing on an ethnographic study of the operation of the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, this paper explores the institutionalisation of early intervention strategies. Through interviews and observations with senior practitioners, policy makers and officials with responsibility for the oversight of the youth justice system, it situates these developments in the wider context of the governance of youth crime to explore how, in a climate characterised by ambiguity, insecurity and powerlessness, early intervention has come to be of crucial strategic importance for practitioners and policy makers both centrally and locally.

**Souza Cruz, Olga** (*Universidade do Minho*)

**Machado, Carla** (*Universidade do Minho*)

**Lopes Fernandes, José Luís** (*Universidade do Porto*)

### **'Non problematic' illicit drug use: Experiences and drug use management strategies in a Portuguese sample**

Illegal drug use has been primarily studied in its negative dimensions, and individuals whose experiences do not fit in the notion of 'problematic drug use' remain less well known. Empirical data suggests, however, the existence of individuals that use illicit drugs without negative interference with their adjustment in the different areas of life. Instead of stigmatized and marginalized, they are individuals socially integrated and whose drug use often remains hidden. In this project they were designated as 'non problematic' illicit drug users. The main objective of this research project was to characterize the strategies that these individuals use to manage their illegal drug use in order to keep it 'non problematic'. Because our intention was to develop theory, inductively and focusing on the participants perspective, a qualitative, grounded analytic approach (Strauss & Corbin,



1998), was used. In this paper we present the results obtained with 9 participants (4 women and 5 men, ages between 23-32 years old). Five central themes emerged: drug use characterization; barriers to drug use; experiences with drugs; meanings about drug users; and strategies to maintain 'non problematic' drug use. In this last category, participants referred to several strategies of drug use management, such as to hide drug use, to regulate the regularity and frequency of drug use, to choose the circumstances and contexts of drug consumption, to manage the risks in drug acquisition and to learn from the experiences of other drug users.

**Spentzouri, Pinelopi** (*Panteion University*)

### **Lombroso's theory: A critical perspective**

Even though Lombroso's theory played a very important role in the scientific field of criminology, had been called from many scientists as foolish and meaningless. Is that true? Through the current social conditions, where globalization welcomes many representations of a criminal, the face and the physiognomy is been considered more than we can imagine. The biology of a person and the way it looks enhance the social environment in which this person grows and acts. Each one of his/her characteristics has its own value and categorize him/her who carry them in a specific group. Criminal or not. That image and the way seeing or dealing with crime and the criminal is totally objective or depends on the symbolism of the way that someone talks, clothes, walks, looks in the specific period of time?

**Spohn, Cassia** (*Arizona State University*)

**Tellis, Katharine** (*California State University*)

### **The Dangerous Drug Offender and Pretrial Detention: Federal Court Outcomes**

This paper responds to Steen, Engen, and Gainey's (2005) call for additional research designed to disentangle the complex relationships among stereotypes about crime, the race/ethnicity of the offender, and criminal court outcomes. Using data on white, black, and Hispanic drug offenders sentenced in three U.S. District Courts, we explore the degree to which stereotypes about dangerous drug offenders influence the likelihood of pretrial detention. We define "dangerousness" based on the offender's sex, whether the offender used a weapon to commit the crime, and whether the offender had a prior felony drug trafficking conviction. We also investigate whether images of dangerousness and threat are linked to the type of drug involved in the crime.

**Sproat, Peter** (*University of the West of Scotland*)

### **To what extent has the UK's anti-money laundering and asset recovery laws achieved its aims?**

The government's anti-money laundering and asset recovery strategy constitutes an early example of the UK government's attempt to "re-balance" the criminal justice system in favour of the law abiding citizen. Amongst other things, this re-balancing; imposes a legal duty on particular people to report their suspicions of money laundering, places the burden of proof on the defendant in relation to their ownership of suspected criminal cash, and allows the recovery of the 'proceeds of criminal activities' by a civil route involving a lower standard of proof. As with any new and therefore untested 'solution', the question as to how effective this imposition of extra-ordinary measures has been in practice has yet to be empirically established but despite this, the government appears to be keen on re-balancing more of the criminal justice system and the money laundering literature is littered with articles suggesting more intrusive legislation and/or other areas of the economy or other economies for similar extraordinary regulation. This article attempts to contribute to the debate on the evidential basis for anti-money laundering by examining the regime in the UK. In particular it describes the laws and the aims and objectives behind the regime since the introduction of the Proceeds of Crime Act in 2002. It then evaluates the regime in terms of the amount of criminal assets recovered, its application against organised crime and its impact upon the price of illegal drugs.

**Stanko, Elizabeth A.** (*Metropolitan Police Service*)

**Rehman, Ubaid** (*Metropolitan Police Service*)

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### **The evolution of neighbourhood policing - Key enablers of public confidence**

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Public confidence in policing has become an important issue in the UK. Police forces have been trying to improve public confidence, and this has become a particular focus within the context of neighbourhood policing. However, most researchers and practitioners alike will appreciate that the issues around increasing confidence and improving public opinion are more complex than simply saturating an area with more visible policing presence. This paper will feed back the findings from three years of action research on the Metropolitan Police Service's Safer Neighbourhoods Initiative in London. Findings of this research intend to provide a better understanding of how people experience local policing and how these experiences impact on people's perceptions of crime, their neighbourhood and the police.

**Stanko, Elizabeth A.** (*Metropolitan Police Service*)

**Rehman, Ubaid** (*Metropolitan Police Service*)

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### **From academia to policy making**

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Crossing over from academia to policy making has been my journey for the past five years. In this presentation, I reflect how I have drawn from my career and my own learning about crime, criminology and policing in my role as an advisor in the London Metropolitan Police. Discussion will centre on consideration of how the MPS is using survey data to improve police handling of interactions with the public. Communication between officers and public - of information, of fairness and respect, and of police presence - appears to be of central importance. I consider the challenges and opportunities involved in working at the interface between research and policy, and the need to have good, translatable academic work to influence improvement in day to day policing.

**Steenbeek, Wouter** (*University of Utrecht*)

**Volker, Beate** (*Utrecht University*)

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### **Social and physical disorder in Dutch neighborhoods: Intervention by residents and local entrepreneurs**

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We argue that current criminological theories and integrations thereof (see inter alia, Miethe & Meier 2004, Sampson & Woolredge 1987, Rice & Smith 2002) have focused too much on people who make their home in the neighbourhood (neighbourhood residents, who can be either potential offenders or guardians) or on visitors (usually perceived as potential offenders), while neglecting people who work in the neighbourhood during the day, and especially the owners of such local businesses (local entrepreneurs). Many residents are not present during the day because they work outside the neighbourhood, and therefore are not capable of either offending or intervening. On the other hand, local entrepreneurs are present during the day, and we hypothesize that they are more likely to intervene and less likely to be deviant than visitors, and that it is more likely for entrepreneurs of smaller businesses to intervene than entrepreneurs of large businesses. More generally, we argue that instead of neighbourhood-level trust and expectations about intervention ('collective efficacy'), there should be more theoretical focus on the actual intervention actions of residents and local entrepreneurs. Hypotheses can be tested using a recently gathered multilevel dataset in which residents and local entrepreneurs were interviewed within 160 neighbourhoods of urban as well as rural areas in the Netherlands.

**Steketee, Majone** (*Verwey-Jonker Institute*)

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### **Comparing six new EU member states and their Capital cities**

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This paper presents the results of a unique trans-national comparison of juvenile delinquency conducted in six states that joined the European Union in 2004: Five former eastern European countries: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, and Cyprus, a southern European country and a former British colony in the eastern Mediterranean. Examine the variability in patterns of self-reported youth delinquency behaviour and the relative ranking of the prevalence of different types of juvenile delinquency is examined. A number of sociological and criminological theories on the prevalence and occurrence of youth delinquency are tested on their validity in these six countries. The findings provide support for Hirschi's control theory, provide invaluable comparison data for repeat surveys in the countries concerned emphasises the importance of youth bonding with family, school and the local community and can be the basis for delinquency-prevention intervention programmes by the authorities in the six countries.

**Steketee, Majone** (*Verwey-Jonker Institute*)  
**Steering Committee - ISRD-2**

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### **ISRD-2: Lessons Learned**

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This presentation highlights a number of logistic, methodological and theoretical insights derived from the experiences accumulated during the ISRD-2 research process.

**Stenson, Kevin** (*Middlesex University, London*)  
**Wager, Nadia** (*Buckinghamshire New University*)

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### **Local Sovereign Control and Safety in Middle England**

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This paper builds upon a corpus of work examining 'social problems' relating to relative deprivation, and the development of community safety policies in the Thames Valley. In a predominantly affluent region which has economically benefited from the policies of the New Right and shifts in global markets, many population groups and some neighbourhoods have been 'left behind' socially and economically. This paper draws on data from two major surveys and qualitative data examining three areas of historically social housing, and one affluent control neighbourhood in a Thames Valley town that has experienced rapid economic and social change. It focuses on the voices of a range of vulnerable population groups who express particular concerns about their safety.

**Stevens, Alex** (*University of Kent*)

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### **Alternatives to what? Drug treatment alternatives as a response to prison expansion and overcrowding**

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In response to rising rates of imprisonment and prison overcrowding, many governments, NGO's and international organisations (including the UN and Council of Europe) have advocated the increased use of alternatives to imprisonment for drug-related offenders. In the USA, these have included drug courts and California's proposition 36. Drug courts have also spread to Canada, Australia, Norway, UK and Ireland. The English DTO (replaced by the DRR) has significantly increased the number of people ordered into drug treatment by the courts. Other EU members have longer established systems for 'treatment instead of punishment'. This paper examines international differences in the targeting, content and approach of alternatives to imprisonment. It explores their ability to reach the stated aim of reducing prison overcrowding by examining their effect in 'net-widening' by using data on sentencing and crime rates in the UK and US states.. It briefly compares treatment to other alternatives for dealing with drug related offenders. It suggests that, in the absence of deliberate efforts to reduce the numbers entering prison and the lengths of their sentences, treatment alternatives will not reduce the use of imprisonment.

**Stevens, Alex** (*University of Kent*)

### **The ethic imbalance in drug law enforcement**

In the USA, it is increasingly well-known that control of illicit drugs produces its most harmful effects amongst minority groups. The discriminatory impact of drug prohibition has been less well studied in Europe, although there is a similar rate of disproportion in drug law enforcement in at least one country. In England & Wales, black people are 6 times more likely to be arrested and 11 times more likely to be imprisoned for drug offences than white people, with no evidence that this is caused by higher rates of drug use. This paper will explore the differential impact of police and court practices, using data from Ministry of Justice Section 95 statistics, the Edinburgh Study on Youth Transitions and Crime and the Offending, Crime and Justice Survey. It will explore why the resources of the criminal justice system in enforcing drug laws are targeted on young, unemployed, black men who most closely fit the stereotypical view of the drug offender and who live in socio-economically deprived areas. Using criminological research on police practice and analyses of ethnic imbalances in other areas of the criminal justice system, it will argue that while - as some recent official responses have suggested - institutional racism may provide some explanation, we need to look at factors beyond the control of the criminal justice system as we seek to understand and reduce such imbalances.

**Stewart, Lacey** (*University of Southern Mississippi*)

### **Why is character development important to youth development and preventing crime?**

The Citizenship and Justice Academy (CJA) established in 2002 by Dr. Thomas E. Payne is an alternative sentencing program, associated with the University of Southern Mississippi. The CJA program offers specific services to local at-risk youth between sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21) years of age who are entering Harrison County's judicial system along the coastal part of the state of Mississippi. Cadets are ordered to complete one hundred twenty (120) hours to receive the appropriate credentials of completion. This includes forty (40) hours of character development during the first week; forty (40) hours of civic education during the second week; and forty (40) hours of community service during the third week with one of our local non-profit community partners. The first week is an extensive 40 hours of character development using the Josephson Institute Center for Youth Ethics materials called CHARACTER COUNTS! which has become the most widely implemented approach to character education (Josephson Institute, 2008). It is a framework based on basic values called the 'Six Pillars of Character' known as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and citizenship. Thousands of schools, communities, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations have committed to teaching, enforcing, advocating, and modeling the CHARACTER COUNTS! materials.

**Strobl, Staci** (*John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*)

### **Women in colonial and post-colonial policing in Bahrain**

This presentation provides an overview of the historical development of policewomen in Bahrain's national police force by drawing on archival sources from the period before and after the country's independence from British colonial intervention. Using a post-colonial theoretical lens, it confronts what post-colonial scholars have called the "woman question", or the notion that women's roles and status represent a fundamental site in which the transformation to modernity was waged by colonial powers. As such policewomen are situated within a historical framework as the legacy of British power and influence, and created in 1970 as a response to the problem of providing modern criminal justice services to women who may follow traditional gender role expectations of remaining in the private, domestic sphere. An earlier colonial era solution to the problem, the proxy (*wakīl*) system for female victims, witnesses and offenders, is discussed as an important antecedent to the advent of women as police officers. The article ultimately explores the ironic status of Bahraini policewomen who gained the opportunity to work in non-traditional roles as police officers in part because of the indigenous elite's interest in maintaining traditional patterns of gender segregation.

**Strype, Jon** (Norwegian Police University College)

### **Correlates of police cynicism**

Police cynicism can be defined as resentful, hostile and pessimistic attitudes towards the public, the society and other aspects of the police work context. In the present study, two aspects of police cynicism were investigated, i.e. cynicism related to the legal system and the public's respect for law and order. These aspects of police cynicism were measured using two subscales from Regoli, Crank and Rivera's (1990) Police Cynicism Scale. Respondents were Norwegian police students in 2006 (N=370) and 2008 (N=642), and operational police officers from a large Norwegian police district (N=172). Police training, experience with police work, personality factors, and attitudes are discussed as correlates of police cynicism.

**Stummvoll, Günter** (Vienna and Keele University - IRKS)

### **Standards for Designing Out Crime in Europe: Roadmap for standardisation, implementation and evaluation of design-led crime prevention strategies**

This paper reports about an ongoing research project which examines the development, content, application and implementation of the European Pre-Norm ENV14383-2 on "Prevention of crime: Urban planning and building design Part 2: Urban planning", which has been developed by the European Committee for Standardisation. The Pre-Norm ENV14383-2 includes a catalogue of guidelines for crime assessments, crime reviews, for addressing fear of crime and conducting local safety audits, and it can be used as a tool-box of measures, management procedures and processes in various urban settings. The Pre-Norm is informed by concepts like Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Design Against Crime (DAC), and is based on the idea to integrate physical, social and organisational approaches. However, these guidelines have not been adopted by many countries in Europe, and the standardisation process of these guidelines in Europe has not been fully successful. Until today, the National Institutes of Normalisation have not been very efficient in convincing professionals to adopt guidelines for crime prevention into their routines. The necessary inclusion of the building sector often fails due to the resistance of developers against design-led crime prevention measures. Therefore, this research project aims at a thorough analysis of the facilitating and impeding factors for implementation in a range of countries and sites in Europe.

**Svensson, Kerstin** (Lund University)

### **Contextualising Social Worker's Assessment of Offenders, Now and Then**

One of the main tasks for social workers in the criminal justice system is to examine and assess offenders. For the social work profession this is a task that is done in different contexts and with a starting point in relation to different kinds of problems and issues. The assessment is, however, context-specific as different aspects are in focus in different settings. Assessment is done in order to categorize and differentiate. In the criminal justice system this starts with the pre-sentence report and continues throughout all work in the prison and probation services. In my presentation I will highlight some aspects of professional assessment and categorization by pointing at the role of the organization. I take my examples from Sweden and I will start by giving some illustrations from the early 20th century, when single professionals started to develop ideas about better assessment in the criminal justice system. I will then give brief illustrations from the mid-20th century and end up in contemporary ideas about evidence based work and assessing through scientific measures. The aim of the presentation is on the one hand to discuss categorization and on the other to discuss how organizations and professional knowledge together create the social worker's discretion in this task.

**Svensson, Robert** (*Malmö University, Sweden*)

**Pauwels, Lieven** (*Ghent University*)

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### **Is a risky lifestyle always “risky”? The interaction between individual propensity and lifestyle risk in adolescent offending: A test in two urban samples**

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This study examines the effects on adolescent offending of lifestyle risk and the individual propensity to offend. It is assumed that lifestyle risk will have a more important effect on offending for those individuals with high levels of individual propensity whereas for individuals with low levels of individual propensity we assume that a risky lifestyle will not, or will only marginally, influence their involvement in offending. The data are drawn from two different samples of young adolescents in Antwerp (Belgium) (N=2,486) and Halmstad (Sweden) (N=1,003). The data provide strong support for the hypothesis that the effect of lifestyle risk is dependent on the strength or weakness of individual propensity, indicating that lifestyle risk has a stronger effect on delinquency for individuals with a high propensity to offend. The similarity of the results across two independent samples suggests the findings are stable.

**Tadić, Maja** (*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar*)

**Kaliterna Lipovčan, Ljiljana** (*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar*)

**Brkljačić, Tihana** (*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar*)

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### **Fear of crime and overall happiness: Results from national survey**

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Past research suggests that the fear of crime can be associated with various negative outcomes, such as lower subjective well-being, psychological distress, inhibited behavior, and general distrust. The goal of this article was to examine how fear of crime, general trust in people, satisfaction with personal safety and general feeling of physical safety can be related to overall happiness in life. Data were obtained from the national public opinion survey conducted in 2007, by Institute of social sciences Ivo Pilar, in which a representative sample of 1129 participants were administered a questionnaire. We conceptualized fear of crime as a multidimensional construct, measured by asking respondents to indicate on 4 point scale how worried they feel about becoming a victim of various criminal offences. Other predictors were operationalized with one item: Global trust in people: 'Taking all together, do you think that people are trustworthy in general?'; Satisfaction with personal safety: 'How satisfied are you with your feeling of personal safety in general?'; General feeling of physical safety: 'To what extent do you feel physically safe in your life in general?'. Overall happiness was also measured with one item ('How happy do you feel in your life in general?'). Using multiple regression analysis, results revealed significant predictive power of the described set of predictors (fear of crime, general trust in people, satisfaction with personal safety and general feeling of physical safety) on overall happiness. The strongest predictors were satisfaction with feeling of personal safety and global trust in people. The results are discussed within relevant theoretical framework.

**Tait, Sarah** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### **Gender and prison officer work**

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Twenty years after the advent of cross-posting in the Prison Service in England and Wales, what role does gender play in the experience and accomplishment of prison officer work? Quantitative studies have found few gender differences in prison officer views on their work, while qualitative research has suggested that female custodial style may be more formal or more caring. This paper integrates findings from survey data from over one thousand prison officers in England and Wales and extensive qualitative fieldwork in one men's and one women's prison to examine the role of gender in prison officer work. The paper first discusses how male and female officers negotiated their authority with prisoners and colleagues. Second, the paper explores the care work that most officers perform as a large part of their job. Gender was a salient, although not deterministic, variable in shaping officer approaches to caring for prisoners. The paper considers differences in the demands and experience of officer work in prisons for men and women and the interaction between gender and prison culture.

**Takemura, Noriyoshi** (*Toin University of Yokohama*)

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## **Multiple Criticality of Environmental Crimes and Chaos/Complexity Green Criminology**

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Facing environmental crisis, human beings stand on the edge of a precipice of subsistence. There is a possibility that this situation influences upon the survival environment of not only our generation but also next generations. Environmental crimes have been exerting a tremendous harmful influence on the globe and our viabilities. Especially, this harmful influence is unequally and unfairly distributed between industrialized nations and developing nations. Some measures which are of benefit to people living in industrialized rich countries may inflict a loss to people living in developing poor countries. Using the research method of 'chaos/complexity criminology', this research will describe the present state and problems of environmental crimes and elucidate the reason why measures against them have furthermore caused diverse problems.

**Tankebe, Justice** (*University of Cambridge*)

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## **Corruption Reforms, Resistance and Legitimation in Policing**

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This paper discusses how police corruption reforms can often generate resistance and what such resistance means both for police endogenous and exogenous legitimation efforts. It explores the argument that the reasons for police officers' resistance to some corruption reforms is not so much the need for reforms per se, or the threats these may carry for individual interests. On the contrary, resistance often takes the form of 'condemning the condemners'; that is, a normative revolt against what are perceived as the inconsistent, discriminatory and sometimes hypocritical enforcement of anti-corruption measures by a police management that is itself sometimes tainted.

**Tartari, Morena** (*University of Padua*)

**La Mendola, Salvatore** (*University of Padua*)

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## **Bullying or not bullying? 'Victims', 'tormentors' and...**

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This poster will describe the results of a study conducted on a case of violence between adolescents in an high school in the North East of Italy. This case, emphasised by mass media for a long period, was studied for 18 months by thirty in-depth interviews, a focus group with the social actors involved in the case (teachers, social workers, psychologists, police, prosecutors, lawyers and victims' parents) and the collection of all newspaper articles published about the case in that period. All the materials collected was analysed by ethnographic method that describes how the social actors construct and deconstruct the representations of the victim and offenders in the public sphere. The social construction of deviance, the clash between different professional and organisational cultures, the difficult balance between right to information and protection of the minors are the factors involved in the labelling of young victim and her young 'tormentors'.

**Tartari, Morena** (*University of Padua*)

**La Mendola, Salvatore** (*University of Padua*)

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## **How much do you feel safe? Social construction of safety and public sphere in a north-eastern area of Italy**

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This poster discusses the social construction of safety in the public sphere in a low rate crime area based on six municipalities. The results of a quantitative local survey on 1466 citizens about safety perception are compared to the recent national data trends. Results of the survey are matched, suggestively, with the results of six focus groups with social actors involved in the formal and informal social control of the territory and in

the mass media system. How the actors construct and deconstruct the social representations of safety in the public sphere regards, closely, citizens' confidence in the institutions, solidarity among citizens, the amount of social capital and mass media pressure. Different presence of these factors permits or doesn't permit migrants' admission to the communities.

**Tata, Cyrus** (*Strathclyde University*)

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### **Sentencing and the Admission of Guilt: The Role of Pre-Sentence Reports in the Production (and Disruption) of Guilt**

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This paper considers the implications of findings from a recent study of the construction, use, and interpretation of pre-sentence reports in the Scottish intermediate courts together with some of the findings from my studies of defence lawyers and guilty/not guilty pleading patterns. By providing defendants with a space in which to explain and express their guilt and remorse, the genuineness of the guilty plea can also easily be reopened and undermined. Where defendants either openly or implicitly suggest that they do not regard themselves as either legally guilty (or even if they accept they committed the act in question) such 'inconsistent guilty pleading' poses central problems to the process. Inconsistent pleading poses problems not only in practical and temporal terms, but also because it threatens to derail the moral basis of the guilt production process. How do pre-sentence report writers, defence and prosecuting lawyers, and judges attempt to manage the menace of 'inconsistent guilty pleas'? And, in providing defendants with a forum in which to explain the events which led to their formal guilty pleas, what role do pre-sentence reports play in the production, continuation or unravelling of guilty pleas?

**Tata, Cyrus** (*Strathclyde University*)

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### **Assisting and Advising the Sentencing Decision Process: The Pursuit of 'Quality' in Pre-Sentence Reports**

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Pre-sentence reports are an increasingly prevalent feature of the sentencing process. Yet although judges have been surveyed about their general views, we know relatively little about how such reports are interpreted in specific cases; and in particular, how these judicial interpretations compare with the intentions of the writers of those same individual reports. This paper summarises some of the main findings of a four-year qualitative study in Scotland following through how reports are: constructed by report writers; what the writers aim to convey to the sentencing judge; and how those same reports are then interpreted and used in deciding sentence. Policy development has been predicated on the view that higher quality reports will help to 'sell' the credibility of community penalties to the principal consumers of such reports (judges). This research suggests that in the daily interpretation of reports this quality agenda is defeated by the discourse of judicial 'ownership' of sentencing.

**Tata, Cyrus** (*Strathclyde University*)

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### **What does the history of Sentencing Information Systems signify?**

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Scholars inspired by the new penology argue that Sentencing Information Systems (SISs) evidence and illustrate important reconfigurations in the penal landscape. These include: a shift from welfare to risk; the increasing dominance of techno-rationality over judicial discretion; the loss of narrative; and the rise of actuarial justice. This paper examines these arguments in the light of the history of the SIS implemented in Scotland. It will set out the background and development of the SIS in Scotland and the key issues, including: public access; data sources and case categorisation; ownership; use of the system by judges; impact on sentencing practice. Why was the sentencing information system introduced? How does it represent case information? Does it provide further evidence of a shift in the penal landscape and if so in what ways?



**Taylor, Myra** (*University of Western Australia*)  
**Cordin, Robin** (*University of Western Australia*)

### **Patterns of graffiti tagging in inner-city Perth, Western Australia: Implications for policing and education**

Tagging, the unsolicited rendition of a writer's name or signature on someone else's property is typically committed within Western Australia by young people aged between 10-19 and as such is considered to be an entry level aspect of juvenile crime. In this regard, the present research reports on an investigation into the tagging practices of writers in one inner city area within the metropolitan city of Perth, the state capital of Western Australia. An examination conducted of 1,462 Western Australian Police Service Graffiti Report Forms and accompanying photographic images submitted over a three month period by city removalists resulted in the identification of 759 individual taggers who collectively were responsible for the writing of 2,729 tags. Of these 759 taggers, 16 were identified as being highly prolific writers accounting as they did for 24 (n=655) of all reported tagging incidents. Each tagging incidence committed by one of these 16 prolific writers was subsequently plotted on to an 11x14 street block grid to determine the extent of their overlapping territories. Results indicated that while 69 of the prolific writers (n=11) tagged in overlapping territories the remaining five prolific writers had far less interface with each other. Moreover, whereas 15 of the prolific writers were each responsible for between 3-8 of the tagging offences committed, one individual was clearly identified as being more active accounting for 14 of the criminal damage. Implications for policing and for the re-education of offenders are discussed.

**Terpstra, Jan** (*University of Nijmegen*)

### **Policing and ethnic minorities in the divided Netherlands**

In the Netherlands relations with young male lower class members of certain ethnic minorities (especially those originally coming from Morocco and Antillean Islands) are for the police often difficult to handle. These groups are overrepresented in criminal activities. Relations between the police and members of these groups are often full of tensions. Changes during the last few years in Dutch political climate with regard to ethnic minorities and the rise of radical Islamic beliefs among small groups of (especially) Moroccan young adults contributed to these tensions. The assassination of Dutch filmmaker Theo van Gogh and the movie produced by MP Wilders are some episodes contributing to these tensions. During the last ten years Dutch police leaders are looking for adequate strategies to deal with these problems. Community oriented policing is generally accepted as an important element of these strategies. In this paper two ethnographic examples are presented derived from a recent observational study on community policing in the Netherlands. These examples show the importance, not only of rule enforcement and authority in understanding this relation, but also of a moral commitment, proximity and personal visibility of the police and of treating members of these groups with respect. However realizing these conditions may be very hard for the police because of feelings of hostility and estrangement.

**Terpstra, Jan** (*University of Nijmegen*)

### **Community oriented policing: Ambitions and practices**

Despite its almost worldwide popularity, community policing (COP) is often a somewhat vague concept and has something of a buzzword. In general five elements seem to be accepted as its core elements. These are: proximity, a focus on a wide range of problems, not only a reactive approach, but also preventative, cooperation with other agencies, and oriented on the promotion of citizen involvement. A recent study in the Netherlands, based upon both interviews with community police officers and observations of their daily work routines, tried to find out to what extent these five elements may be found in the everyday work of community police officers and how these officers try to realize these aims of community policing. One of the main conclusions of this study is that there is a high diversity in the implementation of community policing. Moreover, in practice many of the core elements of community policing are realized only to a limited extent. Four styles of working were found among community police officers. Which style prevails depends on the social context in which police officers work (the kind of neighbourhood, the social cohesion and informal social control), the internal organizational support for community policing and the views and beliefs of individual police officers have about their work.

**Tetal, Carina** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law*)

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### **Patterns of Offending Behaviour: Similarities between offences based on the Freiburg Cohort Study**

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In this project, offence patterns were determined by looking for offence combinations within the criminal career of individuals. To this end, the research - which was based on police and court data from the Freiburg Cohort Study - analysed criminal specialisation in several ways. Firstly, specialisation was explored within the offence categories and secondly, the relationship between different offence categories was analysed to define the occurrence of typical offence patterns as another kind of specialisation. It is assumed that offences committed by one and the same person over their criminal career show similarities caused by personal traits and/or the persons lifestyle (including lifestyle specific social/situational surroundings). To obtain a similarity measure the frequency of offence combinations within the criminal careers of individuals were used. Different kinds of offences are similar if the frequency of their occurrence is higher than randomly expected and dissimilar if their frequency is lower than randomly expected. In this analysis all combinations of offences within the criminal career of a person are equally important, not just consecutive offences. To find developmental effects the analysis was carried out for different age-groups.

**Tetal, Carina** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law*)

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### **The German Reconviction Statistics: Criminal Sanction and Recidivism**

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The aim of this project is to create a recidivism statistic. Recidivism by type of offence, sanction, number of previous convictions and demographic characteristics such as age and sex will be analysed. With the findings of the recidivism statistic policy makers will receive representative material about the likelihood of recidivism after the imposition of different criminal sanctions. All offenders who received either a non-custodial sentence in 2004 or who were released from prison in 2004 will be examined over a three year period with an eye to looking at whether they were sentenced again. The data for this study comes from the Bundeszentralregister. In addition to this descriptive analysis of recidivism, a number of other topics could also be analysed using the data. For instance, the consequences of different sanctions could be examined through a quasi-experimental approach in cases where different sanctions are possible for one offence. Furthermore, an analysis involving the sequence of sanctions could also be conducted, for example, with regard to reconviction amongst a specific group of offenders (i.e. those who committed violent or sexual offences). In the future, the recidivism statistic should not only be a one off statistic but rather should be turned into a longitudinal analysis. It is planned that new data will then be connected and collated with the already existing data, enabling recidivism rates and offender biographies to be analysed for a period of time well in excess of the initial three years.

**Tollenaar, Nikolaj** (*WODC, Netherlands*)

**Wartna, Bouke** (*WODC, Netherlands*)

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### **Estimating the effect of imprisonment on reconviction rates in the Netherlands**

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Around 44,000 adults and 7,000 juveniles enter the Dutch penitentiary system each year. Research in the Netherlands on the effect of incarceration on recidivism has been limited. Earlier studies using observational data with statistical controls suggested that (short) prison terms have a positive effect on recidivism. In this paper, we estimate the effect of first time imprisonment on the prevalence and frequency of reconviction applying propensity score matching (Rosenbaum en Rubin, 1983). However, instead of matching on the probabilities of receiving a prison term, we matched on the expected probabilities of reconviction. These were obtained from population regression models in which the effects of sanctions were weighted out.

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

### **Violence against teachers in the Czech secondary schools**

Violence against teachers is a broadly discussed topic in the Czech Republic because of several cases of teachers assaulted by students in this country or abroad, sometimes with fatal consequences. The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention carried out a research on teachers' victimisation in the Czech secondary schools. In total, 366 teachers and 127 schoolmasters were asked to render their experience with different kinds of students' or their parents' aggressive behaviour. The research found out that the most usual type of violence the teachers have to face is verbal abuse and invectives during lessons. Some teachers also experienced parents' verbal abuse, threats of students or their parents to misuse their connections with powerful persons or property damage. The study also identified threats of physical violence and assaults of teachers or attempts to assault them. Teachers' fear of some students is relatively common, too. Some teachers already even considered the end of his or her carrier in educational sector because of the students' violent behaviour. The important result of this study is also a fact that the victimisation rate varies with respect to different factors, especially gender of the teacher and the kind of school where he or she works.

**Tonry, Michael** (*University of Minnesota and NSCR, Leiden*)

### **Determinants of American Penal Policies**

The determinants of national penal policies are seldom either surface developments (crime rate changes, public opinion, politics per se) or fundamental changes in social and economic structures (globalization, "late modernity," population diversity, risk and insecurity). They are instead distinctive mid-level phenomena including cultural traditions, political systems, constitutional arrangements, and historical contingencies. This paper analyzes recent American developments in relation to all three levels but especially the last.

**Trajtenberg, Nicolas** (*UDELAR*)

### **Matisse's Women and Borges' Maps: Rationality, Culture and Emotions in Cultural Criminology**

There seems to be a clear cut opposition between Rational Choice Theory (RCT) and Cultural Criminology (CC). The later rejects the rather simplistic, over-rationalized, emotionless account of criminal and deviated action supported by RCT. However, this issue is far from a simple one. There is a genuine disciplinary debate beneath this dualism, irreducible to the simplistic binary opposition between simple/complex theories of crime. In order to support this idea, I pursue five different goals. First, I describe the key differences between both paradigms (theoretical complexity, explanatory factors, nature of its explanations, methodological and epistemological issues, crime definition, discipline neutrality and objectivity, etc.). Second, I reframe the debate between RCT and CC as an epistemological one through the discussion of five issues (predictive capacity, conceptual definition, preferences assumption, reliability, and parsimony). Third, I will discuss two interconnected ideas: a) although CC s main goal should be an explanation, leaving description and prediction as auxiliary goals, b) CC is not obliged to choose between ethnographic / interpretative perspectives and nomothetic deductive ones. Social Mechanisms Explanation seems an interesting intermediate analytical tool to explore in CC. Fourth, I will analyze four problematic aspects of CC s key concept (culture): amplitude and imprecision; tautological nature; gaps between culture and actions; parsimony problems. Finally, I will discuss four important aspects related to emotions: its definition; its ambivalent relation with rationality; its key role in the explanation of crime; some problems in the usage and application of this category in CC perspective.

**Treiber, Kyle** (*University of Cambridge*)

**Wikström, Per-Olof** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### **What Drives Persistence and Desistance in Offending?**

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This paper considers the contribution of Situational Action Theory to the explanation of persistence and desistance in offending against the backdrop of the contributions made by some prominent contemporary theories, including Gottfredson & Hirschi's General Theory, Moffitt's Dual Development Taxonomy, and Sampson & Laub's Age-graded Theory of Informal Social Control, and discusses how Situational Action Theory address gaps and shortcomings in these theories explanation of stability and change in offending.

**Trickett, Loretta** (*Nottingham Law School*)

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### **Lord of the Flies: Hegemonic masculinity in the playground; Piggy, Ralph and the guys**

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This paper challenges the relevance of 'hegemonic masculinity' (Connell) to relationships between boys whilst at school. Research on schooling has suggested that a boy's popularity in the playground is related to the level of compliance with 'hegemonic masculinity'. Based on research with men and boys about their schooling experiences the paper suggests that levels of compliance with hegemonic masculinity were variable and were not related to popularity in straightforward ways. There were both public and private versions of popularity, and in reality, many of those boys exhibiting characteristics associated with hegemonic masculinity were privately unpopular with other boys, whilst those that were publicly unpopular were not always privately so. The article suggests therefore that the concepts of 'hegemonic masculinity', 'subordinated masculinity' and 'popularity' as used in both the masculinities and schooling literature need to be questioned. More attention needs to be paid by future research as to why boys continue to pay lip service to hegemonic masculinity when they do not value the characteristics that it promotes and how some boys manage to resist victimisation and/or engagement in the bullying of others whilst others do not. An understanding of the aforementioned factors can help in the development of initiatives which can help to decrease bullying between boys, help boys to be more confident in their self identities and their interactions with others at school and produce more positive versions of masculine identities in boys which can subsequently have an impact on reducing their future criminalisation.

**Tseloni, Andromachi** (*Nottingham Trent University*)

**Wikström, Per-Olof** (*University of Cambridge*)

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### **Do people abide by the law because they fear getting caught?**

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Guided by the theoretical framework of Situational Action Theory we argue that most people abide by the law not because they fear the consequences but because they do not perceive an act of crime as an action alternative. We submit that the potential influence of threats of punishment on people's law abidance is specific to those who are regularly motivated and consider committing acts of crime. Using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adulthood Development Study (PADS+) we empirically explore the relationship between crime propensity, deterrence sensitivity and crime involvement for four specific types of crime: shop-lifting, theft from cars, vandalism and assault.

**Ttofi, Maria Michael** (*University of Cambridge*)  
**Farrington, David P.** (*University of Cambridge*)

### **Braithwaite's Theory in the explanation of bullying: Implications for theoretically grounded interventions**

This article investigates the usefulness of Reintegrative Shaming Theory (RST) in explaining the bullying of siblings in families and peers in schools. Questionnaires were completed by 182 children aged 11-12 in ten primary schools in Nicosia, Cyprus, about sibling and peer bullying. A vignette-based methodology was used to investigate children's expectations of the type of shaming their parents would offer in response to their possible wrongdoing. Children were also asked questions about the emotions they would have felt (i.e. shame, remorse, guilt or anger) if they were in the position of the child in the vignette. The level of bonding towards each parent was also examined. In agreement with the theory, a path analysis showed that mother bonding influenced children's expectations of the type of shaming offered by parents. Disintegrative shaming (i.e. shaming offered in a stigmatizing or rejecting way) had a direct effect on the way children managed their shame. Shame management directly influenced sibling and peer bullying. Father bonding had no direct or indirect effects in the model. Against the theory, reintegrative shaming (i.e. shaming offered in the context of approving the wrongdoer while rejecting the wrongdoing) did not have a direct effect on shame management. Beyond the postulates of RST, mother bonding -- a plausible indicator of family functioning-- had a direct effect on sibling and peer bullying. Mother bonding had stronger effects for boys than for girls. RST is useful in explaining the link between family factors and bullying, and that RST has crosscultural applicability.

**Tubex, Hilde** (*Western Australia Department of Corrective Services*)

### **Female prisoners' perception of their life before, during and after imprisonment**

Western Australia's Department of Corrective Services (DCS) has committed to enhancing knowledge about female prisoners in order to better serve women who come into contact with the criminal justice system. This commitment includes the Bi-Annual Characteristics and Needs Survey of Women in Prison conducted over a ten years period. The three editions that have been carried out so far (2001, 2003, & 2005) provide a large and very valuable amount of descriptive statistics deriving from DCS data extraction and Departmental records, but very little information about the experiences, ideas and views of female prisoners. The Profile of Women in Prison 2008 will make this edition richer and more meaningful by complementing the statistical analysis with a qualitative narrative. Therefore, a representative sample of 70 women were invited to share the story of their life before, during and after imprisonment, in an in depth structured interview with the researchers. The presentation will outline the major challenge for this study; e.g. to produce a synergy with the mixed methods approach (best described as a concurrent nested strategy by Cresswell, 2003). Access to both quantitative and qualitative data has also provided a unique opportunity to validate the narrative approach, comparing the women's reports with prison and police records and offering an insight into their interpretation of what happened. The results of the survey are analysed, with reference to a European perspective as the presenter, who recently migrated to WA, was a European scholar for 15 years.

**Turnbull, Paul** (*Kings College London - ICPR*)

### **What are the potential impacts of the re-classification of cannabis?**

The UK government recently announced the reversal of their previous decision to classify Cannabis as a class C drug. This was contrary to the advice provided by its own expert advisory committee. The view of the government was that reclassification back to a Class B drug would enable 'stronger enforcement of the law' and prevent young people being targeted by dealers selling stronger strains of cannabis. This presentation will aim to assess the possible impact of the reversal in the classification of cannabis focusing on following key themes: Policing: will we see a return to justice by geography?; Using patterns: is the type of cannabis used and frequency of use likely to alter?; Supply: will the methods individuals use to buy cannabis change?; Production: can re-classification reverse the trend in the proliferation in UK based cannabis farms?; Legitimacy of drug law:

will re-classification have a wider impact on how drugs law is viewed? This paper will draw on empirical data from a series of five linked studies conducted since 1999, the period in which the decision to re-classify has been made twice.

**Turner, Shelley** (*Monash University*)

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### **Case Management in Juvenile Justice: Client Perspectives**

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Case management is the prevailing approach to service delivery in Juvenile Justice in Australia. A key aim for juvenile justice workers is to 'divert' young offenders from involvement in the criminal justice system by (re-) integrating them into the community. In practice, this frequently involves case management partnerships between Juvenile Justice and non-government, community-based agencies to theoretically, smooth the transition from the criminal justice system to the community. Much of the case management literature deals with definitions and models of case management from the perspective of service providers, while very little research exists regarding client outcomes and their experiences of case management. That, which does exist, generally takes the perspective of service providers and not the 'case managed'. It emphasises the benefits of consumer 'choice' in case management approaches and fails to consider involuntary clients. Juvenile Justice clients are among the most coerced, marginalised and disenfranchised people in our community and the voices of these 'case managed' young people appear absent from the case management discourse. This paper highlights the challenges facing clients of a juvenile justice system in negotiating their mandated case plan requirements, alongside the apparently 'voluntary' requirements of community agencies. Drawing on available literature and research, this paper provides a brief overview of contemporary issues in case management, highlighting those pertaining to involuntary, juvenile clients. It poses the question: 'What is it like to be 'case managed' in Juvenile Justice?' and makes recommendations for areas of further research.

**Turner, Shelley** (*Monash University*)

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### **Case Management with Girls and Young Women in Juvenile Justice: Does it Work?**

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Case management is the prevailing approach to service delivery in Juvenile Justice in Australia. Very little research exists regarding client outcomes and client experiences of case management, and that which does exist, generally fails to consider involuntary clients. Similarly, the criminogenic and other needs of girls and young women in juvenile justice is under-researched, however, what is known is that the development and preservation of trustworthy relationships should be a recognized and vital objective of processes in which they are involved. It appears that increasingly, Juvenile Justice staff are expected to 'manage' clients, rather than to provide direct service. Their role is to identify 'issues', 'risks' or 'symptoms' and to make 'appropriate' referrals to external services or 'specialists' for 'treatment'. Such 'symptom-focused' case management can result in fragmented service delivery as clients are perceived as a set of issues or symptoms to be treated by appropriately qualified specialists, rather than as a person to be treated as a whole. Given the importance of developing trustworthy relationships, this fragmentation has particular implications for girls and young women in juvenile justice. Drawing on available literature and research, this paper provides a brief overview of contemporary issues in case management, highlighting those pertaining to involuntary clients. The paper aims to explore the usefulness of case management approaches to service delivery for girls and young women in juvenile justice and to make recommendations for areas of further research.

Turner, Liz (Newcastle University)

### Is public confidence in the criminal justice system possible?

In recent years much effort has been expended on the pursuit of solutions to the criminal justice system's public confidence 'problem'. In the course of such efforts much attention has been paid to finding out what 'drives' confidence, but little attention has been paid to examining the plausibility of the notion of 'public confidence' as something which can and should be measured and improved. This paper will build on recent critical perspectives on public confidence which suggest that methodological innovation is needed in order to find a way to capture the 'true nature' of public opinion on crime and justice. The authors of such critical perspectives propose the use of more deliberative mechanisms for gauging public opinion, however this paper will suggest that the 'true nature' model may not go far enough in its criticism of existing approaches to public confidence. The paper will argue that what is needed is a critical approach to the ontological and epistemological possibility of what has been called 'public confidence'. Only by starting from such an approach can we ascertain whether public confidence in the criminal justice system is truly possible.

Turner, Shelley (NSW Department of Juvenile Justice)

### The New South Wales Youth Drug & Alcohol Court Program: Breaking the Ice in Australia

This presentation provides an overview of the New South Wales (NSW) Youth Drug and Alcohol Court (YDAC) program, currently the only dedicated adolescent drug court in Australia. The YDAC program commenced in July 2000, in response to recommendations from the NSW Drug Summit held in 1999, and is funded by Commonwealth and State governments. The Court was set up to address the needs of young offenders between 14 and 18 years of age, who have alcohol and/or other drug (AOD) problems. The Court operates according to principles of therapeutic jurisprudence and aims to divert young offenders from further drug use and re-offending by providing intensive and specialist support in a number of key areas. The development of the program has involved amendments to legislation and major changes in court room styles and protocols to enable the magistrate and legal officers to participate in the therapeutic process. The program has evolved from a trial in Western Sydney to an established and recognised program, covering the greater Sydney metropolitan area. This presentation outlines the key components of the YDAC program, including; eligibility criteria, screening and assessment procedures, the development of program plans and underlying therapeutic principles, case management and supervision arrangements, sentencing and aftercare, the unique multi-agency approach to service delivery developed by the YDAC program, and evaluation and research outcomes of the YDAC program. The presentation concludes with comments on the most recent review of the YDAC program and potential future directions for further program development.

Ugwudike, Pamela (Swansea University)

### Compliance with community penalties: The importance of interactional dynamics

Large scale investigations into the effectiveness of criminal deterrent strategies traverse the criminological literature on compliance with the law. This paper reports on a qualitative study of compliance with community penalties that deviated from this trend. Proceeding on an interactionist ontological position, the study utilised grounded theory methodology to examine the correlates of compliance as perceived by the key parties. Sources of data included observations, analysis of official reports/statistics and 64 qualitative interviews with probationers and officers based in probation areas in two jurisdictions (Wales, UK and Jersey). Findings revealed that interactional dynamics are more closely linked to compliance than policy defined deterrent strategies. This paper describes the features of these dynamics and concludes with a discussion of the possible implications for policy and practice.

**van Caem, Barbara** (VU University / Amsterdam Police)

**van Steden, Ronald** (VU University Amsterdam)

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### **Active citizenship and self-policing: Local projects in the municipality of Amsterdam**

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In Amsterdam we have created a unique research group of scholars at VU University (Faculty of Social Sciences), municipal civil servants and executive police officers. This combined research group is committed to undertake independent and relevant studies in the field of safety, security and citizenship. One of the relevant topics is the increasing number of parties other than the police involved in safety and security issues. Public authorities particularly make a strong appeal to citizens to take an active role in advancing their own safety efforts. Research on the so-called 'fragmentation' of policing however usually concentrates on professional municipal wardens and private security officers, not on active (or 'responsible') citizens. The actual functioning of citizen projects has hardly been subject to research before. Our research on the present situation in Amsterdam has found almost a hundred projects where citizens - with or without cooperation of professionals - try to discourage communal crime and disorder. The variation found is large; projects can be divided into six categories: passive and active supervision, relational supervision, conflict mediation, policy advising and shaping, self-safety management and citizen education. For every category one illustrative citizen project has been subject to case study analysis. The paper will present the findings concerning these projects. Also it provides an answer to the question what implications citizen projects have for the way government bodies (predominantly the police) should act in relation to them.

**Van Calster, Patrick** (Leiden University)

**Cools, Marc** (Ghent University)

**Verhage, Antoinette** (Ghent University)

**Van der Burght, Stefanie M.** (Ghent University)

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### **The criminological importance of being Adam Smith**

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Private security covers different tasks. Belgium does have a long and standing tradition in the use of private security forces (guarding, cit, interventions, management of alarms, investigations, consultancy and intelligence) by industry and recently the public office. We like to stress on the new issue of public-private partnerships in criminal investigations as well on the needed update of classical criminological models in order to research the private security industry. This evolution on privatization and outsourcing takes part within the criminological framework of using the economic science as a reference.

**Van den Herrewegen, Evelien** (Ghent University)

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### **Perception of Safety in Context: The Community Approach and Perception of Safety in Everyday Life**

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In the field of crime prevention community, along with its usual 'associates' social cohesion and social capital, is identified as the new 'modern elixir' against criminality. The question however is whether advocating 'working in and with the community' as the spearhead of crime prevention programmes is actually appropriate or whether it is mere nostalgia to a notion of community life that no longer exists or ever was? These considerations are the framework for a PhD in which the significance of social cohesion for the individual perception of safety is questioned. The focus is on the individual interpretation because in designing and evaluating community oriented programmes the experiences of its inhabitants have been highly neglected. This interest is also based on new insights and shortcomings in fear of crime research. Feelings of insecurity are seen as an outcome of broader sense of non-well-being caused by a growing ontological state of uncertainty which is inherent to contemporary society. Empirically the focus is on structural factors and the individual interpretation process has been severely neglected. As this research is still in progress no results can be presented, however I will further outline arguments why studying the individual perception of safety is important. I will discuss several



sources people may use when accounting for their perception of safety and how mapping out these sources may indicate different kinds of perception of safety. Finally, I will briefly deal with the design of the empirical research.

**Van der Burght, Stefanie M.** (*Ghent University*)

### **Private security in Belgium - An update of criminological models**

The fragmentation, pluralisation and the origin of hybrid forms in what is defined as 'policing', isn't a new phenomena. For a long time now several services, next to public police, are intervening in the 'regulation of government, morals and economy' (Button, 2002). On the contrary, the enormous rise of the private security sector nowadays is a new and remarkable tendency. The period following World War II seems to be a hinge point. The social, economical and socio-cultural changes following, are at the basis of a 'segmentation of control' (Wakefield, 2003). It is impossible to imagine life today without the private crime control industry, neither as a result of it's magnitude nor as for it's impact. Also Belgium has known similar evolution with a 'boom' since the eighties. A first aspect of this presentation deals with the changes that occurred and made a pluralisation of care, and especially a growth of the private initiative, inevitable. Special attention will go to social, economical, administrative and scientific elements affecting national (Belgian) and global level. The second aspect contains an explanation for the thriving of the private crime control industry. We will use therefore several theoretical models that have been developed in the last couple of decades, such as the junior partner theory. These models will be tested upon the explanatory changes of the first part. Beyond criticism, a new model will be presented that explains the growth of private security based upon our own analysis.

**van der Geest, Victor** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)

**Bijleveld, Catrien** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)

**Blokland, Arjan** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)

### **Delinquency, incarceration, work, marriage and fatherhood: A 14-year follow up in high risk males**

This paper investigates the differences between incarcerated and non-incarcerated men (N=270). From residential treatment for behavioural problems between ages 15-18, it prospectively examines a number of life-course domains, such as work, marriage, and fatherhood. In this high risk group, over 60 percent had been incarcerated at least once during the 14 years follow-up after release. From age 12 to 33, we describe changes in criminal behaviour based on conviction data, and changes in a number of domains that are considered to reflect aspects of social bonding.

**van der Leun, Joanne** (*Leiden University*)

**Leerkes, Arjen** (*WODC/Ministry of Justice The Hague*)

**Engbersen, Godfried** (*Erasmus University of Rotterdam*)

### **The rise in crime among illegal immigrants in the Netherlands: Questioning the marginalization thesis**

What are the causes of the rising criminal involvement of illegal/undocumented immigrants in the Netherlands? Longitudinal analysis of police data shows that the number of crime suspects with illegal residence status has increased substantially between 1997 and 2003. At the same time a new Aliens Act was introduced and illegal immigrants were much more actively than before excluded from the formal labour market and social benefits in the Netherlands. It has therefore been suggested that harsh living conditions have caused crime, which would be in line with Merton's strain theory. We have tried to falsify this 'marginalization thesis' by taking five alternative interpretations into consideration. According to the rival hypotheses the increase in crime could be due to 1) practices of status reclassification by the state, 2) an increase in criminal migration, 3) a rise in crime detection and reporting, 4) a simultaneous rise in crime among regular immigrants, or 5) demographic changes

with regards to the composition or size of the illegal population. Despite strict testing, the marginalization thesis could not be falsified. Yet, the results suggest that a combination of factors appears to have contributed to the rise in crime, of which the implications will be discussed.

**Van Dijk, Jan** (*Tilburg University*)

### **High prisoners rates: A rich man's folly**

To obtain a single indicator of punitiveness of countries, rank numbers for prisoners rates (from low to high) were subtracted from homicide ranks numbers per country (also from low to high). Countries with higher positions on homicide than on prisoners rates obtained positive net scores. Such scores reflect that from a global perspective prisoners rates in these countries are relatively low considering their homicide rates. Such incongruity possibly indicates relatively mild sentencing policies. Countries with higher positions on prisoners rates than on homicide rates obtained negative values, possibly indicating severe sentencing or "punitiveness". Singapore, a country with low homicide rates and high imprisonment, came out as the countries with the highest positive score. The USA was placed at rank 12 out of 108. To explore the possible correlates of the degree of punitiveness of countries as measured by discrepancies between ranking on homicide rates and prisoners rates, we looked at the correlations between this net ranking, ranging from extremely high positive net values to the highest negative values, and the human development index. This exploration revealed that punitiveness is positively correlated with human development ( $r=.33$ ). In other words, more affluent nations tend on average to be somewhat less restrained with the use of imprisonment, controlling for levels of homicide. Some of the major nations with disproportionate large prison populations could probably achieve better returns on their investments in security by reallocating expenditures on prisons to other areas in the security and justice sector such as evidence-based crime prevention.

**van Erp, Judith** (*Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam*)

### **The impact of 'naming and shaming' on business reputations: An empirical study in the field of financial regulation**

It has been widely established that reputation is a powerful social control device. But what happens when regulators try to make use of this strength by transforming reputational sanctioning into an instrument of public policy? Regulatory disclosure, or naming and shaming, is becoming more and more popular to control corporate crime. This paper aims to explore the effects of this regulatory strategy through a case study of the Dutch financial supervising authority, the Authority for Financial Markets (AFM). It first addresses the implementation of the publication policy by AFM. Although informing consumers was the primary purpose of disclosure as meant by the legislator; the purpose in practice has shifted to informing companies about AFM enforcement policy. Second, this paper explores the actual effects of publication on companies' reputations, measured through media coverage and reactions of clients, business partners, and personal relations. It concludes that publication of warnings, fines and penalties generally does not have strong effects in terms of damage to business reputations in the field of financial regulation. For the most part, reactions from clients and business partners were absent or mild, sometimes even supportive. Occasionally though, publication has destroyed reputations. This study has shown that to the extent that publications have had impact, these impacts are unevenly distributed among companies. Naming and shaming as it is implemented in the field of financial regulation seems to be a messy instrument, with unpredictable effects.

**van Gemert, Frank** (*VU University Amsterdam*)

### **MS13, transnational gang?**

MS13 or Mara Salvatrucha is a street gang that, especially in the U.S., has received much attention over the last years. Pictures with totally tattooed bodies or violent initiation rituals are found in abundance in documentaries and in films on YouTube. Official sources point to the frequent use of violence, and to rapid proliferation

throughout the U.S. Reports on MS13 come from 33 American states, but since the mid-90s, this gang is also found in several Central-American countries. Because of these facts, MS13 is labelled as a 'transnational gang'. MS13 was formed in the late 80s in Los Angeles among immigrants from El Salvador. So in this case, as in many classical gang studies, a link to migration is self-evident. Probably true, but this cannot simply warrant the transnational label of the gang. After all, in the majority of publications, immigrant gangs are described as groups oriented to local street life, rooted in neighbourhoods that they defend as their territory. This raises the question: What is the nature of transnational gangs such as MS13?

**van Kesteren, John** (*Tilburg University*)

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### **Gun ownership and victimisation risk: Results from the ICVS and EU ICS**

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Does ownership of a firearm constitute a risk for victimisation, or is it a preventive measure as some claim or is there a third option? Owning a gun as a proxy for a risk seeking/taking lifestyle. Guns are illegal in some countries, ownership is therefore an indication for being a criminal. The several options will be investigated and discussed in this paper.

**van Schellen, Marieke** (*University of Utrecht*)

**Poortman, Anne-Rigt** (*University of Utrecht*)

**Nieuwbeerta, Paul** (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement*)

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### **Assortative mating and the development of criminal behavior**

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In life-course criminology, marriage is considered to be an important transition that is assumed to reduce an individual's criminal activity. This change in criminal behavior is often attributed to the social bond that forms as a result of marriage: individuals do not want to endanger their marital relationship by committing crime. Despite its prominence, this hypothesis is less straightforward than assumed. The possible benefits of marriage can be expected to depend on the characteristics of the spouse; a reducing effect of marriage might not be so obvious when a person marries a criminal partner. While most previous research focused solely on individual criminal careers, the aim of this study is to investigate the criminal careers of spouses as well. First of all, we will examine the process of partner selection: Do criminal convicts marry, and if so to what extent are they more likely to marry spouses who are similar in terms of their criminal behavior? Second, we will focus on partner influence: To what extent does marrying a criminal partner influence an individual's criminal career? To answer these questions, data of the Criminal Career and Life course Study (CCLS) will be analyzed. This large-scale dataset allows for studying the criminal careers of more than 5,000 offenders almost over their entire life span. Especially for this study the original CCLS has been extended with the data on the criminal convictions of the offenders' marriage partners.

**Van Stokkom, Bas** (*Radboud University, Centre for Ethics*)

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### **Citizenship in unsafe neighbourhoods: Cooperation between residents, police and frontline workers in Dutch cities**

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In disadvantaged neighbourhoods it is difficult to establish citizenship. Especially heterogeneous neighbourhoods are characterized by legal cynicism and a culture of 'wait and see'. Structures of informal control are weak and residents generally do not report crime and disorder incidents. Nowadays Dutch cities show a confusing mix of local policies to enhance neighbourhood security, but citizens are generally on the sidelines. In a recent study it is examined whether the police can stimulate residents to deal with quality of life problems. How do citizen activists cooperate with the police and other professionals? Which problems do they face? Which factors may promote activism (willingness to intervene; participation in problem-solving)? The research methods include resident-interviews and assessing views of professionals in focus-groups. The results suggest that social cohesion is not a strict condition to stimulate citizenship. Activism seems to be promoted by identification with the neighbourhood (perception of an attractive and lively neighbourhood). Spontaneous and short-term initiatives do not seem to be productive. The ongoing 'project carousel' incites much scepticism. Disadvantaged

neighbourhoods deserve a solid long-term structure of resident-consultation in which police, community workers, city council managers and extern staff members of housing corporations work together. Professional support of a small group of active residents seems to be indispensable. Police officers and community workers should identify energetic residents and stimulate citizen leadership.

**van Swaaningen, René** (*Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam*)

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### **Cultural criminology: A critical perspective in a global culture of fear**

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Cultural criminology will be analysed as a present-day variety of critical criminology. From the 1970s on, social construction, identity and culture have played a significant role in critical criminology, but the seductive side of 'doing evil', the expressive nature of transgression and the use of ethnographic methodology is of a more recent date. Yet, most of all, cultural criminology is a product of a different era, in which ideas of class struggle or even the struggle between the sexes have lost their traditional meaning and struggle and resistance is more about cultural pluralism, identity and globalisation. The first aim of this paper is to show why a critical, cultural perspective in criminology is particularly needed today. Second, the question will be addressed to what extent cultural criminology has overcome the weaknesses of traditional critical criminology, is prone to fall into the same pitfalls as the sociology of deviance and what can be learned from it. This results, thirdly, in a plea for a truly cultural analysis of the 'culture of control', in which both questions of expression and identity, but also of power and resistance in a new world order will be addressed.

**van Wilsem, Johan** (*Leiden University*)

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### **Comparing risk factors for the reception of 'regular' and 'digital' threats**

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Along with the integration of computers in social life (making contacts, buying goods, sharing opinions), the potential for sending and receiving threats is increased, such as in internet forums, through e-mail or with text messages. At the same time, very little knowledge is available on victimization of digital threats. This paper concentrates on two main aspects of threat victimization. First, its prevalence is estimated, for both regular and digital threats, using Dutch large-scale survey data among almost 7,000 respondents. Second, risk factors for digital and regular threat victimization are assessed. For this, I use insights from sociological and psychological theories. The sociological explanation focuses on the importance of criminal opportunities offered by the potential crime target's lifestyle, and (for regular crime) on the surveillance offered by his residential surroundings. With respect to lifestyle, I test whether routine behaviour on the internet, such as the amount of internet use or having a profile on a social network site, affects the likelihood to receive digital threats. For regular threats, I examine if outdoor activities, such as night-time entertainment, increase risk. The psychological explanation concentrates on the role played by one's self control. Though criminologists have mainly related this aspect to delinquency, recent research suggests it also affects (violent) crime victimization, because people with low-self-control may respond belligerently to conflicts. After comparing risk factors for digital and regular threat victimization, we examine the extent to which both groups of threat victims are overlapping or distinct.

**van Zyl Smit, Dirk** (*University of Nottingham*)

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### **Hearing the European message: English responses to European pronouncements on whole life sentences**

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This paper explores the cautious response of the English courts to the emerging European message that life sentences without the prospect of release infringe the European Convention on Human Rights. It compares it to the unbridled condemnation by the popular press of the European tendency in this regard. The paper concludes that both approaches reveal something about the unresolved tension about the nature of life imprisonment as an ultimate penalty.

**Vander Beken, Tom** (*Ghent University*)

### **Combining threat and vulnerability approaches to organised crime?**

In this thematic panel session two different approaches to organised crime assessments are discussed and compared. The first one focuses on perpetrators, their organisation and activities (threat). The second one looks to criminal opportunities in the environment in order to detect weak points in society that might be conducive to criminal activities (vulnerability). It will be discussed to what extent these approaches are different or related and what output can be expected from the application and/or combination of both threat and vulnerability assessments.

**Vander Laenen, Freya** (*Ghent University*)

### **Prevention of (problem) drug use for vulnerable groups, preferences of young people with emotional and behavioural disorders**

The primary approach to drug use is universal prevention, aimed at large groups, and prevention within a school setting. Drug prevention targeted at vulnerable groups is limited. To study the needs and expectations of a group of highly vulnerable young people with regard to drug prevention and drug policy, a qualitative, youth-centred study was executed. The respondents were 160 adolescents with 'emotional and behavioural disorders', living in a residential setting in the mental health care and juvenile justice system. Cannabis is the most frequently used illicit drug. There are indications of the use of other illicit drugs, but youth strategically conceal it. All actors in drug policy have a serious image problem. Drug users strongly reject drug prevention (messages), because they contradict personal experiences. They expect every conversation with an adult or professional will be abstinence-orientated. Youth will not seek help from drug treatment: they fear negative reactions from their environment, they do not know where to seek help and they think all treatment is aimed at abstinence. Drug law (enforcement) is also criticized: youth question its inconsistency and strongly resent the police. Finally, drug policy in the institutions is criticized because it is solely aimed at controlling and sanctioning drug users and it does not address the root causes of drug use. Fundamentally, drug prevention and drug policy is not a theme for these youths. Other more pressing and interesting themes are the relationship with their families, their friends and the social workers in the institution.

**Vander Laenen, Freya** (*Ghent University*)

### **The study of public expenditure on drugs, a useful evaluation tool for policy**

At European level, research into public expenditure is gaining momentum, in view of the growing realization of the importance of policy evaluation with regard to drugs. Studies have been conducted a.o. in the Netherlands, Sweden, France and Spain. After all, public expenditure is an important indicator of the governmental efforts in tackling the drug problem. They give a clear picture of investments in drug policy and they prove or disprove the government's priorities for that policy. In Belgium, two studies on public expenditures were carried out. The methodology is complex because different policy areas (prevention, treatment and law enforcement) and governmental levels (local, regional and federal) are involved. Two methods of analysis are combined: a top-down approach, analysing the funding sources of the private and public organisations and a bottom-up approach, analysing the activities in the work field. The results show that over 50% of governmental money for drugs is spent on law enforcement. The treatment sector receives approximately 40%. Less than 4% is spent on prevention. Public expenditure on drugs is not in accordance with governmental priorities and more investments in prevention, coordination and research are needed. In 2004, public expenditure on drug policy amounted to €28.57 per inhabitant in Belgium. This is substantially lower than the expenditure in the Netherlands (€134.4) and Sweden (€101). The methodology used for public expenditure on drugs could be used to study governmental investments and priorities in other policy domains, where an integrated approach is strived for.

**Vander Steene, Anneke** (*Universiteit Gent*)  
**Christiaens, Jenneke** (*Universiteit Gent*)

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### **Youth crime in late-modernity: A qualitative (micro) analysis of juvenile delinquent behaviour in Belgium**

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Juvenile delinquency in Belgium is a recurrent trigger of moral panics and public upheaval. Classical is the saying of 'youth of today' as a morally declining social category compared to youth in passed (golden?) times. However, little is known on Belgian crime committed by minors. The lack of consistent statistical sources for the '80's and the '90's makes it as much as impossible to analyse evolutions (both quantitative as qualitative) in youth crime and youth justice for the last 25 years. Within this context our research project opted radically for a qualitative analysis of delinquent behaviour of youngsters in Belgium since the 1980's. This qualitative approach aims at an understanding of delinquency as a Beside an overview of the project and some features of the Belgian juvenile justice system, this presentation will focus on the qualitative analysis of prosecution files in the judicial district of Gent. First we will present the methodological framework and our analysis tool. Second we will present some preliminary results. On one hand attention will go to some general findings on prosecuted delinquent behaviour of youngsters. On the other hand the analysis of specific categories of behaviour (such as theft and robbery, assault, ' ) will be discussed.

**Vanneste, Charlotte** (*National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology*)

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### **Evolution of punishment in Belgium: An analysis of the main trends based on statistical information derived from different levels in the criminal justice process**

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Evolution of punishment in Belgium: an analysis of the main trends based on statistical information derived from different levels in the criminal justice process. As it is the case in most European countries, Belgium has known an important increase in the prison population in the last two decades. Next to this evolution, the use of so called 'alternative' measures has also strongly increased during the last year. Recent legislative initiatives have, furthermore, induced major changes at the level of execution of sentences and measures. In the domain of juvenile justice, modifications have equally been introduced. In this contribution, an analysis of the major identifiable tendencies in this evolution on the level of punishment is presented, based on a statistical examination of the indicators thereto available on the different levels of the criminal justice process: police, prosecution, administration of justice, sentencing and execution of sentences. Special attention will be given to some key issues that stand out in the evolution of these evolutions.

**Varadi-Csema, Erika** (*University of Miskolc*)

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### **The faces of the criminality among Hungarian girls and women in the 21th century**

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In the last period new tendencies of the female criminality are observable in USA and in some (west-) European countries. The number of the crimes committed by young girls and women increased, violent crimes, drug-abuse, etc. were appeared, girls-gangs fought hand to hand with each other, After the political and economical changes in 1989/1990 this phenomenon made an appearance in Hungary too. The number and ratio of the female perpetrators increased in the first years, but later this process made a balk. Nowadays there are some crime-groups 'e.g.: domestic violence, child abuse, homicide against newborns, which are committed by women for the most part. The presentation will show the most important characteristics of the female criminality, the reactions of the society and the answers of the criminal justice.

**Varadi-Csema, Erika** (*University of Miskolc Faculty of Law*)

### **The role of the diversion and alternative sanctions in the youth justice: The first experiences of mediation in Hungary**

After the political and economical changes in 1989/1990 new codifications activity was observable in Hungary. The criminal legislation became more open towards the alternative possibilities and from 1995 we had a new form of the diversion: the postponement of indictment. In connection with our EU-membership this process is continued. According to the international documents of UNO and the recommendations of COE the Hungarian Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Act were modified. From 2007 the rules of mediation came into effect. The presentation will show the first experiences of the mediation among juvenile perpetrators: the reactions of the institutions of Hungarian criminal justice, the queries of experts and the 'man in the street', the number of mediation, the most important characteristics of juvenile perpetrators and their crimes, the effectiveness of the process and the first impression of mediators.

**Verbist, Kelly** (*Leuven Institute of Criminology, Catholic University of Leuven*)

### **The local public administration as an actor in organized crime policy**

Scientific research on organized crime in Western-European countries increasingly shows the image of numerous, small groups, operating in a rather disorganized way. To continue their illegal business at the local level, they need the assistance of the legal environment. These findings open up new prospects for organized crime policy. They allow a switch away from law enforcement investigations as the only possible answer to the problem, towards the reduction of opportunities for organized crime provided by the 'legal' environment. In some Western-European countries, this led to experiments with new strategies, including 'new' actors, to deal with organized crime. Especially in the Netherlands a few projects were designed, focusing on the public administration as a body that could be exposed to organized crime and therefore could take action against it. The projects are mainly based on cooperation between local public administration and other agencies such as police and public prosecution, sharing information on (perceived) organized crime related situations. Public administration entities use this information to carry out specific actions, such as the refusal of licenses to persons identified as members of a criminal organization. As the 'administrative approach' gains field and the task of public administration agencies' in reacting against organized crime in their own communities is increasingly taken for granted in The Netherlands, the question remains what public administration employees think about this evolution themselves. For example, dealing with police information, refusing licenses and questioning citizens as potential members of organized crime groups, may be in contrast with the public service function of public administrations. By means of a case study carried out in The Netherlands' Limburg South Project of Administrative Approach, mayors, local and regional public administrators and their partners in the cooperation were interviewed, looking for answers. In this presentation, the findings will be presented.

**Verfaillie, Kristof** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

### **Opinions about crime and punishment: A narrative approach**

The past thirty years, policy choices in the field of crime control of Western industrialized societies, have increasingly been inspired by populist representations of opinions about crime and punishment. This is a consistent finding in a growing number of criminological analyses of criminal policy dynamics. Various experts have observed that today, 'public opinion' seems to be a privileged source for criminal policymakers, and this is seen as a negative trend. Whenever the concept of 'public opinion' is used, it often refers to a whimsical, untrustworthy, and poorly informed amalgam of opinions. In Western democracies, people's opinions matter and are important for policy development. Democratic institutions need to be transparent, accountable, and legitimate. However, a criminal policy which is informed by public opinion in an unmediated manner, exposes itself to punitive choices. In this paper we will argue that we are in need of a more fine-tuned understanding of the relationship between the citizen and the criminal policy making process. One of the key issues in this debate is the need to come to a more qualitative understanding of people's opinions and attitudes towards punishment

and crime control. How are people's opinions about crime and punishment represented/constructed? How do people inform themselves about these issues? How do people evaluate, interpret and integrate information regarding these matters? Based on key findings from a small scale qualitative neighbourhood study, we will try to shed some light on these issues.

**Verhage, Antoinette** (*Ghent University*)

### **Public-private partnerships in criminal investigations - A Belgian approach**

Public-private partnership in the sphere of investigations is often associated with private detectives cooperating with police services in specific criminal investigations. Although much can be said about these forms of cooperation, it is not the only and certainly not the most prevailing expression of public/private partnership. In this presentation, we would like to broaden the scope of the combination of public and private efforts to a less known joint effort of public and private: the public-private alliance in the battle against anti money laundering. The current anti money laundering battle has resulted in the emergence of a complex of actors consisting of both public and private institutions, all involved in the prevention and detection of money laundering. The nature of this anti money laundering complex supposes a cooperation between the institutions present within the complex. Private institutions represent the gatekeepers of this anti money laundering system, as they are responsible for investigating and subsequently reporting potential money laundering activities. After these reporting efforts by private institutions, public authorities (if necessary) take over the investigation. A minimum amount of cooperation is therefore needed to allow for an efficient and effective process. This presentation will focus on the extent to which we can actually speak of cooperation in this respect. Is there a common goal that can serve as an impetus for cooperation? Do public and private institutions consider each other as partners in the battle against money laundering?

**Verpoest, Karen** (*Ghent University - IRCP*)

### **Interpreting the concept 'discretionary power' within the execution of sentences: A comparison between the Belgian, French and Dutch situation**

This contribution is part of a PhD project studying the scope of the discretionary power within the execution of sentences. Specific attention is given to the formal and substantial aspects of this discretion. The main research question refers to how the judiciary and the executive power interrelate taking into consideration the constitutional principles of a state and the historical evolutions. Since February 1st 2007, judges (meaning the multidisciplinary implementation courts) are competent to interpret and control the execution of sentences e.g. sentencing modalities regarding the nature and duration of the sentences. This interpretation and control were before part of the competency of the Minister of Justice (executive power) and any judicial control was absent. The reformation of the Belgian execution of sentences was mainly inspired by the French model. France had already established the JAP (juge de l'application des peines) in 1958 and has thus a quite long tradition in involving the judiciary in the execution of sentences. Nevertheless the specific details in the procedure differ between the two states (e.g. multidisciplinary character, possibility for appeal'). In the Netherlands however the involvement of the judge within the execution of sentences is far more limited compared to Belgium and France. Besides a comparison of the current interpretation of the discretionary power and the procedures, the substantive arguments to whether or not involve the judiciary in the execution of sentences will be examined on the basis of a literature study. Furthermore, the evolution of these debates will be discussed.

**Verwee, Isabel** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel*)

### **Participant observation in a police organisation**

The qualitative method of 'participant observation', used in a current research exploring the citizens' expectations of the police, will be discussed. 'The collecting of scientific useful information concerning a set (or a part of it) during a period, with or without knowledge of the other participants ...' are some of the seven main



characteristics of this observing method (De Waele, 1992). Important pioneers who introduced and applied this method were within the field work of social anthropologists, Malinowski (1929), and in the urban research of the Chicago School of sociology (Park, R. & Burgess, E., 1921). The participant observation takes place in two (rural/urban) local police organizations with the aims of: 1) Exploring the ins and outs of police work 2) Registering the police-public contacts (Some contacts will be selected for further surveying a diversity of citizens concerning their police expectations). Reading literature, which describes how this qualitative method can be explored and implemented in an empirical research setting, gives a clear view of what 'observing' and 'participating' is about, which pitfalls are possible, how to answer suspicious questions,.... Though, how much preparation you do, you'll still face a lot of conversations and situations which are not described in advance, for example the subcultures and conflicts within an organisation. However and taking into account the difficulties (which will be presented), the most fundamental rule after a participant observation day is standing still and questioning, on a very frequent basis, your position/role as a researcher.

**Vettenburg, Nicole** (*Ghent University*)

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### **School and Timeout: Do timeout projects have a preventive effect on school dropout?**

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Pupils' behaviour may escalate to such an extent that the school decides to exclude them. The school team perceive this as a failure, whilst for the youngster it entails the risk of increasing social vulnerability. Exclusion from school offers no solution. On the contrary, it is likely to cause the pupil to abandon school without qualifications; as a result, he will find it hard to get a job and will become increasingly removed from the conformity demands which society imposes on integration. The aim of timeout projects is to prevent exclusion from school by assisting the youngster out of school temporarily (two to eight weeks). The study 'Evaluation Research of Timeout Projects in Flanders' evaluated timeout as a method, with regard to both its reintegration objective (or the prevention of school dropout) and its general preventive objective (or preventing youngsters from needing a timeout). Both objectives are strongly interwoven, but this contribution will focus on the first objective, namely: to what extent does a timeout project achieve the pupil's reintegration in the school? The evaluation shows that this approach has various positive effects, including the prevention of school dropout, and it underscores the importance of the pupil-teacher relationship in preventing or dealing with problem behaviour.

**Vigil, Diego** (*University of California, USA*)

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### **Mexican migrants in gangs: A second generation history**

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Gang researchers have long maintained that street gangs and groups emerge in the Second Generation of an immigrant population. This paper will address why this is the case, using Mexican American gangs in Los Angeles as a prime example. An examination of the Second Generation in the Mexican American, or any immigrant, population should include an historical dimension to examine why gangs became a problem in this phase of adaptation. Time, place, and people figure prominently in the assessment of what factors affect the Second Generation. While the immigrant parents adjust to a new place and source of livelihood, the children also are acculturating and, for many, theirs is an erring acculturation. Focusing on how and why changes materialize in one time period and not others, and where and when these changes emerge with the Second Generation for Mexican Americans will allow for comparisons with other ethnic groups and other parts of the world. In each time period, place, and cultural milieu of an immigrant people, there are issues of access, exposure, and identity to the dominant culture that need to be addressed. For example: Do newcomers live near members of the dominant culture? Are public institutions the same in immigrant enclaves as they are in more upscale areas? What are the processes of identification with the new culture? In the case of Mexican immigrants to Southern California, they mostly settled in distinctive areas apart from members of the majority culture.

**Viuhko, Minna** (HEUNI)

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### **The role of organised crime in the human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Finland**

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The presentation is based on the three-country (Finland, Estonia, Sweden) study of the role of organised crime in human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The aim of the study was to map the trafficking chain; what does the chain look like from the recruitment in the source country through the transport to the procurement taking place in the destination country. The aim was also to study criminal organisations and networks involved in human trafficking. The focus of the presentation is on the situation in Finland. The presentation focuses on the criminal organisations and the role of organised crime in the human trafficking and particularly on the procurement market. In the procuring business in Finland, the main organisers are often Russians or Estonians and the 'field hands' operating in Finland are Finnish, Russians living in Finland or Estonians. It seems that there are no entirely Finnish organised crime groups involved in the large-scale pandering business. There are not many indications of total 'prison-like' conditions regarding the prostitutes in Finland, but there is evidence of serious human rights violations regarding i.a. the circumstances and conditions where women are working and living. The traffickers and procurers use different means of control. Strict rules and long hours providing services to the clients, fines and large percentages of the earnings going to the criminal organisation, debt bondage, force, threats and lack of right to choose when to give up prostitution are common for procured women.

**Vlach, Jiri** (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention)

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### **The penal policy and media in the Czech Republic**

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The penal policy of a state is mainly expressed in its penal legislation, substantive as well as procedural. With its penal policy, every state declares the level of its protection of the basic human and civic rights, which it is willing and able to safeguard in reality. The Czech Republic is not an exception. Besides the legislative and executive bodies, various non-government institutions and media also participate in the creation (formation) of penal policy. The media's influence in shaping public opinion on penal policy measures is significant. The public perception of the issue of crime and the activities of the police and the criminal justice system is fundamentally influenced by information for the public presented through the media. The press, radio and especially television through the presentation of news sometimes engender pressure on the part of public opinion in the state. And the pressure of public opinion, e.g. the increase in repressive moods in society due to the fear of crime may significantly affect legislators in approving legislative principles and concepts in the penal law area.

**Vogel, Mary** (Kings College London)

**Martire, Jacopo** (Kings College London)

**Hlophe, Zakhele** (Kings College London)

**Green, Penny** (Kings College London)

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### **Democracy and the Shifting Balance of Public and Private Governance**

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Democracy and the Shifting Balance of Public and Private Governance In thinking about law today, it is sometimes said that there is more law but that the public institutions of the state appear to be playing a lesser role in it. Increasingly, one hears talk of the retreat of the state in favour of neoliberalism and of the blurring of the boundary between public and private in criminal justice. Privatisation is advancing rapidly and practices of discretionary informality in the courts are on the rise. This paper argues that there is a shift underway in the balance between public and private power. It is one with powerful implications for accountability. Contours and dynamics of that shift are explored.

**Voigt, Lydia** (*Loyola University New Orleans*)

**Thornton, William E** (*Loyola University New Orleans*)

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## Disaster Phase Analysis and Crime Patterns

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For over 75 years, disaster researchers have studied physical and social aspects of disasters in terms of the 'phases of disasters' and have devised numerous approaches, e.g., warning, impact, emergency, and recovery, which are mainly determined by time factors. Some researchers have argued that the demarcation points of the phases should not rest primarily on time factors, but should also include consideration of spatial distinctions and relative degree of damage to a city's infrastructure (i.e., economic, political, and social systems). Others note that phases are not mutually exclusive and that recovery rates are not linear. Despite continued controversy over the conceptual and theoretical clarification of these various categories, the employment of functional time phases and spatial zones for the study of disasters has been extremely useful in understanding individual and group behavior during the 'life cycle' of a disaster. Both disaster researchers and criminologists have, for the most part, failed to study various types of crimes, opportunistic and planned, including interpersonal and property crimes such as murder, rape, robbery, looting, and burglary or white collar crimes such as fraud, embezzlement, and misrepresentation. Many of these crimes occur in different phases of natural and man-made disasters because of deficiencies or failures of the infrastructure, whether physical, social or structural. We examine individual and collective group criminal activity at different phases of a multi-impact disaster in New Orleans, Louisiana.

**Wallace, Marnie** (*Statistics Canada*)

**Turner, John** (*Canadian Centre For Justice Statistics*)

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## The Development of a Canadian Crime Severity Index

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This presentation would describe the development work currently underway at Statistics Canada to create a national Crime Severity Index. Currently the Canadian crime rate is calculated using the sum of all Criminal Code offences reported to the police, so that changes in the rate are driven by high-volume less-serious offences such as mischief, minor thefts, and disturbing the peace. The Crime Severity Index is being created to provide a more meaningful indicator of the change in police-reported crime from year to year as well as enhance the comparability of crime statistics at the provincial and municipal level by taking into account the relative seriousness of each offence. Individual offences will be weighted according to their seriousness, as determined by courts' sentencing data. This unique approach to crime measurement will be officially implemented in April 2009. Once implemented, the Crime Severity Index will replace the current crime rate as the official measurement of overall crime in Canada.

**Walsh, Patrick D** (*Loyola University New Orleans*)

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## Changes in an Illegal Drug Market after a Natural Disaster

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The metropolitan New Orleans area suffered a natural disaster unparalleled in history with the landfall of Hurricane Katrina in August 2005. As a result of this disaster numerous changes were forced upon the government, citizenry, businesses, institutions, and organizations of the area resulting in outcomes that often were neither expected nor desired. One such group that changed after the hurricane was that of the illegal drug markets. Prior to the hurricane the New Orleans area had historically been challenged with numerous shootings and homicides related to its expansive illegal drug markets. The research at hand studied numerous variables in the years before (2004) and after (2006) the hurricane. Both quantitative and qualitative findings have produced data that indicates that the metropolitan New Orleans illegal drug market has surpassed its pre-hurricane levels in terms of the amount of drug seized in typical arrests, the amount of monies seized in those transactions, the adaptations of the business models, and the socioeconomic characteristics of the persons, both seller and purchaser, in the current marketplace. Information was obtained from policing agencies as well as certain aspects of the private sector.

**Ward, Jenni** (*Middlesex University*)

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### **Drug Consumption in London**

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Illegal drug use in London is widespread and the drugs trade is a scene of much activity. The large population size and multi-cultural spread of London means it comprises diverse and changing drug using scenes. Though, aside from the drug use trends drawn from the British Crime Survey, and detail from a few localised studies, there is little research information on drugs consumption among London drug users. This paper will present findings from the London sample of a six European city on drugs consumption. The study was funded by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC - Sept. 2005 and Dec. 2007). Two hundred drug users were interviewed in each of the cities. These were from two different drug user populations; those who were defined as 'marginalised', problem drug users and those defined as 'integrated', recreational drug users. Research findings on the drug using patterns, the quantities of drugs used, and the funding of drug consumption, by the two samples will be presented. A discussion of methodological issues will be included, for example the problem with getting precise estimates of drug consumption. Broader conceptual questions will also be addressed, such as how 'integrated' were the second sample; how did they differ from the 'marginalised' drug user sample and actually how meaningful are these classifications?

**Warren, Ian** (*University of Manchester*)

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### **The distribution of violence in Greater Manchester**

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My research concerns the distribution of violence in Greater Manchester. Not only a description of that distribution but an attempt to find the reasons why certain geographical areas suffer from more violent crime than others. I am making use of a relatively new dataset, the Hospital Episode Statistics, to map the distributions. This dataset captures serious violence resulting in hospital admission, and is disaggregated by race, sex, age and type of violence. There are certain methodological challenges in dealing with hospital data, not least of which is the issue of low counts in certain areas. However it is possible to counter these challenges with the use of a correctly specified model. This paper will present the findings from my research thus far and chart the methodological challenges I have faced and how I hope to overcome them.

**Wartna, Bouke** (*WODC, Netherlands*)

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### **Setting targets for crime reduction: Some results from the Dutch national research on reconviction rates**

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In the Netherlands reduction of recidivism is a major objective of current penal policy. More than half of all registered offences are committed by repeat offenders. Stopping them, or at least some of them, would be in the interest of public safety. In 2007 targets were set, pertaining to the period 2002-2010. Over this period the Dutch government intends to lower the reconviction rates among prisoners and adjudicated juveniles with 10 percent both. The WODC - the research bureau of the Ministry of Justice - routinely reports on the reconviction rates of almost all adjudicated offenders. Recently a report has been published with the 2-years reconviction rates of persons given a community penalty or released from prison between the years 1997 and 2004. In this paper the results of this report will be discussed. It is too early yet to reach a final conclusion, but the outcome of the research so far suggests that the targets that were set, will not be met by the time of 2010.

**Waszkiewicz, Pawel** (*University of Warsaw*)

### **Does it work, or is it (still) promising? The effectiveness of CCTV as crime prevention tool**

There is no doubt that number of closed circuit television (CCTV) systems is increasing all over the world. Not only in UK, which have already become a symbol of, so called, "Big Brother State", but also in other countries all over the world (also in Middle Europe). CCTV is often considered as a "perfect solution" for criminality problems and fear of crime. Although more and more cameras follow pedestrians in most of the public places (especially in major cities), there is still lack of independent scientific surveys which prove CCTV to be an effective tool in fighting against crime (prevention, investigation and litigation). This paper presents results of survey which has being conducted in Warsaw ' before and after measures of fear of crime and victimization in 2 experimental and 2 control areas and interviews among public prosecutors and judges.

**Webster, Collin** (*Leeds Metropolitan University*)

**MacDonald, Robert** (*University of Teesside*)

**Shildrick, Tracy** (*University of Teesside*)

### **Criminality, Careers and Class: Enduring Risk Factors and Social Exclusion**

Puzzlingly, social class categories, positions and experiences have been absent as an explicit framework to analyse and understand criminal and drug dependent careers. One of the possible reasons is that studies seem to assume that social class processes exclusively belong to an objective structural phenomenon that at best is a distant background factor to more proximate, personal and individualised processes and experiences that drive criminal careers. It is argued that this ignores class-based processes as felt subjective experiences that may or may not thwart struggles for recognition and 'respectability', undermine or disallow 'redemptive narratives' and restrict resources and support that may eventually lead to desistance.

**Weijers, Ido** (*University of Utrecht*)

### **Communication in the Youth Court: Trends in Western Europe**

This paper will present some outcomes from our international comparative research project on different national traditions and rituals in Youth Court. Central in this project are observations in the courtroom, in particular observations of the interaction processes between the actors in the youth court, mainly the young person, his parents, the magistrate/ chairman, the prosecutor and the defender. We will present findings from Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, England, Scotland and Spain. A first crucial difference has to do of course with the inquisitorial versus the adversarial tradition. Within the inquisitorial traditio, though, interesting and fundamental differences will become clear. Our key concept is how far the session in the Youth Court might contribute to produce a turning point in a criminal career.

**Weijers, Ido** (*University of Utrecht*)

**Rap, Stephanie** (*University of Utrecht*)

### **Communication in the Youth Court in Scotland, UK and the Netherlands**

In Scotland, the Children's Hearings as a unified welfare-based system, committed to the prevention of harm to children, encompasses children who offend and children in social jeopardy. In this presentation we want to concentrate on the other answer to youth delinquency, the Scottish Youth Court. We will focus on the communication processes. We want to try and study the communication in the Scottish Youth Court from several perspectives. We want to look at the communication processes in the Youth Court first of all in comparison with

the communication in the Children's Hearings. Second, we will compare the communication in the Scottish Youth Court with on the one hand the tradition in the Youth Court in England and on the other hand the Youth Court tradition in The Netherlands.

**Wellsmith, Melanie** (*University of Huddersfield*)

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### **Risky Premises: Analysing crime attractors, generators and risky facilities**

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In this paper I consider the environmental criminology concepts of crime attractors, generators and risky facilities. I provide context for the discussion with an overview of these concepts and a brief consideration of the relationships between them. I then consider the more practical aspects of identifying such places, using data on offences occurring in licensed premises as an example. I discuss a number of questions which examination of these concepts raise and consider how these may be answered using police recorded crime data. Finally, I introduce further research to be carried out in this field.

**Wellsmith, Melanie** (*University of Huddersfield*)

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### **Wildlife Crime: A role for criminologists?**

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In this paper I consider the broad concept of wildlife crime and the role criminologists may have to play, using the more specific example of the illegal wildlife trade. Such activity is controlled by the domestic legislation of member countries of CITES (the Convention on the Illegal Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna) and has focused predominantly on border detection and enforcement. Having provided an overview of the problem from the limited published literature, I consider alternative methods for prevention of such offences, drawing heavily on environmental criminology concepts. Being a relatively novel area for criminologists, I am keen that this paper facilitates discussion with others who are interested in exploring the scope of what we may consider as "wildlife crime"; whether this is even an appropriate terminology for endeavours in this field; what criminology can bring to this traditional "conservationist" concern; and possible future research collaborations.

**Weston, Nicola** (*Cardiff University*)

**Perfect, Timothy** (*University of Plymouth*)

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### **Eyewitness identification accuracy: Contributions from face recognition research**

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The inclusion of witnesses in criminal investigations is imperative to the process, however research has shown that eyewitness testimony is highly malleable. One line of evidence for this has shown that providing a verbal description prior to identification can impair an individuals' ability to recognise a suspect (Schooler & Engstler-Schooler, 1990); termed the Verbal Overshadowing Effect (VOE). Whilst reliable, replications of the effect are determined by a host of intervening factors. Despite this, explanations of the VOE inadvertently encompass an understanding of face recognition per se. For example, one explanation is such that verbal description creates a focus on easily described features of a face; a process that reduces access to more configural information required for accurate face recognition (Schooler et al, 1997). The idea that information can be transferred from one task to another exposes the opportunity for the introduction of techniques that can enhance face recognition within this context. One such technique used in the literature is the Navon Letter Task (Navon, 1977). Whilst the focus of verbal description was on the impairment of face recognition accuracy, the Navon task provided a situation in which accuracy from a line-up could be improved (e.g. Macrae & Lewis, 2002). Subsequent studies have shown this task to interact with recognition accuracy in a number of contexts. Given the complexities of face recognition it is not yet clear how the findings can translate into practical advancements, however the implications of this research for eyewitness identifications is evident.

**Wijkman, Miriam** (VU University Amsterdam)

**Bijleveld, Catrien** (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement)

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### **Criminal careers of female sex offenders**

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In this paper we present a recidivism study on the population of all 340 convicted female sex offenders in the Netherlands in the period 1994-2005. We examine general, violent and sexual recidivism using survival analysis. We disaggregate between hands-on and hands-off offenders. Using Cox regression we search for predictive factors.

**Wikström, Per-Olof** (University of Cambridge)

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### **Morality, Moral contexts and Crime**

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This paper explores the role of the interaction between young people's morality and their exposure to different moral contexts in crime causation. The data Used is from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adulthood Development Study (PADS +)

**Wilson, Andrew** (Nottingham Trent University)

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### **Psychosocial resources and criminal action**

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This paper is based on the life histories of the 'life course-persistent' offenders in my study of the Northern Soul Scene (published as Northern Soul: music, drugs and subcultural identity). The characters in this study offer valuable insights into the move from criminal failure, marked by frequent arrest and imprisonment, to criminal success, the commission of repeat offences without detection. These 'life-course persistent' offenders, however, do not reveal the type of pathological personality set out in Moffitt's dual taxonomy. Instead, the 'persisters' display many of the positive characteristics, what I refer to in the book as 'resources', as found among the early desisters. Further consideration of what constitutes these resources revealed many similarities with research on mental health using the notion of psychosocial resources. This paper draws on the salutogenic framework developed from the work of Antonovsky, specifically the notion of generalised resistance resources and sense of coherence to explain why some individuals gain a greater sense of belonging from the subculture, and to explain why crime becomes an important aspect of their psychosocial resources.

**Winterdyk, John** (Mount Royal College)

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### **Identity Theft: Comparing Canadian, English and Mexican Students Perceptions and Awareness**

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Several recent reports and studies have recognized identity theft as a major concern to law enforcement agencies, financial institutions, and the general public on an international scale. While there is considerable descriptive information on identity theft and identity fraud originating from a few countries, there is a general dearth of information about peoples' knowledge and awareness of identity theft and their potential risk to becoming a victim, especially from an international perspective. This study measured the self-reported perception and awareness about the nature, extent, risk and effects of identity theft and a variety of fraudulent behaviours among 200 British; 360 Canadian; and 103 Mexican college/university students using a 5-point Likert scale survey. The findings indicate that all the students were less aware than anticipated and that there were some notable differences between the countries. Based on the findings, some general policy implications and educational strategies are offered to better combat identity theft in within the respective countries studied. A number of suggestions for future research are also proposed.

**Wong, Thessa** (VU University Amsterdam)  
**Slotboom, Anne-Marie** (VU University Amsterdam)  
**Bijleveld, Catrien** (VU University Amsterdam)

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### **Risk factors of delinquency: The difference between adolescent males and females**

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As the prevalence of delinquent behaviour of adolescent females is smaller compared to adolescent males and their behaviour is less severe, it is likely that other risk factors are needed to explain girl or boy delinquency. In this presentation, results will be discussed derived from two different types of analyses: 1) results from a systematic review of European studies on risk factors of girl delinquency, and 2) preliminary results from a quantitative analysis on the sex differences in exposure to and sensitivity for risk factors. The purpose of the review was to examine the risk factors of girl delinquency. In addition, it was examined whether girls and boys differ in risk factors for delinquency. With the quantitative analyses it was studied whether the sex difference in (various types of) delinquent behaviour can be explained by differential exposure to and sensitivity for risk factors. Data are obtained from the first measurement of a large longitudinal study called RADAR (Research on Adolescent Development And Relationships). The study contains self-reported information of 682 adolescents, their parents, a sibling and a best friend. Preliminary results of this study will be presented.

**Wong, Thessa** (VU University Amsterdam)  
**Bijleveld, Catrien** (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement)

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### **Criminal careers of high-risk females: A 13-year follow-up**

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Using official records, this paper investigates delinquency from age 12 to age 32 in 148 high-risk females, who had been treated residentially for serious behavioural problems or delinquency in a juvenile justice institution. Using trajectory analysis, we investigate whether homogeneous subgroups exist with distinct criminal careers. Furthermore, we examine whether group membership is associated with personality, background, delinquency or treatment characteristics. We discuss theoretical implications.

**Wozniakowska, Dagmara** (Polish Academy of Sciences)  
**Klaus, Witold** (Polish Academy of Sciences)

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### **System of youth justice and courts' reaction to juvenile delinquency in Poland**

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Youth justice system in Poland is very unique in Europe and it has a couple of good solution which are worth to be implemented in other countries. Most of all, the whole system is directed into care and education, not to punishment. In Poland cases of juvenile offender are judged by the family courts. These courts deal with every family cases (custody, alimony, divorces etc) and with cases of juveniles. In these courts judges should specialize not only in law, but also in psychology and pedagogy. As a reaction to delinquency judge can order tutelary and educational measures. At each stage of the proceedings, the family court may refer the case to an institution or a trustworthy person in order to conduct mediation. We have also probation service for juveniles. However the practice of using these measures is not satisfying at all. Statistics and a research made in Polish Academy of Sciences show that judges don't concentrate on education of juveniles and most of all: they don't demand from youths any responsibility for their acts and fulfill victim's needs.



**Young, Tara** (*London Metropolitan University*)

**Hallsworth, Simon** (*London Metropolitan University*)

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### **Life 'on road' - Violence and victimisation**

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This paper reviews the evidence of young people's involvement in violent crime as victims and perpetrators. Drawing upon recent research carried out on gang membership and weapons use amongst young people in the UK, it provides an overview of the violent crime young people enact, and are exposed to when 'on road'. Through an investigation of the testimonies of young people living in areas identified as being 'hotspots' for gangs and violent crime this paper highlights the volatile characteristics of street-based violence and suggests that the use of violence by young people is connected to their exposure to violence. This paper will illustrate the extent and severity of violence 'on road' and show how young people who are deeply immersed violent street worlds as members of street-based peer groups or gangs, utilise violence in order to survive. It will also demonstrate how, for some young people, survival requires some form of emotional withdrawal to protect against the trauma of violence and enable them to do violence against other people. The testimonies of young people presented in this paper highlights a street situation devoid of limitations and exemptions in regards to violence and violent crime. It will conclude by drawing out the implications for policy makers and practitioners working with young people involved in gangs or 'on road'.

**Young, Peter** (*University of Hull*)

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### **Why Criminology Needs a Concept of Evil (Or Something Very Like It....)**

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Criminology is very bad at dealing with fundamental/normative concepts, yet relies heavily upon them. Evil is a fundamental concept and openly normative. It is also a concept that is increasingly used to describe a range of behaviours that fall within the bounds of criminology. This paper takes a Durkheimian view of what Mauss called "fundamental categories of the human mind", to discuss the cross-over between criminology and openly normative discourses, within ethics and theology.

**Zaitch, Damián** (*Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam*)

**Staring, Richard** (*Erasmus University Rotterdam*)

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### **The Demand for Women Trafficking: Practices and perceptions of Dutch clients on foreign trafficked women for prostitution**

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Although most studies and interventions in the field of women trafficking for prostitution focus on the problem of supply (recruitment, business forms, social structure of trafficking networks, cross-border organized crime) and on the situation of the trafficked women (as victims or as migrants), little or no attention has been put on the dynamics and characteristics of the demand side (clients), this in remarkable contrast with other consumers of illegal goods or services such as illegal drug users. Clubs, brothels, windows, private houses or toleration zones operate both as social arrangements for the local supply of these women, while they actually constitute, together with the clients, the demand for trafficked women at transnational level. Based on qualitative research conducted in the Netherlands in 2006-2007 in the framework of a larger European project on the demand side of foreign trafficked women for prostitution (Di Nicola et al (eds.) (2008) *Prostitution and Human Trafficking: Focus on Clients*. New York: Springer, forthcoming), this contribution will present the main findings of the Dutch study. What are the perceptions and attitudes of Dutch prostitution clients on the problem of women trafficking and forced prostitution, and the policies and interventions there upon? What kind of role do they think they play in maintaining or reducing this form of exploitation? How do they recognise victims of women trafficking? And finally, what types of clients can be found and what are the policy implications of such a typology? These will be the main questions addressed during the presentation.

**Zakalyuk, Anatoliy** (*Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine*)

**Tomkina, Olena** (*Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine*)

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### **The stipulation for preventing corruption in the judicial system of Ukraine is revealing and intolerability of nominating the persons with low moral qualities on the position of a judge in the court**

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In society a court a long ago is perceived as a link is most corrupted in the state. In Ukraine about it expressed to 85 citizens. Although found out the facts of corruption among judges far fewer. With the purpose of search of facilities of prevention of this phenomenon, research is conducted in the Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine. It was discovered that earlier the fact of revealing low moral qualities among candidates for the position of judge was not paid attention to and they only were verified in their knowledge of law. Although according to the international documents high moral qualities and professional abilities are the most important features of persons whom justice must be entrusted to. Researchers carried out the search of methods of verification moral personal qualities and professional abilities of a candidate for the position of judge. Such acknowledged the methods of professional selection. It is proved that the methods of professional selection are adapted to the candidates for a judge, must foresee three components: the analysis of moral and professional capabilities which are very important for the profession of a judge; authentication through the special procedures of presence for a candidate on position of judge of the noted qualities and properties; an evaluation of their display is in practical activity of candidate. Research heads for subsequent adaptation and experimental implementation of the adopted methods.

**Zavrsnik, Ales** (*Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Slovenia*)

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### **Cyber crime and control effects of the information technology**

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In the information society new forms of conventional crime (for example cyber frauds) have emerged, as well as entirely new types of crime - like malware and spyware. Most domestic and foreign research studies are focused on the phenomenological nature of these changes, but neglect the question of how society, and in particular a criminal justice system, should respond to these newly emerging forms of crime. Societies today have recourse to a number of methods used in the fight against new forms of crime: by raising awareness of a civil society, building safe technologies and by other strategies. Yet, non-repressive methods used by a private sector cannot provide by themselves a sufficient level of information and network safety. Therefore it is necessary to examine how this fight is (and should be) undertaken by the central system of crime control, i.e. by a criminal justice system. The paper will therefore be focused on the following questions: (1) how has the criminal justice system responded to wide cultural changes arising from the impact of information and communication technology (ICT): for example, the impact of 'computer ontology' on the understanding of crime and delinquents, identify modifications in control practices (for example, the use of biometric technologies - a 'biopolitical tattoo'), (2) what is the impact of ICT on legislation in terms of procedural criminal law (with regard to the law of evidence and the admissibility of electronic evidence) and in terms of substantive criminal law.

**Zedlewski, Edwin** (*National Institute of Justice, USA*)

**Dubourg, Richard** (*Home Office, UK*)

**Bowles, Roger** (*York University, UK*)

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### **Challenges in Measuring Costs and Benefits in Program Evaluations**

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Criminology literature is rich in the evaluations of interventions designed to improve the effectiveness of public safety and crime control programs. Evaluations that demonstrate the effectiveness of certain intervention strategies have rarely been associated with actual commitments of public resources to programs that embrace these strategies however. One explanation for reluctance to change is that evaluations have traditionally ignored issues of the likely return on investment. Potential public funders receive no insights as to the basic resource requirements of the new program relative to the requirements of current programs, nor do they receive information on the relative costs of achieving desired outcomes. This presentation examines some of

the challenges that evaluators face when they try to incorporate such information in their research designs and some of the solutions adopted in actual evaluation efforts. It also discusses some of the tradeoffs that should be considered in choosing between evaluating cost-effectiveness and cost-benefits.

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

### **Possibilities of Criminal Justice in Drug Policy: The Czech Republic Perspective**

The current global approach to the drug problem, that is based on United Nations drug control conventions, consists in the prohibition of specific forms of disposal of illegal drugs while this prohibition is enforced by threat of and imposition of different sanctions, including penal sanctions. In such a context, the legal repression is a natural part of drug policy and the criminal justice system (CJS) and its bodies are natural components of drug policy. The concrete form and extent of CJSs involvement into the implementation of drug policy are however a subject to discuss and in each country they depend on a number of factors, like political and economical conditions, legal tradition and culture, citizens' sensitivity to the problems connected with drug use etc. The paper presents results of research that was aimed to identify the options and limits of the Czech criminal justice system in the framework of drug policy, through analyses of the national drug policy, drug scene, drug related crime, legislation and practice concerning prosecution of drug offences.

**Ziegleder, Diana** (*Ruhr-University-Bochum*)

### **Economic crime: Studying formal and informal reactions of companies**

Findings of an empirical study on formal and informal reactions by companies towards economic crime are presented (for Germany). Guiding are questions about internal decision-making processes on the inclusion and exclusion of state and/or private actors in the investigation and sanctioning of economic crime.

**Zoutendijk, Andries** (*Leuven University*)

### **Appraising the dangers of organized crime: A threat assessment approach**

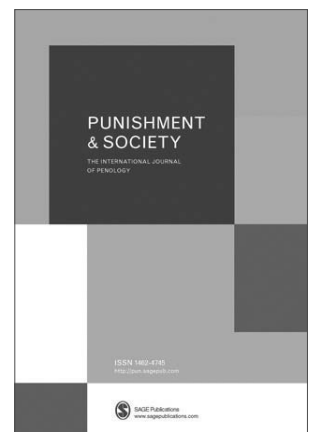
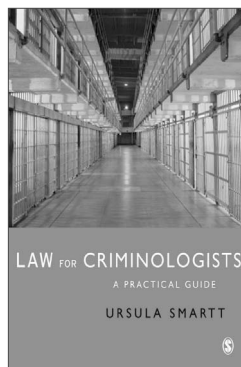
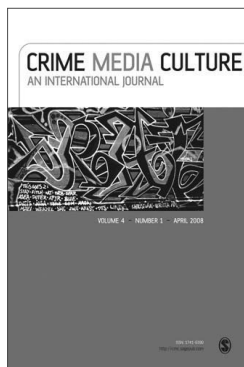
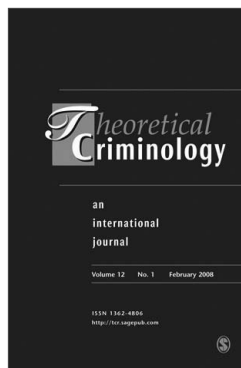
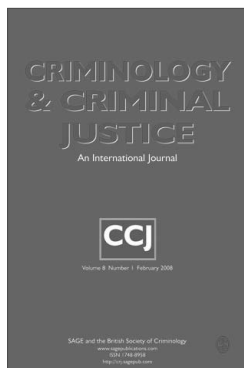
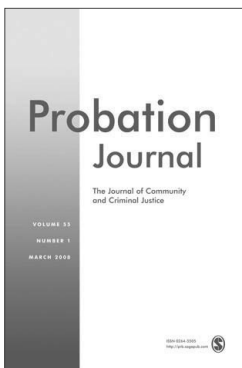
The danger of organized crime: A threat assessment approach I have 10 billion euro which I can spend on combating crime: on which criminal activity or which criminal actors should I spend my money? Policymakers want to spend their limited resources wisely and want to know exactly which form of crime hurts society most. In comes the crime analyst who will provide the policymaker with figures and tables. Different methods have been developed to assess the dangers and threats of organized crime. In this paper I will present some critical reflections on these methods and look at which parts of them can be used to develop a new method. With this method I would like to look at activities as well as actors. The two main questions are: 1) which harms are caused by the different activities, 2) what are the threats of the different criminal groups? The data of this researchproject will for a considerable part be provided by the Belgium Federal Police. The police will provide us with files and a database we can look into. In addition, we will do a literature review and we also aim to interview perpetrators either within or outside the prison system. After developing the methodology, we will test it in Belgium.

# Criminology Books and Journals from SAGE

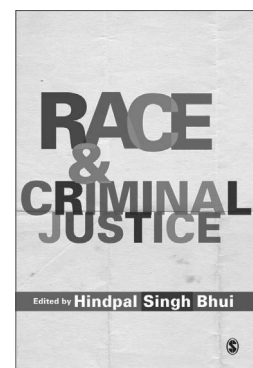
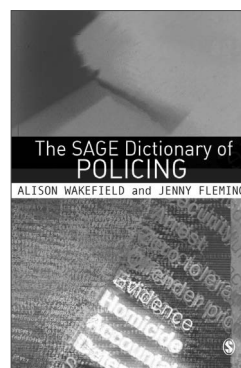
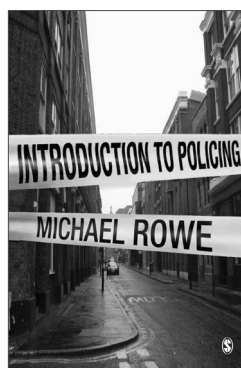
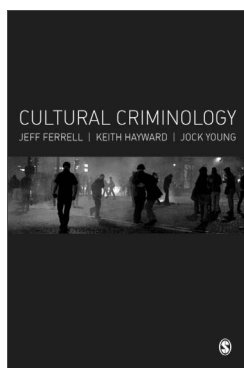
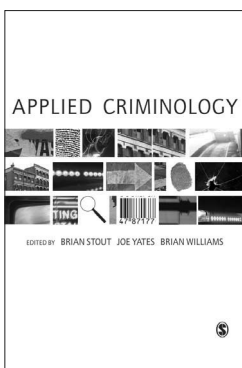
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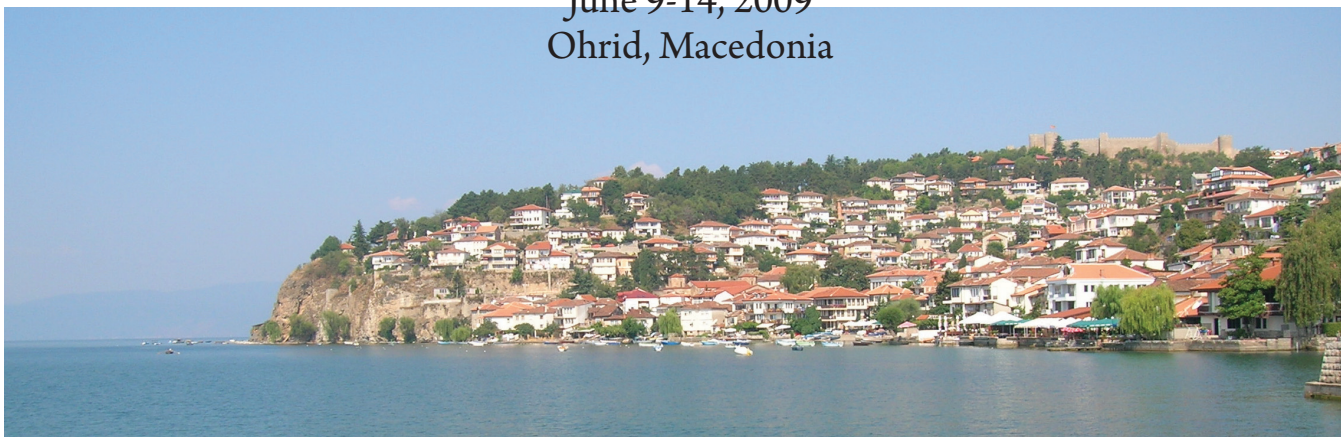




## 16th Annual Symposium

# “Policing, the Private Sector, Economic Development & Social Change: Contemporary Global Trends”

June 9-14, 2009  
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